



SF 424

The SF 424 is part of the CPMP Annual Action Plan. SF 424 form fields are included in this document. Grantee information is linked from the 1CPMP.xls document of the CPMP tool.

SF 424

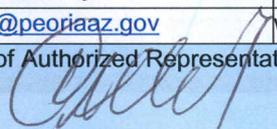
Complete the fillable fields (blue cells) in the table below. The other items are pre-filled with values from the Grantee Information Worksheet.

5/30/09	B-09-MC-0509	Type of Submission	
Date Received by state	State Identifier	Application	Pre-application
Date Received by HUD	86-6003634	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Construction
Applicant Information			
CITY OF PEORIA		AZ40324 PEORIA CITY	
City of Peoria, Arizona		2494128	
8401 West Monroe Street		City of Peoria CDBG Administration	
City of Peoria	Arizona	CDBG	
85345	Country U.S.A.	Planning	
Employer Identification Number (EIN):		Maricopa	
86-6003634		38534	
Applicant Type:		Specify Other Type if necessary:	
Local Government: City		0	
Program Funding		U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	
Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers; Descriptive Title of Applicant Project(s); Areas Affected by Project(s) (cities, Counties, localities etc.); Estimated Funding			
Community Development Block Grant		14.218 Entitlement Grant	
CDBG Project Titles Public Service, Public Facility Improvement, Homeownership, Housing Rehabilitation, Land Acquisition		Description of Areas Affected by CDBG Project(s) City Wide	
\$CDBG Grant Amount 672,335	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for CDBG-based Project(s)			
Home Investment Partnerships Program		14.239 HOME	
HOME Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by HOME Project(s)	
\$HOME Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	

\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for HOME-based Project(s)			
Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS		14.241 HOPWA	
HOPWA Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by HOPWA Project(s)	
\$HOPWA Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for HOPWA-based Project(s)			

Emergency Shelter Grants Program		14.231 ESG	
ESG Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by ESG Project(s)	
\$ESG Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for ESG-based Project(s)			

Congressional Districts of:		Is application subject to review by state Executive Order 12372 Process?	
Applicant Districts 1	Project Districts 1		
Is the applicant delinquent on any federal debt? If "Yes" please include an additional document explaining the situation.		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	This application was made available to the state EO 12372 process for review on DATE
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Program is not covered by EO 12372
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	Program has not been selected by the state for review

Person to be contacted regarding this application		
Carin	E.	Imig
Management Analyst	623-773-7381	623-773-7256
Carin.Imig@peoriaaz.gov	www.peoriaaz.gov	480-649-8080 - Mark Appleby
Signature of Authorized Representative 		Date Signed 5/27/09
Carl Swenson, City Manager		

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about –
 - (a) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - (b) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - (c) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - (d) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will -
 - (a) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - (b) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted
 - (a) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - (b) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which It is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Signature on file with City of Peoria and in Original Submissions to HUD

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

____ City of Peoria, City Manager
Title

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. **Maximum Feasible Priority.** With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);
2. **Overall Benefit.** The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) , (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one ~~two~~, July 1, 2009 thru June 30, 2010 ~~or three~~ specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. **Special Assessments.** It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements. However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

Signature on file with City of Peoria and in Original Submissions to HUD

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

City of Peoria, City Manager

Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS:

A. Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

B. Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)

Check ___ if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here.

City of Peoria, Community and Development Center, 9875 North 85th Avenue, Peoria, Arizona 85345

The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 24, subpart F.

7. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules:

X

"Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15);

"Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes;

"Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance;

"Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including: (i) All "direct charge" employees; (ii) all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and (iii) temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).



Fifth Program Year Action Plan City of Peoria

The CPMP Fifth Program Year Annual Action Plan includes the [SF 424](#) and Narrative Responses to Action Plan questions that CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG grantees must respond to each year in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations. The Executive Summary narratives are optional.

Narrative Responses

GENERAL

Executive Summary

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

Program Year 5 Action Plan Executive Summary:

The City of Peoria is a rapidly growing suburban community that started as an agricultural center. The City was incorporated in 1954 and in 1992 became eligible to receive entitlement status for federal funding. The City has 42,556 total housing units (renter and owner). Owner occupied housing represents approximately 33,190 houses and rental units represent approximately 5,950 homes or multi-family housing. This indicates that 78% of the housing in Peoria is owner occupied and is the largest owner occupancy in the Maricopa Consortium.

US Census 2000 Family Status: Family Households

Family Households	29,434	Male Householder	1,101
Natural Born or Adopted Children in Family Households	31,750	Male HHldr, no wife present, own children < 18	898
Grandchildren in Family Households	1,638	Female Householder	738
Step Children in Family Households	2,242	Female HHldr, no husband present, own children < 18	2,253
Married Couple Family	24,420		
Married Couple Family with Children under 18	11,531		
Married Couple Family with no own Children under 18	12,889		

The 2000 Census Median Household Income for this geography was \$ 52,728. The Median Family Income was \$ 59,250, and the Average Non-family Income was \$ 41,684. The Per Capita Income revealed in the 2000 Census for this geography was \$ 22,462.

This geography included a total of 42,556 Housing Units in 2000, of which 78% were Owner Occupied, 14% were Renter Occupied, 8% were vacant, and 58% were mortgaged.

The Median Cash Rent for occupied rental units in 2000 was \$ 770, and a total of 1,614 Rental Housing Units had a rent in excess of \$1,000 monthly. The Median Housing Value for owner occupied housing in this geography in 2000 was \$ 112,533, and a total of 61 homes were valued at \$500,000 or more.

Currently, approximately 7,400 owner occupied households and 2,100 renter occupied households in Peoria are paying in excess of 30% of their gross monthly income toward housing expenses. In assessing priorities for assistance with limited resources, it is important to consider that the owner occupied housing that is cost burdened represents 38% of all owner occupied housing and cost burdened rental households represent 76% of renting households.

The total number of occupied households evaluated for income is about 39,184 which indicates that approximately 18% of all Peoria households are cost burdened (paying 30% to 49% of their monthly income toward housing costs) or severely cost burdened (paying 50% or more of their monthly income toward housing costs). Approximately 7,700 households are considered to fit the HUD definition of moderate income or lower.

Income Summary Report			
2000 Census Household Income by Type			
Total Households	39,184	Average Household Income	\$62,120
Total Population	108,363	Median Household Income	\$52,728
Total Workers	47,992	Per Capita Household Income	\$22,462

This "*HUD ELIGIBLE*" population represents approximately 20% of the total households in Peoria. Additionally, the 2000 Census also indicates that approximately 4,000 households in Peoria are determined to be below the poverty level. This is 10% of the population and is second only to the Town of Gilbert as the lowest rate in the Maricopa HOME Consortium of Entitlement communities. To date the available federal, state, local and private housing resources have assisted only a limited number of those in need of assistance. Surveys conducted by the Maricopa Consortium of Entitlements demonstrate there are significant waiting lists in effect for the full spectrum of federal rental and housing assistance programs. Often, waiting lists for rental assistance are over two years in duration. It is estimated that at least 9,000 homeless persons currently reside in Maricopa County. These individuals require emergency, transitional and permanent housing facilities as well as a host of support services. Frail elderly, persons with disabilities, HIV infected individuals, migrant and seasonal farm workers and seriously mentally ill individuals all represent major special populations in the metropolitan area in need of special and supportive housing facilities and services. Generally, the facilities and services presently committed and available to serve these persons are not adequate in any entitlement community. The actual Peoria counts for homeless and special needs populations, according to 1990 Census and available "homeless counts," are negligible at one hundredth of a percentage of the total population. However, the City of Peoria is in agreement that these are regional issues that must be resolved with a uniform approach through the Maricopa HOME Consortium and Continuum of Care.

A detailed assessment of HUD eligible households and groups in need of assistance is contained in the Maricopa HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan under Section I, *Jurisdiction Profile, B. Jurisdiction Needs Assessment, 1E. Current Estimates and Five-Year Projections, City of Peoria: Affordable Housing Needs.*

Census Trend 1970 to 2000 Summary Report							
Basic Variables							
	1970	Percent Change		Percent Change		Percent Change	
		1980	1970 to 1980	1990	1980 to 1990	2000	1990 to 2000
Population	6,216	15,269	145.6%	51,550	237.6%	108,363	110.2%
Percent Female	51.4%	51.6%	146.6%	52.1%	240.6%	51.9%	109.6%
Percent Male	48.6%	48.4%	144.6%	47.9%	234.3%	48.1%	110.9%
Total Households	1,917	5,557	189.9%	18,739	237.2%	39,184	109.1%
Average Household Size	1.82	1.83	0.7%	2.69	46.6%	2.77	-31.8%
Family Population	5,865	13,664	133.0%	44,979	229.2%	94,696	110.5%
Group Quarters Population	5	254	4,952.0%	724	184.8%	1,449	100.1%

Peoria has some of the oldest housing stock in the Metro area. Over 500 owner occupied units were constructed 40 or more years ago. Frequently, our area reviews indicate the construction standards used in these older homes do not meet the basic requirements of our current City building codes for units to be considered decent, safe and sanitary. This is especially true in our target neighborhoods of “Old Town” and “Varney.” These structures tend to be occupied by older residents living on fixed incomes with the majority of households meeting HUD eligibility as low or moderate income. These older owner occupied units, which are often in poor condition, require an important commitment from the City for moderate to substantial emergency rehabilitation to help stem neighborhood decline.

The City of Peoria operates a public housing program that consists of 45 one bedroom units (for elderly and disabled households) and 25 two and three bedroom scattered site single family homes. The City actively solicits funds from federal resources to make emergency repairs, address safety issues and perform non-routine repairs to ensure the provided housing is decent, safe and sanitary. All of the public housing is in good condition and receives regular maintenance throughout the year. The Housing Authority addresses tenant problems with a goal to complete any needed repair within 24 hours.

FIVE-YEAR (2005-2010) STRATEGIC PLAN

The City of Peoria is anticipating a 105% increase in population over the next five years (2008-2013). This is the largest increase projected amongst Maricopa HOME Consortium members. The number of households has risen from 18,739 to 39,184 according to the year 2000 Census (109% increase). In cooperation with the Maricopa HOME Consortium, the City has determined affordable housing priorities on a regional basis. These priorities range from a high priority assigned to owner households in need to medium and high priorities for varying categories of renters. In our five year strategy, the City intends on addressing its affordable and supportive housing needs by continuing to provide rental assistance, committing CDBG resources for needed public services from eligible applicants inside and outside the City's boundaries, continuing to undertake

aggressive housing rehabilitation efforts coupled with neighborhood revitalization efforts, and pursuing homeownership assistance for prospective lower income purchasers. The Consolidated Plan also includes a plan for the use of CDBG resources for non-housing purposes. While predominantly committed to serving the housing needs of low and moderate income families, as well as the public service needs of homeless and disadvantaged groups inside and outside of Peoria, the City will consider the future commitment of CDBG resources for other uses. These "other uses" include, but are not limited to, a variety of CDBG eligible uses to further neighborhood revitalization efforts in mature areas of Peoria, the promotion of architectural barrier removal and the development of public community resources like neighborhood centers.

Affordable Housing/Supportive Housing/Homeless Plans, Priorities and Other Actions

The City of Peoria, in participation with the Maricopa HOME Consortium of Entitlement Communities, has determined affordable housing priorities on a regional basis. City and Consortium priorities range from a high priority assigned to owner households needing repair to medium and high priorities for varying categories of renters. Peoria will focus on addressing affordable and supportive housing needs by continuing its rental assistance program, utilizing CDBG resources for public services which have positive impact on the low and moderate income population of Peoria, providing housing rehabilitation, pursuing neighborhood revitalization efforts in its low income target areas (Varney and Old Town), providing first time homebuyer assistance and seeking partnerships to provide homeownership opportunities for HUD eligible families to acquire decent, safe and affordable housing.

Additional details meeting the federal requirements for this section are in the Strategic Plan of the Maricopa HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan Section 2.0. The City of Peoria has participated and ensured that requirements of 24 CFR 91.215 have been met by including specific data for Peoria in the FY 2009 Maricopa HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan.

Our overall program operations are directed by the HUD national objectives. All of the City of Peoria program activities meet one or more of the following objectives:

- Benefiting low and moderate income persons
- Addressing slums or blight
- Meeting a particularly urgent community development need

City of Peoria Non-Housing Community Development Plan

Basis for Determining Community Development Needs

Priority needs for CDBG eligible activities have been assessed by using the following resources:

- 1990 Census data (and 1995 supplemental data)
- 2000 Census data (and 2005 supplemental data)
- 1993 CHAS tables and narratives
- Maricopa HOME Consortium
- Citizen input and performance reports
- The City of Peoria Capital Improvement Plan
- The City of Peoria General Plan
- The City of Peoria Redevelopment Plan
- Activity and project needs assessments from the City's Economic Development Department, Community Development Department, Planning Department and Community Services Department
- Various research studies

The primary objective of the City of Peoria's Community Development Block Grant program is to foster the development, revitalization, and preservation of viable urban neighborhoods. This includes providing or maintaining decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities (especially for low and moderate income persons). Although this is a non-housing strategy, the housing mission is included to ensure a full scope of services is presented. All three missions are interrelated and isolating any one component diminishes the overall impact of the "Community Development" and "Economic Development" missions. Because these are the stated missions of the Community Development Department, each represents a priority for the provision of services in the community.

Housing Mission

Through the use of available funds, all citizens of Peoria should have the opportunity to live in modest, affordable, decent, safe and sanitary housing. Housing activities will address the needs for owner-occupied, rental and special group housing. Activities will also include the elderly, the homeless, the disabled and large families.

Community Development Mission

Community development activities are designed to create and maintain a suitable living environment (especially for low and moderate income residents of Peoria). These activities frequently take place as public service projects and address all components of the neighborhood environment, including both physical and social needs. A multi-faceted program of community development activities will combine traditional methods of comprehensive physical improvements with

innovative methods of development and service delivery to produce more desirable neighborhoods and social wellness.

Economic Development Mission

Economic development activities are frequently secondary benefits of other eligible community development activities which create and maintain jobs with particular attention to expanding opportunities for minorities, disabled, elderly and low and moderate income persons. The Section 8 program will focus in this area with the provision of subsidies for very low income persons. All of the activities in this mission will stimulate economic revitalization and stability through private and public partnerships, and by leveraging private sector investments through revolving loan funds, grants, and technical assistance.

Non-Housing Community Development Goals

All of the proposals for action and strategies are subject to amendment and change recognizing the following delivery environment:

- Governmental changes at the local, State and Federal level can impact the priorities, delivery method and all statutory and regulatory requirements
- Locally changing demographics and socio-economic factors affecting the City of Peoria
- Annual reevaluations of resources, priorities, objectives, strategies and goals for the City of Peoria
- The delivery resources available to provide needed programs given the funding levels available for services in the City of Peoria

2009-2010 Annual Action Plan Proposed Projects

The City has developed a number of activities which address our Five Year Consolidated Plan Goals and Objectives. During the 2009-10 annual period, the City has a total of \$672,335 available from CDBG resources. A summary of the activities being funded are as follows:

Public Services

- **Advocates for the Disabled**

\$3,070

City-wide - presumed benefit to elderly and disabled
Project Category: 05 Public Services 570.201(e)

Assistance to disabled clients in completing disability claims. Also includes education and counseling for the particular type of disability. Funding will assist 40 persons.

- **City Area Interfaith Services - Adult Day Health Services**

\$66,525

City-wide - presumed benefit to elderly and disabled
Project Category: 05 Public Services 570.201(e)

Provide adult day care to elderly and disabled Peoria residents including wellness and quality of life counseling. Extended hours of supervised assistance are always in demand and this funding will support that expansion. This public service will provide assistance to 100 individuals

- **Homeward Bound Utility Payment Assistance/Case Management Program**

\$5,155

City-wide - direct assistance qualification
Project Category: 05 Public Services 570.201(e)

Utility assistance and case management for families who originally resided in Peoria and are now living in transitional housing at the Thunderbird Family Village. This project objective is to assist 10 persons with utility payments and counseling.

- **St. Mary's/Westside Food Bank Program**

\$7,676

City-wide - direct benefit to very low income
Project Category: 05 Public Services 570.201(e)

Provide a three to five day balanced supply of food for families and individuals experiencing a financial emergency. Through all funding sources, more than 2,000 persons directly benefit from this service. The CDBG allocation is leveraged by approximately \$1,000,000 in other source funding. The program takes information from clients and is designed to assist those at or below 185% of the federal poverty guidelines.

- **West Valley Child Crisis Center, Inc.**

\$18,422

City-wide - direct benefit homeless children
Project Category: 05 Public Services 570.201(e)

With shelter and support facility directives from Child Protective Services (CPS), this facility provides counseling and staff assistance to neglected, abused or abandoned children. Although we consider this a direct benefit, it is also presumed since CPS records are sealed. At the time all children are taken to this facility, they are homeless. This project also supports our continuum of care objectives. Funding will provide assistance to approximately 120 persons.

Public Service Subtotal \$100,848 15% of total allocation

Public Facility Improvements

- **Boys and Girls Club Facility Improvements**

\$25,587

Varney - Area Benefit

Project Category: 03E Neighborhood Facilities 570.201(c)

Renovations to the Varney branch location (Wisotsky Center) at 11820 North 81st Avenue. This location provides after school and summer programs at the gym which include sport, fitness, arts, health and life skills activities. The project includes the reparation and painting of interior walls and the replacement of floor coverings.

