Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City's central long-term community development goal is to focus resources on community needs, particularly the comprehensive revitalization of distressed areas and areas with high levels of poverty. Assisting LMI households throughout the City is a key community goal intended to ensure that neighborhoods not currently in distress do not become so.

The City's General Plan – Plan Tucson - supports a framework of local policies that can significantly and positively impact housing and other needs of LMI residents and neighborhoods. The City's expectations are focused on sustainability, reserving land for economic development, and revitalization. Plan Tucson includes 4 focus areas – social, economic, natural and built environments. Many of the Plan Tucson goals and policies are inter-related with Consolidated Plan goals and policies.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

In general, HUD resources must be used to benefit low and moderate income (low-mod) households and neighborhoods. A housing market analysis and assessment of other community needs are conducted for the Consolidated Plan. The housing market analysis and needs assessment identify trends and conditions in a socio-economic context. A summary of key trends and conditions follows the summary of priorities, goals and objectives.

In many cases, federal, state and local resources leverage HUD funding. To address infrastructure, facility, housing and services needs using HUD funding, HCD established goals and objectives to address needs in seven categories:

1. Affordable Rental Housing;
2. Affordable Owner Housing;
3. Homelessness;
4. Human Services, including employment and training supports;
5. Economic Development;
6. Neighborhood Revitalization, Public Facilities and Infrastructure; and
7. Special Needs Populations.

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Goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan are supported by Plan Tucson's Energy Conservation, Water Resources, Environmental Quality, Housing, Public Safety, Parks and Recreation, Public Health, Urban Agriculture, Education, Government, Jobs and Workforce Development, Business Climate, Regional and Global Positioning, Tourism and Quality of Life, Historic Preservation, Redevelopment and Revitalization, and Public Facilities, Infrastructure and Cost of Development, and Land Use and Transportation Elements.

The City of Tucson in cooperation with Pima County and the City of South Tucson recently submitted an application for federal Promise Zone designation. If designated, the City will also target resources to the Promise Zone. The proposed Promise Zone includes the City of Tucson CDBG Target Area.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Tucson's progress towards goals in its last five-year Plan were reviewed and showed the majority of activities achieving planned results when accounting for reduced federal funding, including:
1. The strongest successes were in activities that helped provide or maintain housing for lowâ¿ÂÂÂÂÂÂ• and moderateâ¿ÂÂÂÂÂÂ•income households, particularly owners and people with disabilities, and addressing the needs of homeless people.
2. Significant resources were directed to effectively stabilizing or improvement neighborhoods and community and attained expected results.
3. A few activities were not significantly addressed as the market changed and demand was low; funds were redirected to higher-demand activities.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Pima County and the City of Tucson jointly held 14 Consolidated Plan Forums. Members of the public were invited to attend and participate in forum discussions. The forums were attended by 106 individuals representing 48 nonprofit organizations and units of government, 14 members of the public, and 16 private-sector organizations. Consultation and citizen participation comments are collated with analyzed data to identify priorities.

In addition to topical forums The City of Tucson met with eight neighborhood associations. One hundred and ten residents participated in the neighborhood association meetings; 70 residents completed priorities surveys.

5. Summary of public comments

Stakeholders and citizens made 229 recommendations regarding activities that would promote decent affordable housing, sustainable communities and economic opportunities. A summary of each forum is attached. One written comment was received during the public comment period and requested 1) an update to the list of facilities available for homeless individuals and families due to a name change and

2) an additional multi-family housing project that will be completed in 2015 be added to the Consortium's list of projects.

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

Given the extensive volume of input (229 recommendations) and limited HUD and local resources, the City was not able to incorporate all recommendations into the Plan. The City has identified actions it can take with available resources.

7. Summary

The City of Tucson and Pima County undertook an extensive stakeholder and citizen consultation process, jointly holding 14 public forums. In addition, the City met with neighborhood associations to identify priority needs in low and moderate income neighborhoods. As a result of the consultation process, over 200 recommendations were received. The City will implement many, but not all, recommendations. In response to citizen input, a CDBG set-aside for sidewalks and related neighborhood-safety concerns will be implemented.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.200(b)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	TUCSON	Housing and Community Development Department
HOPWA Administrator	TUCSON	Housing and Community Development Department
HOME Administrator	TUCSON	Housing and Community Development Department
ESG Administrator	TUCSON	Housing and Community Development Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Tucson Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is primarily funded with federal resources. HCD is authorized, and is some cases mandated to implement services related to housing, human services, neighborhood improvement, public facilities, redevelopment, economic development, poverty and homelessness. HCD planning and programs are used to assist individuals, households and neighborhoods with documented needs related to low-income status.

HCD is both the Public Housing Authority and the Community Planning and Development Agency. As the Public Housing Authority, HCD operates 1,500 public housing units and manages over 5,000 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and special-purpose Vouchers. As the Community Planning and Development Agency, HCD receives Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and is the lead agency for these resources. HCD is also the lead agency for HUD HOME funds received for the City of Tucson-Pima County HOME Consortium.

HCD has multiple roles in the community. The department is a landlord, funding source, developer, monitor, partner and advocate for low-income residents. HCD also applies for and administers large state and federal grants for programs and projects consistent with the department's mission. HCD implements its roles and activities in partnership with other City departments, Pima County, the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness, nonprofit service providers, and private and nonprofit developers. The City's Office of Economic Initiatives facilitates HUD CDBG Section 108 loan transactions. The Section 108 Program is a request for loan guarantee assistance from HUD to promote and foster economic and community development efforts that will have positive benefits, including permanent job creation. This fund is utilized for individual projects in a target range of $2 million to $10 million. Projects that are planned for the Section 108 program are included in the City's Annual Action Plan.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

Pima County and the City of Tucson jointly held 14 Consolidated Plan Forums. Members of the public were invited to attend and participate in forum discussions. The forums were attended by 106 individuals representing 48 nonprofit organizations and units of government, 14 members of the public, and 16 private-sector representatives. Consultation and citizen participation comments are collated with analyzed data to identify priorities. Given the extensive volume of input and limited HUD and local resources, the City and County have identified those actions that it can take with available resources. In addition to the agency types included in the following tables, a list of agency types consulted is attached in the City of Tucson "unique appendices". This attachment also includes a list of forum topics.

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)).

In the process of developing the Consolidated Plan, the City of Tucson and Pima County provide opportunities (i.e. public meetings and forums) for representatives of a variety of agencies to gather to discuss issues, problems and solutions. These meetings act as an impetus to improve understanding and coordination. Numerous groups have ongoing discussions, including those that represent poverty-level households, elderly people, and people with special needs and disabilities. The City and County remain involved in these discussions and some are sponsored or facilitated by the City and/or County.

The City and County specifically held a forum focused on Healthy Communities, which included a public health discussion by the Pima County Health Department and the possible methods for enhancing coordination of services among and between housing proviers and health service agencies.

In addition, the City and County sponsor regular training opportunities during which stakeholder agencies gather to discuss and coordinate activities around program-specific and generic topics. The City and County are also working more closely with the Pima County Health Department to coordinate health and housing activities. One example is the assessment of emergency and transitional shelters that was followed by coordinated funding to enhance the environment in these facilities.

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

The City of Tucson and Pima County work collaboratively with the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH). TPCH is the Continuum of Care Regional Committee on Homelessness, a planning entity made up of local stakeholders convened for the purpose of ensuring that homeless planning is coordinated across municipalities and agencies. The Continuum of Care is the methodology followed by

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organizations utilizing HUD funding to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. TPCH has included health care in their strategic plan to take advantage of potential partnerships among federal agencies and identified an increasing need to fund mental health diagnosis and permanent supported housing for domestic abuse survivors.

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

The City of Tucson and Pima County participate in the TPCH Emergency Solutions and Performance Evaluation and Monitoring working groups. The Emergency Solutions working group provides an avenue for the City of Tucson and Pima County to obtain input into the distribution of ESG funds, and members of the working group assist with the City of Tucson and Pima County application review when no conflict of interest exists. The Performance Evaluation and Monitoring working group establishes performance standards, establishes at least three performance measures for each contract, and reviews quarterly reports to evaluate outputs and outcomes. The HMIS system is administered by Pima County.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City of Tucson
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	City Departments provided information via e-mail and in meetings. City Departments continue to work together to improve coordination of services and programs.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Arizona Department Of Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government - State

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone and e-mail. The State is aware of the City of Tucson's needs and intended action plan and the City hopes to facilitate the funding or programs and projects in Tucson.

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

The City of Tucson and Pima County provided 16 opportunities for agencies to participate in Consolidated Plan development - 14 forums and 2 public hearings. A broad range of agencies were consulted.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness	The City of Tucson is one member of the Continuum of Care, which is operated by the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness. All Consolidated Plan goals related to homelessness overlap the goals of the Continuum of Care.
Plan Tucson (City General Plan)	City of Tucson	Plan Tucson is the guiding document for all County departments. The goals of the Consolidated Plan and their relationship to the General Plan are described in more detail in throughout Consolidated Plan.
Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice	City of Tucson and Pima County	The City's AI guides the investment of CDBG resources in Fair Housing Activities. The City seeks to address the housing and related needs of minority and low income households and populations.

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Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
We Win As One: An Economic Blueprint for ...	Tucson Regional Economic Opportunities	The City of Tucson participates in regional economic development opportunities described in the Blueprint including assistance to businesses and workforce supports.
Targeted Lead Poisoning Screening Plan	Arizona Department of Health Services	Through its housing programs and healthy communities activities, the City addresses the risk of lead poisoning, which is the goal of the ADHS.
City of Tucson Promise Zone Application	City of Tucson	The City's goal is to invest resources in areas with a high rate of poverty, which is the goal of the Promise Zone.
City of Tucson Capital Improvements Plan	City of Tucson	The City will invest in capital improvements identified in the Capital Improvements Plan.

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 City of Tucson and Pima County jointly held 14 Consolidated Plan Forums. Members of the public were invited to attend and participate in forum discussions. The forums were attended by 106 individuals representing 48 nonprofit organizations and units of government, 14 members of the public, and 16 private-sector representatives. Consultation and citizen participation comments are collated with analyzed data to identify priorities and are included as Attachment 1. Given the extensive volume of input and limited HUD and local resources, the City and County have identified those actions that it can take with available resources.

The City does not control the investment of resources or actions of the State in implementing the Consolidated Plan, yet continues to advocate for co-funding of projects and programs and coordinated actions to address the needs of City of Tucson residents and neighborhoods.

Narrative

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.401, 91.105, 91.200(c)

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

Pima County and the City of Tucson jointly held 14 Consolidated Plan Forums. Members of the public were invited to attend and participate in forum discussions. The forums were attended by 106 individuals representing 48 nonprofit organizations and units of government, 14 members of the public, and 16 private-sector representatives. Consultation and citizen participation comments are collated with analyzed data to identify priorities and are included in the "unique appendices". Given the extensive volume of input and limited HUD and local resources, the City and County have identified those actions that it can take with available resources. Consultation and citizen participation comments are collated with analyzed data to identify priorities and set goals.

In addition to topical forums the City of Tucson held meetings with 8 neighborhood associations. The process resulted in identification of priorities that directly impacted goal setting.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Neighborhood Associations	Non-targeted/broad community	70 residents attended 8 meetings with neighborhood associations.	Residents identified streets, sidewalks and street lighting as priority needs.	Comments were accepted and incorporated into Plan.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	106 people representing 48 nonprofit organizations and units of government, and 14 members of the public.	229 suggestions / recommendations were received.	There are insufficient resources to carry out all 229 suggestions / recommendations that were received. Most often-mentioned suggestions / recommendations were incorporated into the Plan.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	26 individuals, including residents, nonprofit agency representatives and City of Tucson and Pima County staff attended the public hearings held on April 1, 2015. The City/County provided clarification in response to questions regarding the narrative. One comment was received and is summarized below.The public comment period took place from March 25 to April 24 (30 days)	We received one comment during the public meetings held on 04/01/15 and one written comment. The comment received at the public hearing was a concern that dedicating HOME funds to Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects would not provide opportunities for small rental projects to be developed. The written comment requested the City update its project list to reflect a nonprofit organization name change and add a recently completed affordable rental project to its list. Comment: Attendee was concerned that the	All comments were accepted. In response to the comment received at the public hearing the City clarified with the following: Applicants that apply for LIHTC are typically requesting funds for large multi-family projects that provide affordable housing that is then guaranteed to be affordable for 20 to 30 years. Developers of affordable housing are finding it more difficult to finance their projects. The ability to win a LIHTC project is becoming more competitive as other traditional funding options are more restrictive or no longer available. Therefore, the City of Tucson will provide conditional support for 2% of project costs for gap funding for all	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

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Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The socio-economic profile considers population, households, household and family composition, and income and sources of income. It provides context for the prioritization of activities that will address identified needs. In some cases only Pima County data is available. When this is the case a summary of Pima County data is included.

- There are 72,017 single-person households in the City of Tucson – 29% (20,997) are over the age of 65 years and 24% (17,596) are single person households age 15 to 34. Many of the younger single person households are full-time students.
- There are 42,641 single-parent households living in the City of Tucson.
- In 2011 there were 96,500 low-mod households in the City of Tucson. Households that include at least one person under age 6 or over age 75 are most likely to be low-mod.
- The earnings of a City of Tucson resident with a Graduate or Professional Degree are 2.7 times the earnings of a resident without a High School Diploma or Equivalent. 60% of Pima County adults who do not have a HS diploma or equivalent live in the City of Tucson.
- From 2000 to 2013, median income in the City of Tucson increased 5% to $37,032. The median income of a household in the City of Tucson is 81% of the Pima County median income, down from 84% in 2000.
- Four of ten Pima County households have 4 or fewer people.
- 13% of Pima County households (82,500) include children age 6 or younger.
- The number of extremely low income households (income less than $15,000 in 2011) is growing faster than overall household growth. From 2000 to 2011, Pima County households increased 15% while extremely low-income households increased 18%.
- While the long-term trend is towards increased income, changes in income since 2008 and the Great Recession point to relatively flat wages, which are not adjusted for inflation. With wages remaining flat or decreasing, increased housing problems and demand for services with corresponding decreases in household discretionary spending can be expected. The 2011 Pima County median wage for all occupations was $32,892.

Socio-economic Profile

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NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.405, 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

Housing is considered affordable when a household pays 30% or less of household income for housing costs. Housing that is not affordable has costs to families and the community. It can lead to homelessness, place increased demands on community services, and result in deferred maintenance that impacts entire neighborhoods or communities. Households that spend too much for housing make fewer purchases at local businesses, this impacts both businesses and the sales tax base. In addition, when housing costs are high employers may choose to locate where housing is more affordable in order to attract and retain employees.

- Pre- and post-purchase education and counseling are critical to successful homeownership.
- More than one source of income is needed to purchase a median value home or rent a median-priced rental unit in Pima County. Renting is more affordable, yet neither the median rent nor median purchase price is affordable to most single-person households earning the median wage. Employees in primary occupations – office and administrative support, food preparation and serving related, and sales and related - will continue to face housing affordability challenges due to limited earnings potential.
- Renters generally have more housing affordability problems. 71,510 low and moderate income City of Tucson households pay more than 30% of household income for housing costs - 59% (19,320) of low-mod owners and 72% (45,845) of low-mod renters.From 2000 to 2013, Pima County rents increased at 1.5 times the rate of income (35% v 23%).There is insufficient rental housing to meet the needs of Pima County's extremely low income renters (income less than $15,000/year) who are paying 50% of more of household income for housing costs – an estimated 2,183 units renting for less than $350/month are needed for these renters, not including full-time students.
- After years of decreases, home values and sales prices appear to be stabilizing. A City of Tucson renter with the median renter income of $24,720 could afford to purchase a home valued at $110,805 – the median home value in 2013 was $141,600.
- For renters who are prepared to purchase and need a 3-bedroom unit, purchasing a median value home would result in a more affordable monthly payment than renting a 3-bedroom unit at the median rent.
- There are 3 Low-income Housing Tax Credit projects in the City of Tucson that have expiring use periods in 2021 and 2022 and 14 may be restructured during the next five years, including the City of Tucson's Tucson House. There are also nine locally-funded HOME projects with 92 units that have expiring periods of affordability between 2015 and 2021, and 4 State-funded HOME projects with expiring periods of affordability between 2015 and 2019.

The following CHAS data is for Pima County.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	843,746	974,181	15%
Households	332,497	382,366	15%
Median Income	$0.00	$0.00	

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Population and Households

Since 2007, population growth has been "natural" or about 1.5% annually. Natural population growth is expected to continue during the next 5 years and will result in:

- 572,636 people living in 235,653 households in the City of Tucson.
- 1.1 million people living in 441,776 households in Pima County, including the City of Tucson.
- 394,084 people living in 153,966 households in unincorporated Pima County.
- 133,301 people living in 52,157 households in other incorporated jurisdictions.

Race and Ethnicity

US Census data indicates that the majority of Pima County and Tucson householders identify as white.

- 36% of Pima County residents identify as Hispanic and 23% identify as minority.
- 43% of Tucson residents identify as Hispanic and 28% identify as minority.

Median Income Trend

From 2000 to 2013, the Pima County median household income increased 25% to $45,841. During the same period the City of Tucson median household income increased 5% to 37,032.

The Tucson 2013 median household income is 81% of the Pima County median, down from 84% in 2000. The median income in other Pima County jurisdictions is 148% of the Pima County median, up from 144% in 2000.

Median Household Income

Median household income is the measure by which the housing and community development industry defines LMI households that may be eligible for assistance. Median income includes income from employment and income from other sources such as investments, retirement and public assistance. The City of South Tucson median household income is the lowest in Pima County and the Town of Marana median household income is the highest in Pima County.

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	44,277	42,424	61,210	37,219	197,250
Small Family Households *	12,195	12,239	20,930	12,488	90,929
Large Family Households *	3,780	3,438	5,620	3,049	14,815
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	6,038	8,165	11,534	7,645	44,018
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	4,866	8,191	9,473	5,085	20,409
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	8,112	6,759	11,328	5,265	19,572
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	659	408	524	255	1,846	240	209	158	87	694
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	953	865	630	75	2,523	232	283	119	124	758
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,855	1,600	1,415	480	5,350	372	543	1,195	484	2,594
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	18,665	9,305	2,485	350	30,805	8,244	6,610	6,655	2,250	23,759
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,660	8,545	12,450	3,834	26,489	1,709	4,279	8,435	6,769	21,192

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	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	3,498	0	0	0	3,498	1,609	0	0	0	1,609

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	22,129	12,184	5,055	1,160	40,528	9,089	7,654	8,120	2,953	27,816
Having none of four housing problems	4,619	11,100	24,559	13,165	53,443	3,335	11,509	23,440	19,939	58,223
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	3,498	0	0	0	3,498	1,609	0	0	0	1,609

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	7,093	6,520	6,309	19,922	2,815	3,415	5,873	12,103
Large Related	2,463	1,462	1,200	5,125	846	909	2,007	3,762
Elderly	2,568	3,602	2,558	8,728	4,551	5,190	4,782	14,523
Other	11,113	8,359	5,650	25,122	2,373	1,904	3,080	7,357
Total need by income	23,237	19,943	15,717	58,897	10,585	11,418	15,742	37,745

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Owner Cost Burden

Pima County Owner Housing Cost Burden

In 2013, 62.7% of Pima County households were owners. The Pima County homeownership rate is highest among elderly family households (including those living alone) and lowest among non-family households. LMI owners are more likely to require assistance with unplanned home repairs; the lowest income owners may be challenged to maintain their homes.

While owners at all income levels experience cost burden, the rate of cost burden is highest among LMI owners – 67% of LMI compared to 18% of middle and higher income owners. Cost burdened owners by HUD income category are:

- 75% (10,590) with income < 30% AMI;
- 60% (11,415) with income 30-50% AMI; and
- 50% (15,745) with income 50-80% AMI.

The City of Tucson Owner Housing Cost Burden

In 2013, 50.4% of City of Tucson households were owners. The lowest income owners have the highest rates of cost burden. Cost burdened owners by HUD income category are:

- 76% (5,430) with income < 30% AMI;
- 59% (5,600) with income 30-50% AMI; and
- 52% (8,260) with income 50-80% AMI.

Renter Cost Burden

Pima County Renter Housing Cost Burden

Renters at all income levels experience cost burden, yet the rate of cost burden is highest among the lowest income households – 71% of LMI renters compared to 13% of middle and higher income renters. Countywide 58,920 LMI renters are cost burdened, including:

- 23,240 with income < 30% AMI;
- 19,960 with income 30-50% AMI; and
- 15,720 with income 50-80% AMI.

City of Tucson Renter Housing Cost Burden

In the City of Tucson 45,845 LMI renters were cost burdened in 2011, including:

- 19,500 with income < 30% AMI;
- 15,695 with income 30-50% AMI; and
- 10,650 with income 50-80% AMI.

Pima County Cost Burden by Income Level

According to HUD CHAS data, there are 145,065 Pima County households paying more than 30% of household income for housing costs, including 101,300 LMI households.

City of Tucson Cost Burden by Income Level

According to HUD CHAS data, there are 87,405 Tucson households paying more than 30% of household income for housing costs, including 68,315 LMI households.

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	6,389	3,200	850	10,439	2,430	2,410	2,479	7,319
Large Related	2,344	543	75	2,962	708	569	624	1,901
Elderly	2,199	2,115	845	5,159	3,504	2,701	1,905	8,110
Other	10,259	4,015	870	15,144	2,144	1,269	1,780	5,193
Total need by income	21,191	9,873	2,640	33,704	8,786	6,949	6,788	22,523

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Renter Severe Cost Burden

Pima County Extremely Low Income Renter Severe Housing Cost Burden

Severe cost burden or paying more than 50% of household income for housing is most prevalent among extremely-low income renters – 33,725 extremely low income Pima County renters are severely cost burdened, including:

- 5,945 (57%) in unincorporated Pima County. Severe cost burden is also high among renters with incomes 30-50% AMI who cannot benefit from supportive housing – 65% experience severe cost burden.
- 1,380 (54%) in other incorporated jurisdictions outside the City of Tucson. Severe cost burden is also high among renters with incomes 30-50% AMI – 62% experience severe cost burden. The highest rate of severe cost burden among extremely low income renters is in Sahuarita where 100% are severely cost burdened.
- 17,765(72%) in the City of Tucson, many of whom may be full-time students.

2,035 extremely low income Pima County renters pay more than 50% of their household income for housing costs and are considered severely cost burdened. There are 15,717 units that rent for less than $350/month that would be affordable to extremely low income renters and 3,300 student beds have been added in the past two years. Development of additional affordable rental housing or additional monthly rental assistance is needed to ensure these renters have access to decent and safe housing. Assuming a $50,000/unit subsidy $109.2 million would be needed to develop these additional units.

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5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	2,464	1,985	1,430	424	6,303	480	554	884	478	2,396
Multiple, unrelated family households	233	345	454	130	1,162	152	301	440	163	1,056
Other, non-family households	140	205	185	40	570	0	0	10	0	10
Total need by income	2,837	2,535	2,069	594	8,035	632	855	1,334	641	3,462

Table 11 – Crowding Information - 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	7,189	6,042	6,696	19,927	3,344	4,649	7,366	15,359

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Alternate Data Source Name:
Households with Children Present

Data Source Comments:

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

Single-person households often have a single income source, resulting in lower income and more severe cost burden. It is estimated that ¼ of severe housing problems among extremely low income households are single-people.

- 118,231 single person households in Pima County and 36% or 43,328 were age 65 or older.

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- 72,017 single person households in the City of Tucson and 29% or 20,997 were age 65 or older. There are also 17,596 single person households age 15 to 34. Many of the younger single person households are full-time students.

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.

Householders with Disabilities. People with developmental and physical disabilities and their families have layered, complex needs that demand broad strategies and resources. The unemployment rate for disabled people is nearly double the rate of people without disabilities, and many have unrealized potential that results from inadequate economic, housing and social supports. Individuals with disabilities experience many of the same social, economic and housing challenges as the elderly. Stakeholder and public input indicated that 12% of people have disabilities and livable wages are a primary concern.

• Among the 11,000 LMI owners with a disability, 5,275 (48%) have housing problems, including 69% (1,580) of those with income < 30% AMI.
• Among the 9,645 LMI renters with a disability, 7,150 (74%) have housing problems, including 85% (2,765) of those with income 30-50% AMI.

Domestic Violence Victims. Consultation with stakeholders revealed about 12,000 calls from victims of domestic violence annually with insufficient beds to meet shelter demand. Emerge!, the primary provider of services and shelter for domestic violence victims reports serving 4,600 people annually. Experts agree that only about 10% of domestic violence is reported and typically only physical abuse is reported. Agencies that serve domestic violence victims indicate that limited resources have resulted in refinement of eligibility for shelter with priority given to those in physical danger. Agencies are seeing a greater level of domestic violence intensity, trauma and lethality and lethality assessment by first responders is critical.

What are the most common housing problems?

Housing affordability is the most common housing problem, followed by aging housing stock and the increased probability that the aging housing stock is in need of improvements.

Renters generally have more housing affordability problems. 58% (37,750) of low-mod owners and 70% of low-mod renters (58,920) in Pima County have housing affordability problems; 71,510 low and moderate income City of Tucson households pay more than 30% of household income for housing costs - 59% (19,320) of low-mod owners and 72% (45,845) of low-mod renters.

The housing stock is aging and there are nearly 200,000 pre-1980 housing units in Pima County

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

Households that include at least one person under age 6 or over age 75 are most likely to be low-mod and to experience housing problems. Housing problems are also more prevalent among extremely low-income elderly people and people with disabilities.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

Households at the greatest risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered are those with income less than 30% AMI and severely cost burdened or paying more than 50% of their income for housing including utilities. There are currently about 365 formerly homeless families and individuals receiving rapid re-housing assistance. Of these, approximately half are nearing the termination of assistance and may be at risk of repeat homelessness.

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:

Estimates of the at-risk population(s) are not provided.

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

Discussions with stakeholders, including the Continuum of Care revealed multiple factors that cause or contribute to homelessness. The socio-economic profile and housing market analysis support the experience of agencies that work with people who are homeless. These factors include:

- Poverty
- Shortages of affordable rental housing affordable to extremely low income households
- Domestic violence
- Severe mental illness
- Alcohol and drug dependency
- Combinations of the above

Discussion

Pima County Cost of Owning v. Cost of Renting

As renters are the pool of eligible first-time homebuyers, it is also important to consider the "competitive" market of rental units. Renting can be as expensive as owning. It is estimated that income

of at least $29,200 is needed to afford the 2 bedroom FMR and income of at least $42,900 is needed to afford the 3 bedroom FMR. For renters who are prepared to purchase and need a 3-bedroom unit, purchasing may result in a more affordable monthly payment.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.405, 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

US Census data indicates that the majority of Pima County and City of Tucson householders identify as white.

- 36% of Pima County residents identify as Hispanic and 23% identify as minority.
- 43% of City of Tucson residents identify as Hispanic and 28% identify as minority.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	34,550	5,239	3,694
White	17,860	2,660	2,174
Black / African American	1,838	145	110
Asian	880	45	159
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,299	319	120
Pacific Islander	20	15	0
Hispanic	12,100	2,019	947

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	32,674	11,602	0
White	17,230	7,640	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	1,339	210	0
Asian	719	170	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,049	299	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	0
Hispanic	11,805	3,137	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	30,895	33,950	0
White	17,589	22,505	0
Black / African American	1,160	660	0
Asian	750	564	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	414	602	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10,500	9,290	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	12,853	24,869	0
White	8,129	16,972	0
Black / African American	365	689	0
Asian	229	585	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	178	495	0
Pacific Islander	15	15	0
Hispanic	3,732	5,765	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

Discussion

Black/African American households with income < 50% AMI are more likely to have disproportionately greater housing problems (housing cost burden, overcrowding and/or substandard housing). Asian households with income 30-80% AMI are more likely to have disproportionately greater housing problems, which may include housing cost burden, overcrowding and/or substandard housing.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems - 91.405, 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

US Census data indicates that the majority of Pima County and City of Tucson householders identify as white.

- 36% of Pima County residents identify as Hispanic and 23% identify as minority.
- 43% of City of Tucson residents identify as Hispanic and 28% identify as minority.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	30,045	9,730	3,694
White	15,419	5,110	2,174
Black / African American	1,673	310	110
Asian	780	145	159
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,114	505	120
Pacific Islander	20	15	0
Hispanic	10,524	3,589	947

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	17,758	26,548	0
White	9,035	15,824	0
Black / African American	755	794	0
Asian	318	575	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	664	679	0
Pacific Islander	15	15	0
Hispanic	6,714	8,220	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	10,715	54,175	0
White	5,570	34,520	0
Black / African American	275	1,550	0
Asian	215	1,094	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	128	887	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4,435	15,375	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,562	34,154	0
White	2,204	22,903	0
Black / African American	55	999	0
Asian	54	754	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	134	545	0
Pacific Islander	0	30	0
Hispanic	1,012	8,510	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

Discussion

Black/African American households with income < 50% AMI are more likely to have disproportionately greater severe housing problems (severe housing cost burden, severe overcrowding and/or substandard housing).

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens - 91.405, 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 data is inconsistent with CHAS data provided in other parts of this document and should not be used to determine whether a disproportionate need exists among any racial or ethnic group. Specifically, the table suggests that more households have income less than 30% AMI. An analysis of housing cost burden was completed using the data provided in other eCon Planning Suite screens and fairly reflects disproportionate housing cost burden. In addition, the City of Tucson and Pima County prepare an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) every five years that fairly presents data regarding racial and ethnic groups. The AI may be referenced for additional information regarding the needs of specific racial and ethnic groups.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	241,504	70,106	54,704	3,898
White	172,564	43,065	32,189	2,209
Black / African American	5,773	2,474	2,609	110
Asian	5,318	1,754	1,265	159
American Indian, Alaska Native	3,819	1,265	1,195	229
Pacific Islander	134	70	35	0
Hispanic	51,470	20,430	16,555	1,007

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion

- Black/African American households with income < 50% AMI are more likely to have disproportionately greater housing problems (housing cost burden, overcrowding and/or substandard housing), and disproportionately greater severe housing problems (severe housing cost burden, severe overcrowding and/or substandard housing).
- Asian households with income 30-80% AMI are more likely to have disproportionately greater housing problems, which may include housing cost burden, overcrowding and/or substandard housing.

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?

Black/African American households with income < 50% AMI are more likely to have disproportionately greater housing problems (housing cost burden, overcrowding and/or substandard housing), and disproportionately greater severe housing problems (severe housing cost burden, severe overcrowding and/or substandard housing).
Asian households with income 30-80% AMI are more likely to have disproportionately greater housing problems, which may include housing cost burden, overcrowding and/or substandard housing.

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

According to the City of Tucson / Pima County Consortium 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, minority households are more likely to receive a high-cost mortgage loan or be denied a mortgage loan.

African-American and Asian borrowers comprised a rather small proportion of households in the Tucson, AZ MSA in 2011-2013, representing respectively 3.2 and 2.48 percent of area households. Accordingly, these two borrower groups received fairly small percentages of prime and high-cost loans. While this doesn't mean that there is no cause for concern, the numbers borrowers in these categories are too small to draw correlations from.

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

The most drastically concentrated ethnic group is seen in the Hispanic map in the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The Hispanic population in Tucson is highly concentrated in the south central region of the city. The black population of Tucson is relatively evenly dispersed through north central and east Tucson. In Pima County, the concentrations of Native American populations correlate with reservation lands that are not governed by fair housing laws.

NA-35 Public Housing - 91.405, 91.205 (b)

Introduction

HCD is both the Public Housing Authority and the Community Planning and Development Agency. As the Public Housing Authority, HCD operates 1,500 public housing units and manages over 5,000 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and special-purpose Vouchers.

The City of Tucson Public Housing Authority (PHA) assists low-income renters by providing 1,505 units of public housing and other affordable rental housing; and 4,712 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers including 877 administered for Pima County, 602 HUD VASH vouchers for Veterans, 150 Family Unification Vouchers, and 87 Moderate Rehabilitation program units. These unit numbers are as of January 2015.

The City's public housing and other affordable rental housing units are administered by property management offices regionalized throughout the City. The property management team at each office is responsible for residential property management activities associated with its assigned projects including property maintenance and modernization work. During FY 2014 the Public Housing Program converted from a single waiting list to site based waiting lists to afford applicants some choice in the type and location of Public Housing units.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	78	1,468	5,326	0	4,868	602	66	50

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Alternate Data Source Name:
Public Housing
Data Source Comments:

Actual units available

Actual units include:

Mod-rehab - 78

Public Housing - 1,468

Total Vouchers - 5,326

Tenant-based Vouchers - 4,868

VASH - 602

Family Unification Program - 66

Disabled - 50

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	5,355	11,420	10,045	0	10,212	6,712	7,255
Average length of stay	0	3	6	7	0	7	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	2	2	0	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	2	46	0	1	43	2
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	10	354	743	0	728	15	0
# of Disabled Families	0	38	468	1,173	0	1,055	113	5
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	86	1,429	4,329	0	4,104	163	61
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Average Income

The average annual income of Public Housing residents and Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers is very low; public housing residents have an average annual income of $12,400 and Section 8 participants have an annual average income of $10,626.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	75	1,207	3,457	0	3,260	137	59	0
Black/African American	0	8	167	648	0	626	20	2	0
Asian	0	2	13	26	0	26	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	41	194	0	188	6	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	47	758	2,274	0	2,228	18	27	0
Not Hispanic	0	39	671	2,055	0	1,876	145	34	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

Approximately 26% of public housing residents and 19% of Section 8 participants are elderly. About 5% of public housing resident families include a person with a disability, which may include physical, developmental and other disabilities. To meet the needs of families that request accessible units, the PHA has modified 138 units to meet the needs of a person who uses a wheelchair for mobility and also makes other reasonable accommodations.

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

As of February 1, 2015, there were over 5,218 families on the public housing waiting lists and 4,972 on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waiting list. Because the PHA serves very-low and low-income tenants, a combination of factors including lack of affordable housing and other socio-economic conditions such as divorce, domestic violence, a low-level of education and sometimes substance/alcohol abuse and physical and/or developmental challenges result in highly variable needs.

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

Families on the public housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waiting lists have the same housing needs as other very-low and low-income tenants.

Discussion

Approximately 26% of public housing residents and 19% of Section 8 participants are elderly. About 5% of public housing resident families include a person with a disability, which may include physical, developmental and other disabilities. To meet the needs of families that request accessible units, the PHA has modified 138 units to meet the needs of a person who uses a wheelchair for mobility and also makes other reasonable accommodations.

As of February 1, 2015, there were over 5,218 families on the public housing waiting lists and 4,972 on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waiting list. Because the PHA serves very-low and low-income tenants, a combination of factors including lack of affordable housing and other socio-economic conditions such as divorce, domestic violence, a low-level of education and sometimes substance/alcohol abuse and physical and/or developmental challenges result in highly variable needs.

Families on the public housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waiting lists have the same housing needs as other very-low and low-income tenants.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (c)

Introduction:

Homeless individuals and families in Pima County reflect the diversity, complex characteristics, and special needs of all homeless people in the United States. Almost all homeless people are extremely poor. Homeless persons face many obstacles to attaining personal safety and security. Many are without appropriate identification and have no credit history. Others have pets who are their only family and abandoning them for shelter is not considered a viable choice. Still others are hampered by crime- and drug-free housing policies that keep them homeless; for some there is no second chance to attain safe, decent shelter or housing. A lack of resources for basic needs - housing, food, clothing, health care - is also common.

Some homeless people require limited assistance to regain permanent housing and self-sufficiency. Others, especially people with special needs, require extensive and long-term support. While many people save money in emergency shelter or transitional housing, the cost of housing leaves little for the basic necessities; many continue to live paycheck to paycheck and one crisis can lead to repeat homelessness. Supportive services and affordable housing are essential to preventing homelessness. Individuals and families with limited income and earnings potential often struggle to obtain childcare, medical care, food, and housing, and many are in imminent danger of becoming homeless. Those earning the minimum wage, especially if they have children, cannot afford rental deposits and fees.

The Continuum of Care is the methodology followed by organizations utilizing HUD funding to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH) uses the following sources of statistical information to quantify homelessness:

1. The annual point-in-time count of homeless persons and families conducted by the TPCH.
2. Data collected by shelters and service providers that indicates the number of persons served.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	41	206	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	12	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	426	1,012	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	164	126	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	108	556	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	12	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	7	7	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:
Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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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):

Data is not available regarding the number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year for any of the categories described above - chronically homeless individuals and families, familes with children, Veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth. The sheltered and unsheltered counts suggest that Veterans and their families have a higher incidence of becoming and exiting homelessness each year. Chronically homeless persons and families are not exiting homelessness each year.

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Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source Comments:

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

An estimated 68 families with children, including the families of Veterans are in need of housing assistance.

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

Data regarding race and ethnicity of homeless individuals and families is not available.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2014 point-in-time homeless count in Tucson identified 3,116 homeless individuals, including 714 who were unsheltered; less than half the 2010 unsheltered count of 1,561. Overall, the count indicated a 13% decrease from the count of 3,571 in 2010.

Discussion:

HUD's focus on chronic homelessness and rapid re-housing has resulted in a void in shelter and services for homeless people who are not chronically homeless. Specific populations in need of shelter and services include single women without children, youth age 18-25, families with children, domestic violence survivors, ex-offenders, individuals being discharged from hospitals, Veterans with families, and refugees.

Resources are needed to leverage HUD funding and support: basic needs such as food and child care; promotion of economic self-sufficiency; subpopulation supports, such as safety for domestic violence survivors; and overall health and safety.

There is a need for prevention resources, including eviction and foreclosure prevention funding, ongoing social supports and renter education to prevent repeat homelessness, and permanent affordable and supportive housing for zero-income and poverty-level households and people with special needs.

Some subpopulations, such as domestic violence victims and refugees, generally need more time than offered by alternative programs – such as rapid re-housing or refugee sponsorship – in order to reach stability.

The *Green and Healthy Assessment of Pima County's Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing* (Poster Frost Mirto July 23, 2012) reported consistent short-comings in energy efficiency and health of 19 emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities.

Forum recommendations for reducing homelessness included: providing services without shelter for those individuals not wanting housing but needing services; recognizing the time needed to transition from outdoor living to traditional living with options such as tents, tiny houses, accessory dwelling units and reuse of vacant school sites; and more public housing and vouchers for homeless individuals and families.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction

Consultation with stakeholders and the public identified housing as the foundation for other services, with home repairs, maintenance and adaptations topping the list of housing needs. Subsidized transportation was identified as the 4th most serious problem of both elderly and disabled households. Many elderly and disabled individuals need daily living assistance, assistance with advocacy, and opportunities for socialization to avoid isolation.

The City of Tucson and Pima County consider the following populations to have special needs:

- Elderly and Frail Elderly
- Persons with Disabilities
- Persons with Severe Mental Illness
- Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted
- Persons with HIV/AIDS & their families
- Public Housing Residents
- Ex Offenders
- Poverty-level Households

Stakeholders identified multiple barriers that have resulted in a long waiting list for services among seniors and disabled individuals - limited resources of the individuals, eroding funding for daily supports/living assistance, and an information and referral system that is not working.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	2,410
Area incidence of AIDS	51
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	178
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	1,997
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	201
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

HIV/AIDS Data Reported by SAAF

Cumulative cases of AIDS reported - 2,410

Area incidence of AIDS (as reported by SAAF) - 1,347

Rate per population -135.73 per 100,000 population (AIDS) and 251 per 100,000 population (HIV+AIDS)

Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data) - 79

Rate per population (3 years of data) - 2.64 per 100,000 population

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	80
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	60
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	90

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need

Alternate Data Source Name:
HIV Housing Need

Data Source Comments:

HIV Housing Needs

SAAF tracks the number of clients that have requested housing assistance. There is a considerable need for additional housing for persons living with HIV/AIDS. SAAF estimates that there is a need for at least 80 additional units of tenant based rental assistance for persons living with HIV/AIDS and for approximately 90 units of transitional housing assistance to provide an intermediate level of support between shorter term rent and utility assistance and permanent supportive housing units. SAAF further estimates that 60 households are in need of short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance. All of these persons require case management and supportive services.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and Frail Elderly Households. Older individuals are a valuable community resource. They often utilize their time and expertise to help others and many volunteer and/or participate in the workforce. Many elderly people and people with disabilities need assistance with daily living, advocacy, and transportation, and opportunities for socialization to avoid the isolation that often occurs. Grandparents

raising grandchildren are a growing segment of the senior population with unique housing and related services needs.