- **Deep Within Recovery, Phase II Dormitory Improvements**

\$25,587

City-wide - presumed benefit to disabled & transitioning homeless

Project Category: 03E Neighborhood Facilities 570.201(c)

This project will invest in the dormitory facility to make housing conditions more habitable, safe and sanitary. Rehabilitation will include replacing the heating and cooling systems, insulating the building and enclosing room access via the walkway. Improvements to the exterior of the dormitory will include access improvements and roofing replacement. This facility assists/processes 1,000 unduplicated persons annually.

- **First Presbyterian Church Facility Improvements**

\$12,440

City-wide - presumed benefit to disabled and elderly

Project Category: 14F Energy Efficiency Improvements 570.202

This church is also a center of public service adult day care as well as child day care. Improvements include replacing windows and doors for energy efficiency. This funding will provides improved access for the low income clients who typically utilize this public service. The program serves 65 persons per day (regular enrollees) in both the senior and child care programs.

Facility Improvement Subtotal \$63,614

Continuum of Care/Facility Improvement

- **Central Arizona Shelter Services**

\$10,235

City-wide - presumed benefit to homeless

Project Category: 03C Homeless Facilities (not operating costs) 570.201(c)

The Vista Colina Emergency Family Shelter is the primary homeless facility resource for the City of Peoria and more than 80% of the referrals from key services such as Police, Fire and the Community Action Program (CAP) are made to this facility. Our support in this project is providing 30 fixed assets in the form of 18 cubic foot refrigerators for temporary living areas at the facility.

Continuum of Care/Facility Improvement Subtotal \$10,235

Housing

- **City of Peoria Community Development First-time Homebuyer Program**

\$153,520

City-wide - direct assistance qualification

Project Category: 13 Direct Homeownership Assistance 570.201(n)

This project provides down payment assistance to HUD eligible first time homebuyers in coordination with the area Board of Realtors and lenders. The City will provide qualified home buyers with cash for the down payment. Clients

of this program are able to qualify for the bank loan, but lack the ability to make cash available for the down payment. Additional financial assistance is provided for purchases of foreclosed homes. The City expects to assist 10 home buyers with this successful project.

- **City of Peoria Community Development Emergency Home Repairs**

\$163,755

City-wide - direct assistance qualification

Project Category: 14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202

City staff will coordinate emergency home repairs to approximately 16 houses in Peoria. Repairs will bring homes up to minimum housing quality standards for all code violations at the properties and make repairs to some incipient home problems. This program has been highly successful in keeping Peoria owners in decent, safe and sanitary housing.

- **Habitat for Humanity Land Acquisition/Infrastructure for New Housing Development**

\$4,956

City-wide - direct assistance qualification

Project Category: 01 Acquisition of Real Property 570.201(a)

Focused in our Varney low income qualified area, the Habitat new housing construction program is seeking to expand. Habitat for Humanity is a CBDO and this project is a continuation of their success experienced in other areas of Peoria. This funding is a small part of much larger overall funding being used to construct 10 homes for approximately 50 low and moderate income residents. Land will be acquired and infrastructure developed for the housing construction. We are prepared to utilize this allocation for either land acquisition or infrastructure development as needed to facilitate the project.

- **Arizona Bridge to Independent Living (ABIL)**

\$40,940

City-wide - direct assistance qualification

Project Category: 14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202

This program assists disabled residents of Peoria in modifying their homes to maintain and enhance independent living and community participation. Funding is expected to assist 12 persons with home modifications that will remove physical barriers to the safe occupancy of the residence.

Housing Subtotal \$363,171

Administration

- **City of Peoria Community Development Program Administration**

\$134,467

Project Category: 21A Grantee Administration 570.206

Development of required documentation and federal operations compliance in the use of FY 09-10 federal CDBG funds including development of the five year Consolidated Plan. Administrative costs also include access and support of the Maricopa HOME Consortium for use of limited HOME funds in the City of Peoria as reported by the Maricopa County Community Development Annual Action Plan.

20% of total allocation

TOTAL CDBG ALLOCATION \$672,335

Priority needs for CDBG eligible activities have been assessed by using the following resources:

- 2000 Census data
- 2005 Supplemental data
- HUD CHAS tables and narratives
- Maricopa HOME Consortium
- Citizen input and performance reports
- The City of Peoria Capital Improvement Plan
- The City of Peoria General Plan
- The City of Peoria Redevelopment Plan
- Activity and project needs assessments from the Economic Development Department, Community Development Department, Planning Department and Community Services Department

Should the CDBG allocation (from that anticipated in this Annual Action Plan) change by 20% or less, the adjusted amount will be deducted or added to any of the housing rehabilitation activities or will be combined with any HOME housing project.

SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE

Changes in allocations which exceed 20% (+/-) of the original award by City Council will require a public hearing by the Peoria City Council to determine the appropriate reallocation of funds. Any project not listed in this or prior year Annual Action Plans, but added for funding, is considered a substantial change. Activity deletions are not considered a substantial change.

General Questions

1. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed during the next year. Where appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to target areas.
2. Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) during the next year and the rationale for assigning the priorities.
3. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
4. Identify the federal, state, and local resources expected to be made available to address the needs identified in the plan. Federal resources should include Section 8 funds made available to the jurisdiction, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, and competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act funds expected to be available to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the strategic plan.

Program Year 5 Action Plan General Questions response:

Many of the projects planned will assist minorities, but the City does not have any census tracts within its boundaries that are deemed to be concentrated with minorities as defined in the Five Year Consolidated Plan. There are also no special projects defined exclusively or specifically for minority impacted communities. The Varney neighborhood is approximately 85% Hispanic occupancy, however this is not the reason that funding has been focused to this area. Further definition of the minority population is provided in attached maps on ethnic distribution. The total minority population of the City of Peoria is approximately 20% with the Hispanic population representing 15% of the total population. Peoria has one census tract in which 51% or more of the residents are at or below the 80% median income level for HUD eligibility. The City also identified a locally defined area contiguous to the area benefit census tract (Old Town defined in attached map) that has the highest low income concentration in the City (more than 60%). There are also two census tracts where the percentage of persons at or below the poverty level exceed 15%. These are census tracts 0719.06 (16.4%) and 0719.09 (15.9%). The "Old Town" area also contains the highest concentration of poverty level persons (16.3%) and has most of the city's subsidized housing. Any activities which improve conditions for eligible households in these census tracts will be considered a priority. Peoria has also recently been confirmed by the HUD office to be an exception community, indicating that the national objective for area benefit can be satisfied by meeting or exceeding the lowest of the top quartile of all block groups which is 42.7%. This has been defined in the attached map of areas which could qualify for area benefit activities. Approximately 73% of all funding will be utilized in our low and moderate income areas as defined above.

The development of the general priorities involved the ranking of ten different needs groups and the various approaches (i.e., rehabilitation, acquisition, new construction) to meet the housing needs of those groups. The rankings are on the Listing of Priority Needs Table. The table also breaks down each group into low income (0-30% of median income and 31-50% of median income) and moderate income (51-80% of median income) categories for more detailed assignment of priorities. Rankings of high priority, medium priority and low priority were used. The ranking system indicates relative priority and is not intended to reflect a lack of need in any category. The rankings, as mandated by HUD, are defined as follows:

- High - Activities to address this need will be funded by the City of Peoria during the five-year period.
- Medium - If funds are available, activities to address this need may be funded by the City of Peoria during the five-year period. Also, the City will take other actions to help this group locate other sources of funds.
- Low - The City of Peoria will not fund activities to address this need during the five-year period. The City will consider certifications of consistency for other entities' applications for Federal assistance.

Three methods were used to analyze and determine relative need by household type. One was to evaluate types of low and moderate income households by their total unmet need. Using this approach, low income small families and all other households (unrelated, non-elderly households) had the greatest need for assistance. A second method evaluated the percentage of the household type in need of assistance in relation to the total number of households for each type. Taking both cost burden and over crowdedness into account, the household type with the greatest percentage in need of assistance was low income large families. The third method was to identify worst case housing needs and evaluate those needs. To determine which were worst case needs and how to prioritize them, an assessment was made of the relative degree of vulnerability and the amount and types of assistance needed to help persons in these situations obtain suitable housing.

Using the above described methods to evaluate relative housing needs by household type, the following household types, in no particular order, were judged to be most in need of assistance:

- Low income, small families needing rental assistance
- Low income, large families needing rental assistance
- Existing low income homeowners needing home repairs
- Moderate income households desiring to be home buyers
- Low income homeless persons, families and those with special needs requiring rental assistance, support facilities and services

The five year strategy also stresses and addresses the need to revitalize distressed neighborhoods. More resources are needed to rehabilitate affordable rental and owner-occupied housing; to develop vacant residential land; demolish buildings that are not suitable for rehabilitation; create more jobs; coordinate services; increase capacity of neighborhood-based organizations to effectively address their needs; and carry out other tasks relative to improving neighborhoods. By helping to strengthen existing neighborhoods and preserve their affordable housing, the City intends to do its part to improve the living environment of its citizens while providing an adequate supply of affordable housing in safe, decent and sanitary condition.

The following is a discussion of the rationale used for assigning the specific priorities found in the Listing of Priority Needs Table.

- Renters - Elderly Households

According to the data, the affordable housing needs for elderly households are those most being met. Because of the low demand by elderly households for City assisted elderly housing units, and the very high demand for family assisted units, producing more units for elderly households is complicated by the high number of persons in this category. While this may be the best addressed housing need in the City, it is currently the highest demand area (by numbers) and thus a high priority.

One exception is the case of supportive housing for frail elderly persons. Because of the additional expense in providing this type of housing, very little supportive housing has been developed in or around Peoria for frail elderly persons, much less other populations in need of supportive housing. Renters - Small Families

Low income small families have the largest number of households needing housing assistance of any of the designated groups. The need of this group is further complicated by the fact that a large percentage of the households are headed by single parents. As the housing market tightens up, the level of need for this group will be even higher. Recent trends toward lower vacancies are expected to continue exerting upward pressure on rents.

There is a significant number of rental properties and vacant rental units available in Peoria. Because of the relative affordability of these properties, moderate rehabilitation/acquisition and rental assistance are the preferred methods to meet the needs in this category for the near future. It is expected that for the next several years, new construction and substantial rehabilitation will remain less preferred development activities for small families. Though no support facilities are envisioned for this group, the services to be provided should be those that enable persons to find work or retain their jobs with the goal of helping families achieve economic self-sufficiency.

- Renters - Large Families

The most significant change in need for housing assistance between 2000 and 2005 was the increase in the number of large families needing assistance in relation to elderly and small families. This occurred despite the trend toward smaller family sizes. The sharp change in need occurred primarily because of the large immigration of Hispanic populations from Mexico and other Central American countries. The relatively small number of rental units, both assisted and market rate, available to large families has left a sizable number of these households in need of affordable housing. Adding to their need is the fact that more children also means more expenses for large families. The shortage of affordable units available to large families is the reason moderate rehabilitation/acquisition and new construction and substantial rehabilitation of housing units are acceptable development activities for this population. Because of the extra expense and more varied needs of larger families, services are a greater need for this group than for small families.

- Renters - All Other Households

The City has interpreted all other households as meaning individuals or unrelated households who are not elderly. Because it is easier for single persons and unrelated households to be flexible in their living arrangements than it is for families, and because of a greater supply of studio and one bedroom units, housing assistance for low income individuals is a medium priority. Assistance for moderate income households in this group is an even lesser priority. These priority rankings hold true as long as an individual is not homeless or does not fit into a special needs group.

- Owners - Existing Homeowners

The most common reason existing homeowners give for not doing repairs and improvements to their homes is lack of money. Therefore, low income existing homeowners, often retirees or widows on fixed incomes, were ranked as a high priority to receive help in rehabilitating their homes. However, moderate income existing homeowners are also ranked as a priority for rehabilitation assistance. These homeowners very often need financial and technical assistance for the more expensive and difficult repairs. In certain geographic areas, this type of assistance is essential when it is part of a larger plan to revitalize the neighborhood. The services that need to be provided to existing homeowners are those that would train them to perform home maintenance and minor repairs and help them to avoid foreclosure by utilizing appropriate counseling assistance.

- Owners – First-time Homebuyers

For several years, the City of Peoria has directly or indirectly sponsored programs to encourage and assist first time homebuyers to purchase homes. Ownership stabilizes housing costs over a long period of time and is recognized as an asset to neighborhoods and the City as a whole. Neighborhoods with higher percentages of owner-occupied units have a stronger sense of permanence and stability than neighborhoods with predominantly rental units. Pride of ownership often leads to better home maintenance. Finally, when property values rise, homeownership can give families an economic boost and sense of security that results in economic and social benefits to the surrounding community.

Most often, low income households do not have the funds necessary to own and maintain their own homes. Very few homeownership programs are able to reduce monthly mortgage costs enough to make it reasonable for low income families to own their own homes. Therefore, homeownership for low income families with children, though very desirable, are considered a lesser priority than for moderate income families. The services to be provided to first time homebuyers would be those that train them in home maintenance and minor repairs and help them to effectively manage their homes.

- Homeless Persons

Homeless persons (along with individuals, families and persons with special needs), because of their imminent need for emergency shelter, were ranked as a high priority. It is expected that over the next five years there will continue to be a steady number of individuals and families who become homeless and need emergency shelter in the Maricopa County area.

Providing support facilities with specialized services for homeless persons is a medium priority activity. Many homeless persons need special services and facilities to help them deal with the circumstances that contributed to their becoming homeless. For example, domestic violence victims need safe and secure living quarters and counseling in order to sufficiently deal with the causes of their dilemma. The services aspect is also meant to include activities to prevent at risk families from falling into homelessness and to aid homeless persons in becoming reestablished in market rate housing.

- Other Persons with Special Needs

The high level of vulnerability, along with the lack of adequate facilities in the community, makes non-homeless persons with special needs a high ranking needs group. The highest priority activities for persons with special needs are in the areas of rental assistance and support facilities and services. In many instances, lower income special needs housing can utilize existing rental housing, provided supportive services are part of the program. The remaining need can be met through the acquisition and rehabilitation or new construction of special facilities. We recognize that the context of funding and location of facilities must be in the best “regional” location to serve the targeted populations. Typically, these facilities have been located in Phoenix and Mesa and serve the entire metro area, including Peoria.

Projects to be conducted during the 2009-2010 fiscal period addressing identified underserved needs include:

- **Advocates for the Disabled**

\$3,070

Assistance to disabled clients in completing disability claims. Also includes education and counseling for the particular type of disability. Funding will assist 40 persons.

- **City Area Interfaith Services - Adult Day Health Services**

\$66,525

Provide adult day care to elderly and disabled Peoria residents including wellness and quality of life counseling. Extended hours of supervised assistance are always in demand and this funding will support that expansion. This public service will provide assistance to 100 individuals

- **Homeward Bound Utility Payment Assistance/Case Management Program**

\$5,155

Utility assistance and case management for families who originally resided in Peoria and now living in transitional housing at the Thunderbird Family Village. This project objective is to assist 10 persons with utility payments and counseling.

- **St. Mary's/Westside Food Bank Program**

\$7,676

Provide a three to five day balanced supply of food for families and individuals experiencing a financial emergency. Through all funding sources, more than 2,000 persons directly benefit from this service. The CDBG allocation is leveraged by approximately \$1,000,000 in other source funding. The program takes information from clients and is designed to assist those at or below 185% of the federal poverty guidelines.

- **West Valley Child Crisis Center, Inc.**

\$18,422

With shelter and support facility directives from Child Protective Services (CPS), this facility provides counseling and staff assistance to neglected, abused or abandoned children. Although we consider this a direct benefit, it is also presumed since CPS records are sealed. At the time all children are taken to this facility, they are homeless. This project also supports our continuum of care objectives. Funding will provide assistance to approximately 120 persons.

Housing and Community Development Resources

The City of Peoria is utilizing any resource which becomes available during the implementation of the Five Year Consolidated Plan Action Plan. This year, the City of Peoria will receive Entitlement CDBG funds and Public Housing funds. We also plan to utilize any of the potential resources which are described in the Maricopa HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan available to the City of Peoria. In addition to the alternative resources which are listed, the City of Peoria is providing local government support to the CDBG program, Section 8 Rental Assistance program and Public Housing. The City also assists the HOME program by leveraging and using eligible in-kind match sources.

Federal Resources Affordable Housing Resources

HOME Program – anticipated \$210,974 in 09-10

HOPE 3 (willing participant with the State program)

FHA Home Mortgage Insurance Program for Rehabilitation (Section 203K)

FNMA Programs

Community Home Buyer's Program

Lease-Purchase Mortgage Program

Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco

Section 8 and C.I.A.P. – anticipated \$3,500,000 in 09-10

Private Resources

Arizona Bar Foundation, Affordable Housing

Lenders participating under the Community Reinvestment Act

Foundations

Non-Profits – anticipated \$100,000 in 09-10

Other Resources

State Housing Trust Fund

Low Income Housing Tax Credits

Job Training Partnership Act

City of Peoria General Funds – anticipated \$190,000 in 09-10

No publically owned properties will be used in the 09-10 program year.

Managing the Process

1. Identify the lead agency, entity, and agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.
2. Identify the significant aspects of the process by which the plan was developed, and the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process.
3. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to enhance coordination between public and private housing, health, and social service agencies.

Program Year 5 Action Plan Managing the Process response:

The City of Peoria, as lead agency, has made efforts throughout the 2008-2009 program year (the year preceding this plan submission) to gain input from public and private entities in developing this plan. The consultation process has been specific to the type of funds available to the City of Peoria. However, where (for example) an organization noted that the City should take advantage of Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), we have noted that and reviewed how the City can partner with Phoenix, Glendale and other entitlements who do receive those funds. The following provides a summary of our consultation partners:

- **91.100(a)(1) Housing Services**

Community Services of Arizona, Mercy Housing; Arizona Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Homes for Independent Disabled, Arizona Bridge to Independent Living, Habitat for Humanity, Chicanos Por La Causa, Maricopa HOME Consortium, City of Peoria Housing Authority

- **Social Services**

Community Action Program, Foundation for Senior Living, Salvation Army, Headstart, Boys and Girls Club, Catholic Social Services, Jewish Family Services

- **Health Services**

Interfaith Services, Solecito Medical Equipment, Area Agency on Aging

- **Homeless Services**

Central Arizona Shelter Services, Faith House, Homeward Bound

- **91.100(a)(2) Lead-based Paint**

Phoenix Health Services, Maricopa County Health Department, City of Peoria Inspections Department

- **91.100(a)(3) Governments**

Copies of this plan have been made available to City of Phoenix, City of Glendale, Maricopa HOME Consortium and Arizona State Department of Commerce.

- **91.100(a)(4) Planning Agencies**

Copies of this plan have been made available to the Maricopa Association of Governments, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and City of Peoria Planning Department.

- **91.100(b) HOPWA**

St. Vincent de Paul, Value Options (COMCARE), Maricopa County Community ADIS Partnership

In order to avoid duplications many of these groups have been listed only once within the area of their primary comments or assistance in making a contribution to the Consolidated Plan process.

A draft Annual Action Plan was available informally April 1, 2009 and formally made available during a 30-day public comment period that was initiated on April 14, 2009. Staff facilitated two public hearings on the draft plan during the months of April and May, 2009 at the Peoria City Hall (in The Peoria Community Center and the Public Safety Administration Building). During these public reviews there were no comments beyond those brought forward by the review committee. These discussions were to determine the amount of CDBG funds to allocate to projects and the amount of City funds to be used in augmentation of the block grant programs.

The City will continue to update and advise our participating partners on program and project status including information on our CAPER and the next round of funding project submissions for 2010-11.

Citizen Participation

1. Provide a summary of the citizen participation process.
2. Provide a summary of citizen comments or views on the plan.
3. Provide a summary of efforts made to broaden public participation in the development of the consolidated plan, including outreach to minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.
4. Provide a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted.

*Please note that Citizen Comments and Responses may be included as additional files within the CPMP Tool.

Program Year 5 Action Plan Citizen Participation response:

Public hearings were conducted on April 14, 2009, May 2, 2009 and May 19, 2009. These were advertised and included in this Annual Action Plan. A copy of the affidavit of publication is included. City staff were available and prepared to discuss the following:

The City of Peoria Annual Entitlement Community Development Block Grant of \$672,335 expected to be available for use July 1, 2009 and how these funds would be best used to serve eligible low and moderate income families through any eligible form of assistance allowed by HUD. The continuing development and implications of the City's Five Year Consolidated Plan for 2006-2010. The following items were referenced either directly in the meeting or by being included in the Annual Action Plan or Five Year Consolidated Plan available to the public:

- Development of statistical reporting and prior use of CDBG funds.
- Potential for displacement of persons as a result of the use of CDBG resources. Note: No displacement is anticipated.
- The contents of the 2006-2010 Peoria Consolidated Plan and methods of making written or verbal public comments on the plan. New Consolidated Planning activities for 2010-2015.
- The contents of the 2009-2010 Annual Action Plan and methods of making written or verbal public comments on the plan.
- City of Peoria HOME funds allocated through the Maricopa Consortium of Entitlement Communities for use in benefiting eligible low and moderate income families with housing needs.
- The City of Peoria Citizen Participation Plan.
- Fair Housing and Affirmative Marketing efforts.
- Program assessment of progress toward meeting the goals and objectives of the current Five Year Consolidated Plan.
- Any other aspect of program or funding operation brought forward during open public review.

The Affidavit of Publication is provided in the attached document Publication.pdf.

The City of Peoria published a condensed summary of the Consolidated Plan for Citizen review and accepted comments on the Draft and Final Consolidated Plan on April 10, 2009. Two public meetings related to the advertisement were held on April 14, 2009, May 2, 2009 and May 14, 2009. The City of Peoria did not receive any comments on its 2006-2010 Consolidated Plan, the 2010-2015 developing Consolidated Plan or the 2009-2010 Annual Action Plan.

Institutional Structure

1. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to develop institutional structure.

Program Year 5 Action Plan Institutional Structure response:

The Five Year Consolidated Plan strategy and this years Annual Action Plan will be carried out through the combined efforts of the City, non-profit organizations, neighborhood organizations, public service agencies, financial institutions, private developers and other governmental institutions. As in the development of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan, the public will be involved through an active citizen participation program. Each unique group plays a key role in the housing and community development delivery system.

Overall planning and policymaking is carried out by the City in consultation with other housing and community development delivery system partners. Housing and community development is carried out by the City, non-profit housing and community development agencies and private developers. Financing is supplied by the City, federal government, State, banks and other financial institutions, private organizations and private donations. Housing management in operations is conducted by the City, non-profit agencies and private management companies. Supportive services are funded by the City, federal government, State, Maricopa County, private foundations, private donations and, to some extent, financial institutions. Supportive services are delivered by the City, State, County, non-profit agencies, religious organizations and other private organizations.

The housing and community development delivery system is very broad-based and allows for formation of many partnerships. Communication and cooperation between agencies, service providers and advocates is essential for effective problem solving and the efficient use of resources. Such communication and cooperation is enhanced through the existence of groups such as the Arizona Housing Authority Directors Association (AHADA), Maricopa County HOME Consortium, Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) and the Maricopa County Community Aids Partnership.

Cooperation and coordination among the various governmental organizations has increased in recent years, especially between the City and the State. The availability of State HOME and Housing Trust Funds has led to several jointly funded housing projects that may not have been possible without access to these resources. In the past, there has been a problem regarding responsibility for meeting the housing and supportive service needs of homeless and special needs populations. With the new leadership role being taken on by the Maricopa Association of Governments (in 2000), a centralized leadership role has been effectively filled and Peoria is an active participant/partner.

Public Institutions

The City of Peoria plans to undertake the following activities in implementation of the five-year Consolidated Plan and current year Annual Action Plan:

Encourage the participation of non-profit entities and private enterprise in providing affordable and assisted housing and encouraging neighborhood revitalization partnerships. This will be accomplished by leveraging funds made available through HOME Investment Partnerships and the Community Development Block Grant.

Inform interest groups and non-profit agencies about the various funding sources available.

Provide Section 8 Existing Housing Certificates and Vouchers for placement of low income families into privately owned, market rate housing.

Provide technical assistance to non-profit entities and private developers interested in providing housing for lower income families.

As appropriate, consider utilizing alternative City funds to pay selected development fees for those developers who are providing infill, assisted or affordable housing.

As appropriate, utilize funds to help develop lower income housing through activities such as land banking, second mortgages, land cost write-downs, or loans to developers, and other assistance to reduce the cost of development.

Apply for funding under State or federal housing and community development assistance programs as those monies are available.

Encourage the replacement of habitable affordable housing lost as a result of demolition and/or redevelopment.

Seek to reduce or pay the fees required by developers and lower income families for utility hookups and deposits in affordable housing development.

The State of Arizona participates in the provision of affordable housing in Peoria in a variety of ways, including offering funds from the State Housing and Homeless Trust Funds and its allocation of federal HOME funds for generating affordable housing. The State also offers the distribution of tax-exempt development bonds and tax credit allocations and provides significant funds to many different entities for various social service programs. These and other affordable housing activities that the state is involved in will be detailed in their Five Year Consolidated Plan and subsequent Annual Action Plans for the appropriate submission period.

In the Consolidated Plan, the City of Peoria outlined its five year strategy for utilizing available resources to meet the housing needs in our community. As part of that strategy, the role of each participant, or perceived participant, was discussed. These participants included the City, nonprofit organizations, neighborhood groups, private developers, social service agencies, financial institutions and other governmental institutions. Each group plays a key role in the affordable and assisted housing delivery systems within our City. Without their joint participation with the City, or their individual commitments to serving lower income households and special needs groups, the five year housing strategy, and one year housing goals outlined in this document, will not be realized.

Our greatest challenge and obstacle is coordination of all these diverse groups and opinions. This includes sorting through conflicting options and utilizing our limited resources in a manner that best addresses local objectives for community development.

The City of Peoria operates a public housing program that consists of 45 one bedroom units (for elderly and disabled households) and 25 two and three bedroom scattered site single family homes. The City actively solicits funds from federal resources to make emergency repairs, address safety issues and perform non-routine repairs to ensure the provided housing is decent, safe and sanitary. All of the public housing is in good condition and receives regular maintenance throughout the year. The Housing Authority addresses tenant problems with a goal to complete any needed repair within 24 hours.

As mentioned above, the City of Peoria owns and manages 25 conventionally financed, federally assisted public housing units. The public housing programs provide opportunities for low-income families and elderly/disabled households to rent federally subsidized housing for approximately 30% of their monthly-adjusted gross income. The City's public housing inventory is divided into traditional conventional housing and scattered sites housing programs.

With this specific and direct connection to public housing, the City has great control and communication with the program management. Our greatest gap in services is due to funding in that public housing is not a "self funded" operation. This operation requires other funding resources because the administration and subsidy allocations are underfunded for the amount of housing allocated by contract.

Monitoring

1. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

Program Year 5 Action Plan Monitoring response:

Monitoring Plan

The review and monitoring practices being implemented by the City of Peoria applies to self-monitoring as well as subrecipient monitoring and follows a seven step process. This process will ensure a detailed description of an activity is on file and fully defined and ensure that projects will use CDBG funds only for eligible activities. The proper classification of activities is critical because the CDBG program statutes and regulations place specific requirements on certain activities and not on others. For example, there is a statutory and regulatory limitation on the amount of CDBG funds which may be used for public services. There is a similar limitation on the amount of CDBG funds which may be used for planning and administrative costs. These preliminary evaluations are conducted on an on-going basis to ensure that available CDBG resources will be used to primarily benefit low and moderate income persons over the fiscal year July 1 through June 30. The following are the basic review elements:

1. Determine if the activity is included within the listing of eligible activities in the CDBG regulations, as modified by statutory amendments. Eligible activity categories follow this narrative.
2. Determine if the proposed activity falls within a category of explicitly ineligible activities despite its apparent inclusion within the listing of eligible activities. For example, while many public facilities are eligible for assistance, there is an explicit statutory and regulatory bar to providing assistance to "buildings for the general conduct of government."
3. Determine if the proposed project meets one of the national objectives of the CDBG program:
 - Benefitting low and moderate (L/M) income persons
 - Addressing slums or blight
 - Meeting a particularly urgent community development need
4. Ensure that carrying out the activity with CDBG funds will not result in the award violating the City's certification that at least 70% of the CDBG funds will benefit L/M income persons over the fiscal year July 1 through June 30.
5. Review proposed costs of the activity to determine if it appears to be necessary and reasonable and will otherwise conform with a federal document called "Cost Principles Applicable to Grants and Contracts with State and Local Governments." If a non-profit organization or educational institution is involved, review of the project in the context of a federal document called "Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations" or "Cost Principles for Educational Institutions" is required as applicable.

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6. Complete the environmental review and clearance procedures for the project of which the activity is a part. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the City are prohibited by law from releasing funds for a CDBG activity until the City meets the responsibility with respect to environmental protection.
 7. Actual site and activity evaluation once the project is initiated. The program evaluates progress quarterly for each activity, including on-site visits and monitoring, as necessary. These site assessments determine if the project developed an activity as described in their proposal or as defined under their contract. Specific reviews are then conducted to evaluate or "test" who is being served and how effectively the service delivery is being provided. This testing includes expenditure timeliness for HUD in draw downs of funding. If the project produces a specific product, an additional evaluation is conducted on the activity quality and meeting timing/implementation goals.

All of these assessments are kept on file for later reviews and evaluation as needed. Each monitoring is done by a checklist of review elements based on material contained in OBM Circular A-110. This review checklist is frequently updated to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

The City will “self monitor” all activities conducted directly by the City through the annual Single Audit. A minimum of 25% of all funded public services activities will be monitored during this program year. An emphasis is placed on new or “first time” services which, in a relative way, pose a higher risk of having compliance issues. At least one of the two housing rehabilitation activities will be monitored and reviews will include older projects to ensure code compliance is being achieved.

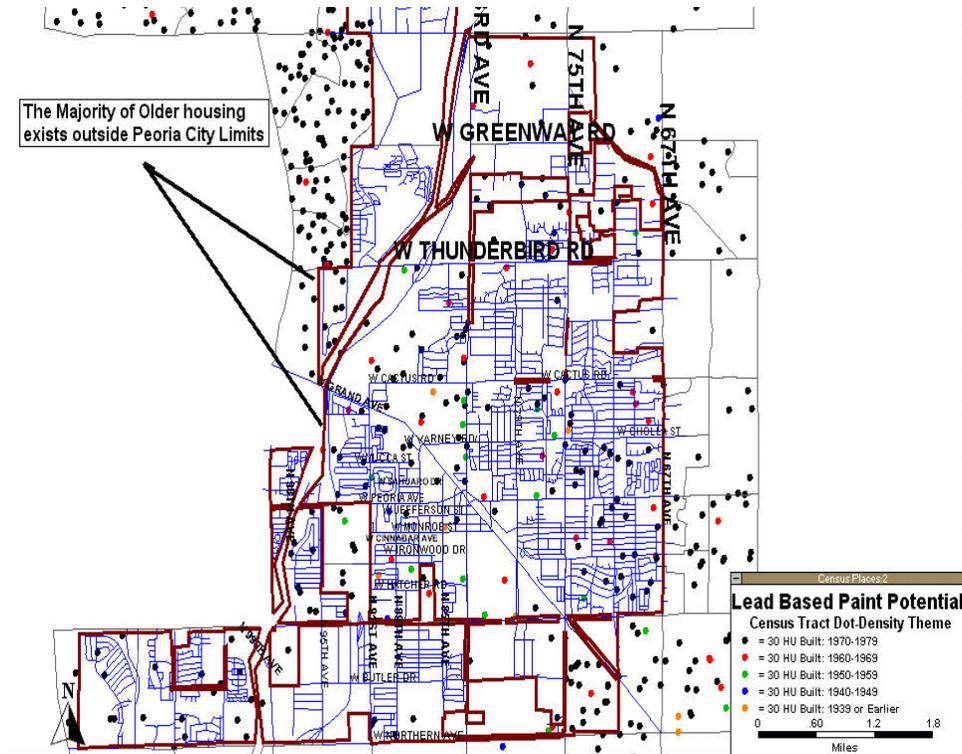
Lead-based Paint

1. Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to evaluate and reduce the number of housing units containing lead-based paint hazards in order to increase the inventory of lead-safe housing available to extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families, and how the plan for the reduction of lead-based hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards.

Program Year 5 Action Plan Lead-based Paint response:

LEAD-BASED PAINT (LBP) HAZARD EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENTS

The City of Peoria recognizes that the possibility of finding lead-based paint in housing constructed in the 1960's (and all pre 1979 housing) is possible. The City will perform site tests at all housing rehabilitation projects on pre 1979 housing and activate controls for prevention of lead based hazard for any households where the test results are positive. The City has a contract for meeting compliance requirements of Title X with an EPA certified lead based paint testing firm.



The City of Peoria has been able to estimate that approximately 100 housing units are pre 1940 construction and a total of approximately 450 additional units are pre 1960 construction. These figures represent .3% of the total housing stock of the City. There is little chance that these high risk homes will be encountered. In Peoria, houses constructed between 1960 and 1980 have some risk of containing lead paint hazards. The 1990 Census indicates that 6,800 households were constructed during this 30 year time frame. It further indicates that 62% of these structures will potentially have a lead paint hazard (or 4,216 households). Of the total housing stock in Peoria, the percentage which may have a lead paint hazard is approximately 2%. The City has assessed that the chances of lead based paint hazards existing on projects undertaken with Federal funds is minimal. However, all rehabilitated housing is evaluated according to Title X requirements for lead testing.

Coordination between federal, state and local agencies is a critical factor of the five-year plan. The capabilities needed to implement a variety of services are already being provided by several agencies. The City will work in partnership with Arizona Department of Health Services and Maricopa County Department of Public Health Services. This partnership has already been established through the Maricopa County Health Department task force. This task force has pulled together the appropriate parties to facilitate the coordination of efforts.

A comprehensive effort will include creating educational programs, expanding currently established health programs, and integrating them with environmental and housing programs. Whenever we conduct activities this year which are in housing built before 1978, the following will be done:

1. Outreach and Education

The objective of providing education and outreach is to reduce the impact of lead poisoning through early detection and prevention. Clear information about the hazards associated with lead poisoning, and the specific services available to those who may be affected, will be drafted and disseminated. This information will be available to individual property owners, residents and applicants for federal financial assistance.

2. Property Identification, Hazard Reduction Measures and Contractor Certification

Public education will address how to have housing tested for lead-based paint and, if necessary, abated. The City will continue to pursue federal, state and local funding to assist low-income families in these activities.

The City will participate with the State Legislature to develop uniform standards for lead testing. Should laws come into effect, all federally funded lead testing and lead hazard control activities will be required to be done by licensed contractors.

Lead hazard control activities in federally funded housing will be combined with rehabilitation activities, if possible. If rehabilitation is not planned for areas which are known to have lead, lead hazard control activities will be worked into the PHA five year modernization plan.