According to agencies that serve the elderly, the fastest growing segment of the aging population is individuals over 85. These are the most vulnerable older adults who tend to need long-term care and whose numbers are expected to double by 2020. Although functional loss and disability are not necessary consequences of the aging process, both tend to increase with age due to underlying chronic disease. Fifty percent of the age 85+ population have one or more chronic conditions that require assistance with Activities of Daily Living (ADL) such as bathing, toileting, and grooming. According to the US Census Bureau (ACS 2007/11) 53% of frail elderly people have a disability. As the 85+ age population continues to grow, demand for services is increasing.

According to ACS 2007-11, 22,533 Pima County grandparents are raising grandchildren under age 18, up from 9,356 in 2007. Along with housing problems, insufficient financial resources, legal challenges, physical and health concerns for themselves, and communication barriers are all significant challenges for older persons caring for children.

Poverty-level Households. Families and individuals living in poverty are particularly vulnerable to housing, social and economic problems. Countywide, 19% of the population lives below the poverty level, including 27% of children, 19% of adults age 18 to 64, and 9% of adults age 65 and older. The Pima County poverty rate increased 53% from 2000 to 2013 with a higher rate of increase outside the City of Tucson. The largest increase in poverty was among adults age 18 to 64, underscoring the challenges of finding suitable employment and supportive services outside the City of Tucson. According to the USDA Economic Research Service, non-metro poverty tends to grow more during economic recessions with generally slower recovery. Limited availability of basic services and access to health care, schools, and communication networks can understate poverty in rural areas. The poverty rate in Tucson is higher than the Pima County rate, with 25% living below the poverty level including 34% of children, 25% of adults age 18 to 64, and 13% of adults age 65 and older.
The Tucson poverty rate increased 46% from 2000 to 2013. The largest increase in poverty (53%) was among adults age 18 to 64.

The characteristics of other special needs populations are included in the "discussion" section below.

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

Special needs populations are presumed extremely low-income (income < 30%) AMI and the vast majority of these households are in need of services that support basic needs (e.g. food and clothing), employment and job training to the extent that employment is an option, access to health and mental health care, and housing that is affordable. Needs are determined using US Census / ACS data, through

consultation with agencies that serve special populations, review of past performance, and review of other public documents that describe needs. This section and the discussion section quantify the needs of special populations.

There are 13,095 elderly and 10,106 frail elderly renters in Pima County. Seven of ten elderly and frail elderly renters have housing problems.

- Among the 16,379 LMI age 62-74 owners, 9,252 (56%) have housing problems, including 83% (2,780) of those with income < 30% AMI.
- Among the 15,099 LMI age 75+ owners, 6,075 (40%) have housing problems, including 70% (1,805) of those with income < 30% AMI.

Among the 7,899 age 62-74 LMI renters, 5,539 (70%) have housing problems, including 85% (2,130) of those with income 30-50% AMI.

- Among the 6,4,64 age 75+ LMI renters, 4,314 (67%) have housing problems, including 73% (1,759) of those with income 30-50% AMI.

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

Housing and services for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families are managed by the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation (SAAF). The clients served through SAAF are predominantly low income, with 94% of clients living below 80% of area median income, and 56% living at or below 30% of area median income. Low-income people living with HIV/AIDS require subsidies to maintain safe, affordable housing, and a continuum of supportive services in order to access health care and other resources needed to maintain housing stability and access care services. Most persons with HIV/AIDS live in single person households. The individuals and families served by SAAF benefit from the unique combination of HOPWA entitlement funds from the City of Tucson and HOPWA competitive funds from Pima County.

SAAF tracks the number of clients that have requested housing assistance. There is a considerable need for additional housing for persons living with HIV/AIDS. SAAF estimates that there is a need for at least 80 additional units of tenant based rental assistance for persons living with HIV/AIDS and for approximately 90 units of transitional housing assistance to provide an intermediate level of support between shorter term rent and utility assistance and permanent supportive housing units. All of these persons require case management and supportive services.

An estimated 200 families are in need of housing assistance and related supportive services.

Discussion:

People with Alcohol and Other Drug Addictions. The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) FY 2013 Report on Substance Abuse Treatment Programs indicated that 16,064 Pima County individuals are enrolled in public health care and substance abuse treatment services. Co-occurring mental health issues such as depression, anxiety and psychotic disorders are commonly noted with substance abuse, and ADHS reports 24% of substance abuse clients had a co-occurring General Mental Health Disorder and another 24% had a Serious Mental Illness (SMI). The 2014 point-in-time homeless count identified 664 individuals with substance abuse disorders, up from 605 in 2010.

People with Severe Mental Illness. According to the Arizona Department of Health Services FY 2014 Annual Report, 11,962 Pima County individuals with serious mental illness (SMI), as defined by a qualifying diagnosis and disability, are enrolled in public health care. About 1/3 of SMI individuals enrolled in the public health care system also have substance abuse issues. The majority of enrolled individuals with SMI receive case management, rehabilitation, medical and pharmacy services, and about 1/3 receive supported employment and living skills training. Many individuals with SMI are not employed and receive SSI, which in 2014 is $721/month; individuals with a qualifying disability may receive SSDI and the 2104 average payment is $1,148/month. Individuals with SMI are particularly vulnerable to homelessness as there are insufficient permanent supportive housing units available.

Ex-Offenders. The average daily inmate population in Pima County jails is 2,000; many people cycle through the jail every year. A majority of incarcerated individuals have needs that, if unaddressed negatively impact their ability to live productive, pro-social, crime-free lives. Needs of offenders include assistance with housing, employment, relationship and family issues, and substance abuse/mental health services. Behavioral health conditions are often first identified in justice settings where limited resources are available and a collaborative, coordinated system is necessary to ensure people with behavioral health needs are identified and served.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.415, 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City's General Plan – Plan Tucson - supports a framework of local policies that can significantly and positively impact housing and other needs of LMI residents and neighborhoods. The City's expectations are focused on sustainability, reserving land for economic development, and revitalization.
Plan Tucson includes 4 focus areas – social, economic, natural and built environments. Many of the City's General Plan goals and policies are inter-related with Consolidated Plan goals and policies. Facilities and infrastructure are part of planned capital improvements that include:

1. Invest in public infrastructure and facilities that are fundamental to economic development, and sustaining and enhancing living conditions including recreation and related opportunities to promote healthy lifestyles.
2. Expand and diversify funding mechanisms for the repair, upgrade, maintenance, and service expansion of public infrastructure and facilities.
3. Collaborate with neighborhoods, the nonprofit and private sectors, schools and other jurisdictions to develop shared use facilities.
4. Evaluate Brownfields sites, closed public facilities, and underutilized land as opportunities for redevelopment and revitalization.

HCD Capital Improvements Funding includes $911,000 for 3 projects. City funding leverages federal funding.

1. Acquisition, rehabilitation and resale of approximately four single-family foreclosed homes located citywide. These homes will be rehabilitated in an environmentally-friendly manner. This project will stabilize neighborhoods with high foreclosure rates, increase affordable housing and benefit LMI families.
2. To continue the acquisition of single-family foreclosed homes citywide for rehabilitation, resale and rental. Approximately six foreclosed homes will be acquired increasing affordable housing citywide.
3. Community Development Block Grant Public Facilities Neighborhood Enhancements for Parks and/or Transportation to provide and meet objectives of the HUD Consolidated Annual Action Plan.

How were these needs determined?

The City's priority non-housing community development needs are selected based on the City's Capital Improvements Program (CIP) and the needs of LMI persons identified through the housing market analysis and stakeholder/citizen meetings. The City of Tucson's adopted 2015-2019 Capital

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Improvements Program includes planned capital improvements from City departments, including HCD. To be included in the CIP, projects must meet one of the following criteria:

1. Construction of a new City asset or expansion of an existing city-owned facility.
2. Initial acquisition of a major equipment system, which will become a City asset at a cost of $100,000 or more and a useful life of at least six years.
3. Major renovation or rehabilitation of an existing City-owned facility that requires an expenditure of $100,000 or more and will extend the life of the original City asset.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City's General Plan – Plan Tucson - supports a framework of local policies that can significantly and positively impact housing and other needs of LMI residents and neighborhoods. The City's expectations are focused on sustainability, reserving land for economic development, and revitalization.
Plan Tucson includes 4 focus areas – social, economic, natural and built environments. Many of the City's General Plan goals and policies are inter-related with Consolidated Plan goals and policies. Facilities and infrastructure are part of planned capital improvements that include:

1. Invest in public infrastructure and facilities that are fundamental to economic development, and sustaining and enhancing living conditions including recreation and related opportunities to promote healthy lifestyles.
2. Expand and diversify funding mechanisms for the repair, upgrade, maintenance, and service expansion of public infrastructure and facilities.
3. Collaborate with neighborhoods, the nonprofit and private sectors, schools and other jurisdictions to develop shared use facilities.
4. Evaluate Brownfields sites, closed public facilities, and underutilized land as opportunities for redevelopment and revitalizatio
5. Plan and manage water supplies, quality, and infrastructure for long-term reliability and efficiency
6. Rehabilitate and enhance natural drainage systems, water detention and retention basins, and other infiltration areas for multiple benefits.

HCD Capital Improvements Funding includes $911,000 for 3 projects. City funding leverages federal funding.

1. Acquisition, rehabilitation and resale of approximately four single-family foreclosed homes located citywide. These homes will be rehabilitated in an environmentally-friendly manner. This project will stabilize neighborhoods with high foreclosure rates, increase affordable housing and benefit LMI families.

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2. To continue the acquisition of single-family foreclosed homes citywide for rehabilitation, resale and rental. Approximately six foreclosed homes will be acquired increasing affordable housing citywide.
3. Community Development Block Grant Public Facilities Neighborhood Enhancements for Parks and/or Transportation to provide and meet objectives of the HUD Consolidated Annual Action Plan.

How were these needs determined?

The City's priority non-housing community development needs are selected based on the City's Capital Improvements Program (CIP) and the needs of LMI persons identified through the housing market analysis and stakeholder/citizen meetings. The City of Tucson's adopted 2015-2019 Capital Improvements Program includes planned capital improvements from City departments, including HCD. To be included in the CIP, projects must meet one of the following criteria:

1. Construction of a new City asset or expansion of an existing city-owned facility.
2. Initial acquisition of a major equipment system, which will become a City asset at a cost of $100,000 or more and a useful life of at least six years.
3. Major renovation or rehabilitation of an existing City-owned facility that requires an expenditure of $100,000 or more and will extend the life of the original City asset.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

1. Support lifelong learning, including early childhood education, literacy, and after-school and continuing education programs.
2. Recruit, retain, and expand businesses and industries within Tucson's key economic sectors to increase high-quality, high-paying job opportunities.
3. Support and expand entrepreneurship through partnerships, technical assistance, and incentives that lead to business development, expansion and job attraction/retention.
4. Collaborate with local institutions to support a well-educated, well-trained workforce with skills matched to local job opportunities and employer needs.
5. Contribute to workforce stability and advancement through support of ancillary services, such as transportation, childcare, nutrition, and healthcare.
6. Promote and support local, minority-owned, independent, and small businesses.
7. Foster the success of commercial areas through targeted investment, incentives, and other revitalization strategies.
8. Reduce barriers to food production and distribution, including home and community gardens.
9. Improve access to healthy, affordable food particularly in underserved areas of the city.

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10. Coordinate with nongovernmental health and preventive service providers to make healthcare accessible to the most vulnerable and in-need populations, including finding new ways to provide access to healthcare at home
11. Increase access to healthcare services through provision of reliable, affordable transportation options.
12. Collaborate with the Pima County Health Department on emergency service preparedness and to improve knowledge about and service to mental and physical health services.

How were these needs determined?

The City's General Plan – Plan Tucson - supports a framework of local policies that can significantly and positively impact housing and other needs of LMI residents and neighborhoods. The City's expectations are focused on sustainability, reserving land for economic development, and revitalization.
Plan Tucson includes 4 focus areas – social, economic, natural and built environments. Many of the City's General Plan goals and policies are inter-related with Consolidated Plan goals and policies. Public forums identified significant public services needs and these are collated with Plan Tucson goals and objectives to identify the most urgent needs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The housing market consists of housing units (supply) and the households who occupy them (demand). While the housing market is an economic market, complex variables beyond supply and demand have influence including: household composition, age of household members, access to employment and education opportunities, cost of goods and services, and preferences of residents. The three primary elements of the homeownership and rental housing markets are:

1. Variety - the types of available housing.
2. Quality – unit age and condition.
3. Affordability – household income relative to the cost of available housing.

While many of the City's General Plan goals and policies are inter-related with Consolidated Plan goals and policies, the most relevant housing goals include:

1. Support development opportunities and urban design that increases access to safe, healthy and affordable housing choices where:

i) Residential, commercial, employment, and recreational uses are located or could be located and integrated to create alternative transportation choices, safe gathering places, and foster social interaction and physical activity;

ii) There is potential to develop moderate to higher density development that is sensitive to surrounding scale and intensities of existing development, taking into account prominent view sheds; and

iii) Existing or upgraded public facilities and infrastructure provide required levels of service.

1. Focus public and private investment on documented housing needs and priorities, taking multiple approaches to reduce housing costs and increase affordability.
2. Improve housing conditions in aging and historic neighborhoods, including incentives for private property owners to maintain, retrofit, rehabilitate, and adaptively reuse historic buildings, technical assistance to low- to moderate-income neighborhoods to obtain historic designation, and maintenance, retrofit, rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of City-owned historic buildings.
3. Address the housing needs of the most vulnerable populations, including those at risk of homelessness.
4. Promote safe, decent, and affordable housing and neighborhoods that support aging in place.

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5. Provide housing, human services, public facilities, and economic development programs to end homelessness.
6. Encourage a mix of residential development and promote homeownership throughout the city.

MA-10 Housing Market Analysis: Number of Housing Units - 91.410, 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

A variety of housing types is necessary to meet the diverse housing needs and desires of both owners and renters. Housing variety is driven by many factors - demand for certain types of housing and amenities by households who can afford the desired type and amenities, public policy such as zoning and building requirements, the availability and cost of infrastructure, and the cost of land and construction. High volumes of a certain type or size of housing can impact housing affordability and community sustainability.

- Single-family detached properties are the most prevalent housing type in Pima County outside the City of Tucson, followed by manufactured and mobile homes. Manufactured housing and mobile homes are clustered in areas that are zoned for this housing type.
- Most of Pima County's multi-family housing is located in the City of Tucson.
- There are 58,879 vacant housing units in Pima County- about one quarter are held for seasonal use and another quarter are "other" vacant units, which may uninhabitable or held in bank / investor inventories.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	257,107	59%
1-unit, attached structure	35,185	8%
2-4 units	21,474	5%
5-19 units	41,834	10%
20 or more units	36,432	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	46,860	11%
Total	***438,892***	***100%***

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Property Type by Jurisdiction

Manufactured and Mobile Homes

There are 38,391 manufactured homes in Pima County and 24,539 are in unincorporated Pima County. 18% of the housing stock in unincorporated Pima County is manufactured. Many manufactured housing

units and mobile homes are clustered in areas that are zoned for this type of housing. 22% of manufactured housing units and mobile homes in unincorporated Pima County are renter occupied.

There are 12,866 manufactured homes in the City of Tucson. 25% of manufactured housing units and mobiles in the City of Tucson are renter occupied.

Student Housing

Average full-time student enrollment at the University of Arizona for the year ending June 30, 2014 was 41,631. 10,776 full-time students were enrolled in Pima Community College in the fall semester of 2013. Many full-time students are young and unemployed or work part-time and have limited income. Students impact the rental housing market in and around Tucson, often occupying units that would be affordable to other LMI households. Eight new off-campus student housing projects were completed from 2013 to 2014, providing 1,039 additional units and 3,300 beds. One project consisting of 76 units was rehabilitated. Two additional projects are in the planning stages.

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
No bedroom	680	0%	6,513	5%
1 bedroom	7,954	3%	41,561	30%
2 bedrooms	55,941	23%	50,183	36%
3 or more bedrooms	180,066	74%	39,468	29%
Total	***244,641***	***100%***	***137,725***	***100%***

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Tenure Trend

From 2000 to 2013, the homeownership rate declined 1.6% in Pima County and 3.1% in the City of Tucson. Greater decreases occurred in the City of South Tucson (-11.5%), the Town of Oro Valley (-8.2%) and the Town of Marana (-8.8%).

The decrease in homeownership can be partially attributed to the high number of foreclosures in Pima County during the housing crisis. The higher rate of foreclosures in the Towns of Oro Valley and Marana

demonstrate that a high number of foreclosures occurred in areas that developed significantly during the 2003 to 2006 housing boom.

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

Subsidized rental housing projects have use or affordability periods that last five years or more. Preserving affordable rental units can be a priority when demand is high and a large number will be lost from the affordable housing stock. A list of subsidized affordable housing projects is included as Attachment 2. These units generally provide housing affordable to households with income less than 60% AMI.

There are 49 Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects in Pima County– one in Ajo (unincorporated), one in Marana, and 47 in Tucson. These projects provide an estimated 3,958 affordable rental units, including 1,043 three- and four-bedroom units to meet the needs of Pima County's large family LMI renters. LIHTC projects have an initial use period of 15 years and States (which administer the LIHTC program) have the option of requiring extended use periods. When projects have extended use periods, the project financing and ownership may be restructured after the initial 15 years. Beginning in 1990, the Arizona Department of Housing required 30-year extended use agreements.

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

According to USDA, there are two subsidized housing projects in Green Valley with expiring use subsidies in 2018 and 2019. Unless preserved, this rural community will lose 23 subsidized units for small families and 98 subsidized units for elderly people. In addition, there is one LIHTC project in Sahuarita that will expire in 2021 that also includes 7 Pima County HOME-funded units and 4 State of Arizona HOME-funded units.

There are 3 LIHTC projects in the City of Tucson that have expiring use periods in 2021 and 2022 and 14 may be restructured during the next five years, including the City of Tucson's Tucson House project. There are also nine locally-funded HOME projects with 92 units that have expiring periods of affordability between 2015 and 2021, and 4 State-funded HOME projects with expiring periods of affordability between 2015 and 2019.

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

At present there is unmet demand for housing units that are affordable to extremely low and very low income households, particularly single person households, small families and rental housing for large families. This dynamic is discussed in further detail in the needs assessment section of the Consolidated Plan. The production of housing units is largely demand driven with financial feasibility and market demand playing significant roles in developers' choice of types and sizes of housing that will be developed. The City and County are dependent on developers submitting proposals for other housing types that may be developed on appropriately-zoned land or for rezoning of other parcels to accommodate additional housing types.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

At present there is unmet demand for housing units that are affordable to extremely low and very low income households, particularly single person households, small families and rental housing for large families. The production of housing units is demand driven. In recent years, additional multi-family housing has been developed suggesting that the need is for rental housing. As the market continues to recover, a return to the traditional development pattern of larger and single-family homes in Pima County is anticipated. The City and County are dependent on developers submitting proposals for other housing types that may be developed on appropriately-zoned land or for rezoning of other parcels to accommodate additional housing types.

Discussion

There are 49 Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects in Pima County– one in Ajo (unincorporated), one in Marana, and 47 in Tucson. These projects provide an estimated 3,958 affordable rental units, including 1,043 three- and four-bedroom units to meet the needs of Pima County's large family LMI renters. LIHTC projects have an initial use period of 15 years and States (which administer the LIHTC program) have the option of requiring extended use periods. When projects have extended use periods, the project financing and ownership may be restructured after the initial 15 years. Beginning in 1990, the Arizona Department of Housing required 30-year extended use agreements.

At present there is unmet demand for housing units that are affordable to extremely low and very low income households, particularly single person households, small families and rental housing for large families. This dynamic is discussed in further detail in the needs assessment section of the Consolidated Plan. The production of housing units is largely demand driven with financial feasibility and market demand playing significant roles in developers' choice of types and sizes of housing that will be developed. The City and County are dependent on developers submitting proposals for other housing types that may be developed on appropriately-zoned land or for rezoning of other parcels to accommodate additional housing types.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

Housing is considered unaffordable when a household pays more than 30% of household income for housing costs. Housing that is not affordable has costs to families and the community. It can lead to homelessness, place increased demands on community services, and result in deferred maintenance that impacts entire neighborhoods or communities. Households that spend too much for housing make fewer purchases at local businesses, this impacts both businesses and the sales tax base. In addition, when housing costs are high employers may choose to locate where housing is more affordable in order to attract and retain employees.

Both owners and renters may choose to occupy housing that is disproportionately costly for any number of reasons. Location, availability, public transportation and access to services or employment, anticipated income increases, and housing quality are just some of the complex factors that impact housing choice.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	114,600	167,500	46%
Median Contract Rent	795	675	(15%)

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:
Change in home values and median rent
Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	38,822	28.2%
$500-999	78,230	56.8%
$1,000-1,499	16,152	11.7%
$1,500-1,999	2,356	1.7%
$2,000 or more	2,165	1.6%
Total	***137,725***	***100.0%***

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Value and Sales Price Trends

HUD programs can be used to help existing homeowners to rehabilitate their homes and first-time homebuyers to enter homeownership. Housing problems of existing owners and the cost of housing are primary considerations in structuring appropriate strategies.

Median Home Values

Housing values directly impact the amount of funds that a buyer can borrow as well as the amount of taxes paid. Lenders provide financing up to a percentage of the value of a housing unit and this is one factor in whether a buyer is able to purchase a unit. While median home values increased 73% in Pima County and 69% in Tucson between 2000 and 2011, it is important to acknowledge the recent market cycle. From 2008 to 2011, median home values decreased 15% in both Pima County and the City of Tucson.

Values are generally reflected in prices but during a time of high demand, as was experienced from 2004 to 2007, prices can exceed values. According to the Tucson Association of Realtors median sales price history, Pima County sales prices during the height of the market were about 17% higher than Pima County values, while prices at the bottom of the market were about 17% lower than values. Sales price data suggests that home prices are increasing.

Assistance for First-time and Returning Homebuyers – Pima County and the City of Tucson

For many years strict underwriting criteria made it difficult for first-time homebuyers to purchase a home despite low prices. Arizona's Industrial Development Authorities responded with funds to assist homebuyers, including equity contributions and mortgage revenue bonds. The secondary market (FHA, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac) are also beginning to offer lower down payment mortgage options that will make it easier to save for homeownership; however, the high cost of mortgage insurance reduces the purchasing power of households unable to make at least a 20% down payment.

Assuming a 30-year fixed rate 5% mortgage, total household debt equal to 10% of gross household income, and a 43% total debt to income qualifying ratio:

- A Pima County renter with the median renter income of $28,312 could afford to purchase a home valued at $126,905. The median value of a home in Pima County in 2013 was $167,500.
- A City of Tucson renter with the median City of Tucson renter income of $24,720 could afford to purchase a home valued at $110,805. The median value of a home in the City of Tucson in 2013 was $141,600.

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	6,068	No Data
50% HAMFI	23,613	12,825
80% HAMFI	81,420	37,507
100% HAMFI	No Data	65,208
Total	***111,101***	***115,540***

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	521	651	876	1,286	1,531
High HOME Rent	491	614	826	987	1,081
Low HOME Rent	491	566	680	785	876

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Rent Trend

From 2000 to 2013, the median rent in Pima County median decreased $115/month or 15%; $27,000 annual income is needed to afford the median rent.

-

Comparing HUD's fair market rents to ACS median rents indicate that ACS median rents reflect 1-bedroom units, yet only 3% of Pima County occupy 1 bedroom units, with a higher rate in the City of Tucson (30%).

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is insufficient housing that is affordable to lower income households in Pima County and the City of Tucson. According to HUD CHAS data lower income Pima County households have higher rates of housing cost burden. Housing cost burden impacts:

- 88% of households with income < 30% AMI;
- 77% with income 30-50% AMI; and
- 56% of with income 50-80% AMI.

Lower income households in the City of Tucson have higher rates of housing cost burden. Cost burden impacts:

- 89% of households with income < 30% AMI;
- 80% with income 30-50% AMI; and
- 56% with incomes 50-80% AMI.

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

As home values and rents continue to increase following the Great Recession and affordable rental units are lost from the inventory, it is anticipated that housing cost burden among lower income households will increase.

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

With the exception of efficiency units, 2014 HOME rents are lower than fair market rents for all bedroom sizes. As a result, the City anticipates a larger investment of HOME funds or other subsidies will be necessary to ensure project viability throughout the period of affordability. In addition, higher fair market rents may reduce the number of individuals receiving tenant based rental assistance.

Discussion

Housing affordability extends beyond the relationship of housing costs to income and includes such costs as transportation and utilities. LMI households and large families occupying older structures are especially impacted by high utility costs. Improving housing affordability and reducing operating costs through improved energy efficiency and resource-efficient design are important strategies. Incorporating appropriate materials and techniques into public and nonprofit facilities can also reduce operating expenses and increase opportunities to serve the community.

The overall goal of energy efficient and resource-efficient building practices is to provide for long-term affordability and sustainability. Forum participants discussed the need to consult with occupants about design elements, locating housing near transit and transportation, designing buildings to standard materials measurements to avoid excess cost and material waste, orienting buildings for both safety and energy efficiency, and creating place-based opportunities for physical activity and social interaction.

Both the City of Tucson and Pima County seek to promote aspects of the environment that improve health and well-being. Plan Tucson and Pima Prosper goals can be furthered with HUD funding and include: conservation of open space and natural areas; higher-density, transportation/transit-oriented and mixed-use development; neighborhood shopping and services districts; safe pedestrian and bicycle paths; affordable housing; and maintenance and improvements to the existing housing stock and public facilities.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

Housing quality encompasses a range of issues that are central to quality of life including safety, design and appearance, maintenance and energy efficiency, and occupant and community health. The quality of the existing housing stock reflects economic prosperity and pride of community. Housing quality is often the first impression that signals the community well-being that attracts employers and economic investment.

The age of the housing stock is one indicator of housing quality. While many older housing units have been well-maintained, other older housing units may have been built to outdated building codes using materials and construction techniques that are no longer considered safe or sustainable. Older units are more likely to require rehabilitation or replacement, and occupants often have higher utility costs. Some materials such as lead paint (in units built prior to 1978) may represent health hazards.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition for "substandard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation:

A substandard housing unit is defined by HUD as lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. HUD also requires the City and County to define standard condition and substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation. These definitions are used in determining the eligibility of a housing unit for rehabilitation.

- Standard: A dwelling unit that meets or exceeds HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and local building codes with no major defects in the structure and only minor maintenance is required. Such a dwelling will have a reliable roof; sound foundation; adequate and stable floors, walls and ceilings; surfaces and woodwork that are not seriously damage; sound windows and doors; adequate heating, plumbing and electrical systems; and adequate water and sewer systems.
- Substandard: A dwelling unit that does not meet HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and local building codes which includes having a major structural deficiency and/or lacking the following: complete plumbing, complete kitchen facilities, efficient and environmentally sound sewage removal and water supply, a proper heating source or is without electricity or with inadequate or unsafe electrical service.
- Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation. A dwelling that does not meet HUD HQS or local building codes; is likely to have deferred maintenance and may have structural issues such as a leaking roof, deteriorated interior and exterior surfaces but will have basic infrastructure that allows for economically and physically feasible improvements and upon completion of rehabilitation will meet the definition of a Standard dwelling.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	71,491	29%	64,386	47%
With two selected Conditions	2,421	1%	6,219	5%
With three selected Conditions	199	0%	349	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	170,530	70%	66,771	48%
Total	***244,641***	***100%***	***137,725***	***100%***

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	52,568	21%	19,351	14%
1980-1999	86,294	35%	50,909	37%
1950-1979	94,720	39%	58,217	42%
Before 1950	11,059	5%	9,248	7%
Total	***244,641***	***100%***	***137,725***	***100%***

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Tenure by Year Built

Pima County renters are more likely to occupy pre-1980 housing units than are owners – 42% of owners compared to 48% of renters.

Owners in the City of Tucson are more likely to occupy pre-1980 housing units than are renters – 61% of owners compared to 56% of renters.

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	105,779	43%	67,465	49%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	20,099	8%	13,966	10%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Risk of Pediatric Lead Poisoning

In June 2014 the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) released its updated Targeted Lead Poisoning Screening Plan. Acknowledging that many lead sources have been eliminated or reduced in the last few decades, the plan indicated that lead poisoning continues to affect children in Arizona, primarily from paint, imported goods, food, medicines, and spices, leaded crystal and pewter, lead in dust, soil, and mining, drinking water, and occupation and hobbies. Because of ongoing surveillance and analysis, public health professionals are able to target surveillance and intervention efforts on children most at risk.

Based on recommendations and guidance from the CDC, Arizona has moved from universal lead screening to targeted screening. The State's 3-year goal is to increase the utility of the targeted screening plan by 1) increasing screening rates to 85% in targeted zip codes, 2) assessing the indicators used to develop the targeted high-risk zip codes, and 3) reducing the number of targeted high-risk zip codes.

Pima County Zip Codes with High Risk of Lead Poisoning

The Arizona Department of Health Services identified 4 targeted high-risk zip codes in Pima County and outside the City of Tucson or tribal lands:

- Ajo - 85321
- Green Valley, Madera Canyon - 85314
- Sahuarita - 85314, 85629

City of Tucson Zip Codes with High Risk of Lead Poisoning

The Arizona Department of Health Services identified 16 targeted high-risk zip codes in the City of Tucson - 85701, 85704, 85705, 85706, 85710, 85711, 85712, 85713, 85714, 85715, 85716, 85719, 85730, 85735, 85736, 85741, 85745, 85746, 85750, 85756, and 85757.

Vacant Units

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

Table 38 - Vacant Units

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Alternate Data Source Name:
Vacant Housing

Data Source Comments: The actual number of vacant abandoned units and abandoned REO properties is not known, nor is the status of these units as suitable for rehabilitation or not suitable for rehabilitation. The attached text describes the number of vacant housing units and vacancy status.

Vacant Housing Units

There are 58,879 vacant housing units in Pima County- about one quarter are held for seasonal use and another quarter are classified as “other” vacant units. From 2000 to 2013, the number of housing units in Pima County increased 21%, while the number of vacant housing units increased 71%. Among vacant unit types, “other” increased most - 184%, followed by rented/sold but not occupied – 144%. “Other” units include those not suitable for occupancy and in bank and investor inventories. It is estimated that the majority of "other" units are suitable for occupancy, with approximately 25% or 3,900 of these units are in need of rehabilitation.

Describe the need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdiction's housing.

The condition of the housing stock is highly variable throughout Pima County, with the newer housing stock generally in good condition and portions of the older housing stock in need of repair or replacement. Not all pre-1980 housing units are in need of rehabilitation, yet these units are more likely to be in need of improvements. Nearly 200,000 Pima County housing units or 45% of the housing stock was built before 1980 and more than 62,500 Pima County housing units were built before 1960 when local building codes were not yet adopted or enforced in many areas. Prior to 1972 there was no building code in Pima County and some remote areas are still exempt from inspections. There are

- 57,533 pre-1980 housing units in unincorporated Pima County - 36% of the housing stock in unincorporated Pima County.
- 133,978 pre-1980 housing units in the City of Tucson - 58% of the housing stock in the City of Tucson.
- 5,326 pre-1980 housing units in other incorporated jurisdictions - 13% of the housing stock in other jurisdictions.

Estimate the number of housing units within the jurisdiction that are occupied by low or moderate income families that contain lead-based paint hazards. 91.205(e), 91.405

There are 34,065 Pima County households with children under the age of 6 years living in pre-1980 housing units, including 20,099 owner households and 13,966 renter households. Children under the age of 6 years living in pre-1980 housing units are at risk of lead-based paint poisoning. An estimated 15,700 households that occupy pre-1980 housing are low and or moderate income.

Discussion

The number of vacant abandoned units and vacant abandoned REO properties is not required. US Census Bureau ACS 2009/13 data is provided to gain understanding of the number of vacant units and their vacancy status.

MA-25 Public And Assisted Housing - 91.410, 91.210(b)

Introduction

Alternate data regarding the number of public housing units and vouchers may be found in section NA-35 Public Housing.

The City's public housing and other affordable rental housing units are administered by property management offices regionalized throughout the City. The property management team at each office is responsible for residential property management activities associated with its assigned projects including property maintenance and modernization work. During FY 2014 the Public Housing Program converted from a single waiting list to site based waiting lists to afford applicants some choice in the type and location of Public Housing units. The City of Tucson Public Housing Authority has been designated by HUD as a "standard" performing agency.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	83	1,508	4,328	0	4,328	1,336	0	0
# of accessible units			68						
***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**									

Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

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The City of Tucson Public Housing Authority operates 1,505 units of Public Housing, which over the years has been maintained and improved with strategic use of both maintenance and capital funding. Most of the older housing units are in fair condition.

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Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Landers	99a
Posadas Sentinel	93b
Tucson House	76c
Martin L. King	100a
El Pueblo Center	95a
Fairmount	92b
Southeast Center	92c
South Park	98b
Silverbell	99a
AMP 3 Ã¢Â¿Â¿ Scattered Site Housing	95a

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

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

Restoration and revitalization needs of public housing include: site modifications including concrete, asphalt, landscaping, tree trim/removal; exterior building modifications including siding, roofs, gutters; interior modifications including floors, plumbing, electrical, cabinetry, doors, cyclical painting, fixtures; and systems upgrades/maintenance including furnaces, air conditioners/coolers, water heaters, and elevators.

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

The PHA anually uses public housing capital funds to strategically improve public housing units and the living environment of low and moderate income residents. Planned improvements are detailed in the PHA Annual Plan and include: site modifications including concrete, asphalt, landscaping, tree trim/removal; exterior building modifications including siding, roofs, gutters; interior modifications including floors, plumbing, electrical, cabinetry, doors, cyclical painting, fixtures; and systems upgrades/maintenance including furnaces, air conditioners/coolers, water heaters, and elevators..

Discussion:

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c)

Introduction

The Continuum of Care reports 3,239 beds are available for homeless individuals and families in Pima County. The City of Tucson and Pima County work with numerous organizations to support facilities and services that are part of the Continuum of Care. A list of beds by facility type is included as Attachment 3.

- Emergency Shelter - 598 emergency beds for adult individuals and 130 for mixed populations.
- Safe Haven - 15 beds for adult individuals.
- Permanent Supportive Housing - 1,080 beds for adult individuals, and 637 VASH vouchers for homeless Veterans.
- Rapid Re-Housing - 43 beds for families, 16 for mixed populations, and 348 for adult individuals.
- Transitional Housing -294 beds for families, 71 for mixed populations, 7 for youth under age 18, and 1,177 for adult individuals.

The delivery system is challenged by limitations in shelter and services outside the City of Tucson, insufficient resources to address the full spectrum of needs of all homeless people, the high cost of permanent housing relative to income, and insufficient supportive housing for special populations. The City of Tucson and Pima County will continue working with nonprofit organizations to identify methods of ensuring supportive housing is available for special populations; this housing may be regional. Efforts to reduce the cost of housing or develop permanent affordable housing will be implemented.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	295	173	516	1,012	0
Households with Only Adults	409	173	604	1,112	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	173	0	0	0

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	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Veterans	280	173	240	541	0
Unaccompanied Youth	115	173	8	38	0

Table 41 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Data Source Comments: HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Inventory County Report.The subset of total bed inventory does not include information for chronically homeless individuals. The voucher/seasonal/overflow beds is the total number for all homeless individuals and families; data is not included by subpopulation.

Shelter and Services Part 1

EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR ADULT INDIVIDUALS -598 beds

Arizona Youth Partnership - Emergency Motel Vouchers - 13

Church on the Street - Church on the Street - 26

Emerge! Center Against Domestic Abuse - Wings of Freedom ES - 51

Franciscan Ministries - Inner City Harvesters Winter Shelter - 63

Gospel Rescue Mission - Men's Shelter - 129

Old Pueblo Community Services - HCHV/EH Water Street Rapid Emergent Housing - 40

Open Inn - Crisis Assistance and Shelter - 8

Open Inn - LGBT-TLP HHS - 9

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Our Family Services - Emergency Shelter - 6

Primavera Foundation - Men's Shelter - 100

Primavera Foundation - Motel Vouchers - 27

Salvation Army - Project Hospitality - 22

Salvation Army - Motel Vouchers - 28

Salvation Army - Hospitality House - 51

Salvation Army - Hospitality House- Transitional & JEC - 8

Sister Jose Hobday Shelter - Sister Jose Hobday Shelter - 12

Sullivan Jackson Employment Center - Motel Vouchers - 5

EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR MIXED POPULATIONS - 130 beds

Gospel Rescue Mission - Gospel Rescue Mission Women and Children's Center - 130

SAFE HAVEN ADULT INDIVIDUALS – 15 beds

La Frontera - Sonora House - 15

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PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR ADULT INDIVIDUALS – 1,080 beds

CODAC - Project Bienestar - 45

CODAC - SPC2 - 44

CODAC - Supportive Housing Program - 26

CODAC – ESHP - 28

CODAC - SPC/TRA - 107

CODAC – Solitude - 36

Pasadera Network - SPC II- Rodger Plaza - 18

Pasadera Network - SPC II -Vida Nueva - 41

Pasadera Network - SPC II – Prince Rd - 4

Pasadera Network - SPC II - Serene Life - 3

Pasadera Network - Project Bienestar - 27

Pasadera Network - Safe Harbor/Glenstone - 28

Pasadera Network - Serene Life - 5

Pasadera Network – Libertad - 31

COPE Community Services, Inc. - SPC2 - 25

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COPE Community Services, Inc. - S+C TRA – Pima - 92

COPE Community Services, Inc. - Life Works - 35

Esperanza En Escalante - Shelter Plus Care IV - 72

La Frontera – Pathways - 13

La Frontera - Shelter Plus Care-TRA – Pima - 33

La Frontera - SPC3 - 50

Open Inn – Frontiers - 27

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - Project Bienestar - 19

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - HOPWA Comp Permanent - 14

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - SHP PHOP II - 7

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - SHP Savoy - 12

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - HOPWA Comp TBRA - 87

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - Project Bienestar - 20

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - HOPWA Formula TBRA - 9

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - SHP – Pathways - 10

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - SHP PHOP I - 23

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Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF Shelter Plus Care II - 79

TMM Family Services - SPC 3 - 18

Shelter and Services Part 2

OTHER PERMANENT HOUSING FOR ADULT INDIVIDUALS – 637 beds

Southern AZ VA Health Care System - VASH Vouchers - 637

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR FAMILIES – 294 beds

Catholic Community Services - Pio Decimo Center Transitional Housing - 73

Our Family Services - Teens in Transition - RHY Program - 22

Our Family Services - Casa II La Promasa - 48

Primavera Foundation - CASA I - 20

Primavera Foundation - CASA II - 86

Salvation Army - CASA for Families - 45

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR MIXED POPULATIONS – 71 beds

Emerge! Center Against Domestic Abuse - Wings of Freedom TH - 28

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

TMM Family Services - Family Journey - 43

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR YOUTH UNDER 18 YRS – 7 beds

Open Inn – TALP - 4

Open Inn - HHS Basic Center - 3

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR ADULT INDIVIDUALS – 1,177 beds

Arizona Housing and Prevention - New Chance - 22

CODAC - Comin' Home – Advent - 15

CODAC - Comin' Home - VIP Vets - 16

CODAC - Comin' Home - VIP Vets II - 20

COPE Community Services, Inc. - Bridges - Casa de Anna - 29

Esperanza En Escalante - GPD - Esperanza En Escalante - 84

Esperanza En Escalante - Transitional Housing for Women - 10

Exodus - Transitional Housing Program - 74

Gospel Rescue Mission - Gospel Rescue Mission Women and Children's Center - 14

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Old Pueblo Community Services - GPD1 – Sparkman - 11

Old Pueblo Community Services - GPD2 - Bell – Seneca - 12

Old Pueblo Community Services - GPD3 - Old Pueblo - 18

Old Pueblo Community Services - Men in Transition - 12

Old Pueblo Community Services - New Chance - 24

Old Pueblo Community Services - Oasis Project - 46

Old Pueblo Community Services – SATP - 16

Old Pueblo Community Services - SATP – Aftercare - 16

Old Pueblo Community Services - Steps for Vets - 9

Old Pueblo Community Services - Substance Abuse Programs - 78

Open Inn – Bridges - 5

Open Inn – CASA - 9

Our Family Services - Teens in Trans.-La Casita - 10

Our Family Services - Your Place - 5

Our Family Services - Blacklidge Youth Transitional - 2

Our Family Services - Common Unity - 41

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Primavera Foundation - Women in Transition - 12

Primavera Foundation - Catalina House - 20

Primavera Foundation - Casa Paloma - 15

Primavera Foundation - 8th Street Program - 13

Primavera Foundation - Five Points - 28

Primavera Foundation – Bridges - 48

Salvation Army – Advent - 21

Salvation Army – CASA - 9

Tucson Prep - La Casita - 6

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

People with Disabilities. People with disabilities have access to center-based employment, independent living skills training and peer mentoring, counseling services, day treatment, friendly phone calls and visits, home-delivered meals, hearing, visual/reading and mobility aids, and transportation. Available supports for caregivers include counseling, support groups, training, subsidies and respite services.

Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted. The Arizona Department of Health Services is the primary provider of services to eligible low-income individuals with alcohol and other drug addictions. Reductions in mental health services have created gaps in services and care. Eight nonprofit agencies provide services and those services are generally covered by public health insurance for qualifying individuals. The range of services includes outreach, education, prevention, in-patient and out-patient treatment, and support groups.

Persons with Severe Mental Illness. The Arizona Department of Health Services is the primary provider of services to eligible low-mod persons with severe mental illness. Reductions in mental health services have created gaps in services and care. Additional supportive housing is needed for this segment of the population. Services are provided by eight nonprofit agencies. Individual, couple and family counseling, and support groups are available to address a broad range of mental and behavioral health needs.

Victims of Domestic Violence. There are two agencies that provide services to victims of domestic violence. A 24-hour crisis hotline and emergency and transitional housing are available. Consultation with stakeholders indicates that additional behavioral health services for trauma victims, additional shelter for victims of both physical and non-physical abuse, and permanent affordable housing without supportive services are critical to the safety of this population.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and Their Families. Housing and services for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families are managed by the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation (SAAF). SAAF provides 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. Services and assistance provided by SAAF are based first on the housing status of the individual or family.

Poverty-Level Households. The City and County fund a variety of agencies that provide services to poverty-level households. Available services include clothing, food, health and dental care, legal assistance, utility assistance, consumer and financial services and basic financial assistance, counseling, enrichment and the full range of services also available to other special populations.

Ex-Offenders. To reduce recidivism and jail time, Pima County is implementing a Transition from Jail to the Community Toolkit, administering the Risk Recidivism Score or “Proxy” instrument in the County jail to pre-screen individuals at booking. Using a risk triage matrix, offenders are matched with interventions and services. Medium-to-high risk individuals are directed into intensive behavioral health programs,

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while low-risk offenders are directed to alternatives to incarceration. Nonprofit organizations participating in the Community Re-entry Coalition work with ex-offenders to provide post-release mentoring and assistance with transitional housing, case management, and job development.

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.

The services and facilities listed in the table provide a combination of shelter and services. Services are summarized in the mainstream services discussion. A list of shelters and the specific populations that are served is attached. All emergency and transitional housing shelters provide support services for the individuals and families that they assist. Veterans are served primarily with VASH vouchers.

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MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(d)

Introduction

Non-homeless special needs populations have unique housing and supportive services needs. These needs are identified through data analysis, consultation with agencies serving special populations, and review of client volume in agencies receiving City and County funding.

Stakeholders and residents made multiple recommendations regarding housing and services for elderly people and people with disabilities. Housing recommendations included housing rehabilitation, adaptive reuse of central facilities, and subsidized graduated living opportunities with supportive services including transportation and recreation. Congregate meals, recreation opportunities at neighborhood recreation sites, place planning, and supports for care givers – respite, support groups, and training – were also recommended.

Stakeholders discussed funding and the delivery system and expressed the need to acknowledge that no population has greater needs than another. Recommendations included predictable funding allocated proportionately to fill gaps in funding for special populations; focus on agency partnerships that include behavioral health; proximity to other services or likelihood of services being brought to the place; and accessibility improvements. Stakeholders also suggested development of a central database of referral sources for first responders. A coalition of agencies that serve elderly people have requested a City planner dedicated to addressing the needs of seniors.

To improve their own capacity, stakeholders identified multiple strategies including promoting private sector involvement; facilitating action-focused discussions that promote collaboration; expanding and coordinating the volunteer base; serving as employer models by hiring clients; and a public awareness campaign focused on the need to adapt before aging.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	8
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	110
ST or TH facilities	18
PH placement	15

Table 42 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Alternate Data Source Name:
HIV/AIDS Data

Data Source Comments:

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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

In most cases, households with incomes greater than 30% AMI have unmet supportive housing needs due to the income targeting of supportive housing. Supportive housing needs of special populations include housing that is affordable with services including but not limited to: job training, life skills training, alcohol and drug abuse programs, community support services (e.g., child care, educational programs), and case management.

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

The City sponsors community-wide forums and training on mental and behavioral health resources and community protocols, has a trained first responder team and works cooperatively with the regional behavioral health authority to ensure that persons returning form mental and physical health institutions have appropriate supportive housing. On-site health assessments and services are available in facilities and at some subsidized housing sites. The City also directly funds various health-related organizations and programs serving low-income and presumed benefit populations and is working towards implementing best practices for Healthy Communities.

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)

The City of Tucson is an entitlement/consortia grantee. The description in the following field describes planned activities.

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))

Both Pima County and the City of Tucson have set forth goals to provide tenant-based rental assistance to special populations who are at risk of homelessness and have income earnings potential. In addition, some programs and activities will provide preference to people with special needs including: owner-occupied housing rehabilitation; affordable rental housing rehabilitation, construction and preservation; public services including job training and employment supports, life skills training, alcohol and drug abuse programs, community support services, and case management; and facilities improvements.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.410, 91.210(e)

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment

This section describes barriers to affordable housing development in the City of Tucson and Pima County.

The City of Tucson has made significant advancements in addressing regulatory barriers during the past few years by improving the permit process for contractors rehabilitating the existing housing stock and developers undertaking infill projects. Reforming the zoning regulation with the Unified Development Code successfully removed many barriers. Adoption of the International Existing Building Code has allowed rehabilitation of older buildings without having to meet the full extent of the regulations for new buildings unless a clearly identified hazard is present; this code allows rehabilitation within the means and desires of property owners. Given this progress, the City identified two incentives that it has not explored:

1. Fast-track permitting and approvals for affordable housing projects; and
2. An explicit policy that adjusts or waives existing parking requirements for affordable housing projects.

In the past five years, Pima County has taken steps to proactively eliminate regulatory barriers to affordable housing development. The most recent County Comprehensive Plan – Pima Prospers – now includes a Housing Element that estimates current and future demand for housing, including affordable housing. While Accessory Dwelling Units are not allowed as-of-right in any zoning district and specific standards for conditional use permits have not been established, the zoning code was amended to effectively allow for non-rental multi-generational housing on one property by allowing an additional kitchen for an attached or detached accessory dwelling unit. Pima Prospers also proposes a prioritization process for affordable housing projects, and policies that may adjust parking requirements for affordable housing. Based on HUD's checklist, Pima County identified the following assessments and incentives that have not yet been explored:

1. A comprehensive assessment of the cost of rules, regulations, development standards and processes and their impact on the supply of affordable housing.
2. Density bonuses for affordable housing development.

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MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)

Introduction

In 2010 the City of Tucson and Pima County adopted a community development model that incorporates four integral approaches to redevelopment: empowerment of the individual or household; location efficiencies; cost-effectiveness; and building sustainable systems. In this model, large strategies such as a sustainable multi-modal transportation system are inter-related with the basic needs of residents. The City and County have since implemented a series of multi-jurisdictional planning and economic development initiatives. Beginning in 2012, thousands of residents participated in the Imagine Greater Tucson visioning process, which was launched to connect people, governments, and stakeholders in developing community-driven choices for living, working, learning, and playing. Several grass roots efforts have catalyzed revitalization efforts and spurred changes in codes, development standards, and project-based investments.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	1,588	390	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	23,244	26,163	17	16	-1
Construction	8,932	8,952	7	6	-1
Education and Health Care Services	31,622	44,047	23	28	5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9,062	10,331	7	6	-1
Information	2,332	3,338	2	2	0
Manufacturing	11,736	7,610	9	5	-4
Other Services	6,006	7,292	4	5	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	11,704	15,184	9	9	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	19,902	26,539	15	17	2
Transportation and Warehousing	4,417	3,868	3	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	5,238	6,156	4	4	0

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Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Total	135,783	159,870	--	--	--

Table 43 - Business Activity

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

Business Activity

HUD Business Activity data indicates there are more jobs in the City of Tucson than there are workers in the City of Tucson. 64% of jobs are in the City of Tucson City limits and 52% of the workforce resides in the City of Tucson City limits. As a result, there is a jobs-to-workers imbalance in the City of Tucson that is balanced by commuters residing outside the City of Tucson City limits.

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	254,623
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	228,997
Unemployment Rate	10.06
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	24.96
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.01

Table 44 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	46,302
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	11,722
Service	29,181
Sales and office	59,739
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	21,987
Production, transportation and material moving	13,039

Table 45 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	162,274	74%
30-59 Minutes	48,295	22%
60 or More Minutes	8,912	4%
Total	***219,481***	***100%***

Table 46 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	19,450	3,675	15,455
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	41,483	4,571	17,822
Some college or Associate's degree	66,742	5,745	21,097
Bachelor's degree or higher	52,824	1,933	11,453

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	**25–34 yrs**	**35–44 yrs**	**45–65 yrs**	**65+ yrs**
Less than 9th grade	1,845	2,679	3,305	7,846	8,658
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10,019	8,484	6,731	9,535	5,486
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	19,607	19,403	15,842	28,931	17,104
Some college, no degree	34,345	22,709	17,016	32,798	14,410
Associate's degree	2,898	6,437	5,046	11,246	3,019
Bachelor's degree	5,186	13,547	10,194	18,019	6,670
Graduate or professional degree	328	6,009	6,197	12,926	6,340

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	17,747
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22,531
Some college or Associate's degree	28,824
Bachelor's degree	36,958
Graduate or professional degree	47,365

Table 49 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Earnings and Education

Higher education is directly related to earnings potential and adults without a high school diploma or equivalent would benefit from education opportunities to improve their earnings potential.

- A City of Tucson resident with a Graduate or Professional Degree earns 2.7 times the earnings of a City of Tucson resident without a High School Diploma or Equivalent.
- A Pima County resident with a Graduate or Professional Degree earns 3 times the earnings of a Pima County resident without a High School Diploma or Equivalent. Educational attainment is higher among Pima County residents not living in the City of Tucson City limits. 60% of adults without a HS diploma or equivalent live in the City of Tucson.

Median Wage Trend

As the economy expands and the cost of goods and services increases, it is expected that wages will also increase. While the long-term trend is towards increased income, the change since 2008 and the Great Recession points to relatively flat wages, which are not adjusted for inflation. With wages remaining flat or decreasing, many residents' wages are not sufficient to maintain the same standard of living as before the Great Recession; increased housing problems and demand for services with corresponding decreases in discretionary spending can be expected.

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

In 2011, one-half of employed Pima County workers worked in one of five occupations. The largest occupation by employment was office and administrative support and the median wage was $29,203 annually. The median wage for all occupations was $32,892, with the highest wage among healthcare practitioners and technical occupations - $60,678, and the lowest among food preparation and serving related occupations - $18,552. About half of the jobs in Pima County are in three sectors – 1) education and health care services, 2) arts, entertainment, accommodations, and 3) retail trade. While many education and health care services jobs are higher-paying, jobs in arts, entertainment, accommodations and retail trade are often low-paying.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce needs are generally divided into three categories – youth, economically disadvantaged adults and dislocated workers, both youth and adult. Among youth, primary workforce development needs include developing skills that meet business market needs, connecting learning to work throughout the education system, basic skills such as citizenship, leadership, community service, adult mentoring and other support services, and optimizing opportunities by providing alternative pathways to success for the gifted and talented as well as for the disadvantaged.

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.

The 2014 regional economic blueprint "We Win As One" sets a five year goal of 40,000 new jobs. The blueprint sets priorities to advance prosperity with a focus on providing a qualified workforce and increasing the number of high-skilled/high-wage jobs in the region's strongest sector clusters – Aerospace & Defense, Alternative Energy & Natural Resources, Bioscience & Health Care, and Transportation & Logistics. Tucson Regional Economic Opportunities estimates that for every high-wage,

high-skill job created, two supporting jobs will follow. Supporting jobs can include high-wage and high-skill jobs in associated sectors; however, many supporting jobs are in retail, food-serving and personal services industries. Depending on the businesses that are attracted, increased employment in high-skill jobs will require infrastructure support and coordination with institutions of higher learning and the K-12 education system. At this time, specific needs are not known.

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

Among the adult workforce, needs include matching services to the worker and the employer, helping individuals identify barriers to success in gaining and retaining employment, developing individual solutions and appropriate supports, and providing employers with ready access to information. Besides skill-specific training, barriers faced by the adult workforce include housing, childcare, drug and alcohol treatment, remedial and basic skills, technology literacy, language, transportation, medical care, workplace protocol skills, clothing, tools, and support during the trial employment period.

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 Pima County One Stop manages job training and employment readiness programs throughout the County, and coordinates with regional economic development entities, other jurisdictions and local employers to develop and deliver relevant education and training. Sector-focused training and partnerships have proven effective in addressing lack of skilled workers. Business partners offer on-the-job education opportunities for existing workers, internships for incumbent workers, and guidance on technical requirements for existing and planned jobs.

In addition to training, support services are provided through nonprofit organizations to enable customers to successfully participate in employment and training activities. Support services may include transportation services, gas cards, child care, one-time housing assistance, certifications/licensing/testing, tools, uniforms, clothing, eye care, utilities, relocation assistance, and needs-related payments. Referrals may also be made to community based organizations that provide the identified support service.

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.

As described above, the 2014 regional economic blueprint "We Win As One" sets a five year goal of 40,000 new jobs. The blueprint sets priorities to advance prosperity with a focus on providing a qualified workforce and increasing the number of high-skilled/high-wage jobs in the region's strongest sector clusters – Aerospace & Defense, Alternative Energy & Natural Resources, Bioscience & Health Care, and Transportation & Logistics. Tucson Regional Economic Opportunities estimates that for every high-wage, high-skill job created, two supporting jobs will follow. Supporting jobs can include high-wage and high-skill jobs in associated sectors; however, many supporting jobs are in retail, food-serving and personal services industries. Depending on the businesses that are attracted, increased employment in high-skill jobs will require infrastructure support and coordination with institutions of higher learning and the K-12 education system. At this time, specific needs are not known.

Discussion

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701u) (Section 3) requires the City of Tucson and Pima County to ensure that employment and other economic and business opportunities generated by HUD financial assistance, to the greatest extent feasible, are directed to 1) public housing residents and other low-income persons, particularly recipients of government housing assistance, and 2) business concerns that provide economic opportunities to low- and very-low income persons. Section 3 requirements apply to housing construction, demolition or rehabilitation, and other public construction projects.

Pima County Section 3 Efforts Provide Employment, Contracting and Training Opportunities

Pima County actions to meet Section 3 requirements include 1) Promoting and distributing Section 3 job and training opportunities through the Pima County One-Stop, other County departments, and local employment agencies; 2) Conducting pre-bid and pre-construction meetings for Section 3 covered projects to inform contractors of Section 3 goals and requirements; 3) Collecting quarterly report information from contractors and sub-recipients; and 4) Submitting an annual report to HUD.

The City of Tucson Section 3 Efforts Provide Employment, Contracting and Training Opportunities

The City of Tucson's role as the countywide Public Housing Authority means they have an extensive Section 3 policy. The City assists residents to identify Section 3 employment and training opportunities and assists contractors in achieving Section 3 goals in numerous ways. Residents who meet eligibility guidelines can contact Pima County One-Stop to complete a job readiness assessment; if deemed eligible for Section 3 participation, the resident's contact information is provided to Section 3 contractors. Eligible Section 3 residents who are not ready for employment can receive a referral to other agencies that are better equipped to address the individual's needs. The Section 3 job-readiness

component is a part of the City of Tucson's commitment to provide economic opportunities and training to residents to become gainfully employed.

The City of Tucson assists contractors in achieving Section 3 hiring and contracting goals by 1) providing contractors the contact information for Pima County One-Stop, which may have a list of interested and qualified Section 3 residents; 2) providing contractors with a list of Section 3 business concerns interested and qualified for construction projects; and 3) reviewing the new hire clause with contractors and subcontractors to ensure that the requirement is understood. The City also makes affirmative efforts to award contract opportunities to Section 3 business concerns.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Assuming that low and moderate income households have a greater incidence of housing problems, areas of low income concentration are generally located in the south and soutwest areas of Tucson and along the I-10 corridor. For purposes of the Consolidated Plan, a low-income concentration area is one where at least 51% of the population is low and moderate income.

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

For the Consolidated Plan, areas of minority concentration are defined as those in which the proportion of minorities in a Census Tract is 150% or more than the proportion of minorities as a whole based on the 2010 Census. 61 of Pima County's 235 Census Tracts have a disproportionate concentration of minorities – 52 of these Census Tracts are in the City of Tucson.

The City of Tucson has identified a CDBG Target Area. The target area consists of contiguous high-stress areas in the city core with documented low-income (more than 60% LMI) and high minority concentrations. Within the target area, 69.2% of the population is LMI, 33.4% is living below the poverty line, and 77.8% is defined as a minority. The City's goal is to direct public facilities funding into this area to reduce poverty and spur revitalization.

For purposes of the Consolidated Plan, a low-income concentration area is one where at least 51% of the population is low and moderate income.

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

Areas of low-income and minority concentration are characterized by older housing stock and higher rates of renting. In some cases, infrastructure is aging and in need of upgrade or replacement.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Assets include the first Veterans Workforce One Stop in the U.S., an employment center to help homeless job seekers, and 25 employers committed to working with the Pima County One Stop to provide training for incumbent workers. Many areas of low income and minority concentration are strategically located at the crossroads of the North/South Nogales and East/West Sunset lines, near the I-10 and I-8 Interstate exchange, and adjacent to Tucson International Airport. There is a unique convergence of transportation, distribution and logistics assets that can catalyze economic growth. Brownfields staff from three jurisdictions work together to contribute to successful redevelopment of adversely-impacted properties and revitalization of surrounding properties through infill development,

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and revitalization of neighborhood commercial districts and major gateways. The Downtown district and five areas of commercial blight are located near areas of concentration.

Residents can access employment and services via public transit, including buses, modern streetcar, and shuttle. Buses generally run from 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. every 30 minutes on various routes. Express commuter buses to employment centers run every 10-15 minutes from 5:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The modern streetcar connects residents to downtown, the University of Arizona and bus service. It runs every 10 minutes from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., every 20 minutes during the evening and weekend hours, and until 2 a.m. Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City recently applied for Promise Zone designation and began the process of examining wholistic revitalization of these areas. Strategic opportunities include crime reduction and reduction in recidivism, investing in small businesses and capital improvements to support employment opportunities, increased education opportunities to encourage continuing education that will attract employers and better match workforce skills with employer needs, and improvements to the built environment.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City's central long-term community development goal is to focus resources on community needs, particularly the comprehensive revitalization of distressed areas and areas with high levels of poverty. Assisting LMI households throughout the City is a key community goal intended to ensure that neighborhoods not currently in distress do not become so.

The City's General Plan – Plan Tucson - supports a framework of local policies that can significantly and positively impact housing and other needs of LMI residents and neighborhoods. The City's expectations are focused on sustainability, reserving land for economic development, and revitalization. Plan Tucsonincludes 4 focus areas – social, economic, natural and built environments. Many of the Plan Tucson goals and policies are inter-related with Consolidated Plan goals and policies.

Goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan are supported by Plan Tucson's Energy Conservation, Water Resources, Environmental Quality, Housing, Public Safety, Parks and Recreation, Public Health, Urban Agriculture, Education, Government, Jobs and Workforce Development, Business Climate, Regional and Global Positioning, Tourism and Quality of Life, Historic Preservation, Redevelopment and Revitalization, and Public Facilities, Infrastructure and Cost of Development, and Land Use and Transportation Elements.

Public and stakeholder input, records of past funding, and the needs assessment and market analysis are used to determine the relative priority of activities and the populations who will be served. Assignment of priority does not reflect a lack of need for any particular population or activity; it merely identifies those conditions that are most likely to be addressed with limited funding. High priority activities are likely to be funded during the next five years; low priority activities may be funded as opportunities to address needs occur.

The City's Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan includes six priority needs and related goals to address the following Consolidated Plan areas. The needs of non-homeless special populations are incorporated into each of the priority needs and goals where appropriate:

1. Affordable Owner Housing;
2. Affordable Rental Housing;
3. Homelessness;

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4. Human Services and Economic Opportunities;
5. Neighborhood Revitalization, Public Facilities and Infrastructure; and
6. Special Populations.

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SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 50 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	**Area Name:**	Citywide
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	**Area Name:**	TUCSON, AZ
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	

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	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state

CDBG-funded public facility and infrastructure improvements are prioritized to the City's CDBG Target Area. All other activities using CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA resources are targeted to low and moderate income households or special populations as required by HUD regulation and may benefit eligible households/populations throughout the City.

The City allocates funds to nonprofit agencies through the Continuum of Care Plan and a categorized RFP process for HUD entitlement funds. Funding supports nonprofit agencies that deliver a broad range of services including case management, financial assistance, professional assistance, service learning opportunities, volunteer training, food assistance, material assistance, transportation assistance, pro-social activities, referral services, shelter, skill development and training, mentoring, respite, and tutoring.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Decent Affordable Rental Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents 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
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Rental Housing Rehabilitation Rental Housing Development Preservation of Expiring Rental Units Assistance for people with HIV/AIDS Administration
	Description	Rehabilitation, new construction and preservation of expiring subsidized units affordable to low-income renters and tenant based rental assistance to low-income renters.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	• Nearly 200,000 Pima County housing units built before 1980; 134,000 units are in City of Tucson.34,000 Households with Young Children at Risk of Lead Poisoning.Nearly half of Pima County renters occupy units built before 1980 – Most in City of Tucson.Renters have Lower Incomes.Despite Decreases Median Rent is Unaffordable for Most Renters.33,725 Extremely-low-income Renters Pay More than 50% of Income for Housing – 26,400 in City of Tucson.4,223 Rental Units Needed for Extremely Low Income Cost Burdened Renters.9,853 LMI Elderly Renters Have Housing Problems – 5,539 Age 62-74 and 4,314 Age 75+.7,150 LMI Renters with Disabilities Have Housing Problems.33,725 Extremely-low-income Renters Pay More than 50% of Income for Housing – 26,400 in City of Tucson.Eighteen Subsidized Rental Projects with Expiring Affordability.Plan City of Tucson goals BC8, BC9, EC2, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, HP2, HP7, HP8, LT3, LT9, LT10, PS4, RR1, RR2, RR4, RR5, RR6
2	**Priority Need Name**	Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation Home Purchase Assistance Owner Housing Development Administration
	Description	Housing Rehabilitation and new construction to benefit low and moderate income homeowners and homebuyers and direct assistance to first-time low and moderate income homebuyers.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	• 22,540 Low-income Owners Pay More than 50% of Income for Housing – 11,110 in City of Tucson. • 15,327 LMI Elderly Owners Have Housing Problems - 9,252 Age 62-74 and 6,075 Age 75+. • 5,275 LMI Owners with Disabilities Have Housing Problems. • Need for Manufactured Housing Rehabilitation and Replacement. • Nearly 200,000 Pima County housing units built before 1980; 134,000 units are in City of Tucson. • 34,000 Households with Young Children at Risk of Lead Poisoning. • Declining Homeownership Rate. • Median Home Values Decreased. • Low and Moderate Income Households Require Assistance to Purchase. • Owning May be More Affordable than Renting for Large Families. • Vacancies Remain High. • City of Tucson Capital Improvements Plan. • Plan City of Tucson goals BC8, BC9, EC2, H1, H2, H3, H4, H6, H7, H8, H9, H11, HP7, HP2, HP8, LT3, LT9, LT10, RR1, RR2, RR4, RR5, RR6, PS4.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth

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	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Emergency Shelter Rapid Rehousing/TBRA Homelessness Prevention Outreach, Support Services and Case Management Human and Public Services Administration Maintain and add new capacity---beds and units
	Description	Emergency and transitional housing, rapid re-housing/tenant based rental assistance, supportive services, homelessness prevention, outreach, and facilities improvements to benefit homeless individuals and families and individuals and families at risk of homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	• Need for Shelter and Services Continues. • Emergency Shelter and Services for Single Women, Youth Age 18-25, Families with Children, Domestic Violence Victims and Refugees Most Needed. • Homelessness Prevention Less Costly. • Options for Ex-Offenders and Those Being Released from Institutional Care Are Limited. • Large Need for Non-Housing Services. • Administrative Supports Needed. • Transitional Housing Options Needed. • Moving Homeless Individuals and Families to Self-Sufficiency Requires Training and Employment Supports. • Upgrades to Nonprofit Facilities Essential. • Plan City of Tucson goals H1, H2, H3, H6, H7, H8, H10.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Human Services
	Priority Level	High

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	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Outreach, Support Services and Case Management Human and Public Services Assistance for people with HIV/AIDS Administration
	Description	Funding supports nonprofit agencies that deliver a broad range of services including case management, financial assistance, professional assistance, service learning opportunities, volunteer training, food assistance, material assistance, transportation assistance, pro-social activities, referral services, shelter, skill development and training, mentoring, respite, and tutoring.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	• Funding Needed for Basic Needs of LMI Households. • Economic Development Essential to Increasing Income and Decreasing Housing Problems. • Workforce Development Needs are Extensive. • Support Services Critical to Success Employment and Training Program Participation. • Six Categories of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. • Section 3 Provides Employment, Contracting and Training Opportunities. • Section 3 Provides Employment, Contracting and Training Opportunities. • 200 Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families in need of housing assistance. • Plan City of Tucson goals AG3, BC1-BC4, E1, E2, E4, E5, EQ2, JW1-JW7, PH2 – PH6, PS8.
5	**Priority Need Name**	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Job Creation Administration
	Description	Assistance to businesses creating jobs for unemployed and underemployed people and low and moderate income people,
	Basis for Relative Priority	After peaking at 9.4% in 2010, the unemployment rate has been gradually declining, yet it remains higher than in 2005.
6	**Priority Need Name**	Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High

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	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Owner Housing Development Facilities and Infrastructure Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures Code Enforcement and Blight Removal Job Creation Administration
	Description	Improvements to the built environment to create decent safe neighborhoods and improve access to quality services and facilities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	• Infrastructure Critical to Essential Industries. • Growing Transportation and Transit Network. • Brownfields a Redevelopment Opportunity. • CIP projects. • Plan City of Tucson goals EC1, EC6, EQ2, HP3, HP5, PH1, PI1, PI3, PR2-PR9, PS10, RR1, RR2, RR3, RR5, RR6, TQ3, WR1-WR9.
7	**Priority Need Name**	Special Needs Populations
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families

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	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Human and Public Services Assistance for people with HIV/AIDS Administration
	Description	Services and supports, including housing assistance to people with special needs, including people with HIV/AIDS and their families.
	Basis for Relative Priority	• 200 Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families in need of housing assistance. • Plan Tucson Goals H1, H2, H6, H7, H8, H10

Narrative (Optional)

In many cases, federal, state and local resources leverage HUD funding. To address infrastructure, facility, housing and services needs using HUD funding, HCD established goals and objectives to address needs in seven categories:

1. Affordable Rental Housing;
2. Affordable Owner Housing;
3. Homelessness;
4. Human Services;
5. Economic Development;
6. Neighborhood Revitalization, Public Facilities and Infrastructure; and
7. Special Needs Populations.

Goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan are supported by Plan Tucson's Energy Conservation, Water Resources, Environmental Quality, Housing, Public Safety, Parks and Recreation, Public Health, Urban Agriculture, Education, Government, Jobs and Workforce Development, Business Climate, Regional and Global Positioning, Tourism and Quality of Life, Historic Preservation, Redevelopment and Revitalization, and Public Facilities, Infrastructure and Cost of Development, and Land Use and Transportation Elements.

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SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions - 91.415, 91.215(b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	• Options for Ex-Offenders and Those Being Released from Institutional Care Are Limited. • Homelessness Prevention Less Costly. • Plan Tucson goals H1, H2, H6, H7, H8, H10. • Need for Shelter and Services Continues. • Emergency Shelter and Services for Single Women, Youth Age 18-25, Families with Children, Domestic Violence Victims and Refugees Most Needed.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	• Options for Ex-Offenders and Those Being Released from Institutional Care Are Limited. • Homelessness Prevention Less Costly. • Plan Tucson goals H1, H2, H6, H7, H8, H10. • 200 Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families in need of housing assistance. • Renters have Lower Incomes. • Despite Decreases Median Rent is Unaffordable for Most Renters. • 33,725 Extremely-low-income Renters Pay More than 50% of Income for Housing – 26,400 in Tucson. • 4,223 Rental Units Needed for Extremely Low Income Cost Burdened Renters. • 9,853 LMI Elderly Renters Have Housing Problems – 5,539 Age 62-74 and 4,314 Age 75+. • 7,150 LMI Renters with Disabilities Have Housing Problems. • Plan Tucson goals H1, H2, H6, H7, H8, H10. • Homelessness Prevention Less Costly.
New Unit Production	• Declining Homeownership Rate. • Median Home Values Decreased. • Low and Moderate Income Households Require Assistance to Purchase. • Owning May be More Affordable than Renting for Large Families. Plan Tucson goals BC8, BC9, EC2, H1, H2, H6, H7, H11, HP7, HP8, LT3, LT9, LT10, RR1, RR2

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Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Rehabilitation	Owner Occupied • 22,540 Low-income Owners Pay More than 50% of Income for Housing – 11,110 in Tucson. • 15,327 LMI Elderly Owners Have Housing Problems - 9,252 Age 62-74 and 6,075 Age 75+. • 5,275 LMI Owners with Disabilities Have Housing Problems. • Need for Manufactured Housing Rehabilitation and Replacement. • Nearly 200,000 Pima County housing units built before 1980; 134,000 units are in Tucson. • 34,000 Households with Young Children at Risk of Lead Poisoning. • Plan Tucson goals HP2, H1, H2, H3, H4, H6, H8, H9, PS4, RR1, RR2, RR4, RR5, RR6. Renter Occupied • Renters have Lower Incomes • Despite Decreases Median Rent is Unaffordable for Most Renters. • 33,725 Extremely-low-income Renters Pay More than 50% of Income for Housing – 26,400 in Tucson. • 4,223 Rental Units Needed for Extremely Low Income Cost Burdened Renters. • 9,853 LMI Elderly Renters Have Housing Problems – 5,539 Age 62-74 and 4,314 Age 75+. • 7,150 LMI Renters with Disabilities Have Housing Problems. • Plan Tucson goals BC8, BC9, EC2, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, HP7, HP8, LT3, LT9, LT10, RR1, RR2

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Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	• Eighteen Subsidized Rental Projects with Expiring Affordability. • Renters have Lower Incomes. • Despite Decreases Median Rent is Unaffordable for Most Renters. • 33,725 Extremely-low-income Renters Pay More than 50% of Income for Housing – 26,400 in Tucson. • 4,223 Rental Units Needed for Extremely Low Income Cost Burdened Renters. • 9,853 LMI Elderly Renters Have Housing Problems – 5,539 Age 62-74 and 4,314 Age 75+. • 7,150 LMI Renters with Disabilities Have Housing Problems. • Owning May be More Affordable than Renting for Large Families. • Vacancies Remain High. • Diverse Needs in Pima County. • Plan Tucson goals H1, H2, H6, H7, H8, H10.

Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions

Population and Households

Since 2007, population growth has been "natural" or about 1.5% annually. Natural population growth is expected to continue during the next 5 years and will result in:

- 572,636 people living in 235,653 households in the City of Tucson.
- 1.1 million people living in 441,776 households in Pima County, including the City of Tucson.
- 394,084 people living in 153,966 households in unincorporated Pima County.
- 133,301 people living in 52,157 households in other incorporated jurisdictions.

Race and Ethnicity

US Census data indicates that the majority of Pima County and Tucson householders identify as white.

- 36% of Pima County residents identify as Hispanic and 23% identify as minority.
- 43% of Tucson residents identify as Hispanic and 28% identify as minority.

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Median Income Trend

From 2000 to 2013, the Pima County median household income increased 25% to $45,841. During the same period the City of Tucson median household income increased 5% to 37,032.

The Tucson 2013 median household income is 81% of the Pima County median, down from 84% in 2000. The median income in other Pima County jurisdictions is 148% of the Pima County median, up from 144% in 2000.

Median Household Income

Median household income is the measure by which the housing and community development industry defines LMI households that may be eligible for assistance. Median income includes income from employment and income from other sources such as investments, retirement and public assistance. The City of South Tucson median household income is the lowest in Pima County and the Town of Marana median household income is the highest in Pima County.

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Tucson Department of Housing and Community Development funds numerous nonprofit organizations and may fund other City of Tucson departments. For most programs organizations and activities are selected annually through a competitive request for proposals process.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	5,118,094	20,000	0	5,138,094	20,552,376	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds may be used for a variety of activities that meet the needs of low and moderate income residents and communities. Eligible activities are public services, economic development, and capital improvements such as infrastructure, facilities, and housing. Each activity must meet a HUD objective.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,375,365	300,000	0	2,675,365	10,701,460	HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) resources may be used to benefit low and moderate income owners and low income renters through housing rehabilitation, acquisition, and new construction activities or by providing tenant-based rental assistance.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	451,530	0	0	451,530	1,806,120	The Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families (HOPWA) program funds housing assistance and support services for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. HOPWA funds are administered by the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	455,833	0	0	455,833	1,823,332	The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program provides funding to: 1) engage homeless individuals and families living on the street; 2) improve the number and quality of emergency shelters; 3) help operate shelters; 4) provide essential services to shelter residents; 5) rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families; and 6) prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless. Activities are selected in cooperation with the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Continuum of Care	public - federal	Overnight shelter Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Public Services Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Services Short term or transitional housing facilities Supportive services TBRA Transitional housing	841,950	0	0	841,950	3,367,800	The Supportive Housing Program (SHP) helps develop and provide housing and supportive services for people moving from homelessness to independent, supportive living. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a locally administered, electronic data collection system designed to inform local planning and assist in HUD reporting.Bridges Transitional Housing Program provides transitional housing and supportive services for the targeted populations that are part of the Supportive Housing Program (SHP). Pathways provides permanent supportive housing to homeless and chronically homeless disabled individuals and families.The Emerge Rapid Rehousing Project will provide housing and services that include short-term and/or medium-term to individuals or families experiencing homelessness or fleeing from domestic violence situations in order to move them as quickly as possible into permanent housing.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
General Fund	public - local	New construction for ownership Public Services	1,700,000	0	0	1,700,000	6,800,000	Funding supports nonprofit agencies that deliver a broad range of services including case management, financial assistance, professional assistance, service learning opportunities, volunteer training, food assistance, material assistance, transportation assistance, pro-social activities, referral services, shelter, skill development and training, mentoring, respite, and tutoring.
Public Housing Capital Fund	public - federal	Admin and Planning Multifamily rental rehab	1,303,715	0	0	1,303,715	5,214,860	The Capital Fund provides funds, annually, to Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) for the development, financing, and modernization of public housing developments and for management improvements.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Section 108	public - federal	Economic Development Public Improvements	20,000,000	0	0	20,000,000	0	The CityÃ¢Â¿Â¿s Office of Economic Initiatives facilitates HUD CDBG Section 108 loan transactions. The Section 108 Program is a request for loan guarantee assistance from HUD to promote and foster economic and community development efforts that will have positive benefits, including permanent job creation. This fund is utilized for individual projects in a target range of $2 million to $10 million. Projects that are planned for the Section 108 program are included in the CityÃ¢Â¿Â¿s Annual Action Plan.
Shelter Plus Care	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Services Supportive services	1,373,387	0	0	1,373,387	5,493,548	The Shelter Plus Care Partnership and Shelter Plus Care IV provide permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and families with disabilities including serious mental illness, physical disabilities, and/or chronic substance abuse problems.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - state	Acquisition Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Homebuyer assistance Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	0	0	0	0	200,000	The National Housing Trust Fund (HTF) is a permanent federal fund authorized by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. It is intended to provide grants to States to increase and preserve the supply of rental housing for extremely low- and very lowÃ¿Â¢Ã¿Â¿Ã¿Â•income families, including homeless families, and to increase homeownership for extremely low- and very lowÃ¿Â¢Ã¿Â¿Ã¿Â•income families. The City plans to leverage these resources.
Other	public - local	Housing	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	On October 10, 2006 Mayor and Council unanimously authorized initial funding sources and approved a governance structure. The purpose of the THTF was to support the creation or rehabilitation of good quality housing that is affordable to the average family.

Table 53 - Anticipated Resources

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

CDBG and ESG funds are not adequate to address the wide range of needs and additional private, state and local funds are critical. The narrative description of additional funding sources describes how those funds might be used. Matching requirements will be satisfied through cash, in-kind and other eligible sources.

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

The City of Tucson has available multiple parcels of land that may be developed to provide housing and facilities for the benefit of low and moderate income people and neighborhoods. An RFP process is planned that will provide opportunities for private and nonprofit developers to participate in the development of these parcels.

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Tucson	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
PIMA COUNTY	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
SOUTHERN ARIZONA AIDS FOUNDATION	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs	Region
Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness	Continuum of care	Homelessness	

Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The Delivery System provides a full array of services to low and moderate income households and people with special needs, including people with HIV/AIDS. The only limited services are mobile clinics in the City of Tucson and employment and employment training services targeted to people with HIV/AIDS.

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The City carries out infrastructure and facility projects and annually accepts applications from nonprofit and for-profit developers and others, such as philanthropic and community and faith-based organizations to carry out other goals in the Consolidated Plan. These organizations are selected annually and specific information is included in the City's annual action plan.

The HOME program includes a 15% set-aside for specially-formed nonprofit organizations called Community Housing Development Organizations or CHDOs. CHDOs must meet specific criteria to access the CHDO set-aside and must demonstrate the capacity to use the CHDO set-aside for development activities. In general, CHDO capacity is sufficient to undertake development activities. However, recent changes to the HOME regulations may be challenging for CHDOs to implement.

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

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

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Other			

Table 55 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The Delivery System provides a full array of services to low and moderate income households and people with special needs, including people with HIV/AIDS. The only limited services are mobile clinics in the City of Tucson and employment and employment training services targeted to people with HIV/AIDS.

HCD carries out its mission through direct delivery of services and programs and funding of other City departments, nonprofit organizations and for-profit developers. Specific agencies and organizations that work with the City are selected on an annual basis. Specific information about agencies participating in the delivery system are included in the City's annual action plan, which identifies the programs and projects that have been selected.

The Delivery System provides a full array of services to low and moderate income households and people with special needs, including people with HIV/AIDS. The only limited services are mobile clinics in the City of Tucson. Organizations that serve homeless coordinate services with mainstream agencies to ensure that homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS have access to these services. There is no specific data regarding the use of these services by homeless persons or persons with HIV/AIDS. There is no specific data that describes the extent of services use by homeless persons.

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

The delivery system is challenged by limitations: in shelter and services outside the City of Tucson; insufficient resources to address the full spectrum of needs of all homeless people; the high cost of permanent housing relative to income; and insufficient supportive housing for special populations. The City of Tucson and Pima County will continue working with nonprofit organizations to identify methods of ensuring supportive housing is available for special populations; this housing may be regional. Efforts to reduce the cost of housing or develop permanent affordable housing will also be implemented.