3. Applications to the City for Federal Funding

All applications requesting federal funding from the City for moderate or substantial rehabilitation activities will be required to inspect properties for the presence of lead-based paint. A quantitative analysis must be done using either laboratory sampling or XRF testing. If lead-based paint is found to be present, the applicant will be required, as applicable, to include lead hazard control activities as part of the project cost. If rehabilitation is planned, it is required that lead hazard control be done at the time to work is performed. All contracts must specifically prohibit the use of lead-based paint.

4. Insurance

The City will comply with all laws and regulations regarding lead-based paint insurance. The Housing Department will comply with HUD requirements for lead-based paint testing, lead hazard control, cleanup and disposal. These standards are posted in HUD notices and in federal regulations available to program management.

HOUSING

Specific Housing Objectives

*Please also refer to the Housing Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve during the next year.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by this Action Plan.

Program Year 5 Action Plan Specific Objectives response:

The City of Peoria is anticipating a 105% increase in population over the next five years (2008-2013). This is the largest increase projected amongst participants in the Maricopa HOME Consortium. The number of households has risen from 18,739 to 39,184 according to the year 2000 Census (109% increase).

The City of Peoria is anticipating a 105% increase in population over the next five years (2008-2013). This is the largest increase projected amongst Maricopa HOME Consortium members. The number of households has risen from 18,739 to 39,184 according to the year 2000 Census (109% increase). In cooperation with the Maricopa HOME Consortium, the City has determined affordable housing priorities on a regional basis. These priorities range from a high priority assigned to owner households in need to medium and high priorities for varying categories of renters. In our five year strategy, the City intends on addressing its affordable and supportive housing needs by continuing to provide rental assistance, committing CDBG resources for needed public services from eligible applicants inside and outside the City's boundaries, continuing to undertake aggressive housing rehabilitation efforts coupled with neighborhood revitalization efforts, and pursuing homeownership assistance for prospective lower income purchasers. The Consolidated Plan also includes a plan for the use of CDBG resources for non-housing purposes. While predominantly committed to serving the housing needs of low and moderate income families, as well as the public service needs of homeless and disadvantaged groups inside and outside of Peoria, the City will consider the future commitment of CDBG resources for other uses. These "other uses" include, but are not limited to, a variety of CDBG eligible uses to further neighborhood revitalization efforts in mature areas of Peoria, the promotion of architectural barrier removal and the development of public community resources like neighborhood centers.

The first time homebuyer down payment assistance program anticipates placement of 10 families in homes this program year. This project will utilize lender interest writedowns and CDBG funding of \$153,520. This project will also place a priority focus on assisting with the purchase of foreclosed properties.

The housing repair program for the disabled and elderly is expected to assist 12 families. This project utilizes \$40,940 in CDBG funding and there are some contributions from the administering non-profit agency and participant, when possible.

Emergency housing repairs will be conducted by the City for a total CDBG investment of \$163,755. An estimated 16 homes will be assisted during this year through this program.

Needs of Public Housing

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

Program Year 5 Action Plan Public Housing Strategy response:

The City of Peoria operates a public housing program that consists of 45 one bedroom units (for elderly and disabled households) and 25 two and three bedroom scattered site single family homes. The City actively solicits funds from federal resources to make emergency repairs, address safety issues and perform non-routine repairs to ensure the provided housing is decent, safe and sanitary. All of the public housing is in good condition and receives regular maintenance throughout the year. The Housing Authority addresses tenant problems with a goal to complete any needed repair within 24 hours.

As mentioned above, the City of Peoria owns and manages 25 conventionally financed, federally assisted public housing units. The public housing programs provide opportunities for low-income families and elderly/disabled households to rent federally subsidized housing for approximately 30% of their monthly-adjusted gross income. The City's public housing inventory is divided into traditional conventional housing and scattered sites housing programs.

The vacancy rate for the conventional public housing program has historically been less than 3%.

The City is engaged in the pursuit of ideas and programs that will enhance the living environment of public housing tenants beyond the improvement and maintenance of the buildings and grounds. Our outreach and activities include support and encouragement of a tenant resident council. The Housing Authority has developed several successful programs to provide the public and assisted housing residents opportunities for self-improvement. The housing and homeless needs assessment summarizes the available data on the current need for:

- Housing assistance for low, moderate and middle income households
- Shelter and supportive services for homeless persons
- Supportive housing for persons with special needs

The City will continue to operate existing housing and make application for new vouchers as they might become available. Vacancy rates will be maintained at or below 3% and a total of 50 housing inspections will occur during this program year to ensure minimum housing quality standards are being met in all subsidized housing.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

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

Program Year 5 Action Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing response:

The City of Peoria has not formally adopted any public policies that would tend to impede or assist affordable housing in the City and has no plans to do so during this reporting period. Most of the affordable housing exists at the southern end of Peoria. This section is older and units are typically smaller and in various stages of need of repair. The overall cost of housing in Peoria is some of the most reasonable in the Metro area. While this might seem to be a benefit, rather than an impediment to affordability, this has to do with the age of housing and the need for substantial rehabilitation. The burden of cost becomes a significant factor for the new property owner moving into an existing structure. Currently, 18% of the City's housing units are forty years of age or older. The repair costs and general upkeep of these properties is very high and creates a barrier to what could be the most affordable housing in the area.

There are about 13 developers now building in subdivisions in Peoria. This development is on a broad scale and spread throughout the City. Only one of the builders is constructing homes affordable to low and moderate income households. The City is making efforts to encourage developers to explore the northern section of the City. This type of growth in Peoria has continued to push rental rates higher.

The City is funding Habitat for Humanity with \$4,956 in CDBG funds combined with approximately \$197,788 in HOME funds for Habitat for Humanity to build new housing in southern Peoria.

There are many practices which are imposed because of legislative mandates that also impact the affordability of housing; not the least of which would be federal regulations. The City of Peoria has little control over state or federal legislation.

Taxes:

There are several taxing practices in Arizona that could be changed to stimulate the development of affordable housing while, at the same time, encouraging mixed income family complexes. For example, current federal and Arizona tax credit policies encourage the development of complexes with 100 percent of the units set aside for lower income housing. More incentives need to be offered to developers seeking tax credits to ensure that there is an appropriate mix of income groups within each complex.

It is notable that there are no Arizona tax credits offered for some key costs of constructing affordable housing. Modifying the tax credit legislation to allow all costs of developing an affordable housing project (such as site improvement costs, architectural and engineering fees and lease-up reserve costs) would aid in the development of more affordable housing.

Other local taxing practices, while not creating barriers to the development of affordable housing, could provide incentives for the preservation and construction of units if they were modified. For example, no discounts in property or land-use taxes are offered by Maricopa County or the City of Peoria for property owners providing in-fill or affordable housing. The City of Peoria property tax is the same for all residential properties regardless of whether the property is used to provide affordable housing or not. The State has established the assessment valuation of rental property at more than 50 percent higher than that of owner occupied housing. This can penalize the low income renter since the increased assessment is inevitably passed on to them. An adjustment in the tax rate and in the method of calculating the assessed value of rental properties (especially those used for affordable housing) should be encouraged provided that adequate documentation of the use of a unit for the designated purpose can be provided.

Taxing vacant residential properties at higher rates, particularly in-fill sites and land that is re-zoned for speculative purposes, would encourage a property owner to develop the site more quickly. This action would require a change in the current taxing policies, but it could encourage the development of housing on land that would otherwise sit vacant in speculation for years.

Zoning Ordinance/Development Standards:

Regulations as outlined in the Zoning Ordinance are often viewed as restrictive for uses of private property. The Zoning Ordinance often restricts the development or the conversion of existing properties to affordable housing or adds to the cost of construction. This is a decision that the City of Peoria feels regulates land use and development standards to ensure orderly and compatible community growth.

The zoning ordinance contains no requirements to include affordable housing in mixed-use or apartment developments, although occasionally such requirements are stipulated in plans that require rezoning actions. Even when affordable housing is a part of a zoning action, design standards such as tiled roofs, bike paths, landscaped open spaces and street dedications have an impact on the affordability of developed units.

Often the process of decision-making concerning zoning requests can be made more difficult because of the use of inconsistent terminologies in the housing industry. Terms such as congregate care, specialized treatment facility and transitional housing are often redefined according to terms applicable to the ordinance, but not specific to these terminologies.

Some progress has been made to modify the City's codes and ordinances to remove the zoning impediments and to protect existing affordable housing stock. This process will always be ongoing as competing public needs for safety, quality, affordability and asset appreciation are addressed. Modifications in recent years to the zoning ordinances have allowed greater flexibility in the development of various housing types including group homes and emergency shelters located in residentially owned districts. These uses still require a use permit or special permit which can only be obtained through the public hearing process. At times the public nature of the process itself is an impediment to the development of these types of affordable housing.

Development Process:

The development process in Peoria can often be cumbersome and expensive for the developer. Rezoning approvals, when needed, can take as long as eight weeks to obtain. In addition, regulations initiated by the City require that all proposed multifamily residential development activities obtain design and site plan approval. Depending on the individual proposal, this approval process can take from 30 to 90 days to complete. Site plan approval is needed before building permits can be obtained.

The City initiated an improved Minor Review process that, depending on the development proposal, could make the process move much more quickly. If the change requires only a minor review and all site issues such as lot divisions, subdivision plats and so forth have been resolved (and all required improvement plans have been approved) the process could take one to three weeks to complete.

The City is also reviewing methods to assist to non-profit developers of affordable housing with the payment of certain development fees. Typically this would be rezoning, use permit application, site plan, subdivision plat and building plan review fees as well as building permits and inspection fees. This assistance would come in the form of waivers and through the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) or Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds designated for use in the development of affordable housing. Some of the most costly fees are water and sewer development. Under certain circumstances, these fees may also be waived if the development is on land that previously had the same number of units.

Developers and proposal advocates have raised questions regarding the fact that the City cannot provide assistance with matters such as structuring of private financing or rezoning matters to private parties proposing affordable housing. There is also a desire to see municipal support in the form of tax abatement, the use of tax increment financing (based upon the increased tax revenues from urban redevelopment), capital investment, equity loans, financing subsidy in the form of low interest rate bonds or loan guarantees to developers of affordable housing. To allow the City to participate in the majority of these forms of resource and funding assistance, state legislative action would be required.

Property Maintenance:

Peoria has a comprehensive set of ordinances to address property maintenance issues. The City has an environmental safety ordinance that deals with unoccupied properties, a Zoning Ordinance that governs the use of land, and property maintenance standards that address blighting influences on occupied properties. The ordinances allow for criminal and civil actions against any party violating these ordinances who, after proper notice, has not complied within the required time frame.

Neighborhood Associations and City staff also coordinate neighborhood clean-up efforts to directly tackle blight problems in the community. When educational and voluntary community clean-up efforts are not sufficient, the City can apply code enforcement policies as a tool to address blighting conditions in neighborhoods.

Property maintenance is enforced on a complaint basis. This is designed to encourage citizen, neighborhood association, block watch, or other City department participation in the enforcement process. Anonymous complaints are accepted, but only if a firm address is provided.

Typical issues include:

- Overgrown weeds/bushes/trees/grass and/or vegetation
- Inoperable vehicles
- Junk/litter/debris
- Open/vacant buildings and structures
- Outside storage
- Fences in disrepair
- Vehicles parked in front or side yards and the parking of too many vehicles on a lot
- Graffiti

The City of Peoria will continue studies to assess fair and effective methods to remove barriers to affordability.

HOME/ American Dream Down payment Initiative (ADDI)

1. Describe other forms of investment not described in § 92.205(b).

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2. If the participating jurisdiction (PJ) will use HOME or ADDI funds for homebuyers, it must state the guidelines for resale or recapture, as required in § 92.254 of the HOME rule.
 3. If the PJ will use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds, it must state its refinancing guidelines required under § 92.206(b). The guidelines shall describe the conditions under which the PJ will refinance existing debt. At a minimum these guidelines must:
 - a. Demonstrate that rehabilitation is the primary eligible activity and ensure that this requirement is met by establishing a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing.
 - b. Require a review of management practices to demonstrate that disinvestments in the property has not occurred; that the long-term needs of the project can be met; and that the feasibility of serving the targeted population over an extended affordability period can be demonstrated.
 - c. State whether the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, create additional affordable units, or both.
 - d. Specify the required period of affordability, whether it is the minimum 15 years or longer.
 - e. Specify whether the investment of HOME funds may be jurisdiction-wide or limited to a specific geographic area, such as a neighborhood identified in a neighborhood revitalization strategy under 24 CFR 91.215(e)(2) or a federally designated Empowerment Zone or Enterprise Community.
 - f. State that HOME funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.
 4. If the PJ is going to receive American Dream Down payment Initiative (ADDI) funds, please complete the following narratives:
 - a. Describe the planned use of the ADDI funds.
 - b. Describe the PJ's plan for conducting targeted outreach to residents and tenants of public housing and manufactured housing and to other families assisted by public housing agencies, for the purposes of ensuring that the ADDI funds are used to provide down payment assistance for such residents, tenants, and families.
 - c. Describe the actions to be taken to ensure the suitability of families receiving ADDI funds to undertake and maintain homeownership, such as provision of housing counseling to homebuyers.

Program Year 5 Action Plan HOME/ADDI response:

Not Applicable – the City is not a direct recipient of HOME or ADDI funds. These review elements are included in the Maricopa County Annual Action Plan as the entitlement recipient.

All sections on market conditions and needs assessment except the Non-Housing Community Development Plan are included in the Maricopa HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan which might be HOME funded. Refer to that document for information. City of Peoria is not the HOME Entitlement or the HOME Lead Agency. All Consolidated Plan requirements of 24 CFR 91.205 and 24 CFR 91.210 have been met in Section 1.0 of the FY 2006-2010 Maricopa HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan of which the City of Peoria is an active participating member.

HOMELESS

Specific Homeless Prevention Elements

*Please also refer to the Homeless Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. Sources of Funds—Identify the private and public resources that the jurisdiction expects to receive during the next year to address homeless needs and to prevent homelessness. These include the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act programs, other special federal, state and local and private funds targeted to homeless individuals and families with children, especially the chronically homeless, the HUD formula programs, and any publicly-owned land or property. Please describe, briefly, the jurisdiction's plan for the investment and use of funds directed toward homelessness.
2. Homelessness—In a narrative, describe how the action plan will address the specific objectives of the Strategic Plan and, ultimately, the priority needs identified. Please also identify potential obstacles to completing these action steps.
3. Chronic homelessness—The jurisdiction must describe the specific planned action steps it will take over the next year aimed at eliminating chronic homelessness by 2012. Again, please identify barriers to achieving this.
4. Homelessness Prevention—The jurisdiction must describe its planned action steps over the next year to address the individual and families with children at imminent risk of becoming homeless.
5. Discharge Coordination Policy—Explain planned activities to implement a cohesive, community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy, and how, in the coming year, the community will move toward such a policy.

Program Year 5 Action Plan Special Needs response:

The City of Peoria will only receive CDBG funds and those private sector resources we can leverage to address homelessness in 2009-10 fiscal period.

Homeless assistance funds will be directed to:

- West Valley Child Crisis Center - for abused and neglected children \$18,422
- Interfaith Services - providing direction and services connections to individuals including homeless prevention (especially for the elderly) \$66,525

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- Central Arizona Shelter Services - facilities improvements at Vista Colina Emergency Family Shelter \$10,235
 - Homeward Bound Thunderbird Family Village – transitional housing utility assistance and counseling \$5,155

All of these activities are considered high priorities as described in our Five Year Plan. Although not managed by the CDBG program, the City General Fund also will contribute to Interfaith Services, Central Arizona Shelter Services and the Community Assistance Program (CAP) for outreach, housing and counseling services. Overall funding to homeless support and special needs has increased, which helps demonstrate the commitment the City of Peoria has to these high priorities.

CDBG funding will also provide funding to the Utility Assistance Payment Program which helps prevent homelessness by stopping utility services from being disconnected thereby allowing citizens to remain in their homes.

Continuum of Care is critical to our community-wide *Discharge Coordination Policy*.

In the winter of 1982, homelessness became a visible problem in Maricopa County when urban campsites were being built in the downtown area of Peoria. Nationwide, as well as in Maricopa County, homelessness became a symbol of the need to address poverty, inadequate support services and the lack of affordable housing. Since 1983, service providers, housing providers, advocates, churches, the business community, and federal, state, county, and city governments have been working together to develop a responsive network of housing and support services for homeless adults, families, and youth in Maricopa County. As an extension of this work, the current effort is based on a community-wide consensus for the need to provide housing and services in a Continuum of Care which responds to local conditions, addresses the many causes and effects of homelessness and is flexible enough to meet the needs of different subpopulations of homeless people. The City of Peoria is committed to the regional treatment and support of the continuum of care concept.

The Maricopa County community is continuing the refinement of the planning process and utilization of all possible resources needed to fill gaps in its Continuum of Care. The Continuum of Care system developed in Maricopa County, as defined in local governments' Consolidated Plans, includes:

- An array of housing and services which attempts to prevent homelessness
- Assistance in stopping a crisis situation if homelessness does occur
- Outreach to bring those already homeless into housing and services
- Assistance in transitioning homeless people into permanent housing
- Support in maintaining individuals and families in permanent housing to enable them to live as self-sufficiently as possible

Housing types include emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing and permanent affordable housing. Organizations involved in developing the Continuum of Care system in Maricopa County include local, state, and federal governments, nonprofit agencies, coalitions, religious organizations, the private sector and interested citizens, including those who are homeless or formerly homeless.