The City of Tucson and Pima County work collaboratively with the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH). TPCH is the Continuum of Care Regional Committee on Homelessness, a planning entity made up of local stakeholders convened for the purpose of ensuring that homeless planning is coordinated across municipalities and agencies. The Continuum of Care is the methodology followed by organizations utilizing HUD funding to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. TPCH has included health care in their strategic plan to take advantage of potential

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partnerships among federal agencies and identified an increasing need to fund mental health diagnosis partnerships among federal agencies and identified an increasing need to fund mental health diagnosis and permanent supported housing for domestic abuse survivors. Consultation with stakeholders revealed the following challenges of the homeless delivery system:

1. The rollout of coordinated assessment and including all areas of Pima County;
2. Numerous small contracts per agency that dilute the effective use of available funding. TPCH recommended fewer contracts for larger collaborative projects;
3. Increasingly costly Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) reporting and maintenance demands and expansion of the system;
4. The need for non-housing services including an urgent need for funding to obtain identification and other documents required for entry into housing;
5. The need for more navigators to assist chronically homeless individuals who need extended time to stabilize;
6. The need for resources to leverage federal funding, expand homeless prevention efforts, and address the needs of specific subpopulations including Veterans, chronically homeless persons and domestic violence victims.

In addition to consulting TPCH, the City of Tucson and Pima County held a forum to discuss shelter and services. Recommendations regarding the delivery system included:

1. Fewer contracts for larger amounts, consistent funding, and multi-year contract renewals contingent on performance;
2. Prioritizing funding to high-performing agencies serving the most vulnerable populations and to coordinated assessment models and cooperative/collaborative models that include job training, and employment and behavioral health services; and
3. Developing coordination systems with health care institutions to increase understanding of housing as a health foundation.

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

The City of Tucson and Pima County recognize the benefits of increasing administrative efficiencies to improve the delivery system. Planned actions during the next five years include:

1. Reviewing funding / scoring criteria for all available resources to identify common and unique criteria;
2. Evaluating a coordinated application process to reduce the number of applications that must be submitted and the resulting number of contracts;
3. Evaluating renewable (multi-year) contracts contingent on performance;

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4. Dedicating resources to coordinated assessment;
5. Adding housing resources to widely-available resource identification systems, such as “Pima Helps” to aide in combined housing and services provision; and
6. Developing tools to jointly address significant conditions, including poverty.

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SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Rental Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Decent Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: $5,603,855	Rental units rehabilitated: 300 Household Housing Unit
2	Rental Housing Development	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Decent Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: $7,628,855	Rental units constructed: 400 Household Housing Unit
3	Preservation of Expiring Rental Units	2016	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Decent Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: $624,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit
4	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Decent Affordable Owner Housing	CDBG: $8,354,250	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1600 Household Housing Unit
5	Home Purchase Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Decent Affordable Owner Housing	HOME: $1,100,000 Housing Trust Fund: $375,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 110 Households Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Owner Housing Development	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Decent Affordable Owner Housing Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure	HOME: $900,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 50 Household Housing Unit
7	Emergency Shelter	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness	CDBG: $1,064,250 ESG: $585,000 Continuum of Care: $3,285,950	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 11500 Persons Assisted
9	Rapid Rehousing/TBRA	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness	HOPWA: $185,000 HOME: $150,000 ESG: $650,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 700 Households Assisted
10	Homelessness Prevention	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness	ESG: $300,000 General Fund: $450,000	Homelessness Prevention: 4000 Persons Assisted
11	Outreach, Support Services and Case Management	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness Human Services	CDBG: $1,214,250 ESG: $725,000 General Fund: $922,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6000 Persons Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
13	Human and Public Services	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Homelessness Human Services Special Needs Populations	CDBG: $2,737,100 HOPWA: $2,000,000 General Fund: $9,702,050	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 75000 Persons Assisted
14	Facilities and Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	TUCSON, AZ	Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: $6,825,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 74000 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Households Assisted
15	Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: $300,000	Buildings Demolished: 35 Buildings
16	Code Enforcement and Blight Removal	2016	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure		
17	Assistance for people with HIV/AIDS	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Decent Affordable Rental Housing Human Services Special Needs Populations		

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
18	Job Creation	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure Economic Development	Section 108: $20,000,000	Jobs created/retained: 425 Jobs
19	Administration	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Decent Affordable Rental Housing Decent Affordable Owner Housing Homelessness Human Services Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure Special Needs Populations Economic Development	CDBG: $5,000,000 HOPWA: $67,500 HOME: $890,000 ESG: $170,000	Other: 5 Other
20	Maintain and add new capacity---beds and units	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness	Continuum of Care: $616,125 Shelter Plus Care: $6,866,935	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 925 Beds

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

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1	**Goal Name**	Rental Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Rehabilitation of rental housing occupied by low-income households.
2	**Goal Name**	Rental Housing Development
	Goal Description	Construction of rental housing units affordable to low-income households.
3	**Goal Name**	Preservation of Expiring Rental Units
	Goal Description	Preservation of affordable rental housing units with expiring affordability restrictions.
4	**Goal Name**	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Improvements to homes owned by low and moderate income households.
5	**Goal Name**	Home Purchase Assistance
	Goal Description	Direct assistance to low and moderate income first-time homebuyers.
6	**Goal Name**	Owner Housing Development
	Goal Description	Construction of housing affordable to low and moderate income first time homebuyers.
7	**Goal Name**	Emergency Shelter
	Goal Description	Support for emergency shelter serving homeless individuals and families.
9	**Goal Name**	Rapid Rehousing/TBRA
	Goal Description	Move in and monthly rental assistance for homeless individuals and families.

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10	**Goal Name**	Homelessness Prevention
	Goal Description	Financial and supportive services to prevent homelessness.
11	**Goal Name**	Outreach, Support Services and Case Management
	Goal Description	Outreach to individuals and families experiencing homelessness and assistance securing and maintaining housing and attaining economic self-sufficiency.
13	**Goal Name**	Human and Public Services
	Goal Description	Range of services to meet the basic needs of vulnerable populations, including education and employment supports to assist vulnerable households to attain self-sufficiency.
14	**Goal Name**	Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Improvements to facilities and public infrastructure in low and moderate income neighborhoods.
15	**Goal Name**	Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures
	Goal Description	Demolition of unsafe vacant structures to improve individual and neighborhood living conditions.
16	**Goal Name**	Code Enforcement and Blight Removal
	Goal Description	Code enforcement to improve neighborhood living conditions and remove blight.
17	**Goal Name**	Assistance for people with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Housing and supportive services for people with HIV/AIDS and their families.
18	**Goal Name**	Job Creation
	Goal Description	Utilize Section 108 loan funds to develop and/or improve facilities and create/retain jobs.

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19	**Goal Name**	Administration
	Goal Description	Administration of CDBG, ESG, HOME and HOPWA programs to ensure compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements
20	**Goal Name**	Maintain and add new capacity---beds and units
	Goal Description	Partner agencies will use funds to add beds to the local emergency shelter inventory

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)

The City estimates that 800 HOME-eligible households will be provided affordable housing over the next five years, including:

200 extremely low-income renters,

150 low-income renters

150 low-income owners, and

300 moderate income owners.

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SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement - 91.415, 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

The City of Tucson Public Housing Authority is not required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement to increase the number of accessible units.Approximately 26% of public housing residents and 19% of Section 8 participants are elderly. About 5% of public housing resident families include a person with a disability, which may include physical, developmental and other disabilities. To meet the needs of families that request accessible units, the PHA has modified 138 units to meet the needs of a person who uses a wheelchair for mobility and also makes other reasonable accommodations.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The PHA encourages public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership in the following ways:

- The Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program is a voluntary program available to families who receive rental assistance through the public housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs. Participants must have a genuine desire to work toward a living wage career within a five year period. Participants set and meet long and short-term goals for education, training, career development and job retention. The program's main focus is to help participants reach self-sufficiency so that they no longer need to depend on public assistance programs in order to provide for their families. Homeownership, savings and financial education are encouraged. Approximately one-third of graduates move on to homeownership.
- The Resident Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) program provides additional assistance to public housing residents who may need more time to meet self sufficiency goals due to language barriers or lack of high school diploma. This is a three year program that will allow a participant to then transfer to the FSS program if more time is needed.
- The City of Tucson PHA has a Resident Council that meets regularly and maintains a formal role in the ongoing operations and planning for public housing.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable

SP-55 Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.415, 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

This section describes barriers to affordable housing development in the City of Tucson and Pima County.

The City of Tucson has made significant advancements in addressing regulatory barriers during the past few years by improving the permit process for contractors rehabilitating the existing housing stock and developers undertaking infill projects. Reforming the zoning regulation with the Unified Development Code successfully removed many barriers. Adoption of the International Existing Building Code has allowed rehabilitation of older buildings without having to meet the full extent of the regulations for new buildings unless a clearly identified hazard is present; this code allows rehabilitation within the means and desires of property owners. Given this progress, the City identified two incentives that it has not explored:

1. Fast-track permitting and approvals for affordable housing projects; and
2. An explicit policy that adjusts or waives existing parking requirements for affordable housing projects.

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In the past five years, Pima County has taken steps to proactively eliminate regulatory barriers to affordable housing development. The most recent County Comprehensive Plan â¿¿ Pima Prospers â¿¿ now includes a Housing Element that estimates current and future demand for housing, including affordable housing. While Accessory Dwelling Units are not allowed as-of-right in any zoning district and specific standards for conditional use permits have not been established, the zoning code was amended to effectively allow for non-rental multi-generational housing on one property by allowing an additional kitchen for an attached or detached accessory dwelling unit. Pima Prospers also proposes a prioritization process for affordable housing projects, and policies that may adjust parking requirements for affordable housing. Based on HUDâ¿¿s checklist, Pima County identified the following assessments and incentives that have not yet been explored:

1. A comprehensive assessment of the cost of rules, regulations, development standards and processes and their impact on the supply of affordable housing.
2. Density bonuses for affordable housing development.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

This section describes the City of Tucson and Pima County strategies to remove or ameliorate barriers to affordable housing.

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The City will implement policies during the next five years to further encourage affordable housing development, including:

1. Making contingent commitments up to 2% of the qualifying basis for proposed Low Income Housing Tax Credit project seeking HOME funds;
2. Issuing requests for proposals for infill projects and exploring the same approach for projects suitable for lease-purchase;
3. Providing preservation / enhanced vouchers for residents of projects with expiring periods of affordability, contingent upon at least twelve months notice from the property owner; and
4. Offering vouchers to tenants of Continuum of Care projects when the project is no longer receiving project-based funding.

Pima County's Comprehensive Plan – Pima Prospers – will be finalized during the coming year. Pima Prospers provides a structure for directly and indirectly addressing regulatory barriers to affordable housing development. Once adopted, the County will begin to implement the goals and policies of the Plan, including:

1. Reviewing the Inclusive Design Ordinance to consider further changes that will encourage aging in place, universal design and accessibility amendments.
2. Supporting a secondary dwelling ordinance or update that will include innovative design and development standards, permit procedures, community education and a variety of incentives such as flexible zoning requirements and development standards; and allowing for owner-occupancy in either primary or secondary units.
3. Supporting an incentive program for developers to build innovative residential product types and designs of varying densities.
4. Integrating fair housing goals into county planning and development processes to provide for a range and mix of household incomes and family sizes.
5. Providing a manual of strategies for creating healthier buildings, streets and urban spaces based on the latest research and best practices in the field.
6. Implementing a Health Impact Assessment program for public and publicly-funded projects based on healthy communities principles.
7. Embracing principles of affordability and green building as mutually beneficial in reducing energy consumption, water use, material use and creating a healthier indoor environment; periodically updating existing codes and regulations to include the latest green standards, techniques and material; and creating an incentive program to encourage incorporation of green building techniques.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

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

The City of Tucson will utilize ESG funding to support street outreach efforts of local agencies that work with homeless individuals and families. A Coordinated Entry process is used by participating agencies to assess the individual needs of homeless people and identify the most appropriate housing and needed services.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Tucson will utilize ESG funding, as well as General Funds to support emergency shelter and transitional housing for homeless persons. In addition, the City of Tucson will invest in improvements to emergency and transitional housing facilities to create a healthier environment.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

The City of Tucson works collaboratively with the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH). TPCH is the Continuum of Care Regional Committee on Homelessness, a planning entity made up of local stakeholders convened for the purpose of ensuring that homeless planning is coordinated across municipalities and agencies. The Continuum of Care is the methodology followed by organizations utilizing HUD funding to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The City of Tucson will continue to work with TPCH and will fund a variety of services to meet the basic needs of households at risk of repeat homelessness and to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless again.

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

The City of Tucson works collaboratively with the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH). TPCH is the Continuum of Care Regional Committee on Homelessness, a planning entity made

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up of local stakeholders convened for the purpose of ensuring that homeless planning is coordinated across municipalities and agencies. The Continuum of Care is the methodology followed by organizations utilizing HUD funding to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The City of Tucson will continue to work with TPCH and will fund a variety of services to meet the basic needs of poverty-level households to prevent homelessness.

SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)

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

Any structure built before 1978 that is proposed for rehabilitation under federal programs is tested for lead-based paint. Notices and requirements regarding testing and removal of lead-based paint are provided to program participants, contractors and project sponsors. The Consortium has licensed contractors available to perform appropriate abatement and/or removal procedures if lead-based paint is present. The City of Tucson will continue to pursue lead hazard control and healthy homes funding to reduce LBP hazards and will continue community education efforts.

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

Participation in rehabilitation programs is voluntary. The City plans to prioritize rehabilitation to the oldest housing stock to effectively reduce lead poisoning and hazards. Continued community education may incent additional at-risk households to apply for rehabilitation assistance. Continued pursuit of funding to address LBP hazards will provide additional opportunities to mitigate.

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

The City follows strict HUD guidelines for testing and abatement of lead-based paint and other hazardous substances, requiring contractor and subcontractor compliance with guidelines. Rehabilitation activities are procured through a bidding process and contracted to licensed contractors. All contractors and subcontractors are required to comply with HUD Lead Safe Housing requirements and federal National Environmental Policy Act environmental review procedures. In addition, the City follows a multi-pronged approach to reduce lead hazards:

1. Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. The PHA inspects prospective dwellings constructed prior to 1978 that will have a child under the age of six residing therein, for compliance with EPA and HUD Lead Based Paint rules and regulations. The inspection includes visual inspections for chipped, peeling, chalking and deteriorated interior and exterior paint. Clearance testing may be performed after remediation by the property owner, to assure a lead-safe environment.
2. Public Education. Lead Hazard Information is distributed to participants in homeownership and rental programs.

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SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

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

Pima County and the City of Tucson work together through regional and other efforts to increase economic activity, promote jobs-based education, and provide services to help lower-income households attain higher-wage employment. Together these efforts serve to reduce the incidence of poverty. The City will continue to fund services that support employment including job training and employment preparation, education opportunities, transportation and child care.

While the focus of an anti-poverty strategy is to reduce the incidence of poverty, the City recognizes that stabilization of people in crisis situations is a forerunner to their movement out of poverty and crisis. Consequently, the anti-poverty strategy also focuses on creating a stable family and community environment. Public services that provide services to LMI, homeless persons and families are critical. These services include fresh food and hygiene items not provided through other services, support for nontraditional families and special-needs populations, transportation services and activities for youth.

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

Anti-poverty strategies complement multiple housing activities, providing services to individuals and families receiving rental assistance, living in public housing and residing in homeless facilities. Improvements to LMI housing units reduce maintenance costs, and improvements in LMI neighborhoods increase public safety and encourage economic integration to provide models of success for poverty-level families.

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

Program monitoring for CDBG and HOME regulatory compliance will occur on a continual basis during FY 2015- 2020. Program monitoring includes the following activities.

Subrecipient Orientation. During the grant application process, subrecipients attend technical assistance workshops designed to assist with developing successful grant applications, and to discuss the regulatory requirements of the CDBG/HOME/ESG/HOPWA programs. Staff also provides one-on-one consultation with subrecipients.

Pre-Award Screening. Prior to award of funds, all subrecipient service providers receive pre-contract assessments to assure that sufficient administrative and fiscal management systems are in place to successfully provide the service identified in the grant applications. During the RFP process, City staff meets individually with agencies to evaluate other program capacity issues.

Post-Award Monitoring. It is the policy of the City to monitor all subrecipient contracts on an annual basis. All subrecipients will, at a minimum, be monitored by means of an office desk-review utilizing a monitoring checklist appropriate for the program/project. The level of post-award monitoring is determined as follows:

- Subrecipients whose risk assessment is high (4 or more factors checked) will receive on-site monitoring.
- Subrecipients whose risk assessment is medium (2 to 3 factors checked) will, time permitting, receive on-site monitoring, with those with the highest number of risk factors being a priority.
- Subrecipients whose risk assessment is low (0 to1 factors checked) will receive a desk-review monitoring.

All subrecipients will receive on-site monitoring in the event it is requested by an authorized city, state or federal official. Additionally, the City may, at its discretion, perform a risk assessment of a

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subrecipient, and if the risk assessment warrants on-site monitoring, the City may perform same. All public facility projects will require an on-site visit prior to making final payment.

HOME Rental Housing Monitoring will be conducted as proscribed by the HOME regulations. During the period of affordability, the City will perform on-site inspections to ensure compliance with property standards and to verify the income of tenants. Monitoring will occur not less than every three years.

Consolidated Plan Performance. The Consolidated Plan is utilized as the basis for compiling the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report and measuring progress towards 5-year goals. HCD conducts weekly management meetings to discuss issues and develop plans to mitigate problems, achieve stated goals, and comply with regulations. Project specific meetings are conducted to discuss issues associated with particular projects. The Department Director and Assistant Director are informed and/or included in project specific meetings as needed.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Tucson Department of Housing and Community Development funds numerous nonprofit organizations and may fund other City of Tucson departments. For most programs organizations and activities are selected annually through a competitive request for proposals process.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	5,118,094	20,000	0	5,138,094	20,552,376	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds may be used for a variety of activities that meet the needs of low and moderate income residents and communities. Eligible activities are public services, economic development, and capital improvements such as infrastructure, facilities, and housing. Each activity must meet a HUD objective.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,375,365	300,000	0	2,675,365	10,701,460	HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) resources may be used to benefit low and moderate income owners and low income renters through housing rehabilitation, acquisition, and new construction activities or by providing tenant-based rental assistance.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	451,530	0	0	451,530	1,806,120	The Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families (HOPWA) program funds housing assistance and support services for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. HOPWA funds are administered by the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	455,833	0	0	455,833	1,823,332	The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program provides funding to: 1) engage homeless individuals and families living on the street; 2) improve the number and quality of emergency shelters; 3) help operate shelters; 4) provide essential services to shelter residents; 5) rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families; and 6) prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless. Activities are selected in cooperation with the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Continuum of Care	public - federal	Overnight shelter Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Public Services Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Services Short term or transitional housing facilities Supportive services TBRA Transitional housing	841,950	0	0	841,950	3,367,800	The Supportive Housing Program (SHP) helps develop and provide housing and supportive services for people moving from homelessness to independent, supportive living. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a locally administered, electronic data collection system designed to inform local planning and assist in HUD reporting.Bridges Transitional Housing Program provides transitional housing and supportive services for the targeted populations that are part of the Supportive Housing Program (SHP). Pathways provides permanent supportive housing to homeless and chronically homeless disabled individuals and families.The Emerge Rapid Rehousing Project will provide housing and services that include short-term and/or medium-term to individuals or families experiencing homelessness or fleeing from domestic violence situations in order to move them as quickly as possible into permanent housing.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
General Fund	public - local	New construction for ownership Public Services	1,700,000	0	0	1,700,000	6,800,000	Funding supports nonprofit agencies that deliver a broad range of services including case management, financial assistance, professional assistance, service learning opportunities, volunteer training, food assistance, material assistance, transportation assistance, pro-social activities, referral services, shelter, skill development and training, mentoring, respite, and tutoring.
Public Housing Capital Fund	public - federal	Admin and Planning Multifamily rental rehab	1,303,715	0	0	1,303,715	5,214,860	The Capital Fund provides funds, annually, to Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) for the development, financing, and modernization of public housing developments and for management improvements.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Section 108	public - federal	Economic Development Public Improvements	20,000,000	0	0	20,000,000	0	The CityÃ¢Â¿Â¿s Office of Economic Initiatives facilitates HUD CDBG Section 108 loan transactions. The Section 108 Program is a request for loan guarantee assistance from HUD to promote and foster economic and community development efforts that will have positive benefits, including permanent job creation. This fund is utilized for individual projects in a target range of $2 million to $10 million. Projects that are planned for the Section 108 program are included in the CityÃ¢Â¿Â¿s Annual Action Plan.
Shelter Plus Care	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Services Supportive services	1,373,387	0	0	1,373,387	5,493,548	The Shelter Plus Care Partnership and Shelter Plus Care IV provide permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and families with disabilities including serious mental illness, physical disabilities, and/or chronic substance abuse problems.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - state	Acquisition Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Homebuyer assistance Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	0	0	0	0	200,000	The National Housing Trust Fund (HTF) is a permanent federal fund authorized by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. It is intended to provide grants to States to increase and preserve the supply of rental housing for extremely low- and very lowÃ¿Â¢Ã¿Â¿Ã¿Â•income families, including homeless families, and to increase homeownership for extremely low- and very lowÃ¿Â¢Ã¿Â¿Ã¿Â•income families. The City plans to leverage these resources.
Other	public - local	Housing	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	On October 10, 2006 Mayor and Council unanimously authorized initial funding sources and approved a governance structure. The purpose of the THTF was to support the creation or rehabilitation of good quality housing that is affordable to the average family.

Table 57 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

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matching requirements will be satisfied

CDBG and ESG funds are not adequate to address the wide range of needs and additional private, state and local funds are critical. The narrative description of additional funding sources describes how those funds might be used. Matching requirements will be satisfied through cash, in-kind and other eligible sources.

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

The City of Tucson has available multiple parcels of land that may be developed to provide housing and facilities for the benefit of low and moderate income people and neighborhoods. An RFP process is planned that will provide opportunities for private and nonprofit developers to participate in the development of these parcels.

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Rental Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Decent Affordable Rental Housing		Rental units rehabilitated: 60 Household Housing Unit
2	Rental Housing Development	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Decent Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: $1,651,523	Rental units constructed: 102 Household Housing Unit
3	Preservation of Expiring Rental Units	2016	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Decent Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: $0	
4	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Decent Affordable Owner Housing	CDBG: $1,670,850	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 320 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Home Purchase Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Decent Affordable Owner Housing	HOME: $100,000 Housing Trust Fund: $125,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 44 Households Assisted
6	Owner Housing Development	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Decent Affordable Owner Housing	HOME: $300,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit
7	Emergency Shelter	2015	2019	Homeless	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Homelessness	CDBG: $212,580 ESG: $117,000 Continuum of Care: $657,190	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1285 Persons Assisted
9	Rapid Rehousing/TBRA	2015	2019	Homeless		Decent Affordable Rental Housing Homelessness	HOPWA: $37,000 HOME: $30,000 ESG: $130,000 Continuum of Care: $61,535	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 230 Households Assisted
10	Homelessness Prevention	2015	2019	Homeless	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Homelessness	ESG: $60,000 General Fund: $90,000	Homelessness Prevention: 300 Persons Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	Outreach, Support Services and Case Management	2015	2019	Homeless	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Homelessness	CDBG: $242,580 ESG: $145,000 General Fund: $184,500	Other: 1750 Other
12	Human and Public Services	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Human Services	CDBG: $547,420 HOPWA: $300,000 General Fund: $1,190,410	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15340 Households Assisted
13	Facilities and Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: $1,365,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15200 Households Assisted
14	Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: $300,000	Buildings Demolished: 7 Buildings
15	Code Enforcement and Blight Removal	2016	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	TUCSON, AZ Citywide			
16	Assistance for people with HIV/AIDS	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	TUCSON, AZ Citywide		HOPWA: $100,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 110 Households Assisted Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 8 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
17	Job Creation	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Economic Development	Section 108: $8,000,000	Jobs created/retained: 100 Jobs
18	Administration	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	TUCSON, AZ Citywide	Decent Affordable Rental Housing Decent Affordable Owner Housing Homelessness Human Services Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure Special Needs Populations Economic Development	CDBG: $1,023,618 HOPWA: $13,546 HOME: $237,536 ESG: $39,187	

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

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1	**Goal Name**	Rental Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson is going to make FY 2016 HOME funds available as a set-aside to applicants for Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). This local commitment is intended to give applicants additional points in the Statewide Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) competition. The City of Tucson estimates that 60 LIHTC units will include rental rehabiltation activity. The majority of the LIHTC applications will include new construction of rental units. The dollar commitment for the rental housing rehabilitation goal is included in the rental housing development category. This is a high priority.
2	**Goal Name**	Rental Housing Development
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson anticipates creating 80 new rental units by setting aside HOME funds for Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) applications. Pima County anticipates creating 22 new rental units with HOME funds. This a high priority.
3	**Goal Name**	Preservation of Expiring Rental Units
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson and Pima County do not anticipate funding preservation activities in this program year due to the expiration dates for at-risk units. This is a high priority and will be addressed in future years.
4	**Goal Name**	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson anticipates assiting 320 low-income home owners with CDBG funds commited to the housing rehabilitation collaborative. This is a high priority.
5	**Goal Name**	Home Purchase Assistance
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson may provide home purchase assitance from the Tucson Housing Trust Fund in the amount of $125,000 to assist 11 renter households become buyers. This is a a non-federal source of funding and is not an activity that will be set up in the IDIS system. Pima County anticipates providing down payment assitance to 33 low-income households with $100,000 in HOME funds. This is a low priority for the City and a high priority for Pima County.
6	**Goal Name**	Owner Housing Development
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson anticipates using $300,000 in HOME program income (if available) for new development of approximate 10 units for home buyers. This is a low priority.

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7	**Goal Name**	Emergency Shelter
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson anticipates providing emergency shelter to 1285 homeless people with ESG, CDBG and Continuum of Care funds. This is a high priority.
9	**Goal Name**	Rapid Rehousing/TBRA
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson anticipates re-housing 230 households with ESG funds, HOPWA funds, Continuum of Care Funds, and with HOME funded tenant based rental assistance (TBRA). This is a high priority.
10	**Goal Name**	Homelessness Prevention
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson anticipates assisting 300 people with homeless prevention using ESG and general funds. This is a high priority.
11	**Goal Name**	Outreach, Support Services and Case Management
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson anticipates assisting 1750 homeless people with outreach, support services and case management with ESG, CDBG and general funds. This is a high priority.
12	**Goal Name**	Human and Public Services
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson anticipates assisting 15,340 people with the City's CDBG public services set-aside, HOPWA and general funds. Three of the CDBG funded public services activities are listed as emergency shelter services and are counted in the homeless project goal under Emergency Shelter Support. These activities are: New Beginnings (196 people- $60,000); Primavera Men's Shelter (479 people - $102,580); and Primavera Foundation Women's Services (250 people- $50,000). The remainder of the CDBG Human/Public services set-aside will go toward meeting public services goals that are not directly tied to housing and services in the Continnuum of care for the homeless.

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13	**Goal Name**	Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson anticipates serving 15,200 residents in low-income census tracts. This is a high priority. The major activities include: Homeless Services Campus CDBG Target Area Facilities Development Sidewalk Program Facility improvements under the City/County Safe, Green and Healthy facilites program Although it is a project in the 5-year Consolidated Plan, the City will not fund code enfocement in this first program year.
14	**Goal Name**	Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson anticipates demolishing seven unsafe structures with CDBG funds. This is a high priority.
15	**Goal Name**	Code Enforcement and Blight Removal
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson does not anticipate code enforcement activity in this program year.
16	**Goal Name**	Assistance for people with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson anticipates assisting 110 people with AIDS providing a variety of services related to economic opportunities, education and employment. An estimated 8 households will receive tenant based rental assistance in the Address Homelessness category. This is a high priority.
17	**Goal Name**	Job Creation
	Goal Description	The City of Tucson anticipates creating 100 jobs with the City's Section 108 loan pool. This is a high priority.

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18	**Goal Name**	Administration
	Goal Description	The City of Tucon will spend the following on administration and planning activities: CDBG Adminitration is $948,618 CDBG Planning Activity is $50,000 for the South 12th Avenue Corridor Plan and $25,000 for Fair Housing Activity. The other administrative costs will be allocated by Program funding as follows: ESG Administration - $34,187; and $5000 HMIS City of Tucson HOME Administration - $178,152 and Pima County is $59,384 for a total HOME Administration of $237,536 City of Tucson HOPWA Administration - $13,546

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

The 5-year Consolidated Plan serves as a guide for annual investments of City and County project funds. For each of the five years covered by the Consolidated Plan, each local government is required to prepare an Annual Action Plan that correlates with the needs, priorities and goals specified in the Consolidated Plan, showing how annual entitlement funds will be allocated to meet the overall 5-year goals.

The 5-year goals and activities are dividied into six categories: Affordable Rental Housing; Affordable Owner Housing; Addressing Homelessness; Human Services; Economic Developoment; Neighborhood Revitalization, Public Facilites and Infrastructure; and Special Populations.

This section of the 5-year Consolidated Plan is the first annual action plan outlining projects and activities for the City's FY 2016 begining July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2016.

Eligible projects may be directly implemented by the local government or administered through partner agencies and eligible contractors, designated as “sub-recipients’’. All federal regulations apply to projects that are supported with HUD formula grant funding.

#	Project Name
1	Human and Public Services
2	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
3	Public Facilitites and Infrastructure
4	Demolition of Unsafe/Vacant Structures
5	CDBG Administration and Planning
6	CDBG Section 108
7	ESG 2015 City of Tucson
8	Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - HOPWA
9	City of Tucson - HOPWA Administration
10	City of Tucson HOME Administration
11	Pima County HOME Administration
12	City of Tucson and Pima County CHDO Development
13	City of Tucson HOME Rental Development
14	City of Tucson HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
15	Pima County Home Ownership (Development and Down Payment Assistance)
16	Pima County HOME Rental Development

Table 59 – Project Information

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

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needs

The City of Tucson applied the following in determining priorities and addressing underserved needs:

1) Changes in the housing market as described in the FY 2015 City of Tucson/Pima County 5-year Consolidated Plan;

2) The documented past performance related to contracts, sub-recipients, programs and projects funded with the City's HUD entitlement grants in previous program years;

3) The funding levels for the City's HUD entitlement grants;

4) The opportunity to leverage local, State and Federal resources including City general funds, the Tucson Housing Trust Fund; the Tucson Public Housing Authority (PHA) rental units and set-aside programs and Section 8 vouchers; the State of Arizona Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) funds and Lead based Paint Hazard Program funds and the funds allocated through the Continuum of Care/Shelter Plus Care process;

5) Achieving coordinated funding in the Consortium and administrative efficiencies in partnerships and contracts for housing and services with sub-recipients; and

6) The City's targeted investment in comprehensive revitalization, including development of an action plan for public improvement projects in specific areas within the CDBG target area.

Recognizing disparities in income, employment, housing and facilities which are indicators of urban stress, the City of Tucson adopted a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Target Area in program year 2013. This Target Area is based on information contained in a 2012 update to the City's Poverty and Urban Stress Report. The report documents disparities in urban stress based on factors such as income levels, education, housing issues and incidence of crime. The CDBG Target Area will be a primary focus for investment over the new 5-year Consolidated Plan period (July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020). The City estimates that $11,065,142 will be invested in the CDBG Target Area in FY 2016, which includes an $8 million Hotel Project funded by the CDBG Section 108 Loan Pool. Approximately 40% of the City of Tucson entitlement grant funding for FY 2016 will be committed to projects in the CDBG Target Area.

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AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

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1	**Project Name**	Human and Public Services
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Emergency Shelter Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Human Services
	Funding	CDBG: $759,085
	Description	This project includes nine FY 2016 CDBG-funded activities that total $759,085. Approximately 20% of the funding will be spent in the adopted CDBG target area.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 15,230 people will benefit. Seniors, low-income families, homeless men and women, special needs youth, public housing residents, and victims of child abuse and/or domestic violence.
	Location Description	Twenty-percent of the funding will be spent in the adopted CDBG target area.

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	Planned Activities	Community Food Bank, Inc. - Emergency Food Assistance Program City-wide -13,300 people - $191,330 Emerge! Center Against Domestic Abuse Crisis Assistance for Survivors of Domestic Violence City-wide - 408 people -$191,250 Our Family (aka New Beginnings) New Beginnings Emergency Shelter Services* City-wide – 196 people - $60,000 Southern Arizona Children's Advocacy Center Investigative/Intervention Services for Child Abuse Victims City-wide - 261 people - $80,000 Primavera Foundation Emergency Services (Relief & Referral (RR)/Men's Shelter)* CDBG Target Area - 479 people - $102,580 Primavera Foundation - Primavera Women's Services* CDBG Target Area – 250 people - $50,000 Youth on Their Own Special Needs City-wide – 177 people - $40,000 COT/H&CDD/Housing Management - Family Self-Sufficiency - City-wide – 69 people - $18,000 Pima Council on Aging- Elderly Independence w/CHRPA City-wide – 90 people - $25,925
2	**Project Name**	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $1,670,850
	Description	The City of Tucson Housing Rehabilitation Collaborative will assist 320 households with housing rehabiltation services including roof relplacement,emergency home repair,accessibility and sustainable housing rehabilitation.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The Housing Rehabilitation Collaborative will assist 320 low and very low-income owner households.
	Location Description	Approximately 30% (110) of the households assisted will be in the City of Tucson adopted CDBG Target Area.

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	Planned Activities	HRC/COT/HCD/PCSD City Neigh & Initiatives - 95 units - $354,450 HRC/COT/HCD/PCSD Emergency Home Repair - 45 units - $464,100 HRC/PCOA Elderly Home Repair Program -15 units - $74,610 HRC/CPLC Roof Replacement - 15 units - $110,490 HRC/DIRECT Home Access Program - 30 units - $116,610 HRC/CHRPA City CDBG Emergency - 65 units - $145,680 HRC/Tucson Urban League Emergency Home Repair - 35 units - $226,005 HRC/TMM Midtown Homeownership Program -10 units - $91,365 HRC/Old Pueblo Community Services Sustainable Rehab -10 units - $87,540
3	**Project Name**	Public Facilitites and Infrastructure
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: $1,364,541
	Description	This project includes CDBG funded public facilities with a primary focus in the the City of Tucson adopted CDBG Target Area.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will assist an estimated 15,200 people/10,000 households living in low and moderate income areas, primarily inside the City of Tucson adopted CDBG Target Area.
	Location Description	Approximately 70% of the funds will be committed to projects in the City of Tucson adopted CDBG Target Area.
	Planned Activities	Homeless Services Campus - 1,000 people - $120,000 Target Area Developoment Public Facilities - 10,000 people - $645,155 Sidewalk Project - 3,000 people (~1 mile) - $449,386 Safe, Green & Healthy Facilities (year 3 of 5) - 200 people - $150,000 No code enforcement activity is planned for this program year.
4	**Project Name**	Demolition of Unsafe/Vacant Structures

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	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures
	Needs Addressed	Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: $300,000
	Description	This project will remove unsafe structures, including dilapidated mobile homes.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Residents in neighborhoods with vacant and neglected structures will benefit. This program could include outreach to low-income renters living in severly substandard housing to refer them to housing programs to secure safe, decent, affordable housing.
	Location Description	An estimated 30% of the funding will be committed to removal of unsafe structures in the City of Tucson adopted CDBG Target Area.
	Planned Activities	City of Tucson Vacant and Neglected Structures Program (VANS) - 7 units - $300,000
5	**Project Name**	CDBG Administration and Planning
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
6	**Project Name**	CDBG Section 108
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ
	Goals Supported	Job Creation

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	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	Section 108: $8,000,000
	Description	
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	One-hundred hotel-related jobs will be created in the City of Tucson adopted CDBG Target Area.
	Location Description	The hotel is located downtown Tucson along the modern street car line and in the City of Tucson adopted CDBG Target Area.
	Planned Activities	Development of a new hotel.
7	**Project Name**	ESG 2015 City of Tucson
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Emergency Shelter Rapid Rehousing/TBRA Homelessness Prevention Outreach, Support Services and Case Management
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	ESG: $455,833
	Description	These funds will support ESG activities in the following categories: Emergency Shelter Support, Street Outreach, Homeless Prevention, Rapid Re-housing, and Homeless Preference for the City of Tucson Public Housing Authority units that are set-aside for a homleess preference. The City's ESG is $455,833 and $34,187 is for administration and $5,000 is for HMIS. The City of Tucson has $35,398 in ESG carry forward from FY 2014 and will apply that to the Primavera Foundation Greyhound Emergency Family Shelter.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will assist 1175 homeless, men, women, children, survivors of domestic violence and Tucson's homeless youth.

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	Location Description	Twenty-five percent of the ESG funds will be committed to projects in the City of Tucson adopted CDBG Target Area.
	Planned Activities	Emergency Shelter Support Emerge! Center Against Domestic Abuse Crisis Assistance for Survivors of Domestic Violence 125 CDBG Target Area $47,000 Emergency Shelter Support Our Family Services New Beginnings Emergency Shelter Services 105 CDBG Target Area $30,000 Emergency Shelter Support Primavera Foundation Greyhound Emergency Family Shelter (funded with c/f) 130 CDBG Target Area $40,000 Street Outreach Old Pueblo Community Services OPCS Street Outreach for Homeless315 $85,000 Street Outreach Our Family Services New Beginnings Emergency Shelter Services 110 $30,000 Street Outreach Pasadena Behavioral Health Network Community Navigation 200 $30,000 Homeless Prevention Interfaith Community Services Emergency Service and Support 65 $60,000 Rapid re-Housing Emerge! Center Against Domestic Abuse Rapid Rehousing for Survivors of Domestic Violence 50 $65,000 Rapid Re-housing Our Family Services New Beginnings Emergency Shelter Services 35 $35,000 Homeless Preference for PHA rental Units Primavera Foundation Homeless Preference Program (included this as TBRA in eCon Planning Suite goal/project---nowhere to put PHA units) 40 $30,044
8	**Project Name**	Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - HOPWA
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rapid Rehousing/TBRA Human and Public Services Assistance for people with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs Populations
	Funding	HOPWA: $437,984
	Description	This project includes HOPWA project funds that are administered by the Southern Arizona Aids Foundation (SAAF) n behalf of the City of Tucson.

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	Target Date	6/30/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	These funds will provide support services and economic and educational opportunities to 110 people with AIDS and tenant based rental assitiance to 8 households.
	Location Description	An estimated 30% of the project funds will be committed to 33 people and 2 households located in the City of Tucson adopted CDBG Target Area.
	Planned Activities	This is a contract between the City of Tucson and the Southern Arizona Aids Foundation (SAAF) for support services, economic and educational opportunities and tenant based rental assistance.
9	**Project Name**	City of Tucson - HOPWA Administration
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs Populations
	Funding	HOPWA: $13,456
	Description	This project is the City of Tucson administrative funds for the HOPWA program.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This administrative fund supports the contracting and reporting for the City's HOPWA program and Southern Arizona Aids Foundation (SAAF) contract.
	Location Description	An estimated 30% of HOPWA project funds will be committed to activity in the City of Tucson adopted CDBG Target Area.
	Planned Activities	These funds support contract development, processing of payments, reporting, and monitoring for the HOPWA program.
10	**Project Name**	City of Tucson HOME Administration
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rental Housing Development Rapid Rehousing/TBRA

	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Rental Housing Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	HOME: $178,152
	Description	These funds support administration of the City's HOME program.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City of Tucson FY 2016 HOME program will benefit 30 households with tenant based rental assistance; 80 new construction rental units and 60 rehabilitated rental units.
	Location Description	This is a city-wide program, but it is estimated that 50% of the HOME funds will be committed to projects located in the City of Tucson adopted CDBG Target Area.
	Planned Activities	Planned activites include outreach, marketing, processing project and household applications, contract development, processing payments, reporting and monitoring activity associated with the HOME program.
11	**Project Name**	Pima County HOME Administration
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rental Housing Development Home Purchase Assistance Owner Housing Development
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Rental Housing Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	HOME: $59,384
	Description	This funding supports Pima County HOME program administration costs.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Pima County will assist 33 home buyers and create 22 new rental units for low and very low-income households.
	Location Description	This is a county-wide program.