The following support actions will be continued during this program year:

MAG convened a Domestic Violence Subcommittee where over 150 people from throughout Maricopa County actively participated in four working groups:

- Prevention/Early Intervention
- Crisis/Transitional Response
- long-term Response
- Systems Coordination and Evaluation

The City of Peoria was an active contributor to this effort. Members of the Subcommittee were from education, health care, police, fire, prosecutors, judges, social service agencies, advocates, state agencies, local governments and victims. The work of the community resulted in utilizing Supportive Housing Program funds to increase domestic violence shelter beds by 111 in 2005. The effort also produced a funding “challenge” between local governments and the private sector which raised \$2.2 million to add an additional 310 beds for victims of domestic violence forced to flee their homes. This is in support of alternative resources which the City of Peoria is seeking for housing.

The Mayor of Peoria and top City officials work closely with the Maricopa Association of Governments to improve assistance that the City of Peoria can provide victims of domestic violence, to coordinate efforts with other local/state governments, and to provide additional funding to expand emergency and transitional housing beds available to victims of domestic violence.

Homeless Facilities - and Services for homeless and non-homeless - Combining resources to expand housing opportunities throughout this program year.

Prevention

The City of Phoenix metro area family services centers are the focal points in the provision of homeless prevention services. During Fiscal Year 2006-2007, the five family services centers distributed over \$8.3 million in emergency assistance payments to over 66,000 households. Peoria participates in referral to family services centers primarily through our Community Center, Fire and Police Departments.

Outreach

Outreach, assessment, and referral of homeless persons to appropriate agencies is initiated through the Community Network for Accessing Shelter (CONTACS), a county wide call center which was implemented in October 1999. CONTACS furnishes information about emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing bed availability for homeless people, including those who are victims of domestic violence who must flee their homes. CONTACS also seamlessly connects callers to appropriate shelter and housing opportunities.

Information about housing availability is obtained through on-line computer access to the CONTACS database located on a server at the non-profit coordinating agency, Community Information and Referral (CIR). Thirty-five agencies in the county have the ability to view the CONTACS bed availability information through their personal computers. Another 30 agencies provide information about their bed space to the call center via telephone. A total of 65 agencies throughout Maricopa County are participating in this innovative program, which is the only one in the country to provide up-to-the-minute information about beds available for homeless people.

The CONTACS project is also an integral partner in the Valley of the Sun United Way's coordination of an expanded hotel/motel program for victims of domestic violence with the American Red Cross, American Express, Prehab of Arizona, and the domestic violence shelters in the county. When all domestic violence shelters are filled, CONTACS operators will directly connect a domestic violence victim to counselors at Prehab. The counselors will arrange safe, temporary housing through the American Red Cross hotel/motel program and ensure the victims access housing and services at a domestic violence shelter when beds become available.

CONTACS operators at the Information and Referral call center take calls 24 hours per day, seven days a week. The call center utilizes unique 1-800 and local telephone numbers which can be used by victims of domestic violence forced to flee their homes, homeless individuals and families, caseworkers, churches, general public, and local and state police, fire, and human services departments. Bilingual English and Spanish operators and TTY connections are available.

The CONTACS call center maintains current information about each shelter or housing provider, including agency/shelter site name, contact person, address (unless a domestic violence shelter), locational address, telephone/fax numbers, days and hours of intake, target group served and programmatic eligibility. CONTACS calls are screened, utilizing the CONTACS computer program, for appropriate shelter/housing options. Based on demographic, programmatic, and location information collected from the caller, a CONTACS operator transfers each call to an appropriate shelter/housing provider that has bed availability.

On-the-street outreach supported by the City of Peoria General Fund, is provided by the Phoenix Local Alcohol Reception Center (LARC), East Valley Addiction Council (EVAC), ABS PATH, Maricopa County Homeless Health Outreach Team, The Salvation Army Project HOPE, Another Chance, Tumbleweed, Stand Up for Kids, HomeBase, Veterans Administration, churches, Interfaith Services, Faith House, Peoria CAP and the various police, parks, and fire departments throughout Maricopa County. In a collaborative effort to maximize resources and share expertise, these outreach teams meet bi-monthly to discuss common issues, share information and develop resources. One current outcome is a brochure, which describes the focus of each outreach team, contact persons and telephone numbers. The brochures are given to local government police, fire, and parks departments, businesses, and neighborhood groups to assist them in ensuring homeless people they encounter are brought in to housing and services. Another outcome is the development of a summer respite program. Outreach teams work with emergency shelters, the safe haven and service providers to provide water, hats and a place to rest during the hot summer months.

These resources have provided the City with confirmation and support in development of our focus on homeless issues. While there are no homeless facilities within the City limits, we fund and assist our primary service providers of CASS, Interfaith Services and West Valley Child Crisis Center when working with a homeless individual or family.

Emergency Shelter

Emergency shelter is provided for three to six months' duration. This short time period is driven by the lack of funding. Services provided in this housing type include case management, basic life skills, clothing, meals, child care, parenting skills, legal services, pre-employment counseling, employment assistance and transportation. The primary providers of emergency shelter are Central Arizona Shelter Services, United Methodist Outreach Ministries, The Salvation Army, Phoenix Rescue Mission and La Mesita. They are augmented by pocket shelters which are located primarily in church buildings. Domestic violence shelters such as New Life Shelter, Villa de Fidelis, Chrysalis, Sojourner Center and the Community Action Agencies' hotel voucher programs also contribute to the stock of emergency shelter beds in the County.

There is currently one Safe Haven which provides a low-demand shelter for the seriously mentally ill or dually diagnosed homeless population. This program, operated by NOVA, provides 45 beds each night. During the day, up to 75 disabled people can utilize showers, laundry, meals and behavioral health services. This program is used by outreach workers to build relationships and trust with disabled populations with the intent of bringing them into services and housing.

Transitional Housing

Transitional housing is usually provided for a period of 12 to 24 months. Services available for people in this housing type include case management, meals, clothing, medical/dental care, advocacy, child care, counseling, basic living and parenting skills, housing search/relocation, job training, employment assistance, financial assistance, money management and continuing education. The major providers of transitional housing in Maricopa County are Homeward Bound, The Bridge, Save the Family, United Methodist Outreach Ministries, Labor's Community Service Agency, the Young Women's Christian Association and The Salvation Army. Many additional shelters offer twenty or fewer transitional beds.

Transitional housing is primarily available to families, including victims of domestic violence and their children. The Salvation Army, Transitional Living Communities and the Dana Center operate transitional housing programs for substance abusing persons, most of whom are homeless men. Limited transitional housing is available for other populations. Southwest Behavioral Health Services and StarGate Village provide transitional shelter. The Phoenix Shanti Group serves homeless persons with HIV/AIDS. Runaway or homeless youth can find resources at Tumbleweed and HomeBase Youth Services serve young adults.

Permanent Supportive Housing

There were about 1,900 permanent supportive housing units in Maricopa County in 2006. Approximately 1,400 of these were provided for the seriously mentally ill and/or dually diagnosed through rental vouchers funded by the Supportive Housing Program or Shelter + Care. Labor's Community Service Agency, Community Housing Partnership, Tri-City Behavioral Health, Indian Rehabilitation, Inc., Arizona Housing, Inc., Mercy Housing Arizona, Housing for Mesa and Lutheran Social Ministries of the Southwest are the major nonprofit housing developers in Maricopa County. These agencies actively solicit HOME and CDBG funds, State Housing Trust Funds, local government funding and private sector resources to acquire, rehabilitate and construct affordable rental and owner-occupied housing. Other emergency and transitional housing providers, having recognized the need to strengthen the link to affordable permanent housing, are forging partnerships with affordable housing developers. Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) use State, City of Phoenix, and Maricopa HOME Consortium funds for permanent housing development. LISC is actively involved in further developing this capacity.

Peoria operates a resource referral program from the Community Development Department. Frequently, assistance is needed by families that the City simply does not provide. The program has become an important referral for many to receive assistance that is not Peoria specific, but is provided in the metro area. Our close partners in this referral are:

- Senior Service through Foundation for Senior Living (area CAP agency)
- Central Arizona Shelter Services for homeless assistance
- West Valley Child Crisis Center
- Interfaith Services - for disabled and elderly
- Homeward Bound - Transitional housing assistance
- Chrysalis Shelter for domestic violence
- Center Against Sexual Assault
- Various Hospice services
- Valley Big Brothers and Big Sisters - for youth guidance
- Boys and Girls Clubs - intervention and youth tutoring
- Phoenix Shanti - homeless assistance for HIV positive persons

The City of Peoria intends an expansion of relationships with these and other needed service organizations to ensure we develop capacity to jointly reduce the number of unassisted “at risk” and “homeless” households. All of these agencies are encouraged to apply for CDBG funding.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

(States only) Describe the process for awarding grants to State recipients, and a description of how the allocation will be made available to units of local government.

Program Year 5 Action Plan ESG response:

No ESG program provided in the City of Peoria. The City is not an invited participant.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

*Please also refer to the Community Development Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs Table (formerly Table 2B), public facilities, public improvements, public services and economic development.

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2. Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

*Note: Each specific objective developed to address a priority need, must be identified by number and contain proposed accomplishments, the time period (i.e., one, two, three, or more years), and annual program year numeric goals the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.

Program Year 5 Action Plan Community Development response:

Non-Housing Community Development Goals (Long and Short-Term)

All of the stated goals are subject to amendment and change recognizing the following delivery environment:

- Governmental changes at the local, State and Federal level can impact the priorities delivery method and all statutory and regulatory requirements
- Locally changing demographics and socio-economic factors affecting the City of Peoria
- Annual reevaluations of resources, priorities, objectives, strategies and goals for the City of Peoria
- The delivery resources available to provide needed programs given the funding levels available for services in the City of Peoria
- The ongoing reassessment of the year 2000 Census data and 2005 Census updates

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The City's strategy for the non-housing/non-homeless segment of the Consolidated Plan is aimed at addressing the physical, social and economic problems within the City's neighborhoods. The City is focusing its efforts on revitalizing its aging and disinvested neighborhoods. City departments, in partnership with residents and private for profit and non-profit organizations, are fighting blighting conditions and addressing low income household needs.

The strategic goals established by the Housing Program are:

1. Preserve good neighborhoods so they stay healthy
2. Turn around changing neighborhoods so that they become desirable
3. Redevelop and rebuild blighted areas so that they become workable neighborhoods
4. Strengthen the ability of neighborhoods and community organizations to help plan and carry out programs for their own stabilization and improvement

The strategy outlined in this section establishes the general priorities for assisting lower income Peoria residents and neighborhoods. The priorities described below were based on the analysis of the City's needs and market and housing inventory conditions described in previous sections. The strategy provides a plan to address the housing and community development needs in Peoria through the following priorities:

- Provide homeownership opportunities to first-time homebuyers, particularly for moderate income families with children
- Provide quality, affordable rental housing opportunities to low and moderate income households through the acquisition and rehabilitation of existing properties and construction of new rental units
- Provide assisted rental housing opportunities (rental subsidies) to low income elderly, families, homeless persons and other persons with special needs
- Promote supportive services and facilities for frail elderly, disabled persons, low income families (renters) and other persons with special needs
- Promote and participate in a regional continuum of care system that will effectively transition persons who are homeless to appropriate permanent housing settings
- Provide housing rehabilitation assistance benefiting low and moderate income persons, whether owners or renters, focusing on selected neighborhoods undergoing revitalization

In order to achieve the City's stated community development objectives, five (5) strategies to organize and guide program development and funding were developed. The five strategies are as follows:

1. Comprehensively revitalize targeted neighborhoods
2. Provide economic development assistance and opportunities to small businesses and to persons of low and moderate income
3. Provide coordinated human, social and family support services to enhance the quality of life and to promote self-sufficiency among low and moderate income persons citywide
4. Enhance the physical environment of principally low to moderate income neighborhoods citywide
5. Develop and improve public facilities and infrastructure in targeted low to moderate income neighborhoods

An obstacle to addressing Community Development Priority Needs - The greatest single obstacle is a lack of resources from local, state and federal sources. Equally lacking is the tax base to support a sustained effort as outlined in this Consolidated Plan. Many of the properties/residences now occupied by Peoria residents are 40 years or older as our central downtown area ages. Statistics indicate that more than 40% of the downtown housing stock that is owner occupied is in need of repair. Based on Maricopa County data and 1990 Census information, we have estimated that as much as 60% of the older housing that is in need of repair is occupied by low and moderate income families.

The scope of services needed for low and moderate income households exceeds any combination of resources in the Maricopa Consortium of Entitlement Communities. As defined in the Maricopa County Consolidated Plan, the categories of assistance such as homeless persons, victims of domestic violence, physically and mentally disabled, frail and or poor elderly, jobless and HIV Positive persons are the responsibility of a broad network of agencies, non-profits and government offices. The needs of these identified groups are growing. Our local challenge is to develop the correct priorities that will make the most impact and stimulate leveraging of other resources to address growing needs. Our current actions include knowledgeable referral to resources that may not be located within the jurisdictional boundaries of Peoria.

The City will initiate both long and short term objectives this year as follows:

Public Facility Needs

Activities which the City of Peoria has identified in this category include community centers, health care facilities, child and sexual abuse facilities, neighborhood facilities, child care centers, parks, recreation centers and other public facilities that serve the needs of the low and moderate income population of Peoria.

The City will commit resources to public facility projects where the benefit is clearly for low and moderate income persons based on the following strategies utilizing CDBG and other resources:

- Prevention and mitigation of slums and blight and deterioration of public facilities Renovate one key public building in the Peoria “Varney” area initiated by FY 2007 and complete by FY 2009
- Provide facilities and services that are accessible exclusively to low and moderate income persons by investing in key public facilities such as the Community Center and Boys and Girls Club completed before August, 2009
- Facilitate support services in the care and prevention of homeless persons locally and regionally. Provide capital investment funds in at least one homeless shelter (Central Arizona Shelter Services) before April 2010
- Leverage investment of non-federal funds for projects that benefit Peoria and the metropolitan region as a whole. Enter into at least one agreement with a non-profit partner that will generate more than \$100,000 in leveraged resources by FY 2009. This will be accomplished through a subrecipient agreement with Housing Our Communities and/or Habitat for Humanity for home owner/rental assistance.

Infrastructure Improvement Needs

These actions are specific to barrier removal for this five year period. Some Infrastructure Improvement Needs overlap with the Public Facility Needs and counts are not duplicated in the quantifiable actions.

- Removed curbs which blocked access to public resources for persons with disabilities. Thirty (30) ADA compliant ramps were installed before July, 2008.

Public Service Needs

The City has a broad range of public service activities which are non-housing in nature. These include senior services, assistance for persons with disabilities, fair housing assistance and referral, landlord/tenant counseling, youth programs, employment and training for all segments of the community, crime prevention/awareness, substance abuse prevention/awareness and health services. These present some key areas of public service need. However, the City will consider addressing other areas of need as priorities are reexamined annually:

- Provide a high priority assessment of funding for public service activities that are area-wide benefits, even when these benefits extend beyond the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Peoria. Evidenced by an evaluation ranking of proposals that provides high points to wide area benefits in proposals received by February 2009.
- Leverage private sector resources with federally funded public service projects. Evidence of meeting this goal will be a minimum of 25% match in resources awarded for the 2008-2009 program year
- Provide for a priority in use of funds on viable projects that address support services for homeless and those at high risk of becoming homeless. A minimum of one public service will provide homeless assistance in every year of this Five Year Consolidated Plan starting in FY 2005-06. This year's funding is committed to West Valley Child Crisis Center, Arizonans for Children, Inc. and Central Arizona Shelter Services.
- Closely monitor public service funding recipients to ensure compliance with CDBG eligibility regulations. All new public services will be monitored annually and no less than 25% of the total number of public service recipients will receive spot or desk monitoring.
- Seek out non-profits who are capable of delivery of services needed in the community and encourage their applications for funding. This process will result in a total of two (2) new agencies receiving funding by FY 2009.
- Conduct FHEO related services a minimum of three (3) years during this Five Year Consolidated Planning period. This year, FHEO activities will be funded as part of the administrative budget and is not a specific line item in the budget.

Planning and Historic Preservation

Any activity reviewed will be considered in the context of City of Peoria Capital Improvements as well as on-going maintenance projects. This includes housing rehabilitation. All projects that have an impact on the community are reviewed for statutory environmental impacts. Special emphasis is placed on reviews of projects that involve properties or sites that qualify for placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

Our intention is to commit resources to planning, environmental reviews and protection of properties and sites which qualify for the National Register of Historic Places where the benefit of a proposed activity is a low and moderate income benefit utilizing CDBG resources:

- Provide technical assistance in mitigating impacts and preventing any loss of landmarks evidenced by written State Historical Preservation Office reviews in all Format I environmental assessments effective FY 2007 and on-going this fiscal period of the annual action plan. Once this Annual Action Plan is approved, environment assessments will be initiated.
- Perform early environmental reviews of projects to help plan for needed actions to mitigate or reduce costs of possible assessments. This action will be evidenced by completion of all Format I assessments 30 days prior to project initiation, effective FY 2007. This year we anticipate environmental reviews being done in August 2009.

Antipoverty Strategy

1. Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to reduce the number of poverty level families.

Program Year 5 Action Plan Antipoverty Strategy response:

A review of the City's economic strengths, weaknesses and current anti-poverty efforts calls for the following strategies to be followed in 2006-2010 with continuing implementation during this Annual Action Plan fiscal year:

- Use identified Consolidated Plan funding resources, (especially the Community Development Block Grant Program), to support the City's programs to fill permanent full time jobs with low moderate income persons. In addition, strong efforts will be made to assure the salary level for the new jobs are above minimum wage.
- Support the infusion of capital investments into the downtown area and develop additional incentives in support of businesses locating to or already located in the downtown area. Work with the partnerships that have been formed to consolidate and coordinate infrastructure, housing, day care, transportation and other

initiatives in the downtown area and support of the Senior Center in the downtown area.

- Use Consolidated Plan funding resources to support programs focusing on the emerging workforce. Youth are the future of Peoria and programs that combine job training with school education and support will have a better chance of increasing the number of quality workers employed by expanding businesses. The Boys and Girls Club project in the Varney area is a good example of this promotion.
- The partners identified in the Consolidated Plan Program will sponsor a Continuum of Care approach to helping those families and individuals that have been pushed into extreme poverty and homelessness. Beginning with emergency shelters closely followed by intensive case management, transitional housing, counseling, training programs and eventually job placement, the Continuum of Care program will assist the homeless become self sufficient and the disabled to move into permanent supportive housing.
- Partners identified in the Consolidated Plan will leverage HOME, CDBG and other public and private resources to rehabilitate/develop quality affordable housing especially in mixed income communities, thus addressing housing which is both a cause and a symptom of poverty. Adequate housing has far reaching positive effects on persons trying to escape poverty. It relieves overcrowding, creates an environment conducive to learning and employment and significantly enhances the quality of life for low income families.
- Recommend/support efforts by the City's Planning Department, the Maricopa Association of Governments, the Sierra Club and other groups to stem unplanned growth in the metropolitan area. Encourage the development of business and industry in proximity to centers of mixed residential housing which supply the workers for these businesses.
- Support Minority and Women Owned Business Enterprise development. Explore options for the formation of a low income venture capital pool involving various local financial institutions and the federal government. The goal is to involve more of the City's poor minority businesses and people in the benefits of the economy.
- Continue efforts to comprehensively revitalize commercial and residential aspects of target neighborhoods so that the environment becomes more conducive to self sufficiency for residents and businesses.

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.220 (c) and (e))

*Please also refer to the Non-homeless Special Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve for the period covered by the Action Plan.

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2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by this Action Plan.

Program Year 5 Action Plan Specific Objectives response:

Priorities and Resources

Our priorities have been based on a focus to the highest numbers of persons (as indicated by our non-homeless special needs work table included with this document). Elderly is our highest need element. Frail Elderly, while a focus of our program, are resource intensive and therefore a medium need regarding persons served for funds expended. Physically disabled are also considered a high need especially as it relates to support services. Much of our public housing serves Elderly which also helps rate that support as a high priority.

As the economy picks up, more families will have better choices in Housing. The public housing developments are now the best affordability choice for families in the extremely low income group.

The supply of housing needs to be increased considerably over the next five (5) years. The City must keep pace with growing elderly/disabled population over the next five (5) years.

Existing units of affordable public housing provide a high level of decency in subsidized housing.

Three (3) bedroom and larger units are in very short supply in the extremely low income range. The growing Hispanic population has the highest need for these size units among the extremely low income families.

The location of the most affordable units available for extremely low income is in the southern half of the City. The agency operates a single public housing development in the downtown area of the City. Elderly and disabled populations are located mostly in the southern half of the City. Public housing is in close proximity to key services for groceries, medication, transportation and churches.

Unfortunately, most housing is not affordable to people with low incomes. HUD reported that rents increased faster than income for the 20% of the people with the lowest incomes in the nation in the last five (5) years. The waiting time for subsidized housing in Peoria is about 32 months.

Low wages and changes in the welfare system have left many families living in poverty and unable to afford housing. The dollar amount received from current family welfare benefits (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families – TANF) and Food Stamps combined places most recipients at the Federal Poverty level. Welfare does not end poverty. Over 12,000 families in Arizona reached the two (2) year time limit for receiving TANF.

Although moving from “welfare to work,” most families earning minimum wages are still living in poverty.

Because of low wages, many families struggle to obtain childcare, medical care, food and housing. With little income for these necessities, families are in imminent danger of becoming homeless. HUD reported that families with children represented 40% of the households who are paying more than half of their income for housing or live in substandard housing. In Fiscal Year 2006-2007, the five (5) top reporting City of Phoenix Family Services Centers provided crisis assistance to over 44,000 low-income families. Without this homeless prevention intervention, many of these families would have lost their housing.

Extremely low income persons have difficulty learning about and accessing services. People in outlying Maricopa County areas aren’t aware of assistance or lack transportation to get assistance. Outreach teams must cover a 9,200 square mile area in order to reach all of the homeless people in Maricopa County.

Many low income persons have credit problems and/or criminal records. Most rental housing will not accept people with a criminal or bad credit history. City of Peoria operated housing programs also use this restriction. This restriction results in families living doubled up, in substandard housing or returning to the streets.

Most rental properties require a \$25 fee for a credit check. Many low income families don’t have the money to comply with this requirement. These fees are non-refundable and have to be paid at each property. This also results in families living doubled up, living in substandard housing or returning to the streets.

The behavioral health system in Maricopa County does not have enough funding to provide adequate housing and services to the seriously mentally ill population in Maricopa County. ComCare, the previous Regional Behavioral Health Authority (RBHA) in Maricopa County, estimated there are at least 1,000 homeless seriously mentally ill people living without housing in Maricopa County. Value Options, the new RBHA, says there are 12,000 people with a serious mental illness in Maricopa County. They have about 1,000 Shelter + Care or Supportive Housing Program vouchers.

Alcohol and drug abuse treatment is almost nonexistent for extremely low income persons. Almost all treatment programs are only available to people who have private insurance coverage, to those who are low income and can pay their portion of treatment based on income or who have Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) coverage.

Our Programmatic Objectives are:

- Participate in the development of the Regional Continuum of Care for prevention, outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and families in Maricopa County.

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- Encourage dedicated state funding for the development of a variety of permanent supportive housing choices for disabled homeless people regionally.
 - In conjunction with the Maricopa Association of Governments, State Housing Commission and local Public Housing Authorities, encourage new state/federal funding resources for outstanding Shelter + Care commitments.
 - Encourage the Department of Corrections to expand the pre-release program to provide identification to all inmates prior to release and construct transitional housing programs with services which help offenders re-enter the community.
 - Continue to participate in the financial support for at least 50 beds of emergency shelter for single people at Central Arizona Shelter Services.
 - Continue to participate in the financial and technical support of the county wide Community Network for Accessing Shelter (CONTACS).
 - Through CONTACS, document the met and unmet needs of homeless people and victims of domestic violence for emergency shelter and transitional housing in Maricopa County.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS

*Please also refer to the HOPWA Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. Provide a Brief description of the organization, the area of service, the name of the program contacts, and a broad overview of the range/ type of housing activities to be done during the next year.
2. Report on the actions taken during the year that addressed the special needs of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and assistance for persons who are homeless.
3. Evaluate the progress in meeting its specific objective of providing affordable housing, including a comparison of actual outputs and outcomes to proposed goals and progress made on the other planned actions indicated in the strategic and action plans. The evaluation can address any related program adjustments or future plans.
4. Report on annual HOPWA output goals for the number of households assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. Include any assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.
5. Report on the use of committed leveraging from other public and private resources that helped to address needs identified in the plan.
6. Provide an analysis of the extent to which HOPWA funds were distributed among different categories of housing needs consistent with the geographic distribution plans identified in its approved Consolidated Plan.

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7. Describe any barriers (including non-regulatory) encountered, actions in response to barriers, and recommendations for program improvement.
 8. Please describe the expected trends facing the community in meeting the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS and provide additional information regarding the administration of services to people with HIV/AIDS.
 9. Please note any evaluations, studies or other assessments that will be conducted on the local HOPWA program during the next year.

Program Year 5 Action Plan HOPWA response:

The City of Peoria will not receive HOPWA funds during this Annual Action Plan Period or be administrating any prior year HOPWA funds.

Specific HOPWA Objectives

Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the Action Plan.

Program Year 5 Specific HOPWA Objectives response:

The City of Peoria will not receive HOPWA funds during this Annual Action Plan Period or be administrating any prior year HOPWA funds.

Other Narrative

Include any Action Plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section.

AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING

The City of Peoria has strong ties and directly supports the administration of the Section 8 program practicing fair housing and equal opportunity in the conduct and search for units for HUD eligible applicants. The City also implemented the Section 504 accessibility requirement to ensure City facilities are accessible and that administrative practices do not have the unintentional effect of discriminating. During this year, the City will conduct public hearings and participate in public meetings of housing and lender agencies to provide understanding and outreach of FHEO concepts.

The CDBG Program and Housing Authority conducts activities to further the spirit of Fair Housing Equal Opportunity (FHEO) by receiving and handling all calls where there is a potential for civil rights complaint. Information is provided to any caller and assistance is given if the caller believes they have a valid FHEO complaint. The office provides the necessary forms and information on the how best to locally resolve their complaint. They are also advised on how to proceed by directly contacting the Arizona Attorney General and HUD office. A checklist has been developed to assess the type and

nature of any Civil Rights complaint. This is part of the outreach in fair housing conducted by the City.

The City encourages minority and women owned businesses to conduct business with projects to be bid. The CDBG Program and Housing Authority provides technical assistance in getting through the bid process to any minority or women owned business that competes for federally funded projects. The City also provides for non-discrimination in regular hiring practices. The City seeks to hire minorities and women for any position for which an applicant is qualified.

Fair Housing outreach by the City of Peoria is an annual standard activity of program operations. Each April, the Mayor formally recognizes Fair Housing Month by proclamation and notices are made in the local newspaper advising of the City public services related to FHEO activities. Most recently, April 2009 was designated Fair Housing Month in Peoria. The FHEO logo is also displayed in all advertisements where federal funds are involved. FHEO information is being displayed in English and Spanish in the CDBG Program and Housing Authority offices to ensure participants know about their rights.

The City will utilize key meeting areas such as the Peoria Community Center to distribute information on fair housing and keep the public informed of the active program Peoria is conducting. We will also designate Fair Housing Month officially in April 2010 to bring attention to our commitment in Peoria.

We are prepared to conduct the following actions specific to our Fair Housing activities in 2009-2010:

- Receive & process incoming Fair Housing complaints
- Provide information and assistance to callers with Fair Housing and civil rights complaints
- Provide forms & information to resolve complaints
- Provide complaint referrals to the Attorney General and HUD
- Maintain checklists to assess the nature and types of civil rights complaints
- Mayor will formally recognize April, 2010 as Fair Housing Month with proclamation and notices
- Display FHEO logo in all city advertising of federal funds
- Display FHEO information and distribute in English/Spanish
- Distribute Fair Housing information at City facilities for public access
- Conduct a titled outreach and public discussion forum called “Fair Housing - Promises Fulfilled”

ALLOCATIONS TABLE 3

Public Services

Advocates for the Disabled

\$3,070

City-wide - presumed benefit to elderly and disabled
Project Category: 05 Public Services 570.201(e)

Assistance to disabled clients in completing disability claims. Also includes education and counseling for the particular type of disability. Funding will assist 40 persons.

City Area Interfaith Services - Adult Day Health Services

\$66,525

City-wide - presumed benefit to elderly and disabled
Project Category: 05 Public Services 570.201(e)

Provide adult day care to elderly and disabled Peoria residents including wellness and quality of life counseling. Extended hours of supervised assistance are always in demand and this funding will support that expansion. This public service will provide assistance to 100 individuals

Homeward Bound Utility Payment Assistance/Case Management Program

\$5,155

City-wide - direct assistance qualification
Project Category: 05 Public Services 570.201(e)

Utility assistance and case management for families who originally resided in Peoria and are now living in transitional housing at the Thunderbird Family Village. This project objective is to assist 10 persons with utility payments and counseling.

St. Mary's/Westside Food Bank Program

\$7,676

City-wide - direct benefit to very low income
Project Category: 05 Public Services 570.201(e)

Provide a three to five day balanced supply of food for families and individuals experiencing a financial emergency. Through all funding sources, more than 2,000 persons directly benefit from this service. The CDBG allocation is leveraged by approximately \$1,000,000 in other source funding. The program takes information from clients and is designed to assist those at or below 185% of the federal poverty guidelines.

West Valley Child Crisis Center, Inc.

\$18,422

City-wide - direct benefit homeless children
Project Category: 05 Public Services 570.201(e)

With shelter and support facility directives from Child Protective Services (CPS), this facility provides counseling and staff assistance to neglected, abused or abandoned children. Although we consider this a direct benefit, it is also presumed since CPS records are sealed. At the time all children are taken to this facility, they are homeless. This project also supports our continuum of care objectives. Funding will provide assistance to approximately 120 persons.

Public Service Subtotal \$100,848 15% of total allocation

Public Facility Improvements

Boys and Girls Club Facility Improvements

\$25,587

Varney - Area Benefit
Project Category: 03E Neighborhood Facilities 570.201(c)

Renovations to the Varney branch location (Wisotsky Center) at 11820 North 81st Avenue. This location provides after school and summer programs at the gym which include sport, fitness, arts, health and life skills activities. The project includes the reparation and painting of interior walls and the replacement of floor coverings.

Deep Within Recovery, Phase II Dormitory Improvements

\$25,587

City-wide - presumed benefit to disabled & transitioning homeless
Project Category: 03E Neighborhood Facilities 570.201(c)

This project will invest in the dormitory facility to make housing conditions more habitable, safe and sanitary. Rehabilitation will include replacing the heating and cooling systems, insulating the building and enclosing room access via the walkway. Improvements to the exterior of the dormitory will include access improvements and roofing replacement. This facility assists/processes 1,000 unduplicated persons annually.

First Presbyterian Church Facility Improvements

\$12,440

City-wide - presumed benefit to disabled and elderly
Project Category: 14F Energy Efficiency Improvements 570.202

This church is also a center of public service adult day care as well as child day care. Improvements include replacing windows and doors for energy efficiency. This funding will provides improved access for the low income clients who typically utilize this public service. The program serves 65 persons per day (regular enrollees) in both the senior and child care programs.

Facility Improvement Subtotal \$63,614

Continuum of Care/Facility Improvement

Central Arizona Shelter Services

\$10,235

City-wide - presumed benefit to homeless

Project Category: 03C Homeless Facilities (not operating costs) 570.201(c)

The Vista Colina Emergency Family Shelter is the primary homeless facility resource for the City of Peoria and more than 80% of the referrals from key services such as Police, Fire and the Community Action Program (CAP) are made to this facility. Our support in this project is providing 30 fixed assets in the form of 18 cubic foot refrigerators for temporary living areas at the facility.

Continuum of Care/Facility Improvement Subtotal \$10,235

Housing

City of Peoria Community Development First-time Homebuyer Program

\$153,520

City-wide - direct assistance qualification

Project Category: 13 Direct Homeownership Assistance 570.201(n)

This project provides down payment assistance to HUD eligible first time homebuyers in coordination with the area Board of Realtors and lenders. The City will provide qualified home buyers with cash for the down payment. Clients of this program are able to qualify for the bank loan, but lack the ability to make cash available for the down payment. Additional financial assistance is provided for purchases of foreclosed homes. The City expects to assist 10 home buyers with this successful project.

City of Peoria Community Development Emergency Home Repairs

\$163,755

City-wide - direct assistance qualification

Project Category: 14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202

City staff will coordinate emergency home repairs to approximately 16 houses in Peoria. Repairs will bring homes up to minimum housing quality standards for all code violations at the properties and make repairs to some incipient home problems. This program has been highly successful in keeping Peoria owners in decent, safe and sanitary housing.

Habitat for Humanity Land Acquisition/Infrastructure for New Housing Development

\$4,956

City-wide - direct assistance qualification

Project Category: 01 Acquisition of Real Property 570.201(a)

Focused in our Varney low income qualified area, the Habitat new housing construction program is seeking to expand. Habitat for Humanity is a CBDO and this project is a continuation of their success experienced in other areas of Peoria. This funding is a small part of much larger overall funding being used to construct 10 homes for approximately 50 low and moderate income residents. Land will be acquired and infrastructure developed for the housing construction. We are prepared to utilize this allocation for either land acquisition or infrastructure development as needed to facilitate the project.

Arizona Bridge to Independent Living (ABIL)

\$40,940

City-wide - direct assistance qualification

Project Category: 14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202

This program assists disabled residents of Peoria in modifying their homes to maintain and enhance independent living and community participation. Funding is expected to assist 12 persons with home modifications that will remove physical barriers to the safe occupancy of the residence.

Housing Subtotal \$363,171

Administration

City of Peoria Community Development Program Administration

\$134,467

Project Category: 21A Grantee Administration 570.206

Development of required documentation and federal operations compliance in the use of FY 09-10 federal CDBG funds including development of the five year Consolidated Plan. Administrative costs also include access and support of the Maricopa HOME Consortium for use of limited HOME funds in the City of Peoria as reported by the Maricopa County Community Development Annual Action Plan.