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	Planned Activities	This project supports the County's administrative costs associated with the HOME program including outreach and marketing, processing applications, contract development, processing of payments, reporting and monitoring.
12	**Project Name**	City of Tucson and Pima County CHDO Development
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rental Housing Development Owner Housing Development
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Rental Housing Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	HOME: $356,304
	Description	
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	CHDO projects will be included in the outcomes proposed for the City and County production of HOME-assited rental and home owner units.
	Location Description	CHDO's can implement projects on a City-wide basis.
	Planned Activities	This project will distribute funds to qualified CHDO projects.
13	**Project Name**	City of Tucson HOME Rental Development
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rental Housing Development
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Rental Housing
	Funding	HOME: $1,245,571
	Description	
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will fund up to 140 new and/or rehabilitated rental units for low and very-low income renters.

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	Location Description	This is a City-wide program, but it is estimated that 50% of City HOME funds will be committed to projects in the City of Tucson adopted CDBG Target Area.
	Planned Activities	Newly constructed and rehabilitated rental units, HOME funding priority will be given to applicants seeking State of Arizona Low-income Housing Tax Credit projects that are located in the City of Tucson.
14	**Project Name**	City of Tucson HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rapid Rehousing/TBRA
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Rental Housing
	Funding	HOME: $30,000
	Description	This project will assist approximately 50 very-low-ncome households with security deposits and other needs related to transitional or permanent rental housing.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will serve 50 very-low income households.
	Location Description	This is a City-wide project.
	Planned Activities	This program focuses on TBRA for security deposit for Section 8 specialty programs, Veteran's Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) and family unification for homeless people. The City of Tucson Public Housing Authority (PHA) maintains a homeless preference for public housing which is applied to a 10% set-aside of the City's public housing inventory.
15	**Project Name**	Pima County Home Ownership (Development and Down Payment Assistance)
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Home Purchase Assistance Owner Housing Development
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	HOME: $100,000

	Description	This project provides assitance to home buyers for purchase of new or existing affordable housing units.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will serve 33 low-income buyer households.
	Location Description	This is a county-wide program.
	Planned Activities	Down payment assistance.
16	**Project Name**	Pima County HOME Rental Development
	Target Area	TUCSON, AZ Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rental Housing Development
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Rental Housing
	Funding	HOME: $405,952
	Description	This project will leverage funds for the new construction of 22 rental housing units for low and very-low income renters.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The County will fund 22 newly constructed HOME-assisted rental units.
	Location Description	This is a county-wide project.
	Planned Activities	New construction of 22 new HOME-assited rental units.

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AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)

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

Unless otherwise noted, the projects and activities listed in this Annual Plan are offered City-wide to homeless persons, senior citizens, low-income residents, people with disabilities, people with HIV/AIDS, survivors of domestic violence, and Tucson's youth.

Over many years, the City of Tucson has documented and published an Urban Poverty and Stress Report. This report compares census tract data showing the areas with highest stress compared to the City as a whole, including factors such as income levels, education, housing issues and incidence of crime. Recognizing disparities in income, employment, housing conditions and choice, and facilities which are indicators of urban stress, the City of Tucson adopted a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Target Area in program year 2013. This Target Area is based on information contained in a 2012 update to the City's Poverty and Urban Stress Report and intersects with areas of minority concentration and high poverty rates as shown in the City of Tucson, City of South Tucson and Pima County 2014 Promise Zone application.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
TUCSON, AZ	40
Citywide	60

Table 60 - Geographic Distribution

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Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The CDBG Target Area will be a primary focus for investment over the new 5-year Consolidated Plan period (July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020). The City estimates that $11,065,142 will be invested in the CDBG Target Area in FY 2016, which includes an $8 million Hotel Project funded by the CDBG Section 108 Loan Pool. Approximately 40% of the City of Tucson entitlement grant funding for FY 2016 will be committed to projects in the CDBG Target Area. The City's goal is to invest in facilities, housing, job opportunities and support services for residents living the target area to reduce urban stress and leverage other community investments in a comprehensive revitalization effort in the target area.

Discussion

The City of Tucson will track activity funded within the CDBG Target Area and complete an evaluation of geographic distribution of investments that will be included in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) in fall 2017.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing - 91.420, 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Tucson plans to provide affordable housing to 951 households and over 1000 people. This includes transitional and permanent housing for the homeless, tenant based rental assistance for the homeless and special needs populations, rehabilitation and new construction of rental units, home owner rehabilitation and home buyer assistance.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	407
Non-Homeless	536
Special-Needs	8
Total	951

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	415
The Production of New Units	112
Rehab of Existing Units	380
Acquisition of Existing Units	44
Total	951

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

Discussion

Aquisition of units includes home buyer assistance to renters aquiring home ownership units. (There is not a concise category to show this commitment of HOME and Tucson Housing Trust Fund money.)

The City of Tucson is the lead agency in the Consortium. The above numbers include Pima County's commitment of HOME funds to new construction of rental housing and home purchase assistance.

AP-60 Public Housing - 91.420, 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Tucson Public Housing Authority (PHA) assists low-income renters by providing 1,505 units of public housing and other affordable rental housing; and 4,779 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers including 877 administered for Pima County, 602 HUD VASH vouchers for Veterans, 150 Family Unification Vouchers, and 87 Moderate Rehabilitation program units.

The City's public housing and other affordable rental housing units are administered by property management offices regionalized throughout the City. The property management team at each office is responsible for residential property management activities associated with its assigned projects including property maintenance and modernization work.

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

Per the City of Tucson's PHA plan, the following are actions planned to address the the needs of public housing:

- Apply for additional rental voucher when available.
- Expand the availability of Housing Choice Vouchers and Public Housing units to homeless individuals and families.
- Reduce vacancies in public housing units by decreasing turnover time to 30 days or less.
- Pursue endeavors to increase the supply of accessible housing through development and rehabilitation.
- Afford opportunities to provide project-based vouchers to non-profit agencies that serve special populations and promote access to case management and other services.
- Continue to analyze the feasibility of Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD).

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

The Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program is a voluntary program available to families who receive rental assistance through the public housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs. Participants must have a genuine desire to work toward a living wage career within a five year period. Participants set and meet long and short-term goals for education, training, career development and job retention. The program's main focus is to help participants reach self-sufficiency so that they no longer need to depend on public assistance programs in order to provide for their families. Homeownership, savings and financial education are encouraged. Approximately one-third of graduates move on to homeownership.

The Resident Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) program provides additional assistance to public

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housing residents who may need more time to meet self sufficiency goals due to language barriers or lack of high school diploma. This is a three year program that will allow a participant to then transfer to the FSS program if more time is needed.

The Section 8 Home Ownership Program (SEHOP) provides an opportunity for low-income Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) holders to achieve homeownership. As of 2014 HCD had 25 HCVs available from AZ004 and an additional 15 HCVs from AZ033 for homeownership. Moreover, staff works with homeownership clients to educate them about other resources available in the community, e.g. those available through the City's HOME program, Federal Home Loan Bank, sponsors of Individual Development Accounts, and products sponsored by the Industrial Development Authority such as mortgage revenue bonds and mortgage credit certificates.

Section 3 Plan: In accordance with the Section 3 Plan for The City of Tucson, the resident councils, as well as neighborhood associations are provided with information and their assistance is requested in notifying residents of available Section 3 training and employment opportunities. Additionally, training and employment opportunities are advertised in residents' newsletters as well as at all public housing management offices.

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

N/A

Discussion

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i)

Introduction

The Annual 'Point in Time' count in January 2014 counted 2110 unduplicated persons in 1,595 households who were homeless and staying in shelters, permanent housing or on the streets. Of these 2110 people, 1,665 (79%) were adults and 445 (21%) were children.

The City of Tucson is a member of the Tucson/Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness. TPCH is a coalition of community and faith-based organizations, government entities, businesses, and individuals committed to the mission of ending homelessness and addressing the issues related to homelessness in Tucson and Pima County. They are charged with implementing the 2014 Continuum of Care Strategic Plan to End Homelessness. TPCH tracks all persons needing housing assistance through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and then assesses and refers them to appropriate agencies. Information on the TPCH strategic plan can be found at: www.tpch.net

Our 5-year Consolidated Plan includes the goal of adding transitional and permanent supportive housing units to the existing inventory. To assist with permanent housing, the Public Housing Authority (PHA) added a preference for homeless households limited to 10% of the PHA's portfolio of 1,505 total units and 10% of the PHA's voucher's (not including vouchers set aside for other special populations). The PHA awarded Human/Public Services Funds to several agencies to provide case management and 'wrap around services' assist clients to transition from living on the street to living in permanent housing. For FY 2015, twenty units became available in the Public housing portfolio and fifty housing choice voucher were made available for qualified homeless families. The City also participated in the following efforts using these as a foundation for addressing the most serious issues associated with chronic homelessness:

51 Homes - In 2011, TPCH and the Continuum joined the National 100,000 Homes Campaign and pledged to provide 51 homes for the most vulnerable chronically homeless veterans in the Tucson Community. The City of Tucson, the Veterans Administration and the Community Partnership of Southern Arizona, as well as private providers of assisted housing, came together to provide funding for the required permanent housing units. The Department received major donations of furniture and supplies from Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Best Western Inn & Suites, and the Airport Doubletree Hotel. All clients that were housed received furniture, kitchen and bathroom items, linens, personal care items, cleaning supplies, and some non-perishable food items. Over 200 Veterans requested assistance with furnishing their apartments in 2014 and to date approximately 45 homeless Veterans have requested assistance in 2015. Additional information can be found at www.51homes.net

25 Cities - In March 2014 the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) launched the *25 Cities Initiative* to assist communities with high concentrations of homeless Veterans in intensifying and integrating their local efforts to end Veteran homelessness. Tucson was selected to be one of 25 cities to end both veteran and chronic homelessness by 2016. We working with the Continuum to create a coordinated entry system and utilizing the VI SPDAT to match homeless persons with housing. Combined with our

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efforts of 51 Homes, we are looking to significantly reduce homelessness by the end of 2016.

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

For Fiscal Year 2016, the City of Tucson plans to use CDBG and ESG money to fund a variety of non-profit agencies to provide services to persons experiencing homelessness, those at risk of being homeless and homeless families with children. These activities are summarized below.

- Fund providers through the Continuum of Care process that propose to link housing to services
- Add 100 units of permanent supportive housing to existing housing inventory.
- Identify the needs of homeless and adapt the service system to meet their needs. Increase shelter services, transitional and permanent supportive housing
- Seek additional funds for medical, behavioral, substance abuse, and mental health services
- Fund services that enhance discharge planning and other preventive services
- Institute preventions strategies for rent, utility and mortgage assistance and debt and mortgage counseling
- Provide short-term assistance in the form of emergency shelters and motel vouchers
- Provide employment and training tied to housing assistance
- Implementation of Continuum of Care strategies through participation in the local process – Tucson/Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH)
- Development of housing targeted to special needs populations
- Continued implementation of the TPCH Strategic Plan
- Expand permanent housing options for homeless individuals by increasing the number of public housing units and housing choice vouchers made available to qualified homeless individuals/families.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

ESG funds will be applied to projects providing shelter and assistance to homeless persons as well as providing funds to prevent homelessness. Funds provide essential services, including operations and maintenance for facilities assisting homeless persons and services that prevent homelessness. Shelter Plus Care, Supportive housing and Rapid Rehousing will be used to pursue the majority of the housing and community development strategies to address homelessness. This will include transitional housing and supportive services for the following targeted homeless populations:

- Low-income individuals and families with children;
- Single unaccompanied youth

- Pregnant and parenting youth
- Single women or men with children
- Severely mentally ill persons
- Chronically homeless individuals with multiple barriers to employment
- Veterans
- Victims of domestic violence

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

In FY 2016, the City is investigating the feasibility of establishing a centralized facility to connect homeless individuals to emergency assistance, utilize the VI SPDAT to assess needs and link persons with services and follow-up services. The goal is to establish a homeless services campus that increases accessibility to multiple services and supports coordination among service providers participating in the Continuum of Care.

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 goals in the FY 2015 – 2020 Consolidated Plan. It is expected that funding from a combination of federal, state, local and private sources will be used to pursue the majority of the housing and community development strategies. All eligible funding will be pursued and non-profit entities will be encouraged to work with financial institutions to develop plans for leveraging private and public funds to the maximum extent possible.

- Bridges Transitional Housing Program provides transitional housing and supportive services for the targeted populations that are part of the Supportive Housing Program (SHP). This collaborative effort provides direct links between housing opportunities, supportive services and employment programs.
- Pathways provides permanent supportive housing to homeless and chronically homeless disabled individuals and families.
- Shelter Plus Care Partnership and Shelter Plus Care IV provide permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and families with disabilities including serious mental illness, physical disabilities, and/or chronic substance abuse problems.
- The Emerge Rapid Rehousing Project provides short-term (up to 3 months) and/or medium-term (3 to 24 months) housing and services to individuals or families experiencing homelessness or fleeing from domestic violence situations in order to move them as quickly as possible into permanent housing.

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 regarding an owner/landlord's specific requirements, and information on tenants' rights and obligations under Arizona law.

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.

A subcommittee of the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH) established discharge procedures for homeless patients with all hospitals in Tucson/Pima County. These procedures were supplemented with information regarding shelter operations, admission requirements, names and addresses of emergency shelters and shelter staff . A workgroup has been formed to encourage additional coordination.

While the Prisoner Re-Entry program funded by the Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration has ended, local agencies Primavera Foundation and Old Pueblo Community Services continue to offer re-entry assistance to men and women recently released from the Department of Corrections facilities and reentering the community after incarceration. An array of enhanced and graduated supportive services is offered including individualized case management and transitional living facilities.

Discussion

Funding to agencies described in the action plan is provided in the form of a contract between the recipient agency and the Housing and Community Development Department. The contract contains terms and conditions of funding, reporting and invoice requirements, performance and outcome expectations and service delivery levels, record keeping responsibilities, and consent to on-site monitoring as requested by the city. Funds are awarded to the ESG grantees on a competitive basis. The Request for Proposal Notice is released through the Continuum of Care as well as through the City Participation Process. The City Of Tucson and Pima County jointly make the funding allocations. Members of the allocation committee are selected for their knowledge of services and participation in the Continuum. Every effort is made to involve a homeless or formerly homeless person in the process. The committee ranks the proposals individually and then reviews them as a committee and makes the final funding recommendations.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.420, 91.220 (l)(3)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	110
Tenant-based rental assistance	8
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	115
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	18
Total	251

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing - 91.420, 91.220(j)

Introduction

The City of Tucson's action plan to barriers to affordable housing include:

- The City Of Tucson will continue to provide down payment and closing cost assistance for first time Homebuyers using funds from the Tucson Housing Trust Fund.
- Increase affordable housing options by dedicating HOME Rental Development funding for Low Income Tax Credit Housing projects.
- The City of Tucson will continue to use CDBG funds for our housing rehab program that help maintain our housing stock and enables low/moderate income individuals to stay within their homes.
- Over the years, the City of Tucson has acquired residential properties in order to increase the affordable housing market in Tucson. Our El Portal portfolio is comprised of approximately 280 dwelling units owned by the City, which are not part of the Public Housing Authority, and are made available for rent to low/moderate income families.
- The City of Tucson will continue to support the Pima County Community Land Trust. This trust was created to address the high number of foreclosed homes that occurred during the recession. Foreclosed homes were acquired and rehabbed using the City's NSP 1, 2 and 3 funds. These homes were then transferred to PCCLT who in turn sells them to income eligible households.

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

The City of Tucson will implement the following to encourage affordable housing development:

- Making contingent commitments up to 2% of the qualifying basis for proposed Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects seeking HOME funds;
- Issuing requests for proposals for infill projects and exploring the same approach for projects suitable lease-purchase;
- Providing preservation/enhanced vouchers for residents of projects with expiring periods of affordability, contingent upon at least twelve months' notice from the property owner; and
- Offering vouchers to tenants of Continuum of Care projects when the project is no longer receiving project-based funding.
- Improving the permit process for contractors rehabilitating the existing housing stock and developers undertaking infill projects.
- Reforming the zoning regulation with the Unified Development Code which successfully

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removed many barriers. Adoption of the ICC International Existing Building Code has allowed rehabilitation of older buildings without having to meet the full extent of the regulations for new buildings unless a clearly identified hazard is present; this code allows rehabilitation within the means and desires of property owners.

The City of Tucson plans to explore the following to mitigate and remove barriers:

- Fast-track permitting and approvals for affordable housing projects
- Develop a policy that adjusts or waives existing parking requirements for affordable housing projects.

Pima County's Comprehensive Plan – Pima Prospers – will be finalized during the fiscal year. Pima Prospers provides a structure for directly and indirectly addressing regulatory barriers to affordable housing development. Once adopted, the County will begin to implement the goals and policies of the Plan, including:

1. Reviewing the Inclusive Design Ordinance to consider further changes that will encourage aging in place, universal design and accessibility amendments.
2. Supporting a secondary dwelling ordinance or update to include innovative design and development standards, permit procedures, community education and a variety of incentives such as flexible zoning requirements and development standards; and allowing for owner-occupancy in either primary or secondary units.
3. Supporting an incentive program for developers to build innovative residential product types and designs of varying densities.
4. Integrating fair housing goals into planning and development processes to provide for a range and mix of household incomes and family sizes.
5. Providing a manual of strategies for creating a healthier environment based on the latest research and best practices in the field.
6. Implementing a Health Impact Assessment program for public and publicly-funded projects based on healthy communities principles.
7. Embracing principles of affordability and green building as mutually beneficial in reducing energy consumption, water use, material use and creating a healthier indoor environment; periodically updating existing codes and regulations to include the latest green standards, techniques and material; and creating an incentive program to encourage incorporation of green building techniques.

Discussion

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)

Introduction

This section discusses the City's efforts in addressing underserved needs, expanding and preserving affordable housing, reducing lead-based paint hazards, and developing institutional structure for delivering housing and community development activities.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City's central long-term community development goal is to focus resources on community needs, particularly the comprehensive revitalization of distressed areas and areas with high levels of poverty. Assisting LMI households throughout the City is a key community goal intended to ensure that neighborhoods not currently in distress do not become so. The City's General Plan – Plan Tucson - supports a framework of local policies that can significantly and positively impact housing and other needs of LMI residents and neighborhoods. The City's expectations are focused on sustainability, reserving land for economic development, and revitalization. Plan Tucson includes 4 focus areas – social, economic, natural and built environments. While many of the City's General Plan goals and policies are inter-related with Consolidated Plan goals and policies, the most relevant housing and community development goals include stabilizing and improving the existing housing stock, increasing affordable housing options, and support programs that expand economic development opportunities. The City of Tucson will support non-profit agencies that provide

- Provide support to Seniors including emergency repairs, senior companion program, independent living support, mobile meals, nutrition progams, and homecare services
- Provide support for youth and families including early childcare development, daycare tuition support, parent education and support, after school programs.
- Support services including temporary shelters for homeless and victims of domestic violence, plus other support such as case management, emergency food assistance, intervention.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

- Increase affordable housing options by prioritizing HOME Rental Development Funding for Low Income Housing Tax Credit Housing Projects. Developers of affordable housing are finding it more difficult to finance their projects. The ability to win a LIHTC project is becoming more competitive as other traditional funding options are more restrictive or no longer available. Therefore, the City of Tucson will provide conditional support for 2% of project costs for gap funding for all applications meeting the City's requirements. This support will allow applicants to gain additional points which may then facilitate a successful application.
- Coordinate housing counseling and education resources with down payment, closing cost and new development funding. Offer counseling and education to owners in gentrifying neighborhoods.

- Continue to support the Housing Rehab program that provides rehab assistance to low-income owner occupants. This rehab assistance ensures these occupants may continue to live in their homes.
- Provide preservation / enhanced vouchers for residents of projects with expiring periods of affordability, contingent upon at least twelve months notice from the property owner.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Any structure built before 1978 that is proposed for rehabilitation under federal programs is tested for lead-based paint. Notices and requirements regarding testing and removal of lead-based paint are provided to program participants, contractors and project sponsors. Licensed contractors are available to perform appropriate abatement and/or removal procedures if lead-based paint is present.

The City follows strict HUD guidelines for testing and abatement of lead-based paint and other hazardous substances, requiring contractor and subcontractor compliance with guidelines. Rehabilitation activities are procured through a bidding process and contracted to licensed contractors. All contractors and subcontractors are required to comply with HUD Lead Safe Housing requirements and federal National Environmental Policy Act environmental review procedures. In addition, the City follows a multi-pronged approach to reduce lead hazards:

1. Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. The PHA inspects prospective dwellings constructed prior to 1978 that will have a child under the age of six residing therein, for compliance with EPA and HUD Lead Based Paint rules and regulations. The inspection includes visual inspections for chipped, peeling, chalking and deteriorated interior and exterior paint. Clearance testing may be performed after remediation by the property owner, to assure a lead-safe environment.
2. Public Education. Lead Hazard Information is distributed to participants in homeownership and rental programs.

The City of Tucson was awarded a Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant in 2013, which expires this year. We were not awarded funding for FY 2015. The City will re-apply for a new grant in June 2015.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Tucson will work to increase economic activity, promote jobs-based education, and provide services to help lower-income households attain higher-wage employment. Together these efforts serve to reduce the incidence of poverty.

- Most activities undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds are efforts to reduce the number of persons living in poverty and improve the quality of life for city residents. The City will continue to support emergency assistance programs, and a variety of other support services that are used by low-income households to obtain basic necessities.
- Continue to support economic development activities and employment, focusing on

employment convenient to public transportation and working in partnership with workforce investment agencies;

- The City of Tucson in partnership with Pima County and the City of South Tucson applied for a Promise Zone designation for round two. Unfortunately, we were not selected. We will review our application with HUD and then re-apply for round three.
- Continue to incorporate training for contractors and other private sector entities to increase understanding of and participation in HUD programs, with emphasis on Section 3 and Labor Standards that promote economic self-sufficiency
- The City will continue to market the Section 108 program to organizations seeking gap financing. On March 17, 2015 HUD conditionally approved the first loan in the amount of $8 million for a hotel project. This project will create approximately 160 new jobs.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The Delivery System provides a full array of services to low and moderate income households and people with special needs, including people with HIV/AIDS. HCD carries out its mission through direct delivery of services and programs and funding of other City departments, nonprofit organizations and for-profit developers. Specific agencies and organizations that work with the City are selected on an annual basis. The City of Tucson recognizes the benefits of increasing administrative efficiencies to improve the delivery system. Planned actions for the coming year include:

1. Evaluate a coordinated application process with Pima County. This will allow applicants to prepare RFP responses once a year, and will reduce duplication of applications for same services.
2. Evaluate a higher minimum of funds approved for a grant to reduce number of grants awarded thereby reduce administrative costs.
3. Evaluate renewable (multi-year) contracts contingent on performance;
4. Dedicating resources to coordinated assessment
5. Evaluate the Housing Rehab program to look at ways to reduce administrative costs thereby allowing more funds to assist homeowners.

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

The City benefits from a strong city wide network of housing and community development partners, such as the Tucson Metropolitan Housing Commission, the Housing Rehab Collaborative, the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness and Pima County Community Development and Neighborhood Conservation Dept. The City will continue to create partnerships between public institutions, non-profit organizations, and private industry for the delivery of affordable housing and community development activities for low- and moderate-income households, neighborhoods, and at risk populations. The use of non-profit agencies to deliver such services has expanded over the past several years, thus increasing the coordination and cooperation between the City and these entities. The City will continue to market

funding options including HOME and Section 108 Loan program to private developers, businesses and non profit agencies to ensure opportunities for development of low income housing and job creation occurs.

Discussion

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(l)(1,2,4)

Introduction

The City of Tucson does not have any program income that has not already been reprogrammed for the upcoming fiscal year. Proceeds from Section 108 projects will not be received in this program year and surplus funds, returned funds or float-funded activities do not apply to the City of Tucson.

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.

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income.Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

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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:

   The top priority of the HOME program is the commitment of rental development funds to the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) applicant to maximize the points provided in the Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) in this category. The City has also identified two sources for HOME eligible activities:

- $125,000 from the Tucson Housing Trust Fund for down payment assistance and
- $277,120 from General Funds for HOME program match that will be prioritized for development of new home ownership units. These are both low priorities in the Consolidated Plan.

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:

   Affordability of HOME funds shall be maintained by the recapture method as outlined in the HUD HOME Resale and Recovery Summary. A Note and Deed of Trust will be recorded to ensure the required period of affordability is met.

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:

   The City of Tucson shall recapture all or a portion of the direct HOME subsidy if the HOME recipient decides to sell the house within the affordability period at whatever price the market will bear. If there are no net proceeds or insufficient proceeds to recapture the full amount of HOME investment due, the amount subject to recapture shall be limited to what is available from net proceeds. Net proceeds are defined as the sales price minus superior non-HOME loan repayments and any closing costs

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:

   HOME funds will not be utilized in this manner

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

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

   Our Policy Manual for Emergency Solutions Grants Program is attached.

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 has begun a centralized/coordinated entry and assessment system consistent with HUD standards. Through the 25 Cities Initiative, a coordinated entry system is in place. Homeless service providers throughout Pima County utilize the Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) as the common assessment tool for individuals who are homeless. The F-VI-SPDAT will be utilized in the near future. The SPDAT is entered into the HMIS system by the agency completing it, and HMIS staff then matches the highest scoring client through their length of time homeless, their medical vulnerability, over all wellness, unsheltered sleeping location and age with the appropriate housing. Veterans with a high score are referred to the VASH program, and bridge hous ing through one of the VA programs. with the next available housing that fits their needs.

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 Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH) has a workgroup that makes recommendations for ESG priorities.

   Process for Sub-Awards: Funds will be awarded by the ESG Grantees on a competitive basis. The Request for Proposal Notice is released through the Continuum of Care as well as through the City Participation Process. The City of Tucson and Pima County jointly make the funding allocations. Members of the allocation committee are selected for their knowledge of services and participation in the Continuum. Every effort is made to involve a homeless or formerly homeless person in the process. The committee ranks the proposals individually and then reviews them as a committee and makes the final funding recommendations.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

   The Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH) has several former homeless persons on their governing board. TPCH assists with outlining priorities for ESG grants.

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5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Pima County and the City of Tucson in consultation with the Continuum of Care developed performance standards that provide measures to evaluate the effectiveness of

1. Targeting those who need the assistance the most;
2. Reducing the number of people living on the streets and emergency shelters;
3. Shortening the time people spend homeless;
4. Reducing each program participant's housing barriers or housing stability risks.

Discussion

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	**Data Source Name** Alternate Table 5A - Median Income Trend
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. 2000, 2010 and ACS2008/2012
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Use most recent data. Break down data by jurisdictions in Pima County.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Pima County and jurisdictions comprehensive coverage.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2000 through 2012.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
2	**Data Source Name** HIV/AIDS Data
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. The data set summarizes the most recent information available for Cumulative cases of AIDS reported, Area incidence of AIDS (as reported by SAAF), Rate per population, Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data), and Rate per population (3 years of data).
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The information included in eCon Planning Suite was not the most current or accurate data available.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? This data covers the incidence of HIV/AIDS throughout Pima County.

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	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2011 through 2014
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
3	**Data Source Name** HIV Housing Need
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Estimates of housing needs for people with HIV/AIDS and their families.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The data did not display in eCon Planning Suite.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Data is for people with HIV/AIDS and their families in Pima County.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Point in time - January 2015.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
4	**Data Source Name** Public Housing
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. City of Tucson Department of Housing and Community Development
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Unit and Voucher Count as of January 2015
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The data in eCon Planning Suite was not current as of January 2015

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	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? The data is comprehensive for Pima County public housing residents and housing choice voucher participants
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Point in time - as of January 2015
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
5	**Data Source Name** HOPWA Assistance Baseline
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. TBRA, PH in facilities, STRMU, ST/TH facilities and PH placement.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The required data did was not in eCon Planning Suite.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Data if for people with HIV/AIDS in Pima County.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? As of January 2015
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
6	**Data Source Name** Change in home values and median rent
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. American Community Survey 2009/13 data set provides the full range of socio-economic and housing data

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	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The eCon Planning Suite did not pre-load this information
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Data is collected and analyzed for the entire County
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Point in time as of 2013
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
7	**Data Source Name** Vacant Housing
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Vacancy and Occupancy status
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To determine the number of vacant units and their vacancy status
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Coverage is countywide
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Point in time as of 2013
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
8	**Data Source Name** Homeless Needs Assessment
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Department of Housing and Urban Development
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals

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	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To input data into the table
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Concentrated in City of Tucson and surrounding communities and focused on people experiencing homelessness
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Point in time 2014
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
9	**Data Source Name** Rural homelessness
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. There is no organization originating data regarding rural homelessness
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. There is not data regarding rural homelessness
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To input data into the table
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? There is not data regarding rural homelessness
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? There is not data regarding rural homelessness
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
10	**Data Source Name** Households with Children Present
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Kuehl Enterprises LLC extrapolating ACS 2009/13 US Census Bureau data

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	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Estimated number of households with children present by income and tenure
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To input data into the required table
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Pima County coverage for households with children present
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2013
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Pima County consists of 9,189 square miles – an area larger than the States of Rhode Island, Delaware and Connecticut combined. Only 14% of the land in Pima County is privately-held with the remainder held by State and Federal Government, and the Pascua Yaqui and Tohono O'odham Tribes. Nearly 130 miles of Pima County share a border with Mexico. Pima County includes 5 incorporated cities and towns; the City of Tucson is the largest at 226 square miles.

Pima County's central long-term community development goal is to build healthy communities, focusing resources on community needs, particularly the needs of low and moderate income and other vulnerable residents. The core organizing principle of Pima County's Comprehensive Plan – Pima Prospers - is the creation and maintenance of healthy communities. The creation and maintenance of healthy thriving communities is also the theme of Pima County's 5-year HUD Consolidated Plan.

Pima County is a series of communities and the principle of healthy communities means that communities provide the opportunities for people to thrive - economic growth, social vitality, environmental responsibility, access to healthy food, and to the extent possible access to transportation

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and housing choices. Both Pima Prospers and the Pima County 5-year HUD Consolidated Plan recognize the necessity of acknowledging the different lifestyles of rural, suburban and urban communities. Much of the suburban area is built or with entitlements to be developed and what is largely, though not exclusively, left are infill and revitalization opportunities. The focus is therefore on the provision of services and intergovernmental and public-private-nonprofit partnerships.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

In many cases, federal, state and local resources leverage HUD funding. To address infrastructure, facility, housing and services needs that promote healthy thriving communities using HUD funding, CDNC established 17 goals and objectives to address needs in five categories:

5. Affordable Rental Housing
6. Affordable Owner Housing
7. Homelessness
8. Community and Rural Development
9. Special Needs Populations

3. Evaluation of past performance

Pima County's progress towards goals in its last five-year Plan were reviewed and showed the majority of activities achieving planned results when accounting for reduced federal funding, including:

10. The strongest successes were in activities that helped provide or maintain housing for lowâ¿ÂÂÂ

local resources, the City and County have identified those actions that it can take with available resources.

In addition to topical forums Pima County held 19 meetings with incorporated and unincorporated community outside the City of Tucson.

5. Summary of public comments

Public comments are summarized in the attached "sessions summaries" document.

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

Stakeholders and citizens made 229 recommendations regarding activities that would promote decent affordable housing, sustainable communities and economic opportunities. Given the extensive volume of input and limited HUD and local resources, the City and County have identified those actions that it can take with available resources. All general recommendations, such as allocating funds to the full range of eligible activities and making improvements to the coordination of funding were accepted. Specific recommendations regarding activities that would depend on receipt of an application for that activity may be included in Annual Action Plans as projects and programs are proposed.

7. Summary

Pima County consulted extensively with stakeholders and citizens. Stakeholders and citizens made 229 recommendations during the forum effort regarding activities that would promote decent affordable housing, sustainable communities and economic opportunities. Given the extensive volume of input and limited HUD and local resources, the City and County have identified those actions that it can take with available resources. General recommendations, such as allocating funds to the full range of eligible activities were accepted. Specific recommendations regarding activities that would depend on receipt of an application for that activity may be included in Annual Action Plans as projects and programs are proposed.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.200(b)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	PIMA COUNTY	
CDBG Administrator	PIMA COUNTY	CDNC
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
ESG Administrator	PIMA COUNTY	CDNC

Table 63– Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Progarm Manager for CDBG and ESG is Daniel Tylutki at (520) 724-6754 or email address is: daniel.tylutki@pima.gov

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Daniel Tylutki at (520) 724-6754 or email address is: daniel.tylutki@pima.gov

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

1. Introduction

Pima County and the City of Tucson jointly held 14 Consolidated Plan Forums. Members of the public were invited to attend and participate in forum discussions. The forums were attended by 106 individuals representing 48 nonprofit organizations and units of government, 14 members of the public, and 16 private-sector representatives. Consultation and citizen participation comments are collated with analyzed data to identify priorities. Â Given the extensive volume of input and limited HUD and local resources, the City and County have identified those actions that it can take with available resources. In addition to the agencies listed in the tables, a full list of agencies consulted is included in the "unique appendices". The attachment also includes a list of forums and topics.

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)).

In the process of developing the Consolidated Plan, the City of Tucson and Pima County provided opportunities (i.e. public meetings and forums) for representatives of a variety of agencies to gather to discuss issues, problems and solutions. These meetings acted as an impetus to improve understanding and coordination. Numerous groups have ongoing discussions, including those that represent public health agencies, poverty-level households, elderly people, and people with disabilities. The City and County remain involved in these discussions and some are sponsored or facilitated by the City and/or County.

The City and County specifically held a forum focused on Healthy Communities, which included a public health discussion by the Pima County Health Department and the possible methods for enhancing coordination of services among and between housing proviers and health service agencies.

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In addition, the City and County sponsor regular training opportunities during which stakeholder agencies gather to discuss and coordinate activities around program-specific and generic topics. The City and County are also working more closely with the Pima County Health Department to coordinate health and housing activities. One example is the assessment of emergency and transitional shelters that was followed by coordinated funding to enhance the environment in these facilities.

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

The City of Tucson and Pima County work collaboratively with the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH). TPCH is the Continuum of Care Regional Committee on Homelessness, a planning entity made up of local stakeholders convened for the purpose of ensuring that homeless planning is coordinated across municipalities and agencies. The Continuum of Care is the methodology followed by organizations utilizing HUD funding to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. TPCH has included health care in their strategic plan to take advantage of potential partnerships among federal agencies and identified an increasing need to fund mental health diagnosis and permanent supported housing for domestic abuse survivors.Â

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

The City of Tucson and Pima County participate in the TPCH Emergency Solutions and Performance Evaluation and Monitoring working groups. The Emergency Solutions working group provides an avenue for the City of Tucson and Pima County to obtain input into the distribution of ESG funds, and members of the working group assist with the City of Tucson and Pima County application review when no conflict of interest exists. The Performance Evaluation and Monitoring working group establishes performance standards, establishes at least three performance measures for each contract, and reviews quarterly reports to evaluate outputs and outcomes. The HMIS system is administered by Pima County.Â

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

Table 64– Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Arizona Department Of Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone and e-mail. The State is aware of Pima County's needs and intended action plan and the County hopes to facilitate the funding or programs and projects in Pima County.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Meetings and technical assistance. The County and City of South Tucson will work closely to address the needs in the City of South Tucson. South Tucson is a CDTA.
3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	TOWN OF MARANA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis non-housing community development

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Meetings and technical assistance. The County and Town of Marana will work closely to address the needs in the Town of Marana. Marana is a CDTA.
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Town of Sahuarita
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Meetings and technical assistance. The County and Town of Sahuarita will work closely to address the needs in the Town of Sahuarita.
5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Town of Oro Valley
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Meetings and technical assistance. The Town of Oro Valley has very limited low income people and neighborhoods and the County and Town will work together whenever possible to address local needs.
6	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Pima County Health Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Health Agency Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Public Forum. CDNC and the Health Department work closely to address health hazards in homes and among special populations, including people living in poverty.

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7	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City of Tucson
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City and County worked together to prepare the Consortium's Consolidated Plan. Consultation and coordination will continue.
8	**Agency/Group/Organization**	COMMUNITY HOME REPAIR PROJECTS OF ARIZONA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone and e-mails. Attended public forums. CDNC works closely with CHRPA regarding emergency home repair for clients including senior and persons with disabilities.
9	**Agency/Group/Organization**	DIRECT CENTER FOR INDEPENDENCE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone and e-mails. Attended public forums. CDNC works closely with DIRECT to address home adpatations for persons with disabilities and seniors that need improvements in their homes.
10	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Alzheimer's Disease & Related of Southern Arizona
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone and e-mailes. Participated in public forums.
11	**Agency/Group/Organization**	CHICANOS POR LA CAUSA (CPLC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone and e-mails. Participated in public forums.
12	**Agency/Group/Organization**	COMMUNITY FOOD BANK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Services-Education Regional organization

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and e-mails. Participated in communitiy forums. Staff works closely to conduct facilities improvements at the different foor bank in Pima County.
13	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Esperanza en Escalante
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homelessness Needs - Veterans 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?	Phone calle and e-mails. Participated in publc forums. CDNC staff works closely with EEE. The are part of the CDBG Shelter Collaborative.

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14	**Agency/Group/Organization**	CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SERVICES DBA PIO DECIMO CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and e-mails. Participated in public forums. CDNC works closel wity Pio Decimo and they are part of the CDBG S
15	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education Regional organization

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy 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?	Phone calls and e-mails. CDNC staff works closely with Habitat for home repairs. Habitat is also the lead agency for the CDBG Shleter Collaborative in which agencies have formed a committe to address issues with reparing shelters and then maintaining those shelters.
16	**Agency/Group/Organization**	OUR FAMILY SERVICES, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Education Continuum of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and e-mails. Participated in public forums and is also part of the CDBG Shelter Collaborative.

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17	**Agency/Group/Organization**	PIMA COUNCIL ON AGING
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and e-mails. Participated in public forums.
18	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Pima County Sullivan Jackson Employment Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and e-mails. Participated in public forums.
19	**Agency/Group/Organization**	PIMA PREVENTION PARTNERSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and e-mails. Particpated in public forums.
20	**Agency/Group/Organization**	PPEP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and e-mails. Participated in public forums.
21	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Primavera Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Continuum of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and e-mails. Participated in public forums. Primavera Foundation is also part of the CDBG Shelter Collaborative.
22	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Sahuarita Food Bank
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and e-mails. Participated in public forums.
23	**Agency/Group/Organization**	SOUTHERN ARIZONA AIDS FOUNDATION, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Foundation

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone cals and e-mails. Participated in public forums.
24	**Agency/Group/Organization**	CODAC BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and mails. Participated in public forums.
25	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Tucson/Pima County Collaboration to End Homelessness
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Continuum of Care

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and e-mails. Participated in public forums.
26	**Agency/Group/Organization**	SALVATION ARMY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Employment Continuum of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and e-mails. Participated in public forums.

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27	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Southern Arizona Legal Aid, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Education Service-Fair Housing Adjacent Units of General Local Government
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and e-mails. Participated in public forums.
28	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Southwest Fair Housing Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and e-mails. Participated and presented at public forums. Presented the revised Anaylsis of Impediments for City of Tucson and Pima County FY2015-2019.

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29	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Tucson Regional Economic Opportunities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Phone calls and e-mails. Participated in public forums.
30	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Pima County Community Land Trust
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.
31	**Agency/Group/Organization**	UNITED WAY OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Health Agency Child Welfare Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.
32	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Arizona Housing Alliance
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.
33	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Interfaith Community Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Particpated in public forums.
34	**Agency/Group/Organization**	ASU College of Social Work
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - Local Adjacent Units of General Local Government
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.
35	**Agency/Group/Organization**	TUCSON CENTERS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN DBA EMERGE! CENTER AGAINST
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.
36	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Picture Rocks Fire District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.

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37	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Gospel Resuce Mission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Continuum of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.
38	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Flowing Wells Neighborhood Association & Community Coalition
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums. One of the meetings was held at the Flowing Wells Ellie Towne Community Center.
39	**Agency/Group/Organization**	FRIENDS OF ROBLES RANCH
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Education Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.
40	**Agency/Group/Organization**	INTERNATIONAL SONORAN DESERT ALLIANCE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.

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41	**Agency/Group/Organization**	NORTHWEST FIRE DISTRICT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education Services - Victims Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.
42	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Pasadera Behavioral Health Network
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Health Agency Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums
43	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Pima County Community Services Employment and Training
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Other government - County

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.
44	**Agency/Group/Organization**	GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.

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45	**Agency/Group/Organization**	YWCA OF TUCSON, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.
46	**Agency/Group/Organization**	TUCSON URBAN LEAGUE, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Participated in public forums.
47	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Hope of Glory Ministries
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless 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 Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone calls and emails. Particpated in public forums.
48	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Drachman Institute
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Education Regional organization Planning organization

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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

Pima County met with the full range of agency types. In addition the County met with unincorporated communities and regional coalitions; however, the eCon Planning Suite system does not offer the County the option of including unincorporated communities, which do not have associated physical addresses.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness	Pima County is one member of the Continuum of Care, which is operated by the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness. All Consolidated Plan goals related to homelessness overlap the goals of the Continuum of Care.
Pima County Comprehensive Plan Draft	Pima County Community Development	The Comprehensive Plan is the guiding document for all County departments. The goals of the Consolidated Plan and their relationship to the Comprehensive Plan are described in more detail in the Consolidated Plan.
Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice	Pima County CDNC	The County's AI guides the investment of CDBG resources in Fair Housing Activities. The County seeks to address the housing and related needs of minority and low income households and populations.
We Win As One: An Economic Blueprint for ...	Tucson Regional Economic Opportunities	Pima County participates in regional economic development opportunities described in the Blueprint including assistance to businesses and workforce supports.

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Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Targeted Lead Poisoning Screening Plan	Arizona Department of Health Services	Through its housing programs and healthy communities activities, Pima County addresses the risk of lead poisoning, which is the goal of the ADHS.

Table 65– 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))

Pima County and the City of Tucson jointly held 14 Consolidated Plan Forums. Members of the public were invited to attend and participate in forum discussions. The forums were attended by 106 individuals representing 48 nonprofit organizations and units of government, 14 members of the public, and 16 private-sector representatives. Consultation and citizen participation comments are collated with analyzed data to identify priorities and are included as Attachment 1. Given the extensive volume of input and limited HUD and local resources, the City and County have identified those actions that it can take with available resources.

In addition to topical forums Pima County held 19 meetings with incorporated and unincorporated community outside the City of Tucson.

The County does not control the investment of resources or actions of the State in implementing the Consolidated Plan, yet continues to advocate for co-funding of projects and programs and coordinated actions to address the needs of Pima County residents and communities.

Narrative

Pima County and the City of Tucson jointly held 14 Consolidated Plan Forums. Members of the public were invited to attend and participate in forum discussions. The forums were attended by 106 individuals representing 48 nonprofit organizations and units of government, 14 members of the public, and 16 private-sector representatives. Consultation and citizen participation comments are collated with analyzed data to identify priorities. A full list of agencies consulted is included in the "unique appendices". Given the extensive volume of input and limited HUD and local resources, the City and County have identified those actions that it can take with available resources.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.401, 91.105, 91.200(c)

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

Pima County and the City of Tucson jointly held 14 Consolidated Plan Forums. Members of the public were invited to attend and participate in forum discussions. Consultation and citizen participation comments are collated with analyzed data to identify priorities and set goals.

In addition to topical forums Pima County held 19 meetings with incorporated and unincorporated community outside the City of Tucson.

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Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community	The forums were attended by 106 individuals representing 48 nonprofit organizations and units of government, 14 members of the public, and 16 private-sector representatives. The 19 community meetings were attended by nonprofit and community representatives.	Forum comments are summarized in the attachments. Comments received at the community meetings related to needs in each community and questions regarding applications for funding.	Given the extensive volume of input received at the City of Tucson / Pima County forums and limited HUD and local resources, the City and County have identified those actions that it can take with available resources.All comments received at the community meetings were accepted.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community	26 individuals, including residents, nonprofit agency representatives and City of Tucson and Pima County staff attended the public hearings held on April 1, 2015. The City/County provided clarification in response to questions regarding the narrative. One comment was received and is summarized below.The public comment period took place from March 25 to April 24 (30 days)	The City of Tucson received one comment at the public hearings, which is summarized in the City of Tucson Consolidated Plan. Pima County did not receive any comments.	Pima County did not receive any comments	

Table 66– Citizen Participation Outreach

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Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The socio-economic profile considers population, households, household and family composition, and income and sources of income. It provides context for the prioritization of activities that will address identified needs.

- Four of ten Pima County households have 4 or fewer people.
- There are 46,214 single-person households in Pima County outside the City of Tucson – more than half (22,331) are over the age of 65 years.
- There are 24,904 single-parent households living in Pima County outside the City of Tucson.
- 13% of Pima County households (82,500) include children age 6 or younger.
- In 2011 there were 147,911 low-mod households in Pima County. Households that include at least one person under age 6 or over age 75 are most likely to be low-mod.
- The number of extremely low income households (income less than $15,000 in 2011) is growing faster than overall household growth. From 2000 to 2011, Pima County households increased 15% while extremely low-income households increased 18%.
- While the long-term trend is towards increased income, changes in income since 2008 and the Great Recession point to relatively flat wages, which are not adjusted for inflation. With wages remaining flat or decreasing, increased housing problems and demand for services with corresponding decreases in household discretionary spending can be expected. The 2011 Pima County median wage for all occupations was $32,892.
- The earnings of a Pima County resident with a Graduate or Professional Degree are 3 times the earnings of a resident without a High School Diploma or Equivalent. 60% of Pima County adults who do not have a HS diploma or equivalent live in the City of Tucson.

The housing and related needs of Pima County households are described in more detail in the City of Tucson Consolidated Plan. The City of Tucson is the lead agency for the Tucson-Pima HOME Consortium.

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NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (c)

Introduction:

Homeless individuals and families in Pima County reflect the diversity, complex characteristics, and special needs of all homeless people in the United States. Almost all homeless people are extremely poor. Homeless persons face many obstacles to attaining personal safety and security. Many are without appropriate identification and have no credit history. Others have pets who are their only family and abandoning them for shelter is not considered a viable choice. Still others are hampered by crime- and drug-free housing policies that keep them homeless; for some there is no second chance to attain safe, decent shelter or housing. A lack of resources for basic needs - housing, food, clothing, health care - is also common.

Some homeless people require limited assistance to regain permanent housing and self-sufficiency. Others, especially people with special needs, require extensive and long-term support. While many people save money in emergency shelter or transitional housing, the cost of housing leaves little for the basic necessities; many continue to live paycheck to paycheck and one crisis can lead to repeat homelessness. Supportive services and affordable housing are essential to preventing homelessness. Individuals and families with limited income and earnings potential often struggle to obtain childcare, medical care, food, and housing, and many are in imminent danger of becoming homeless. Those earning the minimum wage, especially if they have children, cannot afford rental deposits and fees.

The Continuum of Care is the methodology followed by organizations utilizing HUD funding to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH) uses the following sources of statistical information to quantify homelessness:

13. The annual point-in-time count of homeless persons and families conducted by the TPCH.
14. Data collected by shelters and service providers that indicates the number of persons served.

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Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	41	206	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	12	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	426	1,012	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	164	126	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	108	556	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	12	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	7	7	0	0	0	0

Table 67- Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report

Indicate if the homeless population is: Partially Rural Homeless

Rural Homeless Needs Assessment

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Data Source Comments: HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report

Rural Homelessness

Data is not available for rural homelessness. There is one point-in-time count conducted by the Continuum of Care for both urban and rural areas. This count may included homeless people from rural areas.

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction:

There is anecdotal evidence that homelessness exists in rural Pima County with people sleeping in their trucks or in the desert. Yet services for homeless people outside the City of Tucson are extremely limited and the statistics do not accurately capture those in small towns or more remote areas in the vast unincorporated County. Case management and financial assistance, financial education and counseling, legal aid, and prevention services are critical.

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):

Data is not available regarding the number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year for any of the categories described above - chronically homeless individuals and families, familes with children, Veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth. The sheltered and unsheltered counts suggest that Veterans and their families have a higher incidence of becoming and exiting homelessness each year. Chronically homeless persons and families are not exiting homelessness each year.

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Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source Comments:

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

An estimated 68 families with children, including the families of Veterans are in need of housing assistance.

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

Data is not available regarding the nature and extent of homelessness specifically by racial and ethnic group.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

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The 2014 point-in-time homeless count in Tucson identified 3,116 homeless individuals, including 714 who were unsheltered; less than half the 2010 unsheltered count of 1,561. Overall, the count indicated a 13% decrease from the count of 3,571 in 2010.

Discussion:

HUD's focus on chronic homelessness and rapid re-housing has resulted in a void in shelter and services for homeless people who are not chronically homeless. Specific populations in need of shelter and services include single women without children, youth age 18-25, families with children, domestic violence survivors, ex-offenders, individuals being discharged from hospitals, Veterans with families, and refugees.

Resources are needed to leverage HUD funding and support: basic needs such as food and child care; promotion of economic self-sufficiency; subpopulation supports, such as safety for domestic violence survivors; and overall health and safety.

There is a need for prevention resources, including eviction and foreclosure prevention funding, ongoing social supports and renter education to prevent repeat homelessness, and permanent affordable and supportive housing for zero-income and poverty-level households and people with special needs.

Some subpopulations, such as domestic violence victims and refugees, generally need more time than offered by alternative programs – such as rapid re-housing or refugee sponsorship – in order to reach stability.

The *Green and Healthy Assessment of Pima County's Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing* (Poster Frost Mirto July 23, 2012) reported consistent short-comings in energy efficiency and health of 19 emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.415, 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The vast geographic area of Pima County, the concentration of services in Tucson, and limited funding lead to a variety of human/ public service and built environment needs. Consultation with Pima County communities revealed diverse and varied needs.Built environment needs including streets and flood control, recreation facilities and other community facilities, public safety facilities and equipment, water and wastewater facilities, and affordable housing and homeless shelters.

- Recreation, including Community Facilities. Community centers, parks and schools are often the hub of community activity. Nearly all rural areas have some recreational services or facilities, often staffed by volunteers, yet the need for youth programs, parks, and community center expansion, rehabilitation and development remains. New ways of viewing how community centers are utilized must be developed to ensure long-term sustainability. Co-location of community services, such as food banks, nonprofit organizations, and public safety substations could provide the needed revenue to ensure sustainability. Schools could provide an alternative for recreation and community activities and services.

While many of the County's Comprehensive Plan goals and policies are inter-related with Consolidated Plan goals and policies, the most relevant community development goals include:

1. Encourage growth in areas with or in close proximity to existing infrastructure, and support economic opportunities through infill sewer system capacity expansions.
2. Align public facilities mission with healthy community principles, integrating healthy community concepts into land use, social services and infrastructure planning processes.
3. Create a safe environment through the support of public safety and law enforcement, including increased coordination between behavioral health and public safety professionals, crime prevention education and environmental design, and analysis of rural and volunteer fire districts to serve new development.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by reviewing records of past funding for both HUD and local resources. Pima County held 19 meetings with communities to discuss their needs. Pima County Bond Advisory Committee recommendations were reviewed to identify the extent of need for public facilities. The County's Draft Comprehensive Plan was reviewed to provide context.

Pima County is planning for a future bond election that, if approved by the Board of Supervisors and submitted to the voters for approval will fund priority community development projects in incorporated and unincorporated/ rural areas in 7 categories.

15. Libraries and community facilities
16. Museums and tourism
17. Historic, cultural and natural area conservation
18. Parks and recreation
19. Neighborhoods, affordable housing, public health, justice and law enforcement
20. Flood control and governmental facilities
21. Job growth, education and workforce training

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The vast geographic area of Pima County, the concentration of services in Tucson, and limited funding lead to a variety of human/ public service and built environment needs. Consultation with Pima County communities revealed diverse and varied needs.

Public Safety. Rural areas are generally served by the Pima County Sheriff's Office, Fire Districts and volunteer fire departments. Fire departments, both district-sponsored and volunteer are in need of hydrants, equipment and EMT/ambulance support to ensure public safety.

Water and Wastewater. Water and wastewater systems range from individual wells and septic systems to public and private systems. Water quality is a concern in many areas, especially those where water quality is not regulated. The technology and infrastructure of public and private systems is aging. Old pond systems in some areas impact water quality as aquifers and rivers absorb effluent. System improvements are essential to public health in these areas.

Streets and Flood Control. In some areas, bridges are needed while in others paving, street signage and speed control are essential.

Pima County is planning for a future bond election that, if approved by the Board of Supervisors and submitted to the voters for approval will fund priority community development projects in incorporated and unincorporated/ rural areas in 7 categories.

22. Libraries and community facilities
23. Museums and tourism

24. Historic, cultural and natural area conservation
25. Parks and recreation
26. Neighborhoods, affordable housing, public health, justice and law enforcement
27. Flood control and governmental facilities
28. Job growth, education and workforce training

Pima Prospers recognizes the necessity of acknowledging the different lifestyles of rural, suburban and urban communities. Much of the suburban area is built or with entitlements to be developed and what is largely, though not exclusively, left are infill and revitalization opportunities. The focus is therefore on the provision of services and intergovernmental and public-private-nonprofit partnerships.

While many of the County's Comprehensive Plan goals and policies are inter-related with Consolidated Plan goals and policies, the most relevant housing and community development goals include:

1. Encourage growth in areas with or in close proximity to existing infrastructure, and support economic opportunities through infill sewer system capacity expansions.

2. Align public facilities mission with healthy community principles, integrating healthy community concepts into land use, social services and infrastructure planning processes.
3. Create a safe environment through the support of public safety and law enforcement, including increased coordination between behavioral health and public safety professionals, crime prevention education and environmental design, and analysis of rural and volunteer fire districts to serve new development.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by reviewing records of past funding for both HUD and local resources. Pima County held 19 meetings with communities to discuss their needs. In addition, Pima County Bond Advisory Committee recommendations were reviewed to identify the extent of need for public improvements.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Geographic isolation, the concentration of services in Tucson, and limited funding lead to a variety of human/public service and built environment needs. Human service needs include transportation, health care, child care, employment and job training, and basic services.

- Transportation and Child Care. Employment, job training and other services are concentrated in Tucson. Even when transportation vouchers are available, service hours and availability can

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be limited, particularly during non-traditional times and for elderly and disabled people. Commuting to Tucson to take advantage of employment and services consumes a large part of the household budget and is particularly challenging for LMI people. Reductions in State child care subsidies and few certified providers available during non-traditional work hours make accessing employment and services add to the challenges.

- Health care. The availability of health care is often limited and specialized/diagnostic services are generally not available. School-based clinics provide health care to children and obstetricians have free and low-cost clinics to ensure adequate pre-natal care. In most areas residents may access health care through mobile health clinics that provide services several times per month.

Overlaying USDA food deserts with HUD LMI census tracts reveals 11 food deserts in rural Pima County outside the City of Tucson. Rural food deserts are found in Census Tracts 21, 37.05, 43.07, 43.13, 43.17, 43.20, 44.11, 44.19, 45.06, 94.07, and 94.08.

The Community Food Bank of Southern Arizona serves approximately 250,000 unduplicated food-insecure clients annually across their 5-county 23,000 square mile service area, providing nearly 21 million meals worth of food. The Food Bank also provides nutrition education, food production technical assistance and infrastructure, food entrepreneurship incubation and advocates for food system policies.

While many of the County's Comprehensive Plan goals and policies are inter-related with Consolidated Plan goals and policies, the most relevant public services goals include:

1. Support transit service and programs for those who are transit dependent and where ridership meets minimum thresholds.
2. Increase access to resources that support physical and behavioral health and wellness, and to interpersonal violence prevention programs and resources.
3. Support the needs of the aging population, collaborating with the Pima Council on Aging and other organizations.
4. Support state and local efforts to assure affordable accessible and subsidized child care is available. Invest in early childhood education, daycare and other educational opportunities for youth.
5. Increase housing stability through financial education, debt management, foreclosure prevention and credit repair services.
6. Secure availability of healthy affordable food and eliminate food deserts.
7. Promote joint-use facilities.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by reviewing records of past funding for both HUD and local resources. Pima County held 19 meetings with communities to discuss their needs.

Based on the needs analysis above, describe the State's needs in Colonias

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Housing variety is driven by many factors - demand for certain types of housing and amenities, zoning and building requirements, the availability and cost of infrastructure, and the cost of land and construction. High volumes of a certain type or size of housing can impact housing affordability and community sustainability.

- Single-family detached properties are the most prevalent housing type in Pima County outside Tucson, followed by manufactured and mobile homes.
- Most of Pima County's multi-family housing is located in Tucson.
- There are 58,879 vacant housing units - 1/4 are held for seasonal use and 1/4 are "other", which may uninhabitable or held in bank/investor inventories.

Older structures are an opportunity to provide decent housing and preserve community character. Overcrowding and substandard housing impact occupant health/safety and detract from neighborhood livability. Renters are twice as likely as owners to live in overcrowded or substandard housing.

- More than 57,500 housing units in unincorporated Pima County were built before 1980.
- There is a high volume of demand for manufactured housing rehabilitation.
- The Arizona Department of Health Services identified 20 "high-risk" zip codes in Pima County.
- There are 24 vacant, abandoned or damaged properties in Ajo.
- CDNC is working with the County Health Department to further policies that promote healthy homes and communities.

Housing is considered unaffordable when a household pays > 30% of income for housing costs. Housing that is not affordable has costs to families and the community. It can lead to homelessness, place increased demand for community services, and result in deferred maintenance that impacts entire neighborhoods. Households that spend too much for housing make fewer purchases at local businesses. When housing costs are high employers may choose to locate where housing is more affordable.

- Housing education and counseling are critical to successful homeownership.
- More than one source of income is needed to purchase a median value home or rent a median-priced rental unit. Renting is more affordable yet employees in primary occupations face housing affordability challenges due to limited earnings potential.
- Home values and sales prices are stabilizing. A renter with the median renter income of $28,312 could afford to purchase a home valued at $126,905 – the median home value in 2013 was $167,500.

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- Purchasing a median value 3-br home may be more affordable than the median rent for a 3-br unit.
- Renters have more housing affordability problems - 58% (37,750) of low-mod owners and 70% (58,920) of low-mod renters are housing cost burdened.
- From 2000 to 2013, rents increased at 1.5 times the rate of income.
- There is insufficient rental housing to meet the needs of ELI renters paying > 50% of of household income for housing costs. An estimated 2,183 units renting for less than $350/month are needed.
- There are 3 subsidized rental housing projects with expiring periods of affordability.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c)

Introduction

The Continuum of Care reports 3,239 beds are available for homeless individuals and families in Pima County. The City of Tucson and Pima County work with numerous organizations to support facilities and services that are part of the Continuum of Care. A list of beds by facility type is included as Attachment 3.

- Emergency Shelter - 598 emergency beds for adult individuals and 130 for mixed populations.
- Safe Haven - 15 beds for adult individuals.
- Permanent Supportive Housing - 1,080 beds for adult individuals, and 637 VASH vouchers for homeless Veterans.
- Rapid Re-Housing - 43 beds for families, 16 for mixed populations, and 348 for adult individuals.
- Transitional Housing -294 beds for families, 71 for mixed populations, 7 for youth under age 18, and 1,177 for adult individuals.

The delivery system is challenged by limitations in shelter and services outside the City of Tucson, insufficient resources to address the full spectrum of needs of all homeless people, the high cost of permanent housing relative to income, and insufficient supportive housing for special populations. The City of Tucson and Pima County will continue working with nonprofit organizations to identify methods of ensuring supportive housing is available for special populations; this housing may be regional. Efforts to reduce the cost of housing or develop permanent affordable housing will be implemented.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	295	173	516	1,012	0
Households with Only Adults	409	173	604	1,112	0

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	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Chronically Homeless Households	0	173	0	0	0
Veterans	280	173	240	541	0
Unaccompanied Youth	115	173	8	38	0

Table 68- Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Data Source Comments:

HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Inventory County Report.The subset of total bed inventory does not include information for chronically homeless individuals. The voucher/seasonal/overflow beds is the total number for all homeless individuals and families; data is not included by subpopulation.

Services and Facilities Part 1

EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR ADULT INDIVIDUALS -598 beds

Arizona Youth Partnership - Emergency Motel Vouchers - 13

Church on the Street - Church on the Street - 26

Emerge! Center Against Domestic Abuse - Wings of Freedom ES - 51

Franciscan Ministries - Inner City Harvesters Winter Shelter - 63

Gospel Rescue Mission - Men's Shelter - 129

Old Pueblo Community Services - HCHV/EH Water Street Rapid Emergent Housing - 40

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Open Inn - Crisis Assistance and Shelter - 8

Open Inn - LGBT-TLP HHS - 9

Our Family Services - Emergency Shelter - 6

Primavera Foundation - Men's Shelter - 100

Primavera Foundation - Motel Vouchers - 27

Salvation Army - Project Hospitality - 22

Salvation Army - Motel Vouchers - 28

Salvation Army - Hospitality House - 51

Salvation Army - Hospitality House- Transitional & JEC - 8

Sister Jose Hobday Shelter - Sister Jose Hobday Shelter - 12

Sullivan Jackson Employment Center - Motel Vouchers - 5

EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR MIXED POPULATIONS - 130 beds

Gospel Rescue Mission - Gospel Rescue Mission Women and Children's Center - 130

SAFE HAVEN ADULT INDIVIDUALS – 15 beds

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

La Frontera - Sonora House - 15

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR ADULT INDIVIDUALS – 1,080 beds

CODAC - Project Bienestar - 45

CODAC - SPC2 - 44

CODAC - Supportive Housing Program - 26

CODAC – ESHP - 28

CODAC - SPC/TRA - 107

CODAC – Solitude - 36

Pasadera Network - SPC II- Rodger Plaza - 18

Pasadera Network - SPC II -Vida Nueva - 41

Pasadera Network - SPC II – Prince Rd - 4

Pasadera Network - SPC II - Serene Life - 3

Pasadera Network - Project Bienestar - 27

Pasadera Network - Safe Harbor/Glenstone - 28

Pasadera Network - Serene Life - 5

Pasadera Network – Libertad - 31

COPE Community Services, Inc. - SPC2 - 25

COPE Community Services, Inc. - S+C TRA – Pima - 92

COPE Community Services, Inc. - Life Works - 35

Esperanza En Escalante - Shelter Plus Care IV - 72

La Frontera – Pathways - 13

La Frontera - Shelter Plus Care-TRA – Pima - 33

La Frontera - SPC3 - 50

Open Inn – Frontiers - 27

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - Project Bienestar - 19

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - HOPWA Comp Permanent - 14

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - SHP PHOP II - 7

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - SHP Savoy - 12

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - HOPWA Comp TBRA - 87

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - Project Bienestar - 20

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - HOPWA Formula TBRA - 9

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Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - SHP – Pathways - 10

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF - SHP PHOP I - 23

Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation - SAAF Shelter Plus Care II - 79

TMM Family Services - SPC 3 - 18

Services and Facilities Part 2

OTHER PERMANENT HOUSING FOR ADULT INDIVIDUALS – 637 beds

Southern AZ VA Health Care System - VASH Vouchers - 637

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR FAMILIES – 294 beds

Catholic Community Services - Pio Decimo Center Transitional Housing - 73

Our Family Services - Teens in Transition - RHY Program - 22

Our Family Services - Casa II La Promasa - 48

Primavera Foundation - CASA I - 20

Primavera Foundation - CASA II - 86

Salvation Army - CASA for Families - 45

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TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR MIXED POPULATIONS – 71 beds

Emerge! Center Against Domestic Abuse - Wings of Freedom TH - 28

TMM Family Services - Family Journey - 43

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR YOUTH UNDER 18 YRS – 7 beds

Open Inn – TALP - 4

Open Inn - HHS Basic Center - 3

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR ADULT INDIVIDUALS – 1,177 beds

Arizona Housing and Prevention - New Chance - 22

CODAC - Comin' Home – Advent - 15

CODAC - Comin' Home - VIP Vets - 16

CODAC - Comin' Home - VIP Vets II - 20

COPE Community Services, Inc. - Bridges - Casa de Anna - 29

Esperanza En Escalante - GPD - Esperanza En Escalante - 84

Esperanza En Escalante - Transitional Housing for Women - 10

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Exodus - Transitional Housing Program - 74

Gospel Rescue Mission - Gospel Rescue Mission Women and Children's Center - 14

Old Pueblo Community Services - GPD1 – Sparkman - 11

Old Pueblo Community Services - GPD2 - Bell – Seneca - 12

Old Pueblo Community Services - GPD3 - Old Pueblo - 18

Old Pueblo Community Services - Men in Transition - 12

Old Pueblo Community Services - New Chance - 24

Old Pueblo Community Services - Oasis Project - 46

Old Pueblo Community Services – SATP - 16

Old Pueblo Community Services - SATP – Aftercare - 16

Old Pueblo Community Services - Steps for Vets - 9

Old Pueblo Community Services - Substance Abuse Programs - 78

Open Inn – Bridges - 5

Open Inn – CASA - 9

Our Family Services - Teens in Trans.-La Casita - 10

Our Family Services - Your Place - 5

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Our Family Services - Blacklidge Youth Transitional - 2

Our Family Services - Common Unity - 41

Primavera Foundation - Women in Transition - 12

Primavera Foundation - Catalina House - 20

Primavera Foundation - Casa Paloma - 15

Primavera Foundation - 8th Street Program - 13

Primavera Foundation - Five Points - 28

Primavera Foundation – Bridges - 48

Salvation Army – Advent - 21

Salvation Army – CASA - 9

Tucson Prep - La Casita - 6

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

People with Disabilities. People with disabilities have access to center-based employment, independent living skills training and peer mentoring, counseling services, day treatment, friendly phone calls and visits, home-delivered meals, hearing, visual/reading and mobility aids, and transportation. Available supports for caregivers include counseling, support groups, training, subsidies and respite services.

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Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted. The Arizona Department of Health Services is the primary provider of services to eligible low-income individuals with alcohol and other drug addictions. Reductions in mental health services have created gaps in services and care. Eight nonprofit agencies provide services and those services are generally covered by public health insurance for qualifying individuals. The range of services includes outreach, education, prevention, in-patient and out-patient treatment, and support groups.

Persons with Severe Mental Illness. The Arizona Department of Health Services is the primary provider of services to eligible low-mod persons with severe mental illness. Reductions in mental health services have created gaps in services and care. Additional supportive housing is needed for this segment of the population. Services are provided by eight nonprofit agencies. Individual, couple and family counseling, and support groups are available to address a broad range of mental and behavioral health needs.

Victims of Domestic Violence. There are two agencies that provide services to victims of domestic violence. A 24-hour crisis hotline and emergency and transitional housing are available. Consultation with stakeholders indicates that additional behavioral health services for trauma victims, additional shelter for victims of both physical and non-physical abuse, and permanent affordable housing without supportive services are critical to the safety of this population.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and Their Families. Housing and services for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families are managed by the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation (SAAF). SAAF provides 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. Services and assistance provided by SAAF are based first on the housing status of the individual or family.

Poverty-Level Households. The City and County fund a variety of agencies that provide services to poverty-level households. Available services include clothing, food, health and dental care, legal assistance, utility assistance, consumer and financial services and basic financial assistance, counseling, enrichment and the full range of services also available to other special populations.

Ex-Offenders. To reduce recidivism and jail time, Pima County is implementing a Transition from Jail to the Community Toolkit, administering the Risk Recidivism Score or “Proxy” instrument in the County jail to pre-screen individuals at booking. Using a risk triage matrix, offenders are matched with interventions and services. Medium-to-high risk individuals are directed into intensive behavioral health programs, while low-risk offenders are directed to alternatives to incarceration. Nonprofit organizations participating in the Community Re-entry Coalition work with ex-offenders to provide post-release mentoring and assistance with transitional housing, case management, and job development.

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.

The services and facilities listed in the table provide a combination of shelter and services. Services are summarized in the mainstream services discussion. A list of shelters and the specific populations that are served is attached. All emergency and transitional housing shelters provide support services for the individuals and families that they assist. Veterans are served primarily with VASH vouchers.

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MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)

Introduction

Pima County is a series of communities and the principle of healthy communities means that communities provide the opportunities for people to thrive - economic growth, social vitality, environmental responsibility, access to healthy food, and to the extent possible access to transportation and housing choices. Pima Prospers recognizes the necessity of acknowledging the different lifestyles of rural, suburban and urban communities. Much of the suburban area is built or with entitlements to be developed and what is largely, though not exclusively, left are infill and revitalization opportunities. The focus is therefore on the provision of services and intergovernmental and public-private-nonprofit partnerships.

In 2010 the City of Tucson and Pima County adopted a community development model that incorporates four integral approaches to redevelopment: empowerment of the individual or household; location efficiencies; cost-effectiveness; and building sustainable systems. In this model, large strategies such as a sustainable multi-modal transportation system are inter-related with the basic needs of residents. The City and County have since implemented a series of multi-jurisdictional planning and economic development initiatives. Beginning in 2012, thousands of residents participated in the Imagine Greater Tucson visioning process, which was launched to connect people, governments, and stakeholders in developing community-driven choices for living, working, learning, and playing. Several grass roots efforts have catalyzed revitalization efforts and spurred changes in codes, development standards, and project-based investments.

While many of the County's Comprehensive Plan goals and policies are inter-related with Consolidated Plan goals and policies, the most relevant housing and community development goals include:

1. Promote economic development with strategic transportation investments.
2. Connect disadvantaged workers to growth and high-demand jobs through job training and new partnerships with school districts and employers.
3. Provide programs for business start-ups.
4. Define strategies to support the unique economic development and social services needs of Community Development Target Areas.
5. Assess vacant and underutilized properties for reuse.

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Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	2,347	2,756	2	3	1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	19,004	14,084	15	16	1
Construction	8,035	6,475	6	7	1
Education and Health Care Services	27,285	14,677	21	17	-4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8,023	4,518	6	5	-1
Information	2,328	742	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	14,411	17,176	11	19	8
Other Services	5,328	3,667	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	12,221	8,650	10	10	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	18,422	9,428	14	11	-3
Transportation and Warehousing	4,023	3,384	3	4	1
Wholesale Trade	5,624	2,572	4	3	-1
Total	127,051	88,129	--	--	--

Table 69 - Business Activity

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

Business Activity

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Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	207,975
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	191,206
Unemployment Rate	8.06
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	22.23
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.84

Table 70 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	52,060
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	7,080
Service	18,556
Sales and office	48,466
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	16,369
Production, transportation and material moving	9,142

Table 71 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	100,326	56%
30-59 Minutes	67,458	38%
60 or More Minutes	9,955	6%
Total	***177,739***	***100%***

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Table 72 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	10,921	1,686	8,061
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,470	3,153	14,165
Some college or Associate's degree	58,021	4,349	19,543
Bachelor's degree or higher	59,560	1,944	16,469

Table 73 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	599	1,289	1,930	3,832	5,008
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,227	3,718	3,765	6,134	5,459
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	9,124	10,748	10,937	26,304	20,813
Some college, no degree	12,738	13,376	14,077	33,214	20,177
Associate's degree	1,738	4,360	5,418	12,141	4,234
Bachelor's degree	2,335	9,877	10,582	26,688	16,148
Graduate or professional degree	127	3,802	6,359	21,266	14,775

Table 74 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	18,125
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24,453
Some college or Associate's degree	31,162
Bachelor's degree	42,264
Graduate or professional degree	54,664

Table 75 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Earnings and Education

Higher education is directly related to earnings potential and adults without a high school diploma or equivalent would benefit from education opportunities to improve their earnings potential.

- A City of Tucson resident with a Graduate or Professional Degree earns 2.7 times the earnings of a City of Tucson resident without a High School Diploma or Equivalent.
- A Pima County resident with a Graduate or Professional Degree earns 3 times the earnings of a Pima County resident without a High School Diploma or Equivalent. Educational attainment is higher among Pima County residents not living in the City of Tucson City limits. 60% of adults without a HS diploma or equivalent live in the City of Tucson.

Median Wage Trend

As the economy expands and the cost of goods and services increases, it is expected that wages will also increase. While the long-term trend is towards increased income, the change since 2008 and the Great Recession points to relatively flat wages, which are not adjusted for inflation. With wages remaining flat or decreasing, many residents' wages are not sufficient to maintain the same standard of living as before the Great Recession; increased housing problems and demand for services with corresponding decreases in discretionary spending can be expected.

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

In 2011, one-half of employed Pima County workers worked in one of five occupations. The largest occupation by employment was office and administrative support and the median wage was $29,203 annually. The median wage for all occupations was $32,892, with the highest wage among healthcare practitioners and technical occupations - $60,678, and the lowest among food preparation and serving related occupations - $18,552. About half of the jobs in Pima County are in three sectors – 1) education and health care services, 2) arts, entertainment, accommodations, and 3) retail trade. While many education and health care services jobs are higher-paying, jobs in arts, entertainment, accommodations and retail trade are often low-paying.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce needs are generally divided into three categories – youth, economically disadvantaged adults and dislocated workers, both youth and adult. Among youth, primary workforce development needs include developing skills that meet business market needs, connecting learning to work throughout the education system, basic skills such as citizenship, leadership, community service, adult mentoring and other support services, and optimizing opportunities by providing alternative pathways to success for the gifted and talented as well as for the disadvantaged.

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.

The 2014 regional economic blueprint "We Win As One" sets a five year goal of 40,000 new jobs. The blueprint sets priorities to advance prosperity with a focus on providing a qualified workforce and increasing the number of high-skilled/high-wage jobs in the region's strongest sector clusters – Aerospace & Defense, Alternative Energy & Natural Resources, Bioscience & Health Care, and Transportation & Logistics. Tucson Regional Economic Opportunities estimates that for every high-wage, high-skill job created, two supporting jobs will follow. Supporting jobs can include high-wage and high-skill jobs in associated sectors; however, many supporting jobs are in retail, food-serving and personal services industries. Depending on the businesses that are attracted, increased employment in high-skill jobs will require infrastructure support and coordination with institutions of higher learning and the K-12 education system. At this time, specific needs are not known.

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

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Among the adult workforce, needs include matching services to the worker and the employer, helping individuals identify barriers to success in gaining and retaining employment, developing individual solutions and appropriate supports, and providing employers with ready access to information. Besides skill-specific training, barriers faced by the adult workforce include housing, childcare, drug and alcohol treatment, remedial and basic skills, technology literacy, language, transportation, medical care, workplace protocol skills, clothing, tools, and support during the trial employment period.

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.

Workforce development activities are coordinated by Pima County and the current workforce system is a compilation of various employment and training programs that include Federal JTPA (WIA) programs, State programs such as Job Service, Rehabilitation Service, and JOBS, and locally funded youth programs such as Pledge-A-Job, the University of Arizona, Pima Community College, several K-12 districts, adult education, and community-based organizations, proprietary schools, and employers.

In addition to training, support services are provided through nonprofit organizations to enable customers to successfully participate in employment and training activities. Support services may include transportation services, gas cards, child care, one-time housing assistance, certifications/licensing/testing, tools, uniforms, clothing, eye care, utilities, relocation assistance, and needs-related payments. Referrals may also be made to community based organizations that provide the identified support service.

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.

As described above, the 2014 regional economic blueprint “We Win As One” sets a five year goal of 40,000 new jobs. The blueprint sets priorities to advance prosperity with a focus on providing a qualified workforce and increasing the number of high-skilled/high-wage jobs in the region’s strongest sector clusters – Aerospace & Defense, Alternative Energy & Natural Resources, Bioscience & Health Care, and Transportation & Logistics. Tucson Regional Economic Opportunities estimates that for every high-wage, high-skill job created, two supporting jobs will follow.

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Supporting jobs can include high-wage and high-skill jobs in associated sectors; however, many supporting jobs are in retail, food-serving and personal services industries. Depending on the businesses that are attracted, increased employment in high-skill jobs will require infrastructure support and coordination with institutions of higher learning and the K-12 education system. At this time, specific needs are not known.

Discussion

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701u) (Section 3) requires the City of Tucson and Pima County to ensure that employment and other economic and business opportunities generated by HUD financial assistance, to the greatest extent feasible, are directed to 1) public housing residents and other low-income persons, particularly recipients of government housing assistance, and 2) business concerns that provide economic opportunities to low- and very-low income persons. Section 3 requirements apply to housing construction, demolition or rehabilitation, and other public construction projects.

Pima County Section 3 Efforts Provide Employment, Contracting and Training Opportunities

Pima County actions to meet Section 3 requirements include 1) Promoting and distributing Section 3 job and training opportunities through the Pima County One-Stop, other County departments, and local employment agencies; 2) Conducting pre-bid and pre-construction meetings for Section 3 covered projects to inform contractors of Section 3 goals and requirements; 3) Collecting quarterly report information from contractors and sub-recipients; and 4) Submitting an annual report to HUD.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

There are 15 unincorporated Census Defined Places in unincorporated Pima County and numerous Census Block groups where at least 46.42% of households are low and moderate income. As evidenced in the housing market analysis, low and moderate income households are more likely to have housing problems.

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

For the Consolidated Plan, areas of minority concentration are defined as those in which the proportion of minorities in a Census Tract is 150% or more than the proportion of minorities as a whole based on the 2010 Census. 61 of Pima County's 235 Census Tracts have a disproportionate concentration of minorities – 52 of these Census Tracts are in the City of Tucson. Areas of low-income concentration are defined as areas where at least 46.42% of households are low and moderate income.

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

Low and moderate income households have more housing problems - 72% of low and moderate income households have multiple housing problems, compared to 19% of middle and higher income households. The Flowing Wells Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area also has high concentrations of households with multiple housing problems.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Areas are scattered throughout Pima County and are widely diverse. In general, there are significant opportunities for economic development, housing development, and revitalization to promote resident and community health.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

CDNC is exploring options to create a Livability Index that will replace the stress index that measures neighborhood and community needs. The Livability Index will go beyond needs indicators and include positive neighborhood and community attributes and accomplishments, and identify potential for success and inter-connectivity. CDNC is working with consultants to develop tools that that will provide an opportunity to use this wide-ranging information in multiple ways.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The County's central long-term community development goal is to build healthy communities, focusing resources on community needs, particularly the needs of low-mod and other vulnerable residents. Housing affordability extends beyond the relationship of housing costs to income and includes such costs as transportation and utilities. Low-mod households and large families occupying older structures are especially impacted by high utility costs. Improving housing affordability and reducing operating costs through improved energy efficiency and resource-efficient design are important strategies. Incorporating appropriate materials and techniques into public and nonprofit facilities can also reduce operating expenses and increase opportunities to serve the community.

The County's Comprehensive Plan – Pima Prospers - supports a framework of policies that can significantly and positively impact housing and other needs of low-mod residents and communities. The County's expectations are focused on sustainability, reserving land for economic development, and revitalization. Pima Prospers includes 5 focus areas – land use, physical infrastructure, human infrastructure, economic development, and cost of development. The plan's core organizing principle is the creation and maintenance of healthy communities.

Public and stakeholder input, records of past funding, and the needs assessment and market analysis are used to determine the relative priority of activities and the populations who will be served. Assignment of priority does not reflect a lack of need for any particular population or activity; it merely identifies those conditions that are most likely to be addressed with limited funding. High priority activities are likely to be funded during the next five years; low priority activities may be funded as opportunities to address needs occur.

The City of Tucson is the lead agency for HOME funds received from HUD through the City of Tucson - Pima County HOME Consortium. Pima County HOME-funded activities are included in the City of Tucson 5-year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans.