20% of total allocation

TOTAL CDBG ALLOCATION \$672,335

CITY OF PEORIA						
Housing Market Analysis						
<i>Complete cells in blue.</i>						
Housing Stock Inventory	Vacancy Rate	0 & 1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3+ Bedroom	Total	Substandard Units
Units Rented/Owned						
Occupied Units: Renter		3844	2020	298	6162	1550
Occupied Units: Owner		17775	13835	1420	33030	950
Vacant Units: For Rent	2%	378	275	35	688	300
Vacant Units: For Sale	2%	436	317	40	793	288
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		22433	16447	1793	40673	3088
Rents: Applicable FMRs (in \$s)		578	677	817		
Rent Affordable at 30% of 50% of MFI (in \$s)		516	553	663		
Public Housing Units						
Occupied Units		52	15	3	70	0
Vacant Units		0	0	0	0	0
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		52	15	3	70	0
Rehabilitation Needs (in \$s)		525,000	365,000	75,000	965,000	

Continuum of Care Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

CITY OF PEORIA

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Homeless Individuals	63	230	25	318
2. Homeless Families with Children	56	45	15	116
2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	44	40	10	94
Total (lines 1 + 2a)	163	315	50	528
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total
1. Chronically Homeless		32	15	47
2. Severely Mentally Ill		5	0	5
3. Chronic Substance Abuse		12	0	12
4. Veterans		3	0	3
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS		3	0	3
6. Victims of Domestic Violence		25	0	25
7. Youth (Under 18 years of age)		10	0	10

Part 3: Homeless Needs Table: Individuals		Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total			Priority H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete						
Beds	Emergency Shelters	50	0	50	11	151	9	2	3	2	3	0	1	0	27	155	574%	L	Y	B
	Transitional Housing	100	50	50	7	6	5	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	18	8	44%	L	Y	B
	Permanent Supportive Housing	150	100	50	4	6	3	3	3	1	3	0	3	0	16	10	63%	L	N	O
	Total	300	150	150	11	151	9	2	3	2	3	0	1	0	27	155	574%			
Chronically Homeless																				

Part 4: Homeless Needs Table: Families		Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total			Priority H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete						
Beds	Emergency Shelters	35	10	25	4	6	3	2	3	3	3	0	1	0	14	11	79%	L	Y	B
	Transitional Housing	100	50	50	4	3	3	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	13	6	46%	L	Y	B
	Permanent Supportive Housing	150	100	50	5	7	3	3	3	2	3	0	1	0	15	12	80%	L	N	O
	Total	285	160	125	13	16	9	9	0	6	9	0	2	0	33	31	94%			

Completing Part 1: Homeless Population. This must be completed using statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time. The counts must be from: (A) administrative records, (N) enumerations, (S) statistically reliable samples, or (E) estimates. The quality of the data presented in each box must be identified as: (A), (N), (S) or (E).

Completing Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations. This must be completed using statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time. The numbers must be from: (A) administrative records, (N) enumerations, (S) statistically reliable samples, or (E) estimates. The quality of the data presented in each box must be identified as: (A), (N), (S) or (E).

Sheltered Homeless. Count adults, children and youth residing in shelters for the homeless. "Shelters" include all emergency shelters and transitional shelters for the homeless, including domestic violence shelters, residential programs for runaway/homeless youth, and any hotel/motel/apartment voucher arrangements paid by a public/private agency because the person or family is homeless. Do not count: (1) persons who are living doubled up in conventional housing; (2) formerly homeless persons who are residing in Section 8 SRO, Shelter Plus Care, SHP permanent housing or other permanent housing units; (3) children or youth, who because of their own or a parent's homelessness or abandonment, now reside temporarily and for a short anticipated duration in hospitals, residential treatment facilities, emergency foster care, detention facilities and the like; and (4) adults living in mental health facilities, chemical dependency facilities, or criminal justice facilities.

Unsheltered Homeless. Count adults, children and youth sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. Places not meant for human habitation include streets, parks, alleys, parking ramps, parts of the highway system, transportation depots and other parts of transportation systems (e.g. subway tunnels, railroad car), all-night commercial establishments (e.g. movie theaters, laundromats, restaurants), abandoned buildings, building roofs or stairwells, chicken coops and other farm outbuildings, caves, campgrounds, vehicles, and other similar places.

Grantee Name: **CITY OF PEORIA**

Non-Homeless Special Needs Including HOPWA		Needs	3-5 Year Quantities										Total			Priority H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, Other
			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4*		Year 5*		Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
			Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete						
Housing Needed	52. Elderly	2300	23	16	25	16	25	11	25	0	12	0	110	43	39%	H	Y	B
	53. Frail Elderly	350	18	10	15	10	15	7	15	0	7	0	70	27	39%	M	Y	B
	54. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	110	3	1	4	1	4	1	4	0	4	0	19	3	16%	M	N	O
	55. Developmentally Disabled	235	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	19	0	0%	M	Y	B
	56. Physically Disabled	1850	44	66	40	66	40	29	40	0	22	0	186	161	87%	H	Y	B
	57. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	435	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	11	0	0%	M	N	O
	58. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	230	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	11	3	27%	M	Y	B
	59. Public Housing Residents	310	33	43	35	11	35	15	35	0	16	0	154	69	45%	H	Y	O
	Total	5820	130	137	127	105	127	64	127	0	69	0	580	306	53%			
Supportive Services Needed	60. Elderly	1800	75	66	66	0	66	58	66	0	33	0	306	124	41%	H	Y	B
	61. Frail Elderly	300	66	73	55	0	55	66	55	0	44	0	275	139	51%	H	Y	B
	62. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	60	6	1	5	0	5	1	5	0	5	0	26	2	8%	M	N	O
	63. Developmentally Disabled	180	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	2	33%	M	Y	B
	64. Physically Disabled	950	66	88	55	0	55	77	55	0	26	0	257	165	64%	H	Y	B
	65. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	345	3	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	11	1	9%	M	N	O
	66. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	110	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	11	0	0%	M	Y	B
	67. Public Housing Residents	210	63	80	60	0	60	80	60	0	30	0	273	160	59%	H	Y	O
Total	3955	284	309	246	0	246	284	246	0	143	0	1165	593	51%				

CITY OF PEORIA

Only complete blue sections.

Community Development Needs	Needs	Current	Gap	5-Year Quantities										% of Goal	Priority Need: H, M, L	Dollars to Address	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source			
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5							Cumulative		
				Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual						Goal	Actual	
01 Acquisition of Real Property 570.201(a)	50	5	45												0	0	###	M	2.3M	Y	B
02 Disposition 570.201(b)	0	0	0												0	0	###	L	NA	N	NA
Public Facilities and Improvements																					
03 Public Facilities and Improvements (General) 570.201(c)	150	3	147	1	2	1	1	1	2	1					5	5	100%	M	9M	Y	B
03A Senior Centers 570.201(c)	15	3	12												0	0	###	M	6M	Y	B
03B Handicapped Centers 570.201(c)	10	3	7												0	0	###	L	5M	Y	B
03C Homeless Facilities (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	3	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					5	3	60%	L	4M	N	NA
03D Youth Centers 570.201(c)	15	2	13			1		1		1					4	0	0%	M	4M	Y	B
03E Neighborhood Facilities 570.201(c)	73	9	64	1	1	1	1	1	2	1					5	4	80%	M	10M	N	NA
03F Parks, Recreational Facilities 570.201(c)	210	63	147												0	0	###	M	44M	Y	B
03G Parking Facilities 570.201(c)	413	210	203												0	0	###	L	40M	N	NA
03H Solid Waste Disposal Improvements 570.201(c)	630	480	150												0	0	###	L	15M	N	NA
03I Flood Drain Improvements 570.201(c)	NA	NA	0												0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
03J Water/Sewer Improvements 570.201(c)	NA	NA	0												0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
03K Street Improvements 570.201(c)	380	110	270												0	0	###	M	380M	Y	B
03L Sidewalks 570.201(c)	360	210	150												0	0	###	L	12M	N	NA
03M Child Care Centers 570.201(c)	23	12	11												0	0	###	M	2.75M	Y	B
03N Tree Planting 570.201(c)	NA	NA	0												0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
03O Fire Stations/Equipment 570.201(c)	65	54	11												0	0	###	L	22M	N	NA
03P Health Facilities 570.201(c)	16	7	9												0	0	###	M	27M	Y	B
03Q Abused and Neglected Children Facilities 570.201(c)	35	12	23			1		1	1	1					4	1	25%	H	20M	Y	B
03R Asbestos Removal 570.201(c)	300	140	160												0	0	###	L	4.8M	Y	B
03S Facilities for AIDS Patients (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	4	3	1												0	0	###	L	24M	N	NA
03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	67	32	35												0	0	###	M	15M	Y	B
04 Clearance and Demolition 570.201(d)	300	110	190												0	0	###	M	38M	Y	B
Public Services																					
04A Clean-up of Contaminated Sites 570.201(d)	110	56	54							2					2	0	0%	L	16.2	N	NA
05 Public Services (General) 570.201(e)	300	50	250	3	7	4	7	4	7	5					20	21	105%	H	5M	Y	B
05A Senior Services 570.201(e)	50	10	40												0	0	###	H	12M	Y	B
05B Handicapped Services 570.201(e)	40	10	30												0	0	###	H	750K	Y	B
05C Legal Services 570.201(E)	15	7	8												0	0	###	L	800K	N	NA
05D Youth Services 570.201(e)	25	7	18												0	0	###	H	900K	Y	B
05E Transportation Services 570.201(e)	12	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0					4	3	75%	M	250K	Y	B
05F Substance Abuse Services 570.201(e)	25	9	16												0	0	###	M	800K	N	NA
05G Battered and Abused Spouses 570.201(e)	45	10	35												0	0	###	H	2.1M	Y	B
05H Employment Training 570.201(e)	15	7	8												0	0	###	L	400K	N	NA
05I Crime Awareness 570.201(e)	45	10	35												0	0	###	L	1.4M	N	NA
05J Fair Housing Activities (if CDBG, then subject to 570.201(e))	30	12	18	1	0	1	0	1	1	0					4	1	25%	L	250K	Y	B
05K Tenant/Landlord Counseling 570.201(e)	100	50	50												0	0	###	L	800K	N	NA
05L Child Care Services 570.201(e)	250	50	200												0	0	###	M	5M	N	NA
05M Health Services 570.201(e)	400	240	160												0	0	###	M	2.5M	N	NA
05N Abused and Neglected Children 570.201(e)	370	125	245	1	1	2	1	2	1	1					8	3	38%	H	8M	Y	B
05O Mental Health Services 570.201(e)	150	75	75												0	0	###	M	1.1M	N	NA
05P Screening for Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards Poison 570.20	200	160	40												0	0	###	L	500K	N	NA
05Q Subsidence Payments 570.204	350	225	125												0	0	###	L	1.5M	N	NA
05R Homeownership Assistance (not direct) 570.204	430	110	320												0	0	###	H	16M	Y	B
05S Rental Housing Subsidies (if HOME, not part of 5% 570.204	210	75	135												0	0	###	M	16M	N	NA
05T Security Deposits (if HOME, not part of 5% Admin c	NA	NA	0												0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
06 Interim Assistance 570.201(f)	100	60	40												0	0	###	L	800K	N	NA
07 Urban Renewal Completion 570.201(h)	NA	NA	0												0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
08 Relocation 570.201(i)	200	21	179												0	0	###	M	5.3M	Y	B
09 Loss of Rental Income 570.201(j)	NA	NA	0												0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
10 Removal of Architectural Barriers 570.201(k)	650	150	500	1	1	1	1	1	1	0					4	3	75%	H	600K	Y	B
11 Privately Owned Utilities 570.201(l)	NA	NA	0												0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
12 Construction of Housing 570.201(m)	200	23	177			1		1	1	1					1	3	300%	H	44M	Y	B
13 Direct Homeownership Assistance 570.201(n)	400	35	365	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					5	3	60%	H	5.4M	Y	B

	14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	300	45	255	2	3	2	2	2	3	3		2	11	8	73%	H	11M	Y	B
	14B Rehab; Multi-Unit Residential 570.202	410	44	366										0	0	###	H	7M	Y	B
	14C Public Housing Modernization 570.202	125	65	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	5	3	60%	M	3M	Y	O
	14D Rehab; Other Publicly-Owned Residential Buildings 570.202	210	45	165										0	0	###	M	9M	N	NA
	14E Rehab; Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial/Indu 570.202	100	15	85										0	0	###	M	15M	Y	B
	14F Energy Efficiency Improvements 570.202	350	45	305	1	0	1	0	1	0	1		1	5	0	0%	M	5M	Y	B
	14G Acquisition - for Rehabilitation 570.202	200	15	185										0	0	###	H	11M	Y	B
	14H Rehabilitation Administration 570.202	300	15	285	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	5	3	60%	H	2.5M	Y	B
	14I Lead-Based/Lead Hazard Test/Abate 570.202	100	35	65										0	0	###	L	600K	Y	B
	15 Code Enforcement 570.202(c)	200	50	150					1	1	1		1	3	1	33%	M	900K	Y	B
	16A Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	50	10	40										0	0	###	L	1M	N	NA
	16B Non-Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	55	35	20										0	0	###	L	1M	N	NA
	17A CI Land Acquisition/Disposition 570.203(a)	100	45	55										0	0	###	L	3M	Y	B
	17B CI Infrastructure Development 570.203(a)	310	115	195										0	0	###	M	300M	Y	B
	17C CI Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitat 570.203(a)	100	24	76										0	0	###	M	15M	Y	B
	17D Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements 570.203(a)	50	21	29										0	0	###	L	20M	Y	B
	18A ED Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits 570.203(b)	100	60	40										0	0	###	L	20M	N	NA
	18B ED Technical Assistance 570.203(b)	200	45	155										0	0	###	M	300K	Y	B
	18C Micro-Enterprise Assistance	100	25	75										0	0	###	M	30M	N	NA
	19A HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (not part of 5% Ad	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	19B HOME CHDO Operating Costs (not part of 5% Admin ca	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	19C CDBG Non-profit Organization Capacity Building	15	3	12										0	0	###	M	700K	N	NA
	19D CDBG Assistance to Institutes of Higher Education	45	33	12										0	0	###	L	2M	N	NA
	19E CDBG Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Property	140	30	110										0	0	###	L	21M	N	NA
	19F Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	15	0	15										0	0	###	M	5M	N	NA
	19G Unplanned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	19H State CDBG Technical Assistance to Grantees	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	20 Planning 570.205	100	50	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	5	3	60%	H	7M	Y	B
	21A General Program Administration 570.206	100	50	50										0	0	###	H	7M	Y	B
	21B Indirect Costs 570.206	100	50	50										0	0	###	H	2M	N	NA
	21D Fair Housing Activities (subject to 20% Admin cap) 570.206	50	12	38										0	0	###	M	25K	Y	B
	21E Submissions or Applications for Federal Programs 570.206	5	5	0										0	0	###	L	NA	Y	B
	21F HOME Rental Subsidy Payments (subject to 5% cap)	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	21G HOME Security Deposits (subject to 5% cap)	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	21H HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (subject to 5% cap	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	21I HOME CHDO Operating Expenses (subject to 5% cap)	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	22 Unprogrammed Funds	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
HOPWA	31J Facility based housing - development	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	31K Facility based housing - operations	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	31G Short term rent mortgage utility payments	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	31F Tenant based rental assistance	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	31E Supportive service	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	31I Housing information services	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	31H Resource identification	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	31B Administration - grantee	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
	31D Administration - project sponsor	NA	NA	0										0	0	###	NA	NA	NA	NA
Totals		###	4050	7721	17	22	21	20	22	26	23	0	22	0	105	68	65%			

America's Affordable Communities Initiative	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	OMB approval no. 2510-0013 (exp. 01/01/2006)	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 3 hours. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting the data. The information will be used to encourage applicants to pursue and promote efforts to remove regulatory barriers to affordable housing. Response to this request for information is required in order to receive the benefits to be derived. This agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.			
Questionnaire for HUD's Initiative on Removal of Regulatory Barriers			
Part A. Local Jurisdictions. Counties Exercising Land Use and Building Regulatory Authority and Other Applicants Applying for Projects Located in such Jurisdictions or Counties			
Question	Yes	No	
1. Does your jurisdiction's comprehensive plan (or in the case of a tribe or TDHE, a local Indian Housing Plan) include a "housing element"? A local comprehensive plan means the adopted official statement of a legislative body of a local government that sets forth (in words, maps, illustrations, and/or tables) goals, policies, and guidelines intended to direct the present and future physical, social, and economic development that occurs within its planning jurisdiction and that includes a unified physical plan for the public development of land and water. If your jurisdiction does not have a local comprehensive plan with a "housing element," please enter no. If no, skip to question # 4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
2. If your jurisdiction has a comprehensive plan with a housing element, does the plan provide estimates of current and anticipated housing needs, taking into account the anticipated growth of the region, for existing and future residents, including low, moderate and middle income families, for at least the next five years?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
3. Does your zoning ordinance and map, development and subdivision regulations or other land use controls conform to the jurisdiction's comprehensive plan regarding housing needs by providing: a) sufficient land use and density categories (multifamily housing, duplexes, small lot homes and other similar elements); and, b) sufficient land zoned or mapped "as of right" in these categories, that can permit the building of affordable housing addressing the needs identified in the plan? (For purposes of this notice, "as-of-right," as applied to zoning, means uses and development standards that are determined in advance and specifically authorized by the zoning ordinance. The ordinance is largely self-enforcing because little or no discretion occurs in its administration.). If the jurisdiction has chosen not to have either zoning, or other development controls that have varying standards based upon districts or zones, the applicant may also enter yes.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
4. Does your jurisdiction's zoning ordinance set minimum building size requirements that exceed the local housing or health code or is otherwise not based upon explicit health standards?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
5. If your jurisdiction has development impact fees, are the fees specified and calculated under local or state statutory criteria? If no, skip to question #7. Alternatively, if your jurisdiction does not have impact fees, you may enter yes.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
6. If yes to question #5, does the statute provide criteria that sets standards for the allowable type of capital investments that have a direct relationship between the fee and the development (nexus), and a method for fee calculation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
7. If your jurisdiction has impact or other significant fees, does the jurisdiction provide waivers of these fees for affordable housing?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
8. Has your jurisdiction adopted specific building code language regarding housing rehabilitation that encourages such rehabilitation through graded regulatory requirements applicable as different levels of work are performed in existing buildings? Such code language increases regulatory requirements (the additional improvements required as a matter of regulatory policy) in proportion to the extent of rehabilitation that an owner/developer chooses to do on a voluntary basis. For further information see HUD publication: "Smart Codes in Your Community: A Guide to Building Rehabilitation Codes" (www.huduser.org/publications/destech/smartcodes.html)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

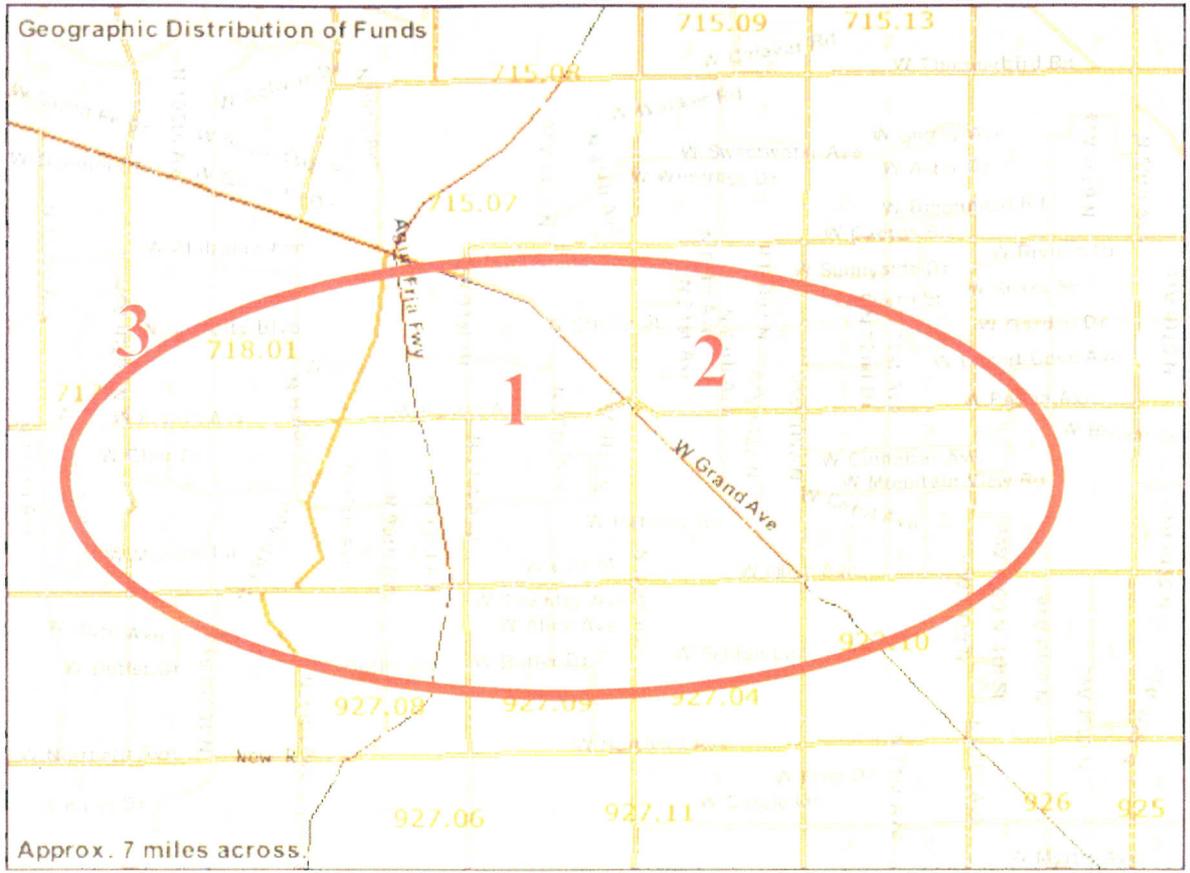
<p>9. Does your jurisdiction use a recent version (i.e. published within the last 5 years or, if no recent version has been published, the last version published) of one of the nationally recognized model building codes (i.e. the International Code Council (ICC), the Building Officials and Code Administrators International (BOCA), the Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCI), the International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)) without significant technical amendment or modification. In the case of a tribe or TDHE, has a recent version of one of the model building codes as described above been adopted or, alternatively, has the tribe or TDHE adopted a building code that is substantially equivalent to one or more of the recognized model building codes?</p> <p>Alternatively, if a significant technical amendment has been made to the above model codes, can the jurisdiction supply supporting data that the amendments do not negatively impact affordability.</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>10. Does your jurisdiction’s zoning ordinance or land use regulations permit manufactured (HUD-Code) housing “as of right” in all residential districts and zoning classifications in which similar site-built housing is permitted, subject to design, density, building size, foundation requirements, and other similar requirements applicable to other housing that will be deemed realty, irrespective of the method of production?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>11. Within the past five years, has a jurisdiction official (i.e., chief executive, mayor, county chairman, city manager, administrator, or a tribally recognized official, etc.), the local legislative body, or planning commission, directly, or in partnership with major private or public stakeholders, convened or funded comprehensive studies, commissions, or hearings, or has the jurisdiction established a formal ongoing process, to review the rules, regulations, development standards, and processes of the jurisdiction to assess their impact on the supply of affordable housing?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>12. Within the past five years, has the jurisdiction initiated major regulatory reforms either as a result of the above study or as a result of information identified in the barrier component of the jurisdiction’s “HUD Consolidated Plan?” If yes, attach a brief list of these major regulatory reforms.</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>13. Within the past five years has your jurisdiction modified infrastructure standards and/or authorized the use of new infrastructure technologies (e.g. water, sewer, street width) to significantly reduce the cost of housing?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>14. Does your jurisdiction give “as-of-right” density bonuses sufficient to offset the cost of building below market units as an incentive for any market rate residential development that includes a portion of affordable housing? (As applied to density bonuses, “as of right” means a density bonus granted for a fixed percentage or number of additional market rate dwelling units in exchange for the provision of a fixed number or percentage of affordable dwelling units and without the use of discretion in determining the number of additional market rate units.)</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>15. Has your jurisdiction established a single, consolidated permit application process for housing development that includes building, zoning, engineering, environmental, and related permits? Alternatively, does your jurisdiction conduct concurrent, not sequential, reviews for all required permits and approvals?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>16. Does your jurisdiction provide for expedited or “fast track” permitting and approvals for all affordable housing projects in your community?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>17. Has your jurisdiction established time limits for government review and approval or disapproval of development permits in which failure to act, after the application is deemed complete, by the government within the designated time period, results in automatic approval?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>18. Does your jurisdiction allow “accessory apartments” either as: a) a special exception or conditional use in all single-family residential zones or, b) “as of right” in a majority of residential districts otherwise zoned for single-family housing?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>19. Does your jurisdiction have an explicit policy that adjusts or waives existing parking requirements for all affordable housing developments?</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

20. Does your jurisdiction require affordable housing projects to undergo public review or special hearings when the project is otherwise in full compliance with the zoning ordinance and other development regulations?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Part B. State Agencies and Departments or Other Applicants for Projects Located in Unincorporated Areas or Areas Otherwise Not Covered in Part A		
Question	Yes	No
1. Does your state, either in its planning and zoning enabling legislation or in any other legislation, require localities regulating development have a comprehensive plan with a "housing element?" If no, skip to question # 4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Does your state require that a local jurisdiction's comprehensive plan estimate current and anticipated housing needs, taking into account the anticipated growth of the region, for existing and future residents, including low, moderate, and middle income families, for at least the next five years?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Does your state's zoning enabling legislation require that a local jurisdiction's zoning ordinance have a) sufficient land use and density categories (multifamily housing, duplexes, small lot homes and other similar elements); and, b) sufficient land zoned or mapped in these categories, that can permit the building of affordable housing that addresses the needs identified in the comprehensive plan?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Does your state have an agency or office that includes a specific mission to determine whether local governments have policies or procedures that are raising costs or otherwise discouraging affordable housing?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Does your state have a legal or administrative requirement that local governments undertake periodic self-evaluation of regulations and processes to assess their impact upon housing affordability address these barriers to affordability?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Does your state have a technical assistance or education program for local jurisdictions that includes assisting them in identifying regulatory barriers and in recommending strategies to local governments for their removal?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Does your state have specific enabling legislation for local impact fees? If no skip to question #9.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. If yes to the question #7, does the state statute provide criteria that sets standards for the allowable type of capital investments that have a direct relationship between the fee and the development (nexus) and a method for fee calculation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. Does your state provide significant financial assistance to local governments for housing, community development and/or transportation that includes funding prioritization or linking funding on the basis of local regulatory barrier removal activities?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Does your state have a mandatory state-wide building code that a) does not permit local technical amendments and b) uses a recent version (i.e. published within the last five years or, if no recent version has been published, the last version published) of one of the nationally recognized model building codes (i.e. the International Code Council (ICC), the Building Officials and Code Administrators International (BOCA), the Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCI), the International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)) without significant technical amendment or modification?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. Has your jurisdiction adopted specific building code language regarding housing rehabilitation that encourages such rehabilitation through graded regulatory requirements applicable as different levels of work are performed in existing buildings? Such code language increases regulatory requirements (the additional improvements required as a matter of regulatory policy) in proportion to the extent of rehabilitation that an owner/developer chooses to do on a voluntary basis. For further information see HUD publication: "Smart Codes in Your Community: A Guide to Building Rehabilitation Codes" (www.huduser.org/publications/destech/smartcodes.html)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. Within the past five years has your state made any changes to its own processes or requirements to streamline or consolidate the state’s own approval processes involving permits for water or wastewater, environmental review, or other State-administered permits or programs involving housing development. If yes, briefly list these changes.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. Within the past five years, has your state (i.e., Governor, legislature, planning department) directly or in partnership with major private or public stakeholders, convened or funded comprehensive studies, commissions, or panels to review state or local rules, regulations, development standards, and processes to assess their impact on the supply of affordable housing?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14. Within the past five years, has the state initiated major regulatory reforms either as a result of the above study or as a result of information identified in the barrier component of the states’ “Consolidated Plan submitted to HUD?” If yes, briefly list these major regulatory reforms.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15. Has the state undertaken any other actions regarding local jurisdiction’s regulation of housing development including permitting, land use, building or subdivision regulations, or other related administrative procedures? If yes, briefly list these actions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION MAPS

- Boundaries**
 - NO Census Tract
 - NO Block Group
- Features**
 - Water Body
 - Point
 - Other Water Body
 - Other Water Body
- Legend**
 - Legend
 - Legend
 - Legend



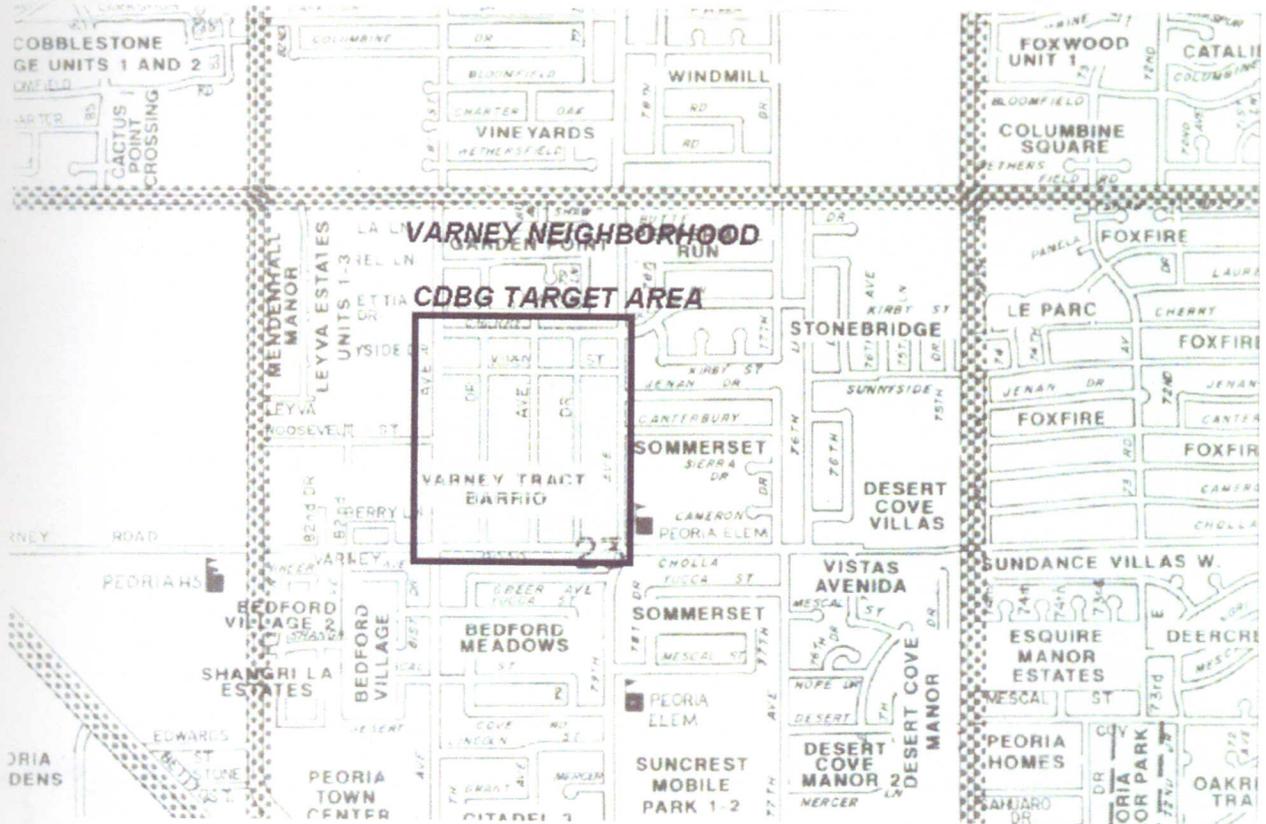
1 - Public Services offered from and many directly distributed from the Community Center located at the number "1" on the map. This location is also representative of the Old Town target area detailed on the following page.

2 - This is the primary area for Boys and Girls Club Activities and represents the Varney Target area detailed on the following page.

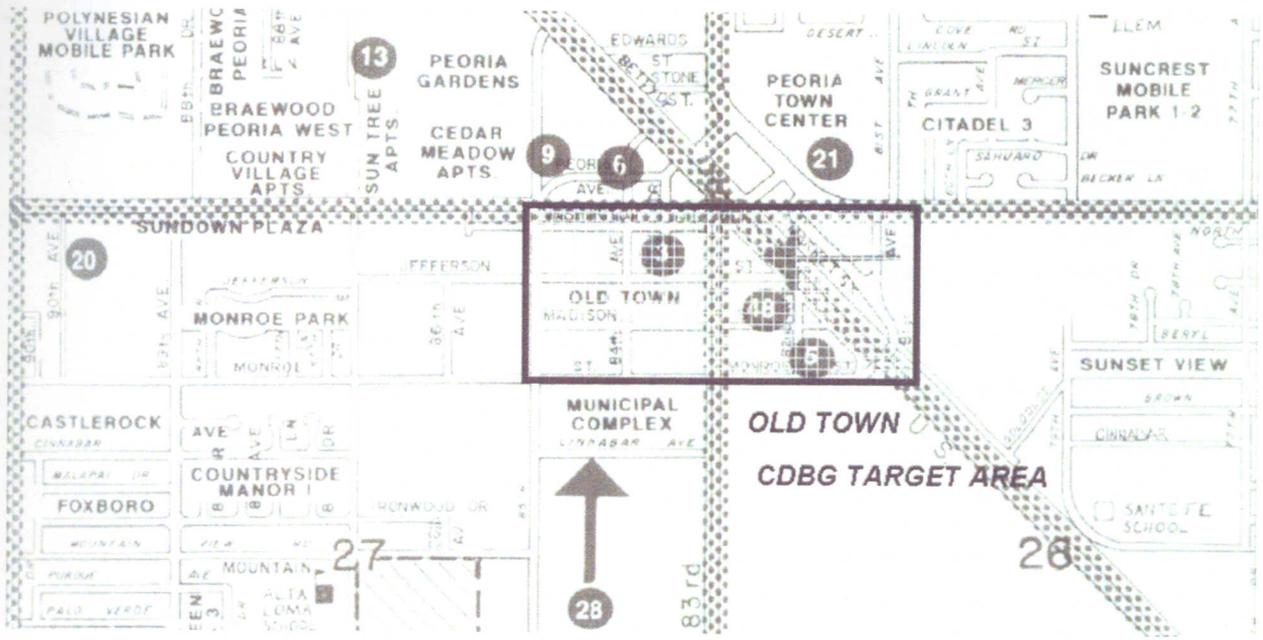
3 - The "bubble" or circle is our housing rehabilitation area which can be considered south of Cactus Road.

Arizona Shelter services, Homeward Bound and West Valley Child Crisis are the only activities outside Peoria but serves the homeless population of Peoria by providing a refuge at a central location in the City of Phoenix (for the CASS Shelter) and in Glendale (for the child crisis center).

Varney Area



Old Town Area



Lead based paint concentrations (note: most dense in Sun City outside Peoria)