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SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 76 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	**Area Name:**	AMADO
	Area Type:	CDFI area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	58.6
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	GARAGE FOR THE FOOD BANK
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	**Area Name:**	ARIVACA
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	

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	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
3	**Area Name:**	AVRA VALLEY
	Area Type:	CDFI area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	53.2
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	FIRE HYDRANTS
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
4	**Area Name:**	Ajo
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	

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	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
5	**Area Name:**	CATALINA
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
6	**Area Name:**	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON
	Area Type:	CDFI area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	75.2
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	

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	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
7	**Area Name:**	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
8	**Area Name:**	Continental
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	

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	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
9	**Area Name:**	DREXEL HEIGHTS/VALENCIA WEST AREA
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
10	**Area Name:**	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	7/1/2001
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	

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	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
11	**Area Name:**	LITTLETOWN
	Area Type:	CDFI area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	72
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	PARK FACILITIES
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
12	**Area Name:**	RILLITO
	Area Type:	CDFI area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	82.9
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	

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	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
13	**Area Name:**	ROBLES JUNCTION
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
14	**Area Name:**	Rillito
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	

	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
15	**Area Name:**	SAHUARITA
	Area Type:	CDFI area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	55
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
16	**Area Name:**	SOUTH NOGALES
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	

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	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
17	**Area Name:**	Countywide
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	Any location in Pima County
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
18	**Area Name:**	Eligible Target Area
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	

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	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
19	**Area Name:**	TOWN OF MARANA
	Area Type:	CDFI area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	57.2
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
20	**Area Name:**	TOWN OF MARANA
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	

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	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
21	**Area Name:**	WHY
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state

All areas of unincorporated Pima County and incorporated jurisdictions outside the City of Tucson are eligible to apply for CDBG funds from Pima County. Some areas are eligible for designation as a Community Development Target Area (CDTA). CDTA designation allows a community to apply for CDBG funds using the CDBG areawide benefit objective without conducting special surveys to determine whether there are sufficient LMI households to meet CDBG requirements.

In general, to be designated as a CDTA at least 51% of the population in a Census Block Group must be LMI. However, Pima County has an “exception” and at least 48.06% of the population in a Census Block Group must be LMI for the area to be designated.

As a result of updated US Census data, Pima County identified several changes to historic Community Development Target Areas. Four historically-eligible areas are no longer eligible – the Census Defined

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Places of Amado, Helmet Peak, Picture Rocks and Why. Pima County will be working with these communities to identify methods that may be employed to support continued community improvements. There are also several Census Block Groups and Census Tracts that are newly eligible for CDTA designation and Pima County will be working with these areas to include them in future Annual Action Plans. The following map identifies the areas that have been historically designated.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 77 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA SOUTH NOGALES CATALINA AMADO CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON TOWN OF MARANA DREXEL HEIGHTS/VALENCIA WEST AREA RILLITO SAHUARITA ROBLES JUNCTION LITTLETOWN ARIVACA AVRA VALLEY Rillito Ajo Continental Countywide Eligible Target Area

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	Associated Goals	Acquisition Rehabilitation Resale Home Purchase Assistance Owner Housing Development Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation Administration
	Description	Existing LMI homeowners may be challenged to make repairs and are in need of assistance with housing rehabilitation. 1st-time homebuyers need assistance to purchase a decent affordable home.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	• Single-family detached properties are the most prevalent housing type in Pima County outside the City of Tucson, followed by manufactured and mobile homes. Manufactured housing and mobile homes are clustered in areas that are zoned for this housing type. • More than 57,500 housing units in unincorporated Pima County were built before 1980. • Agencies that conduct code inspections and assist occupants with housing rehabilitation indicate a high volume of demand for manufactured housing rehabilitation. • 34,000 households with children under age 6 occupy pre-1980 housing units and are at risk of lead poisoning. The Arizona Department of Health Services identified 20 “high-risk” zip codes in Pima County – 16 are in the City of Tucson. • An assessment of vacant uninhabitable structures in the unincorporated community of Ajo and identified twenty-four vacant, abandoned or damaged properties. • CDNC has been working with the Pima County Health Department to further policies that promote healthy homes and communities. One goal is to secure funding for healthy homes assessments and couple those assessments with investments in home repairs for low-mod households. • Pre- and post-purchase education and counseling are critical to successful homeownership. • More than one source of income is needed to purchase a median value home or rent a median-priced rental unit in Pima County. Renting is more affordable, yet neither the median rent nor median purchase price is affordable to most single-person households earning the median wage. Employees in primary occupations – office and administrative support, food preparation and serving related, and sales and related - will continue to face housing affordability challenges due to limited earnings potential. • After years of decreases, home values and sales prices appear to be stabilizing. A Pima County renter with the median renter income of $28,312 could afford to purchase a home valued at $126,905 – the median home value in 2013 was $167,500. • For renters who are prepared to purchase and need a 3-bedroom unit, purchasing a median value home would result in a more affordable monthly payment than renting a 3-bedroom unit at the median rent.

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2	**Priority Need Name**	Decent Affordable Rental Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA SOUTH NOGALES CATALINA AMADO CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON TOWN OF MARANA DREXEL HEIGHTS/VALENCIA WEST AREA RILLITO SAHUARITA ROBLES JUNCTION LITTLETOWN ARIVACA AVRA VALLEY Rillito Ajo Continental Countywide Eligible Target Area
	Associated Goals	Rental Housing Rehabilitation Rental Housing Development Preservation of Expiring Rental Units Administration
	Description	Acquisition, Rehabilitation and New Construction of affordable rental housing are needed to meet the needs of low-income renters.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	• Renters generally have more housing affordability problems. 101,770 low and moderate income Pima Countyhouseholds pay more than 30% of household income for housing costs - 58% (37,750) of low-mod owners and 70% (58,920) of low-mod renters.From 2000 to 2013, rents increased at 1.5 times the rate of income (35% v 23%).There is insufficient rental housing to meet the needs of extremely low income renters (income less than $15,000/year) who are paying 50% of more of household income for housing costs – an estimated 2,183 units renting for less than $350/month are needed for these renters, not including full-time students.There are three subsidized rental housing projects with expiring periods of affordability between 2015 and 2021– 2 in Green Valley and 1 in Sahuarita.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth

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	Geographic Areas Affected	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA SOUTH NOGALES CATALINA AMADO CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON TOWN OF MARANA DREXEL HEIGHTS/VALENCIA WEST AREA RILLITO SAHUARITA ROBLES JUNCTION LITTLETOWN ARIVACA AVRA VALLEY Rillito Ajo Continental Countywide Eligible Target Area
	Associated Goals	Emergency Shelter Beds for Homeless Individuals and Families Homelessness Prevention Rapid Rehousing/TBRA Outreach, Support Services and Case Management Housing and Services for Special Populations Administration
	Description	Emergency & Transitional Housing, Homeless Prevention, Rapid Re-housing, Outreach and Services

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	Basis for Relative Priority	CDNC met with nonprofit organizations and community members to discuss the needs of homeless people and the agencies that serve them. • Homeless people in rural areas often live in cars or camps near developed areas and are extremely difficult to count. Case management and financial assistance, financial education and counseling, legal aid, and prevention services are critical. • The 2014 point-in-time homeless count in Tucson identified 3,116 homeless individuals, including 714 who were unsheltered; less than half the 2010 unsheltered count of 1,561. Overall, the count indicated a 13% decrease from the count of 3,571 in 2010. • HUD's focus on chronic homelessness and rapid re-housing has resulted in a void in shelter and services for homeless people who are not chronically homeless. Specific populations in need of shelter and services include single women without children, youth age 18-25, families with children, domestic violence survivors, ex-offenders, individuals being discharged from hospitals, Veterans with families, and refugees. • Resources are needed to leverage HUD funding and support: basic needs such as food and child care; promotion of economic self-sufficiency; subpopulation supports, such as safety for domestic violence survivors; and overall health and safety. • There is a need for prevention resources, including eviction and foreclosure prevention funding, ongoing social supports and renter education to prevent repeat homelessness, and permanent affordable and supportive housing for zero-income and poverty-level households and people with special needs. • Some subpopulations, such as domestic violence victims and refugees, generally need more time than offered by alternative programs – such as rapid re-housing or refugee sponsorship – in order to reach stability. • The *Green and Healthy Assessment of Pima County's Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing* (Poster Frost Mirto July 23, 2012) reported consistent short-comings in energy efficiency and health of 19 emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Community and Rural Development
	Priority Level	High

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	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA SOUTH NOGALES CATALINA AMADO CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON TOWN OF MARANA DREXEL HEIGHTS/VALENCIA WEST AREA RILLITO SAHUARITA ROBLES JUNCTION LITTLETOWN ARIVACA AVRA VALLEY Rillito Ajo Continental Countywide Eligible Target Area
	Associated Goals	Human and Public Services Community Facilities and Infrastructure Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures Commercial Structure Rehabilitation Brownfields Remediation Administration
	Description	Public Services and Facilities in unincorporated areas and jurisdicitions outside the City of Tucson.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	The vast geographic area of Pima County, the concentration of services in Tucson, and limited funding lead to a variety of human/ public service and built environment needs. Consultation with Pima County communities revealed diverse and varied needs. • Human service needs include transportation, health care, food, child care, health care, employment and job training, and basic services. • Built environment needs including streets and flood control, recreation facilities and other community facilities, public safety facilities and equipment, water and wastewater facilities, and affordable housing and homeless shelters.
5	**Priority Need Name**	Special Needs Populations
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Countywide
	Associated Goals	Rapid Rehousing/TBRA Human and Public Services Community Facilities and Infrastructure Housing and Services for Special Populations Administration
	Description	Tenant-based Rental Assistance for people with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence and other people with special needs who have income-earnings potential.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Some subpopulations, such as domestic violence victims and refugees, generally need more time than offered by alternative programs – such as rapid re-housing or refugee sponsorship – in order to reach stability.

Narrative (Optional)

The City of Tucson is the lead agency for the City of Tucson - Pima County HOME Consortium. While Pima County has established affordable housing goals that will be addressed with HOME funds,

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affordable housing activities using HOME funds are included in the City of Tucson 5-year Consolidated Plan and will be included in the City of Tucson Annual Action Plans each fiscal year beginning in FY2015-16.

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The Pima County Community Development and Neighborhood Conservation Department (CDNC) funds numerous nonprofit organizations and may fund other Pima County departments. For most programs organizations and activities are selected annually through a competitive request for proposals process. CDNC anticipates the following resources will be made available to address needs and market conditions.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,519,321	0	87,037	2,606,358	10,365,282	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds may be used for a variety of activities that meet the needs of low and moderate income residents and communities. Eligible activities are public services, economic development, and capital improvements such as infrastructure, facilities, and housing. Each activity must meet a HUD objective.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	222,739	0	0	222,739	890,956	The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program provides funding to: 1) engage homeless individuals and families living on the street; 2) improve the number and quality of emergency shelters; 3) help operate shelters; 4) provide essential services to shelter residents; 5) rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families; and 6) prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless. Activities are selected in cooperation with the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Continuum of Care	public - federal	Admin and Planning Financial Assistance Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	562,000	0	0	562,000	2,238,000	The Supportive Housing Program (SHP) helps develop and provide housing and supportive services for people moving from homelessness to independent, supportive living. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a locally administered, electronic data collection system designed to inform local planning and assist in HUD reporting .
Other	private	Housing	249,000	0	0	249,000	400,000	The Pima County Home Repair Program provides grant assistance to low-income homeowners who live in unincorporated Pima County, Sahuarita and Oro Valley. Conventional and manufactured homes are eligible for rehabilitation that may include repair or replacement of roofs, heating and cooling systems, septic systems, and other major systems such as electrical, gas and water.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Housing Rental Assistance Transitional housing	674,604	0	0	674,604	2,698,416	HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) resources may be used to benefit low and moderate income owners and low income renters through housing rehabilitation, acquisition, and new construction activities or by providing tenant-based rental assistance.
Other	public - federal	Admin and Planning Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Public Services Services	408,000	0	0	408,000	1,632,000	FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter Program funds are used to provide services determined by a Local Board to meet emergency food and shelter needs of families experiencing a crisis.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - federal	Financial Assistance Housing Rental Assistance Services	461,861	0	0	461,861	461,861	The Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families (HOPWA) program funds housing assistance and support services for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. HOPWA funds are administered by the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation.
Other	public - federal	Housing	0	0	0	0	500,000	The National Housing Trust Fund (HTF) is a permanent federal fund authorized by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. It is intended to provide grants to States to increase and preserve the supply of rental housing for extremely low- and very lowÃ¢Â¿Â•income families, including homeless families, and to increase homeownership for extremely low- and very lowÃ¢Â¿Â•income families.
Other	public - federal	Public Improvements Other	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	The EPA Brownfields program provides funds to analyze industrial sites with perceived contamination and plans for their productive reuse.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - local	Admin and Planning Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Public Services Services	3,419,214	0	0	3,419,214	13,080,786	The Outside Agency Program funds nonprofit agencies that meet basic needs in five categories: community services; emergency food and clothing; senior services; support services, shelter and domestic violence; and youth, young adult and family support.
Other	public - local	Housing	0	0	0	0	10,000,000	General Obligation Bonds may be used to expand homeownership opportunities and provide access to affordable housing for low-income residents of Pima County. Future funding is dependent on a successful Pima County bond election. A citizens committee is currently considering a bond package that would include up to $30 million for the program.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - local	Public Improvements	200,000	0	0	200,000	25,000,000	The Neighborhood Reinvestment Program funds projects in stressed neighborhoods through a unique grass roots procedure that empowers residents to determine the projects that will be constructed. Future funding is dependent on a successful Pima County bond election. A citizens committee is currently considering a bond package that would include up to $30 million for the program.

Table 78 - 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

CDBG and ESG funds are not adequate to address the wide range of needs. The narrative description of additional funding sources describes how those funds might be used. HOME match requirements will be satisfied as described in the City of Tucson (lead agency) Consolidated Plan. ESG matching requirements are met through Outside Agency Program investments and leverage funds provided by agencies utilizing ESG funds and Outside Agency Program Funds.

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

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Pima County does not have publically owned land or property that will be used to address the needs identified in the plan.

Discussion

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SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Pima County Community Development & Neighborhood Conservation Department	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
TOWN OF MARANA	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	
City of Tucson	PHA	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	
Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness	Continuum of care	Homelessness	
Pima County Sullivan Jackson	Departments and agencies	Economic Development Homelessness	

Table 79 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The mission of CDNC is to create a more livable and viable county and to improve the quality of life for residents, with a special emphasis on economically and socially disadvantaged communities. CDNC develops and coordinates affordable housing and community planning, community and rural development, neighborhood reinvestment, outside agency, and special populations programs. CDNC carries out its mission through direct delivery of services and programs and funding of other public

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agencies, nonprofit organizations and for-profit developers. Specific agencies and organizations that work with Pima County are selected on an annual basis. Specific information about agencies participating in the delivery system are included in the County's annual action plan, which identifies the programs and projects that have been selected.

CNDC works with four Boards and Commissions, the FEMA Emergency Food and Shelter Board, the Neighborhood Reinvestment Oversight Committee, the Outside Agency Citizen Review Committee, and the Pima County Housing Commission. Broad nonprofit and citizen representation helps to ensure that the needs of low-income and homeless people are met through appropriate targeting of resources.

CDNC is exploring Social Impact Financing as an alternative to the decline in federal and state grant funds for social programs. Pay for Success and Social Investment Bonds have been implemented in various locations as strategies to induce private and philanthropic investments and fund evidence-based practices for social interventions that lead to preferred outcomes. An example includes interventions that reduce the incidences of recidivism or repeat offenses.

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

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

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Supportive Services			
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	
Other			

Table 80 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The Delivery System provides a full array of services to low and moderate income households and people with special needs, including people with HIV/AIDS. The only limited services are mobile clinics in the City ofÂ Tucson. Mobile health clinics are found throughout rural Pima County. Organizations that serve homeless coordinate services with mainstream agencies to ensure that homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS have access to these services. There is no specific data regarding the use of these services by homeless persons or persons with HIV/AIDS.

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

The delivery system is challenged by limitations: in shelter and services outside the City of Tucson; insufficient resources to address the full spectrum of needs of all homeless people; the high cost of permanent housing relative to income; and insufficient supportive housing for special populations. The City of Tucson and Pima County will continue working with nonprofit organizations to identify methods of ensuring supportive housing is available for special populations; this housing may be regional. Efforts to reduce the cost of housing or develop permanent affordable housing will also be implemented.

The City of Tucson and Pima County work collaboratively with the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH). TPCH is the Continuum of Care Regional Committee on Homelessness, a planning entity made up of local stakeholders convened for the purpose of ensuring that homeless planning is coordinated across municipalities and agencies. The Continuum of Care is the methodology followed by organizations utilizing HUD funding to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. TPCH has included health care in their strategic plan to take advantage of potential partnerships among federal agencies and identified an increasing need to fund mental health diagnosis and permanent supported housing for domestic abuse survivors. Consultation with stakeholders revealed the following challenges of the homeless delivery system:

29. The rollout of coordinated assessment and including all areas of Pima County;

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30. Numerous small contracts per agency that dilute the effective use of available funding. TPCH recommended fewer contracts for larger collaborative projects;
31. Increasingly costly Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) reporting and maintenance demands and expansion of the system;
32. The need for non-housing services including an urgent need for funding to obtain identification and other documents required for entry into housing;
33. The need for more navigators to assist chronically homeless individuals who need extended time to stabilize;
34. The need for resources to leverage federal funding, expand homeless prevention efforts, and address the needs of specific subpopulations including Veterans, chronically homeless persons and domestic violence victims.

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In addition to consulting TPCH, the City of Tucson and Pima County held a forum to discuss shelter and services. Recommendations regarding the delivery system included:

35. Fewer contracts for larger amounts, consistent funding, and multi-year contract renewals contingent on performance;
36. Prioritizing funding to high-performing agencies serving the most vulnerable populations and to coordinated assessment models and cooperative/collaborative models that include job training, and employment and behavioral health services; and
37. Developing coordination systems with health care institutions to increase understanding of housing as a health foundation.

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

The City of Tucson and Pima County recognize the benefits of increasing administrative efficiencies to improve the delivery system. Planned actions during the next five years include:

38. Reviewing funding / scoring criteria for all available resources to identify common and unique criteria;
39. Evaluating a coordinated application process to reduce the number of applications that must be submitted and the resulting number of contracts;
40. Evaluating renewable (multi-year) contracts contingent on performance;
41. Dedicating resources to coordinated assessment;
42. Adding housing resources to widely-available resource identification systems, such as âÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂ¿ÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂ¿Pima HelpsâÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂ¿ÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂ• to aide in combined housing and services provision; and
43. Developing tools to jointly address significant conditions, including poverty.

SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Rental Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA CATALINA AMADO CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON TOWN OF MARANA DREXEL HEIGHTS/VALENCIA WEST AREA RILLITO SAHUARITA ROBLES JUNCTION LITTLETOWN ARIVACA AVRA VALLEY Continental Countywide Eligible Target Area	Decent Affordable Rental Housing	Affordable Housing Bonds: $2,250,000 HOME funds through Tucson-Pima Consortium: $1,000,000 National Housing Trust Fund: $100,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 95 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Rental Housing Development	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Decent Affordable Rental Housing	Affordable Housing Bonds: $2,250,000 HOME funds through Tucson-Pima Consortium: $1,000,000 National Housing Trust Fund: $300,000	Rental units constructed: 100 Household Housing Unit
3	Preservation of Expiring Rental Units	2016	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	SAHUARITA Countywide Eligible Target Area	Decent Affordable Rental Housing	Affordable Housing Bonds: $500,000 National Housing Trust Fund: $100,000	Other: 30 Other
4	Acquisition Rehabilitation Resale	2016	2019	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Decent Affordable Owner Housing	Affordable Housing Bonds: $2,500,000 HOME funds through Tucson-Pima Consortium: $125,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 55 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Home Purchase Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Decent Affordable Owner Housing	HOME funds through Tucson-Pima Consortium: $660,720	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 100 Households Assisted
6	Owner Housing Development	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Decent Affordable Owner Housing	Affordable Housing Bonds: $2,500,000 HOME funds through Tucson-Pima Consortium: $250,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 50 Household Housing Unit
7	Emergency Shelter	2015	2019	Homeless	Countywide	Homelessness	ESG: $345,000 Continuum of Care: $190,000 FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter Program: $637,400 Outside Agency Program: $1,000,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2000 Persons Assisted
8	Beds for Homeless Individuals and Families	2016	2019	Homeless	Countywide	Homelessness	CDBG: $200,000	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 20 Beds

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	Homelessness Prevention	2015	2019	Homeless	Countywide	Homelessness	ESG: $225,000 FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter Program: $827,175	Homelessness Prevention: 300 Persons Assisted
10	Rapid Rehousing/TBRA	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Homelessness Special Needs Populations	ESG: $372,210 Continuum of Care: $1,263,600	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1200 Households Assisted
11	Outreach, Support Services and Case Management	2015	2019	Homeless	Countywide	Homelessness	ESG: $87,960 Continuum of Care: $1,202,710 Outside Agency Program: $1,000,000	Other: 500 Other
12	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Decent Affordable Owner Housing	CDBG: $5,125,000 Housing Rehabilitation Program: $649,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1500 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
13	Human and Public Services	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA SOUTH NOGALES CATALINA AMADO CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON TOWN OF MARANA DREXEL HEIGHTS/VALENCIA WEST AREA RILLITO WHY SAHUARITA ROBLES JUNCTION LITTLETOWN ARIVACA AVRA VALLEY Rillito Ajo Continental Countywide Eligible Target Area	Community and Rural Development Special Needs Populations	CDBG: $1,882,800 FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter Program: $534,630 Outside Agency Program: $14,500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Households Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 74000 Persons Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
14	Community Facilities and Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Countywide Eligible Target Area	Community and Rural Development Special Needs Populations	CDBG: $2,565,605 Neighborhood Reinvestment Bonds: $25,200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50000 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Households Assisted
15	Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Countywide Eligible Target Area	Community and Rural Development	CDBG: $400,000	Buildings Demolished: 20 Buildings
16	Commercial Structure Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Countywide Eligible Target Area	Community and Rural Development	CDBG: $200,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 5 Business
17	Brownfields Remediation	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Countywide	Community and Rural Development	CDBG: $250,000 EPA Brownfields: $1,000,000	Brownfield acres remediated: 5 Acre
18	Housing and Services for Special Populations	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Homelessness Special Needs Populations	HOPWA-C: $923,722	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 200 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
19	Administration	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON TOWN OF MARANA Countywide Eligible Target Area	Decent Affordable Owner Housing Decent Affordable Rental Housing Homelessness Community and Rural Development Special Needs Populations	CDBG: $2,348,235 ESG: $83,525 Continuum of Care: $143,690 FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter Program: $40,800 HOME funds through Tucson-Pima Consortium: $337,300	Other: 5 Other

Table 81 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Rental Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Rehabilitate housing units occupied by or for occupancy by low-income households
2	**Goal Name**	Rental Housing Development
	Goal Description	Development of rental housing for occupancy by low-income households

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3	**Goal Name**	Preservation of Expiring Rental Units
	Goal Description	Preservation of rental units occupied by low-income households.
4	**Goal Name**	Acquisition Rehabilitation Resale
	Goal Description	Acquisition, rehabilitation and resale of housing units for low and moderate income 1st-time homebuyers
5	**Goal Name**	Home Purchase Assistance
	Goal Description	Down payment, closing cost, interest rate buydowns for 1st-time homebuyers
6	**Goal Name**	Owner Housing Development
	Goal Description	Construction of new housing units for sale to 1st-time low and moderate income homebuyers
7	**Goal Name**	Emergency Shelter
	Goal Description	Emergency shelter for homeless individuals and families. Goals include match and leverage funding.
8	**Goal Name**	Beds for Homeless Individuals and Families
	Goal Description	Add beds for homeless individuals and families
9	**Goal Name**	Homelessness Prevention
	Goal Description	Prevention of homelessness

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10	**Goal Name**	Rapid Rehousing/TBRA
	Goal Description	Assistance securing and maintaining decent, safe and affordable housing. Tenant based rental assistance may be offered to residents of mobile home units that are deemed unsuitable for habitation using Pima County Section 8 funds administered by the City of Tucson Public Housing Authority on behalf of Pima County.
11	**Goal Name**	Outreach, Support Services and Case Management
	Goal Description	Street outreach to homeless individuals and families
12	**Goal Name**	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Emergency repairs, energy-efficiency improvements / weatherization, and moderate / substantial rehabilitation assistance for low and moderate income homeowners
13	**Goal Name**	Human and Public Services
	Goal Description	Services to reduce the incidence of poverty, meet basic needs and alleviate the effects of crisis for low and moderate income households.
14	**Goal Name**	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Improvements to community facilities and infrastructure in low and moderate income communities or serving low and moderate income households and/or special populations, including improvements to housing facilities.
15	**Goal Name**	Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures
	Goal Description	Demolition of unsafe vacant structures
16	**Goal Name**	Commercial Structure Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Rehabilitation of commercial structures to create economic opportunities for low and moderate income individuals or businesses

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17	**Goal Name**	Brownfields Remediation
	Goal Description	Demolition and Clearance of Brownfields Sites
18	**Goal Name**	Housing and Services for Special Populations
	Goal Description	Housing, rapid re-housing/tbra and related services for people with HIV/AIDS and other special populations
19	**Goal Name**	Administration
	Goal Description	Administration of CDBG and ESG entitlement programs.

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)

Using HOME funds received through the City of Tucson - Pima County HOME Consortium, Pima County estimates it will provide affordable housing using HOME funds to 400 families, including:

100 extremely low-income renters,

75 low income renters

75 low income owners, and

150 moderate income renters.

Other sources of funding may be used to assist additional families.

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SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

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

Pima County will utilize ESG funding to support street outreach efforts of local agencies that work with homeless individuals and families. A Coordinated Entry process is used by participating agencies to assess the individual needs of homeless people and identify the most appropriate housing and needed services.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Pima County will utilize ESG funding from HUD, as well as FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter funding and County General Funds to support emergency shelter and transitional housing for homeless persons. In addition, Pima County will invest in improvements to emergency and transitional housing facilities to create a healthier environment.

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.

Pima County works collaboratively with the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH). TPCH is the Continuum of Care Regional Committee on Homelessness, a planning entity made up of local stakeholders convened for the purpose of ensuring that homeless planning is coordinated across municipalities and agencies. The Continuum of Care is the methodology followed by organizations utilizing HUD funding to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Pima County will continue to work with TPCH and provide financial literacy education and counseling to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless again.

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

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Pima County works collaboratively with the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH). TPCH is the Continuum of Care Regional Committee on Homelessness, a planning entity made up of local stakeholders convened for the purpose of ensuring that homeless planning is coordinated across municipalities and agencies. The Continuum of Care is the methodology followed by organizations utilizing HUD funding to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Pima County will continue to provide financial literacy education and counseling, and FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter and County General Funds for emergency housing and utility payments to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless.

SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)

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

Any structure built before 1978 that is proposed for rehabilitation under federal programs is tested for lead-based paint. Notices and requirements regarding testing and removal of lead-based paint are provided to program participants, contractors and project sponsors. The Consortium has licensed contractors available to perform appropriate abatement and/or removal procedures if lead-based paint is present. Pima County is examining additional resources to address lead-based paint hazards in unincorporated Pima County.

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

The County follows strict HUD guidelines for testing and abatement of lead-based paint and other hazardous substances, requiring contractor and subcontractor compliance with guidelines. Rehabilitation activities are procured through a bidding process and contracted to licensed contractors. All contractors and subcontractors are required to comply with HUD Lead Safe Housing requirements and federal National Environmental Policy Act environmental review procedures. In addition, the County follows a multi-pronged approach to reduce lead hazards:

44. Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. The PHA inspects prospective dwellings constructed prior to 1978 that will have a child under the age of six residing therein, for compliance with EPA and HUD Lead Based Paint rules and regulations. The inspection includes visual inspections for chipped, peeling, chalking and deteriorated interior and exterior paint. Clearance testing may be performed after remediation by the property owner, to assure a lead-safe environment.
45. Public Education. Lead Hazard Information is distributed to participants in homeownership and rental programs.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

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

Pima County and the City of Tucson work together through regional and other efforts to increase economic activity, promote jobs-based education, and provide services to help lower-income households attain higher-wage employment. Together these efforts serve to reduce the incidence of poverty. The County will continue to fund services that support employment including job training and employment preparation, education opportunities, transportation and child care as summarized in the County's strategic plan.

While the focus of an anti-poverty strategy is to reduce the incidence of poverty, the County recognizes that stabilization of people in crisis situations is a forerunner to their movement out of poverty and crisis. Consequently, the anti-poverty strategy also focuses on creating a stable family and community environment. Public services that provide services to LMI, homeless persons and families are critical. These services include fresh food and hygiene items not provided through other services, support for non-traditional families and special needs populations, transportation services, and activities for youth.

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

Anti-poverty strategies complement multiple housing activities, providing services to individuals and families receiving rental assistance, living in public housing and residing in homeless facilities. Improvements to LMI housing units reduce maintenance costs, and improvements in LMI neighborhoods increase public safety and encourage economic integration, providing models of economic success for poverty-level households.

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

The overriding goal of monitoring is the ensure performance and compliance with federal requirements. Monitoring of subgrantees is a continuous process that involves frequent telephone contact, written communication, analysis of quarterly reports and audits, and periodic meetings. This continuous process helps staff to provide technical assistance to agencies to improve, reinforce, or augment grant performance. Emphasis is on prevention, detection and correction with a positive attitude. Whenever possible, deficiencies are corrected through discussion or negotiation in a manner that maximizes local discretion.

CDBG staff conducts monthly and quarterly desk review to ensure compliance including:
• Verification of reimbursement requests to ensure proper documentation is provided including invoices, employee time and effort sheets, and disbursements.
• Tracking of contract balances including funds budgeted, drawn, obligated in current period and to date, expended in current period and to date, and balance remaining.
• Tracking actual project accomplishments, obligations, and spending patterns against planned operations and accomplishments through the Pima County Community Impact Reporting System (CIRS).
• CAPER data collection - activity name, matrix code, description, location, compliance with national objectives, amount expended during the program year, activity status and specific units of accomplishments.

Pima County complies with HUD's IDIS reporting requirements for the CDBG program, which require viewing all activities/projects on a continuous basis with emphasis on 1) long-standing, open activities, 2) cancelled activities with draws, and 3) draws revised from one activity to another.

Staff conducts a more intense review and monitoring of about 60% of agencies annually. HUD's Self-Monitoring tools are used to provide technical assistance that may include: setting up case management shadowing opportunities with other provider agencies; reviewing HUD eligibility criteria; identifying community resources for existing clients; developing outreach strategies; and, brainstorming ideas to increase client engagement.

The Pima County Housing Center monitors County HOME-funded activities. HOME activities are monitored for compliance during development, at completion, and according to HUD's schedule during the period of affordability.

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Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The Pima County Community Development and Neighborhood Conservation Department (CDNC) funds numerous nonprofit organizations and may fund other Pima County departments. For most programs organizations and activities are selected annually through a competitive request for proposals process. CDNC anticipates the following resources will be made available to address needs and market conditions.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,519,321	0	87,037	2,606,358	10,365,282	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds may be used for a variety of activities that meet the needs of low and moderate income residents and communities. Eligible activities are public services, economic development, and capital improvements such as infrastructure, facilities, and housing. Each activity must meet a HUD objective.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	222,739	0	0	222,739	890,956	The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program provides funding to: 1) engage homeless individuals and families living on the street; 2) improve the number and quality of emergency shelters; 3) help operate shelters; 4) provide essential services to shelter residents; 5) rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families; and 6) prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless. Activities are selected in cooperation with the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Continuum of Care	public - federal	Admin and Planning Financial Assistance Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	562,000	0	0	562,000	2,238,000	The Supportive Housing Program (SHP) helps develop and provide housing and supportive services for people moving from homelessness to independent, supportive living. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a locally administered, electronic data collection system designed to inform local planning and assist in HUD reporting .
Other	private	Housing	249,000	0	0	249,000	400,000	The Pima County Home Repair Program provides grant assistance to low-income homeowners who live in unincorporated Pima County, Sahuarita and Oro Valley. Conventional and manufactured homes are eligible for rehabilitation that may include repair or replacement of roofs, heating and cooling systems, septic systems, and other major systems such as electrical, gas and water.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Housing Rental Assistance Transitional housing	674,604	0	0	674,604	2,698,416	HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) resources may be used to benefit low and moderate income owners and low income renters through housing rehabilitation, acquisition, and new construction activities or by providing tenant-based rental assistance.
Other	public - federal	Admin and Planning Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Public Services Services	408,000	0	0	408,000	1,632,000	FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter Program funds are used to provide services determined by a Local Board to meet emergency food and shelter needs of families experiencing a crisis.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - federal	Financial Assistance Housing Rental Assistance Services	461,861	0	0	461,861	461,861	The Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families (HOPWA) program funds housing assistance and support services for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. HOPWA funds are administered by the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation.
Other	public - federal	Housing	0	0	0	0	500,000	The National Housing Trust Fund (HTF) is a permanent federal fund authorized by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. It is intended to provide grants to States to increase and preserve the supply of rental housing for extremely low- and very lowÃ¢Â¿Â•income families, including homeless families, and to increase homeownership for extremely low- and very lowÃ¢Â¿Â•income families.
Other	public - federal	Public Improvements Other	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	The EPA Brownfields program provides funds to analyze industrial sites with perceived contamination and plans for their productive reuse.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - local	Admin and Planning Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Public Services Services	3,419,214	0	0	3,419,214	13,080,786	The Outside Agency Program funds nonprofit agencies that meet basic needs in five categories: community services; emergency food and clothing; senior services; support services, shelter and domestic violence; and youth, young adult and family support.
Other	public - local	Housing	0	0	0	0	10,000,000	General Obligation Bonds may be used to expand homeownership opportunities and provide access to affordable housing for low-income residents of Pima County. Future funding is dependent on a successful Pima County bond election. A citizens committee is currently considering a bond package that would include up to $30 million for the program.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - local	Public Improvements	200,000	0	0	200,000	25,000,000	The Neighborhood Reinvestment Program funds projects in stressed neighborhoods through a unique grass roots procedure that empowers residents to determine the projects that will be constructed. Future funding is dependent on a successful Pima County bond election. A citizens committee is currently considering a bond package that would include up to $30 million for the program.

Table 82 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

CDBG and ESG funds are not adequate to address the wide range of needs. The narrative description of additional funding sources describes how those funds might be used. HOME match requirements will be satisfied as described in the City of Tucson (lead agency) Consolidated Plan. ESG matching requirements are met through Outside Agency Program investments and leverage funds provided by agencies utilizing ESG funds and Outside Agency Program Funds.

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

Pima County does not have publically owned land or property that will be used to address the needs identified in the plan.

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Rental Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Decent Affordable Rental Housing	HOME funds through Tucson-Pima Consortium: $1,000,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
2	Rental Housing Development	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Decent Affordable Rental Housing	Affordable Housing Bonds: $0 HOME funds through Tucson-Pima Consortium: $1,000,000 National Housing Trust Fund: $0	Rental units constructed: 20 Household Housing Unit
3	Home Purchase Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Decent Affordable Owner Housing	HOME funds through Tucson-Pima Consortium: $157,144	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 33 Households Assisted
4	Owner Housing Development	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Decent Affordable Owner Housing	HOME funds through Tucson-Pima Consortium: $50,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 8 Household Housing Unit

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Decent Affordable Owner Housing	CDBG: $1,025,000 Housing Rehabilitation Program: $249,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 300 Household Housing Unit
6	Human and Public Services	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Countywide	Community and Rural Development Special Needs Populations	CDBG: $376,560 FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter Program: $106,926 Outside Agency Program: $3,012,314	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 61679 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 80 Households Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Community Facilities and Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA CATALINA AMADO CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON TOWN OF MARANA DREXEL HEIGHTS/VALENCIA WEST AREA RILLITO SAHUARITA ROBLES JUNCTION ARIVACA Ajo Continental Countywide Eligible Target Area	Community and Rural Development	CDBG: $696,283 Neighborhood Reinvestment Bonds: $200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 77674 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 63 Households Assisted
8	Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Countywide Eligible Target Area	Community and Rural Development	CDBG: $65,000	Buildings Demolished: 3 Buildings
9	Brownfields Remediation	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Countywide	Community and Rural Development	CDBG: $50,000	Brownfield acres remediated: 1 Acre

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
10	Emergency Shelter	2015	2019	Homeless	Countywide	Homelessness	ESG: $69,000 Continuum of Care: $38,000 FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter Program: $127,480 Outside Agency Program: $200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1010 Households Assisted
11	Homelessness Prevention	2015	2019	Homeless	Countywide	Homelessness	ESG: $45,000 FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter Program: $165,435	Homelessness Prevention: 130 Persons Assisted
12	Rapid Rehousing/TBRA	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Homelessness	ESG: $74,442 Continuum of Care: $252,720	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 200 Households Assisted
13	Outreach, Support Services and Case Management	2015	2019	Homeless	Countywide	Homelessness	ESG: $17,592 Continuum of Care: $242,094 Outside Agency Program: $206,900	Other: 100 Other

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
14	Housing and Services for Special Populations	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Special Needs Populations	HOPWA-C: $461,861	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 40 Household Housing Unit
15	Administration	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON TOWN OF MARANA Countywide Eligible Target Area	Decent Affordable Owner Housing Decent Affordable Rental Housing Homelessness Community and Rural Development Special Needs Populations	CDBG: $466,640 ESG: $16,705 FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter Program: $8,160 HOME funds through Tucson-Pima Consortium: $67,460	Other: 1 Other

Table 83 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Rental Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	The County will accept proposals for the rehabilitation of rental housing affordable to low-income households. The number of units to be rehabilitated and amount of funds to be invested will be based on proposals that are received.
2	**Goal Name**	Rental Housing Development
	Goal Description	The County will invest resources in rental housing development based on proposals received. The number of units to be developed and funds invested will depend on proposals received.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

3	**Goal Name**	Home Purchase Assistance
	Goal Description	The County will assist first-time low and moderate income home buyers to purchase a home that is affordable. First-time homebuyers will also receive housing education and counseling services.
4	**Goal Name**	Owner Housing Development
	Goal Description	The County will invest in the development of new affordable housing units for first-time low and moderate income home buyers.
5	**Goal Name**	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Rehabilitation, emergency repairs and accessibility improvements for low and moderate income homeowners.
6	**Goal Name**	Human and Public Services
	Goal Description	Services to meet the basic needs of low and moderate income households, including people with special needs.
7	**Goal Name**	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Facility and infrastructure improvements, including improvements to housing facilities.
8	**Goal Name**	Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures
	Goal Description	Demolish unsafe vacant structures.
9	**Goal Name**	Brownfields Remediation
	Goal Description	Site clearance and demolition activities at Brownfields sites.
10	**Goal Name**	Emergency Shelter
	Goal Description	Operating support for emergency and transitional housing facilities and programs.

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11	**Goal Name**	Homelessness Prevention
	Goal Description	Rent, mortgage and utility assistance and other housing assistance for people at risk of homelessness.
12	**Goal Name**	Rapid Rehousing/TBRA
	Goal Description	Rapid re-housing and tenant based rental assistance for people experiencing homelessness.
13	**Goal Name**	Outreach, Support Services and Case Management
	Goal Description	Street outreach, support services and case management for people experiencing homelessness.
14	**Goal Name**	Housing and Services for Special Populations
	Goal Description	Permanent supportive housing, tenant-based rental assistance/rapid re-housing, support services and case management for people with HIV/AIDS and their families.
15	**Goal Name**	Administration
	Goal Description	Administer CDBG and ESG programs to ensure compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements.

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AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following projects have been selected through a competitive proposals process, through the local planning process conducted by Pima County subgrantees (the City of South Tucson and Town of Marana), or by Pima County in cooperation with Boards or Commissions and the Pima County Board of Supervisors.

#	Project Name
1	Pima County Housing Rehabilitation
2	Emergency Solutions Grant Program
3	Pima County Administration
4	Pima County Countywide Septic Program
5	PIMA COUNTY EMERGENCY TRANSITIONAL PERMANENT HOUSING REPAIR
6	Town of Marana Administration
7	Town of Marana Colonia-Neighborhood Cleanup Program
8	Town of Marana Emergency Home Repair Program
9	Town of Marana Owner Occupied Housing Rehaiblitation
10	City of South Tucson Administration
11	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON COMMUNITY POLICING
12	City of South Tucson Demolition Program
13	City of South Tucson Fire Safety Equipment
14	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON YOUTH PROGRAMS
15	SOUTHWEST FAIR HOUSING
16	AJO AMBULANCE INC PARADMEDIC EQUIPMENT
17	AJO DESERT SENITA COMMUNITYHEALTH CENTER FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
18	Ajo Gibson Volunteer Fire Department
19	Arivaca Community Center Park & Surrounding Outdoor Facilities
20	Arivaca Coordinating Council/Human Resource Center-Facility Improvements
21	DREXEL HEIGHTS FIRE DISTRICT FIRE HYDRANTS
22	FLOWING WELLS SCHOOL DIST RESOURCE CENTER IMPROVEMENTS
23	Northwest Fire District/Flowing Wells Fire Hydrants
24	Three Points United Community Health Center Flood Control Project
25	Arizona Board of Regents Cooperative Extension The Garden Kitchen
26	Picture Rocks Avra Water Coop Aging Meter Replacement Program
27	Community Food Bank
28	Elephant Head Volunteer Fire Department
29	Helmet Peak Volunteer Fire Department
30	Interfaith Community Services Facility Improvements
31	Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation

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#	Project Name
33	HOPWA
34	Ajo Center for Sustainable Agriculture
35	International Sonoran Desert Alliance
36	Why Ajo Lukeville Development
37	Drexel Heights Fire District Family Safety Program
38	Flowing Wells Neighborhood Association and Community Coalition
39	Flowing Wells Unified School District Family Resource Center
40	Amistades Inc.
41	Friends of Robles Ranch
42	Green Valley Assistance Services Inc dba Valley Assistance Services
43	Three Points Fire District
44	Pima County Brownfields
45	Pima County Demolition Program
46	Chicanos Por La Causa
47	Community Food Bank
48	Community Home Repair Projects of AZ
49	DIRECT Center for Independence
50	Habitat for Humanity
51	Pasadera Behavioral Health Network Inc.
52	Pima Prevention Partnership
53	Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc.
54	Southwest Center for Economic Integrity

Table 84 – Project Information

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

All areas of unincorporated Pima County and incorporated jurisdictions outside the City of Tucson are eligible to apply for CDBG funds from Pima County. ESG funds are allocated in cooperation with the Continuum of Care. Some areas are eligible for designation as a Community Development Target Area (CDTA). CDTA designation allows a community to apply for CDBG funds using the CDBG areawide benefit objective without conducting special surveys to determine whether there are sufficient LMI households to meet CDBG requirements.

In general, to be designated as a CDTA at least 51% of the population in a Census Block Group must be LMI. However, Pima County has an “exception” and at least 48.06% of the population in a Census Block Group must be LMI for the area to be designated.

As a result of updated US Census data, Pima County identified several changes to historic Community Development Target Areas. Four historically-eligible areas are no longer eligible – the Census Defined Places of Amado, Helmet Peak, Picture Rocks and Why. Pima County will be working with these

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communities to identify methods that may be employed to support continued community improvements. There are also several Census Block Groups and Census Tracts that are newly eligible for CDTA designation and Pima County will be working with these areas to include them in future Annual Action Plans. The following map identifies the areas that have been historically designated.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	**Project Name**	Pima County Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $600,000
	Description	CDBG funds will be used for housing rehab including roofing, electrical, plumbing and HVAC.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	85 low to moderate income individuals who meet income guidelines
	Location Description	Countywide
	Planned Activities	roofing, electrical, plumbing and HVAC
2	**Project Name**	Emergency Solutions Grant Program
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Emergency Shelter Homelessness Prevention Rapid Rehousing/TBRA Outreach, Support Services and Case Management Administration
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness

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	Funding	ESG: $222,739
	Description	$222,739.00 Total$69,000.00 Emergency Shelter, Homeless Prevention $45,000.00, Rapid Re-Housing/TBRA $74,442.00, Street Outreach $17,592.00 and Administration $16,705.00
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1000 Emergency Shelter 130 Homeless Prevention 207Rapid Re-Housing 100 Street Outreach
	Location Description	Countywide
	Planned Activities	Goal Outcome Quantities includes leveraged and matching dollars.
3	**Project Name**	Pima County Administration

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	Target Area	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA SOUTH NOGALES CATALINA AMADO CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON TOWN OF MARANA DREXEL HEIGHTS/VALENCIA WEST AREA RILLITO WHY SAHUARITA ROBLES JUNCTION LITTLETOWN ARIVACA AVRA VALLEY Rillito Ajo Continental Countywide Eligible Target Area
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $396,640
	Description	Administration allocation includes funding for six full time employees and partial funding for five support staff for administration of CDBG, ESG and HOME, affordable housing and housing rehabilitation programs. Funds will be used for salaries and benefits, fair housing activities, supplies, motor pool, phone, mileage and computers.
	Target Date	6/30/2016

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Countwide
	Planned Activities	administration of CDBG inclduing six staff and five support staff
4	**Project Name**	Pima County Countywide Septic Program
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $75,000
	Description	Repair or replace approximately 11 septic systems.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	11 low to moderate income persons who meet income guidelines.
	Location Description	Countywide
	Planned Activities	repair or replace septic systems.
5	**Project Name**	PIMA COUNTY EMERGENCY TRANSITIONAL PERMANENT HOUSING REPAIR
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $100,000
	Description	Funds will be used for repair of transiitonal housing shelters.

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	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	20
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	repairs and improvements to transiitonal housing shelters.
6	**Project Name**	Town of Marana Administration
	Target Area	TOWN OF MARANA
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $11,700
	Description	Funds for the management of the CDBG program
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	administratin and management of CDBG program.
7	**Project Name**	Town of Marana Colonia-Neighborhood Cleanup Program
	Target Area	TOWN OF MARANA
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development

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	Funding	CDBG: $10,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the neighborhood cleanup program.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	400
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	neighborhood cleanups
8	**Project Name**	Town of Marana Emergency Home Repair Program
	Target Area	TOWN OF MARANA
	Goals Supported	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $25,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the emergency home repair program.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	6 low to moderate income persons that meeti income guidelines.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	emergency home repairs.
9	**Project Name**	Town of Marana Owner Occupied Housing Rehaiblitation
	Target Area	TOWN OF MARANA
	Goals Supported	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $30,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the home repair program.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4 low to modertate income persons that meet income guildelines.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	home repairs.
10	**Project Name**	City of South Tucson Administration
	Target Area	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $33,300
	Description	Funds will be used for the management of CDBG program.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
11	**Project Name**	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON COMMUNITY POLICING

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Target Area	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $40,000
	Description	Funds will be used for a police officer as a crime prevention and gang prevention specialist and concentrate on neighborhood watch, business watch, elderly safety program, and education and training for students, schools and safe havens.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	300
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	neighborhood watch, business watch, elderly safety program, education and training for students, schools and safe havens.
12	**Project Name**	City of South Tucson Demolition Program
	Target Area	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON
	Goals Supported	Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $15,000
	Description	Funds will be used to demolish dilipated structures that pose health and safety issues for residents in the City of South Tucson.
	Target Date	9/30/2016

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	demolish dilipated structures that pose a health and safety issues for residents in City of South Tucson.
13	**Project Name**	City of South Tucson Fire Safety Equipment
	Target Area	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $30,000
	Description	Funds wil be used for fire safety equipment and/or improvements to the facility.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1500
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	fire safey equipment and/or improvements to the facility.
14	**Project Name**	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON YOUTH PROGRAMS
	Target Area	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $100,000

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	Description	funds will be used for the youth program housed at the John Valenzuela Center that provides after school sctivities all year long including sports, tutoring, computer, games, arts, field trips nd cooking.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	720
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	tutoring, computer work, arts, cooking, field trips, sports and games.
15	**Project Name**	SOUTHWEST FAIR HOUSING
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $25,000
	Description	Funds to provide educational and outreach activities pertaining to federal and state Fair Housing Acts to residents and housing professionals in Pima County
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
16	**Project Name**	AJO AMBULANCE INC PARADMEDIC EQUIPMENT
	Target Area	Ajo

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	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $12,000
	Description	Funds will be used to purchase equipment for the EMT training program including but not limited to mankin for CPR classes or defibilators, etc.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	400
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
17	**Project Name**	AJO DESERT SENITA COMMUNITYHEALTH CENTER FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
	Target Area	Ajo
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $36,410
	Description	Funds will be used for improvements to the health center to accommodate the vision services to be provided by the doctor instead of goint to Tucson or Phoenix for eye exams or eye care.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2,577 individuals
	Location Description	

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	Planned Activities	
18	**Project Name**	Ajo Gibson Volunteer Fire Department
	Target Area	Ajo
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $40,000
	Description	Funds will be used to repair Engine 11The Engine 11 Refurbishment into a modern up to code and compliance fire engine. Upgrades include but are not limited to: electrical equipment, rebuilding the motor, rebuilding the pump. All equipment on the truck will be brought up to current safety and NFPA compliance.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	3204
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
19	**Project Name**	Arivaca Community Center Park & Surrounding Outdoor Facilities
	Target Area	ARIVACA
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $30,000
	Description	Funds will be used to make improvements to the park and surrounding outdoor facility.
	Target Date	9/30/2016

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
20	**Project Name**	Arivaca Coordinating Council/Human Resource Center-Facility Improvements
	Target Area	ARIVACA
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $55,000
	Description	Funds will be used to repair or replace roof
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	200
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	repair or replace roof
21	**Project Name**	DREXEL HEIGHTS FIRE DISTRICT FIRE HYDRANTS
	Target Area	DREXEL HEIGHTS/VALENCIA WEST AREA
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $15,000
	Description	Funds will be used to install fire hydrants in the Valencia West/Drexel Heights area.

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	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	200
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	installation of fire hydrants
22	**Project Name**	FLOWING WELLS SCHOOL DIST RESOURCE CENTER IMPROVEMENTS
	Target Area	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $20,000
	Description	Funds will be used to install an electronic message board on the Flowing Wells Road to provide information to the community regarding meetings and events, road closures, road construction, etc.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	3000
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	install an electronic message board.
23	**Project Name**	Northwest Fire District/Flowing Wells Fire Hydrants
	Target Area	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Funding	CDBG: $15,000
	Description	Funds will be used to install fire hydrants in the Flowing Wells NRSA area.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2000
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	install fire hydrants
24	**Project Name**	Three Points United Community Health Center Flood Control Project
	Target Area	ROBLES JUNCTION
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $10,000
	Description	Funds will be used to make improvements at the UCHC clinic to assist in the flood control issue.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	300
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
25	**Project Name**	Arizona Board of Regents Cooperative Extension The Garden Kitchen
	Target Area	CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $75,000
	Description	Funds wil be used to make improvemtents to the Garden Kitchen.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	100
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	improvements to the Garden Kitchen
26	**Project Name**	Picture Rocks Avra Water Coop Aging Meter Replacement Program
	Target Area	Eligible Target Area
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $40,000
	Description	Funds will be used to replace old meters with new meters that will provide more accurate reading and comply with the new standards set for lead content by the EPA, and will also install the MXU devices to the meters so that they are auto-read compatible.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	750
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	replace old meters with new ones for accurate reading.

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27	**Project Name**	Community Food Bank
	Target Area	SAHUARITA Eligible Target Area
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $40,000
	Description	Funds will used to make improvements to the Green Valley/Sahuarita Community Food Bank facility.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2000
	Location Description	improvements to the Green Valley/Sahuarita Food Bank
	Planned Activities	improvements to the Green Valley/Sahuarita Community Food Bank
28	**Project Name**	Elephant Head Volunteer Fire Department
	Target Area	Eligible Target Area
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $50,000
	Description	Funds will be used to make improvements at the fire station.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	260

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	Location Description	improvements to the fire station.
	Planned Activities	improvements to the fire stationl
29	**Project Name**	Helmet Peak Volunteer Fire Department
	Target Area	Eligible Target Area
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $32,000
	Description	Funds will be used to make improvements to the fire station.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	75
	Location Description	improvements to the fire station
	Planned Activities	improvements to the fire station
30	**Project Name**	Interfaith Community Services Facility Improvements
	Target Area	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA TOWN OF MARANA RILLITO AVRA VALLEY Eligible Target Area
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $50,000

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	Description	Funds will be used to make improvements to the ICS facility
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2500
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	improvements to the facility
31	**Project Name**	Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $45,873
	Description	Funds will be used to make improvements at the facility for people living with HIV/AIDS.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	200
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	improvements to the facility
32	**Project Name**	HOPWA
	Target Area	Countywide

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Goals Supported	Outreach, Support Services and Case Management Housing and Services for Special Populations Administration
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs Populations
	Funding	HOPWA-C: $461,861
	Description	Funds will be used for rental assistance, operating costs, supportive services and administration expenses.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	200 households
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	tenant based rental assistance, support services including case maangement, operating costs for rental properties.
33	**Project Name**	Ajo Center for Sustainable Agriculture
	Target Area	Ajo
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $20,000
	Description	Funds will be used or the Many Hands Urban Fram and Learning Center
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	248

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	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
34	**Project Name**	International Sonoran Desert Alliance
	Target Area	Ajo
	Goals Supported	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $40,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the Ajo Works/Ajo Builds Program
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	33
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
35	**Project Name**	Why Ajo Lukeville Development
	Target Area	Ajo
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $10,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the Sheltering Ajo project.
	Target Date	9/30/2016

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	16
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
36	**Project Name**	Drexel Heights Fire District Family Safety Program
	Target Area	DREXEL HEIGHTS/VALENCIA WEST AREA
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $11,560
	Description	Funds will be used for the Family Safety Program that provides education and training in CPR, Child Safety Care Seats, Fire Extinguishers, etc.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	300
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
37	**Project Name**	Flowing Wells Neighborhood Association and Community Coalition
	Target Area	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $10,000

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	Description	Funds will be used for operating funds.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	19,700
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	19,700
38	**Project Name**	Flowing Wells Unified School District Family Resource Center
	Target Area	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $13,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the Family Resource Center that provides supplies such as hygiene, clothing and food for students and families in the FW area.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	265
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
39	**Project Name**	Amistades Inc.
	Target Area	FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services

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	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $12,500
	Description	Funds will be used for the Ellie Towne Teen Program in the FW area.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	85
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
40	**Project Name**	Friends of Robles Ranch
	Target Area	ROBLES JUNCTION
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $12,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the site manager at the clothing closet/food bank.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
41	**Project Name**	Green Valley Assistance Services Inc dba Valley Assistance Services

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	Target Area	SAHUARITA Continental Eligible Target Area
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $12,500
	Description	Funds will be used for the SHIM Saftey and Heatlh in Motion Fall Preventin Program.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	352
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
42	**Project Name**	Three Points Fire District
	Target Area	ROBLES JUNCTION
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $10,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the Three Points Community Room.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	7000

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	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
43	**Project Name**	Pima County Brownfields
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Brownfields Remediation
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $50,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the Brownfields program.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
44	**Project Name**	Pima County Demolition Program
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $50,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the demolition program.
	Target Date	9/30/2016

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
45	**Project Name**	Chicanos Por La Causa
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $10,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the Nahui Ollin Wellness and Prevention Program for students.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	114
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
46	**Project Name**	Community Food Bank
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $10,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the Caridad Community Kitchen

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	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	30,000
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
47	**Project Name**	Community Home Repair Projects of AZ
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $140,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the CHRPA emergency home repair program including minor repairs such as windows, doors, roofing, ramps, weatherization, etc.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	200
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
48	**Project Name**	DIRECT Center for Independence
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Rental Housing

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	Funding	CDBG: $55,000
	Description	Funds will be used to provide home adaptations for seniors/elderly or persons with disabilities including ramps, hand rails, bathroom modifications, etc.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	24
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
49	**Project Name**	Habitat for Humanity
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Owner Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $50,000
	Description	Funds will be used for home repair program.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	6
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
50	**Project Name**	Pasadera Behavioral Health Network Inc.
	Target Area	AMADO

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	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $25,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the Amado Teen Center Project.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	20
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
51	**Project Name**	Pima Prevention Partnership
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $10,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the Pima County Teen Court Program.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	132
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
52	**Project Name**	Portable Practical Educational Preparation Inc.

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	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $40,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the PPEP Help You Neighbor Program.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	40
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
53	**Project Name**	Southwest Center for Economic Integrity
	Target Area	Countywide
	Goals Supported	Human and Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community and Rural Development
	Funding	CDBG: $20,000
	Description	Funds will be used for the Financial Capability Workshops
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	46
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

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AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)

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

Pima County consists of 9,189 square miles - an area larger than the States of Rhode Island, Delaware and Connecticut combined. There are 5 incorporated cities and towns in Pima County, yet the County is mostly unincorporated and includes 23 Census Defined Places. Not all target areas will submit projects each year, nor will all target areas have projects that are funded each year.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
FLOWING WELLS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	3
SOUTH NOGALES	0
CATALINA	0
AMADO	1
CITY OF SOUTH TUCSON	8
TOWN OF MARANA	3
DREXEL HEIGHTS/VALENCIA WEST AREA	1
RILLITO	0
SAHUARITA	1
ROBLES JUNCTION	0
LITTLETOWN	0
ARIVACA	3
AVRA VALLEY	1
Rillito	0
Ajo	6
Continental	0
Countywide	61
Eligible Target Area	11

Table 85 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Each year CDNC follows a Community Planning Process for projects, combining CDBG, Emergency Solutions Grant and Outside Agency Program funds. The Town of Marana and the City of South Tucson, the County's two subrecipients, also followed a community planning process and submit funding recommendations to CDNC for activities in their jurisdictions.

All areas of unincorporated Pima County and incorporated jurisdictions outside the City of Tucson are eligible to apply for CDBG funds from Pima County. Some areas are eligible for designation as a Pima

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County Community Development Target Area (CDTA). The CDTA designation supports the CDBG National Objective of providing benefit to low- and moderate-income persons on an area basis (LMA) utilizing available Summary Data (LMISD) from HUD. In areas not designated as CDTA's, Pima County will work with area agencies to conduct community driven surveys to determine LMA compliance or reconsider the National Objective and activity.

In general, to be designated as a CDTA at least 51% of the population in a Census Designated Place or Block Group is LMI according to HUD LMISD Guidance. However, recent 2010 Census data has determined Pima County has an "exception" and at least 48.06% of the population in a Census Designated Place or Block Group must be LMI for the area to be designated a CDTA.

As a result of updated LMISD, Pima County identified several changes to historic Community Development Target Areas. Four historically-eligible areas are no longer eligible including the unincorporated communities of Amado, Helmet Peak, Picture Rocks and Why, Arizona. Pima County will be working with these communities to identify methods that may be employed to support continued community improvements. There are also newly eligible Census Block Groups and Census Tracts in unincorporated Pima County eligible for the CDTA designation. Pima County will be working with these communities and policy makers to include them in future Annual Action Plans and an updated *Pima County Community Development Target Areas 2015-2020* booklet.

Discussion

Application forms were posted on CDNC's website and e-mailed, mailed or handed to area agencies or residents attending one of the 19 public meetings.

Each proposal was reviewed using the following criteria. Staff will make funding recommendations to the Board of Supervisors in May:

- Eligibility of project
- Leverage of other funds
- Geographic distribution of projects
- Total cost and cost feasibility
- Urgency of the project
- Capacity for project to achieve objectives and be successful
- Capacity of project to clearly link to HUD statutory objectives and goals
- Coordination with other community development efforts
- Evidence of substantial neighborhood or public support
- Benefit to a high number of low/moderate income people
- Plan for permanent funding
- Ability to spend funds in timely manner

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i)

Introduction

Pima County provides a variety of resources to support agencies that adress the needs of homeless individuals and families and people with special needs. In addition to ESG funds and CDBG public services funding, the County annually allocates Federal FEMA funds and County general funds through its Outside Agency Program.

Pima County's ESG focus in on programs that serve unincorporated areas, the City of South Tucson, and the Towns of Marana, Sahuarita and Oro Valley.

A committee consisting of representatives from Pima County, the City of Tucson and the Continuum of Care Emergency Solutions Committee will be making funding recommendations in late March or early April to ensure finite ESG funds are distributed within each jurisdiction's identified target areas with limited duplication.

Pima County continues to use the ESG Hold Harmless amount of $86,592 as a maximum for Street and Emergency Shelter Outreach activities.

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

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

The Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness continues to work towards finalizing Coordinated Entry Policies and Procedures. Coordinated Entry is a standardized access and assessment model as well as a coordinated referral and housing placement process. The goal is to ensure that people experiencing homelessness receive appropriate housing assistance and services.

The Coordinated Entry process is a "no wrong door" approach that uses a standardized process from initial engagement to successful housing placement. In summary, the draft policies and procedures call for:

- Trained homeless service providers to use the Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) as the common assessment unless the assessor believes the depth of the individual's vulnerability warrants a full SPDAT.
- If an individual agrees to participate in the coordinated entry process they are asked to sign the release of information before proceeding with the assessment. The information is entered into HMIS.
- Each housing program will serve as the primary point of contact to assist a matched client with navigating their matched housing program. The navigator will work with outreach teams to locate the client and help collect any documentation needed for a voucher. Housing navigators are those who currently work for agencies participating in Coordinated Entry.
- A uniform process is used across the community for assessing individuals, matching them to an intervention, and within each category, prioritizing placement into housing.
- The housing matching prioritization process for permanent supportive housing and transitional housing and rapid rehousing use the VI-SPDAT or FVI-SPDAT scores to triage individuals into the appropriate category of intervention.
- The criteria for permanent supportive housing (in rank order) are:
- The criteria for transitional housing and rapid rehousing (in rank order) are:

46. Medical Vulnerability.
47. Overall Wellness.
48. Unsheltered Sleeping Location.
49. Length of Time Homeless.
50. Date of VI-SPDAT assessment.
51. Date of Assessment.
52. Unsheltered Sleeping Location.
53. Length of Time Homeless.
54. Overall Wellness.
55. Medical Vulnerability.

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Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Pima County will invest ESG, Outside Agency Program and FEMA Emergency Food and Shelter program resources to support emergency and transitional housing facilities and services to meet the needs of homeless persons. In addition, Pima County will invest CDBG resources in improvements to emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities to improve livability and create a healthier environment for people 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

PimaCountyHelp.org is a housing help and resources website that helps match people with housing programs, rental housing and related resources.

Website users answer a series of questions and receive a list of probable housing services. A second list is provided that includes services excluded from the probable list. Users of the site can then contact the service provider to determine if they are eligible.

The goal is to provide a comprehensive website for housing related services for Pima County residents. Pima County is exploring expanding the system to include referrals for emergency and transitional shelter, and housing related services such as home repair, reverse mortgage programs, housing adaptation and utility assistance.

HUD's Continuum of Care Supportive Housing Program grants are awarded competitively to local programs. Pima County's 2014 SHP application was awarded $561,552 for the Casa for Families II program. The Casa for Families II grant will be used for rental assistance, supportive services and program administration.

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.

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Pima County targets numerous resources to preventing homelessness beginning with services that help poverty-level and low-income households to meet their basic needs through financial education to reduce the likelihood of financial crisis. CDBG, ESG, FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter, and the Outside Agency Program (General Funds) will invest over $1.1 million in services that support people where they live and prevent homelessness. ESG funds will prevent homelessness for 142 unduplicated individuals.

Discussion

FY2015-16 is the second year of a $1,385,585 three year grant to provide permanent supportive housing to individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families. The HOPWA competitive grant is a successful collaboration between Pima County, the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation and the City of Tucson Department of Housing and Community Development Section 8 program.

Competitive HOPWA funding will provide funding for permanent housing units, tenant-based rental assistance, supportive services, and implementation of a centralized assessment system for clients with HIV/AIDS.

County and regional efforts to increase economic activity, promote jobs-based education, and provide services to help lower-income households attain higher-wage employment are designed to reduce the incidence of poverty.

Stabilization of people in crisis is a forerunner to their movement out of poverty. Public services such as fresh food, hygiene supplies, support for non-traditional families and people with special needs, transportation services and activities for youth are critical and will continue to be funded with Pima County General Funds.

CDNC's anti-poverty strategies work in concert with housing activities to alleviate the effects of crisis and increase the likelihood of self-sufficiency. Improvements to LMI housing units reduce maintenance costs, and community improvements increase public safety, encourage economic integration and provide models of economic success for lower-income and special needs households.

People with special needs often have layered, complex needs that demand broad strategies and resources. The unemployment rate for disabled people is nearly double the rate of people without disabilities, and many have unrealized potential that results from inadequate economic, housing and social supports. Specific strategies to improve the quality of life for people with special needs include:

- Priority for emergency housing repairs, energy-efficiency improvements and housing rehabilitation assistance.
- Making every attempt to preserve existing affordable rental housing units that, without

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intervention, will be lost from the affordable housing inventory.

- Dedicating significant funding to programs that serve the lowest-income households, many of whom have special needs.

CDNC is exploring Social Impact Financing as an alternative to the decline in federal and state grant funds for social programs. Pay for Success and Social Investment Bonds have been implemented in various locations as strategies to induce private and philanthropic investments and fund evidence-based practices for social interventions that lead to preferred outcomes. An example includes interventions that reduce the incidences of recidivism or repeat offenses.

The White House though it's Corporation for National and Community Service – Social Innovation Fund is providing funds to conduct feasibility studies for localities with the potential to implement Pay for Success projects. CDNC staff works with the County Administrator's office to seek opportunities for Pay for Success projects in Pima County.

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)

Introduction

Pima County's central long-term community development goal is to build healthy communities, focusing resources on community needs, particularly the needs of low and moderate income and other vulnerable residents. The creation and maintenance of *healthy thriving communities* is the central theme of Pima County's 5-year HUD Consolidated Plan.

The principle of healthy communities means that communities provide the opportunities for people to thrive - economic growth, social vitality, environmental responsibility, access to healthy food, and to the extent possible access to transportation and housing choices.

During the coming year, the CDNC Housing Center will continue to:

- Develop strategies to improve and create affordable housing that supports and sustains healthy and safe communities.
- Collaborate with the Pima County Health Department and community stakeholders interested in affordable housing to provide a platform to address health issues, particularly those linked to substandard housing.
- Participate in implementation of the 2013-2017 Pima County Community Health Improvement Plan; housing is one of many elements in this strategic plan for a healthy community.
- Actively participate in the Arizona Partnership for Healthy Communities, a statewide partnership of health, transportation and housing organizations that work together to support multi-sector projects that benefit the health and well-being of low income communities throughout Arizona.

Each year CDNC follows a Community Planning Process for projects, combining CDBG, Emergency Solutions Grant and Outside Agency Program funds. The Town of Marana and the City of South Tucson, the County's two subrecipients, also follow a community planning process.

Application forms will be posted on CDNC's website and e-mailed, mailed or handed to area agencies or residents attending one of the public meetings. Each funding proposal will reviewed using the following criteria.

- Eligibility of project
- Leverage of other funds
- Geographic distribution of projects
- Total cost and cost feasibility

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- Urgency of the project
- Capacity for project to achieve objectives and be successful
- Capacity of project to clearly link to HUD statutory objectives and goals
- Coordination with other community development efforts
- Evidence of substantial neighborhood or public support
- Benefit to a high number of low/moderate income people
- Plan for permanent funding
- Ability to spend funds in timely manner

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The Outside Agency Program provides Pima County General Funds to non-profit agencies that meet basic needs in five categories:

56. Community Services: overarching services for the entire County.
57. Emergency Food and Clothing: attending to the immediate needs of food & clothing.
58. Senior Support: services for the vulnerable elderly (meals, socialization, recreation, and volunteer coordination).
59. Support Services, Shelter and Domestic Violence Services: temporary shelter (for homeless, victims of domestic violence, teens, etc); support services (case management, legal assistance, housing location assistance, etc.); and preventing homelessness among all vulnerable populations (identify, intervene and transition to permanent affordable housing).
60. Youth, Young Adults and Family Support: services for vulnerable and at-risk children, youth, young adults and families.

CDNC is exploring options to create a Livability Index that will replace the stress index that measures neighborhood and community needs. The Livability Index will go beyond needs indicators and include positive neighborhood and community attributes and accomplishments, and potential for success and inter-connectivity. CDNC is working with consultants to develop tools that that will provide an opportunity to use this wide-ranging information in multiple ways.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

- Promote homeownership by providing down payment and closing cost assistance to low and moderate income households in partnership with the City of Tucson, local HUD approved housing counseling agencies and locally approved Community Housing Development Organizations.
- Promote the development of affordable workforce housing, transit-oriented housing and employer-assisted housing to serve low-income homebuyers and renters.
- Coordinate resources with the Pima County Community Land Trust to provide affordable housing units.
- Prioritize projects that maximize leveraged funding from other public and private resources such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program; Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing, WISH and IDEA Programs; local bond programs; and land and resources donated by municipalities.
- Redevelop foreclosed properties and vacant/blighted properties to further affordable, decent and safe housing for low- and moderate-income homebuyers.
- Assist eligible low and moderate income property owners in the development of affordable housing by waiving the Pima County Roadway Impact Fee.
- Develop a housing rehabilitation/replacement pilot program model that will use HOME funds to leverage other resources to the greatest extent possible.
- Continue to provide affordable housing referral and information access, including foreclosure assistance through the Pima County Housing Center and web-based listings of affordable rental housing choices and service resources on PimaCountyHelp.org.
- Continue monitoring of previously funded affordable housing activities for compliance with federal and local regulations.

In 2015, Southwest Fair Housing Council, Inc. (SWFHC) will receive $25,000 of CDBG funding to provide fair housing education, outreach and enforcement activities throughout Pima County. Housing professionals from the nonprofit and for profit sectors (i.e. property managers, developers; realtors; mortgage lenders; mortgage insurers; and others) and consumers will be encouraged to attend fair housing and/or affirmative marketing training provided by SWHFC. SWFHC will also conduct random testing in the housing market for compliance with fair housing laws.

In addition to working with SWFHC, CDNC will:

- Monitor trainings to housing consumers about fair housing rights and responsibilities.
- Provide fair housing literature at the Pima County Housing Center.
- Require robust affirmative marketing by recipients of CDNC funds.
- Affirmatively further fair housing by encouraging the investment funds in projects and programs that seek to revitalize areas of racial and ethnic concentrations or assist residents to relocate to areas of high opportunity.
- Celebrate Fair Housing Month by organizing a community event in partnership with SWFHC and other housing agencies.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Pima County follows strict HUD guidelines for testing and abatement of lead-based paint and other hazardous substances, and requires compliance from its contractors and subcontractors. Any structure built before 1978 that is proposed for rehabilitation under federal programs is tested for lead-based paint. Notices and requirements regarding testing and removal of lead-based paint are provided to program participants, contractors and project sponsors. The County has licensed contractors who are available to perform appropriate abatement and/ or removal procedures if lead-based paint is present.

The County plans to continue its search for additional resources to promote healthy homes and reduce the risk of lead poisoning.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

CDNC is exploring Social Impact Financing as an alternative to the decline in federal and state grant funds for social programs. Pay for Success and Social Investment Bonds have been implemented in various locations as strategies to induce private and philanthropic investments and fund evidence-based practices for social interventions that lead to preferred outcomes. An example includes interventions that reduce the incidences of recidivism or repeat offenses.

The Outside Agency Program provides Pima County General Funds to non-profit agencies that address the needs of poverty-level families and reduce the incidence of poverty:

61. Community Services: overarching services for the entire County.
62. Emergency Food and Clothing: attending to the immediate needs of food & clothing.

63. Senior Support: services for the vulnerable elderly (meals, socialization, recreation, and volunteer coordination).
64. Support Services, Shelter and Domestic Violence Services: temporary shelter (for homeless, victims of domestic violence, teens, etc); support services (case management, legal assistance, housing location assistance, etc.); and preventing homelessness among all vulnerable populations (identify, intervene and transition to permanent affordable housing).
65. Youth, Young Adults and Family Support: services for vulnerable and at-risk children, youth, young adults and families.

The White House though it's Corporation for National and Community Service – Social Innovation Fund is providing funds to conduct feasibility studies for localities with the potential to implement Pay for Success projects. CDNC staff works with the County Administrator's office to seek opportunities for Pay for Success projects in Pima County.

CDNC will continue its efforts to attain HUD's Section 3 goals:

- Distribute Section 3 employment, training and contracting information through the Pima County One-Stop, other County departments and employment agencies;
- Conduct pre-bid and pre-construction meetings for Section 3 covered projects to inform contractors of Section 3 employment, contracting, and training opportunities goals and requirements;
- Collect Section 3 reporting information on a quarterly basis from sub-recipients and submit an annual report to HUD.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

CDNC will continue to use a combined application for CDBG and ESG and is working towards streamlining the internal application review and funding recommendations processes. Additional efficiencies at the program level are currently being explored. Possible enhancements include:

- A planned multi-year approach to funding organizations that have a regular need for CDBG funds, such as fire departments in rural communities with equipment upgrade needs that span multiple years.
- Analysis of one or more possible Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas to yield the high community benefit that results from such designation.
- Analysis of one or more special needs populations to identify methods for targeting available resources and securing additional resources. This approach may be critical given State budget deficits and reductions in human services funding at the State level.

The 5-year Consolidated Plan recognizes the benefits of working cooperatively with the City of Tucson to increase administrative efficiencies. Planned actions during FY2015-16 include:

66. Reviewing application language, questions and budget and outcome/output templates and using the same language and templates to the extent possible;
67. Using the same timeline for RFP releases;
68. Identifying joint funding opportunities based on the model used to upgrade emergency and transitional housing facilities;

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69. Meeting with stakeholders to continue the dialogue that was started during the process of developing the Consolidated Plan;
70. Including funded agencies in “Pima Helps” to improve access to resource knowledge.

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

CDNC will work closely with several Boards and Commissions, which include representatives of public and private housing and social service agencies and members of the public:

- The FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter Local Board establishes priorities for funding, reviews applications, and makes funding allocations to selected local organizations.
- The Neighborhood Reinvestment Oversight Committee guides implementation of the Neighborhood Reinvestment program.
- The Outside Agency Citizen Review Committee appropriates general funds for nonprofit agencies that provide human services programs.
- The Pima County Housing Commission oversees and assures accountability for Pima County Housing Bond Funds used to produce housing that is affordable to low and moderate income households.

The Pima County Housing Center will continue to coordinate quarterly roundtables for HUD approved housing counseling agencies, mortgage servicers and government officials to discuss concerns and successes related to current foreclosure prevention programs and to explore and develop best practices in meeting the continuing demand for mortgage loan modification and other housing counseling and education needs.

The Pima County One-Stop Workforce Development Center will continue to provide services to unemployed and underemployed residents, homeless persons and people with special needs. The Center will also continue to work with regional economic development efforts to increase the number of high-skill, high-wage jobs available in the County.

Discussion

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(l)(1,2,4)

Introduction

The following information summarizes program specific requirements for the CDBG and ESG Programs. Pima County is a member of the Tucson-Pima HOME Consortium. HOME program specific requirements are included in the City of Tucson Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.

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.

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income.Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

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

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

All families and individuals who fall into category 1, 2, or 4 will be eligible for assistance.

- Category 1 - an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.
- Category 2 - an individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence.
- Category 4 - any individual or family who is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence; has no other residence; and lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing

The Coordinated Entry process is used to identify the most suitable housing and supports. Standard procedures have been developed for evaluating eligibility. Requirements vary based on the eligibility category and may include:

- Written observation by the outreach worker.
- Written referral by another housing or service provider.
- Certification by the individual or head of household seeking assistance.
- For individuals exiting an institution, discharge paperwork or written/oral referral, or written record of intake worker's due diligence to obtain the evidence and certification.
- A court order resulting from an eviction action notifying the individual or family that they must leave or
- For individual and families leaving a hotel or motel, verbal or written evidence that they lack the financial resources to stay in the hotel or motel and do not have a subsequent residence identified.
- For people fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, verbal or written evidence that they are fleeing, lack financial resources, and have no subsequence residence identified.

Rapid rehousing assistance aims to help individuals or families who are experiencing homelessness to move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability through a combination of rental assistance and supportive services. The rapid rehousing program allows participants to transition-in-place, or retain the unit when the rental assistance and supportive services end. Participants must pay a percentage or amount of rent while receiving rapid rehousing assistance.

Permanent Supportive Housing is for people who need long-term housing assistance with supportive services in order to stay housed. The ESG written standards include policies and

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procedures for determining and prioritizing which eligible individuals and families will receive permanent housing assistance in units a) designated for people experiencing chronic homelessness and permanent housing assistance in units b) NOT designated for people experiencing chronic homelessness. Priorities (in priority order) for permanent housing assistance in a) units designated for people experiencing chronic homelessness are:

71. Chronically homeless individuals and families with the longest history of homelessness and the most severe service needs.
72. Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families with the Most Severe Service Needs.
73. All Other Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families.

Priorities (in priority order) for permanent housing assistance in units NOT designated for people experiencing chronic homelessness are:

74. Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families with a Disability with the Most Severe Service Needs.
75. Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families with a Disability with a Long Period of Continuous or Episodic Homelessness.
76. Homeless individuals and families with Disability coming places NOT meant for human habitation, safe haven, or emergency shelters.
77. Homeless individuals or families with a Disability coming from Transitional Housing.

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

The Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness continues to work towards finalizing Coordinated Entry Policies and Procedures. Coordinated Entry is a standardized access and assessment model as well as a coordinated referral and housing placement process. The goal is to ensure that people experiencing homelessness receive appropriate housing assistance and services.

The Coordinated Entry process is a "no wrong door" approach that uses a standardized process from initial engagement to successful housing placement. In summary, the draft policies and procedures call for:

- Trained homeless service providers to use the Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) as the common assessment unless the assessor believes the depth of the individual's vulnerability warrants a full SPDAT.
- If an individual agrees to participate in the coordinated entry process they are asked to sign the

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release of information before proceeding with the assessment. The information is entered into HMIS.

- Each housing program will serve as the primary point of contact to assist a matched client with navigating their matched housing program. The navigator will work with outreach teams to locate the client and help collect any documentation needed for a voucher. Housing navigators are those who currently work for agencies participating in Coordinated Entry.
- A uniform process is used across the community for assessing individuals, matching them to an intervention, and within each category, prioritizing placement into housing.
- The housing matching prioritization process for permanent supportive housing and transitional housing and rapid rehousing use the VI-SPDAT or FVI-SPDAT scores to triage individuals into the appropriate category of intervention.
- The criteria for permanent supportive housing (in rank order) are:
- The criteria for transitional housing and rapid rehousing (in rank order) are:

78. Medical Vulnerability.
79. Overall Wellness.
80. Unsheltered Sleeping Location.
81. Length of Time Homeless.
82. Date of VI-SPDAT assessment.
83. Date of Assessment.
84. Unsheltered Sleeping Location.
85. Length of Time Homeless.
86. Overall Wellness.
87. Medical Vulnerability.

8. 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 City of Tucson's Department of Housing and Community Development and Pima County's Department of Community Development and Neighborhood Conservation both receive an ESG formula grant. The City of Tucson and Pima County collaborate in the development of the policies and procedures regarding the disbursement of funds and data collection to promote consistent standards and avoid duplicate and unnecessary assistance. There are differences between the jurisdictional requirements and procedures due to jurisdictional target area differences. Pima County is focused on unincorporated areas whereas the City of Tucson is focused on the population within city limits.

Funds will be awarded by the ESG Grantees on a competitive basis. The Request for Proposal (RFP) Notice is released through the Continuum of Care as well as through the City Participation Process. Pima County also solicits RFP's through public meetings throughout the RFP period. The City of Tucson and Pima County jointly make the funding allocations through an allocation committee. Members of the allocation committee are selected for their knowledge of services and participation

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in the Continuum. Every effort is made to involve a homeless or formerly homeless person in the process. The committee reviews and ranks the proposals both individually and then as a committee makes the final funding recommendations.

9. 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.

   Pima County works cooperatively with the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness, which reaches out to and consults with homeless and formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

10. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

   Pima County and the City of Tucson in consultation with the Continuum of Care will develop performance standards that will provide measures to evaluate the effectiveness of 1) Targeting those who need the assistance the most; 2) reducing the number of people living on the streets and emergency shelters; 3) shortening the time people spend homeless; and 4) reducing each program participant's housing barriers or housing stability risks.

   The Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness continues to work towards finalizing ESG Written and Performance Standards. The draft standards were open for comment through March 23, 2015 and the effort will be continued.

Discussion

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources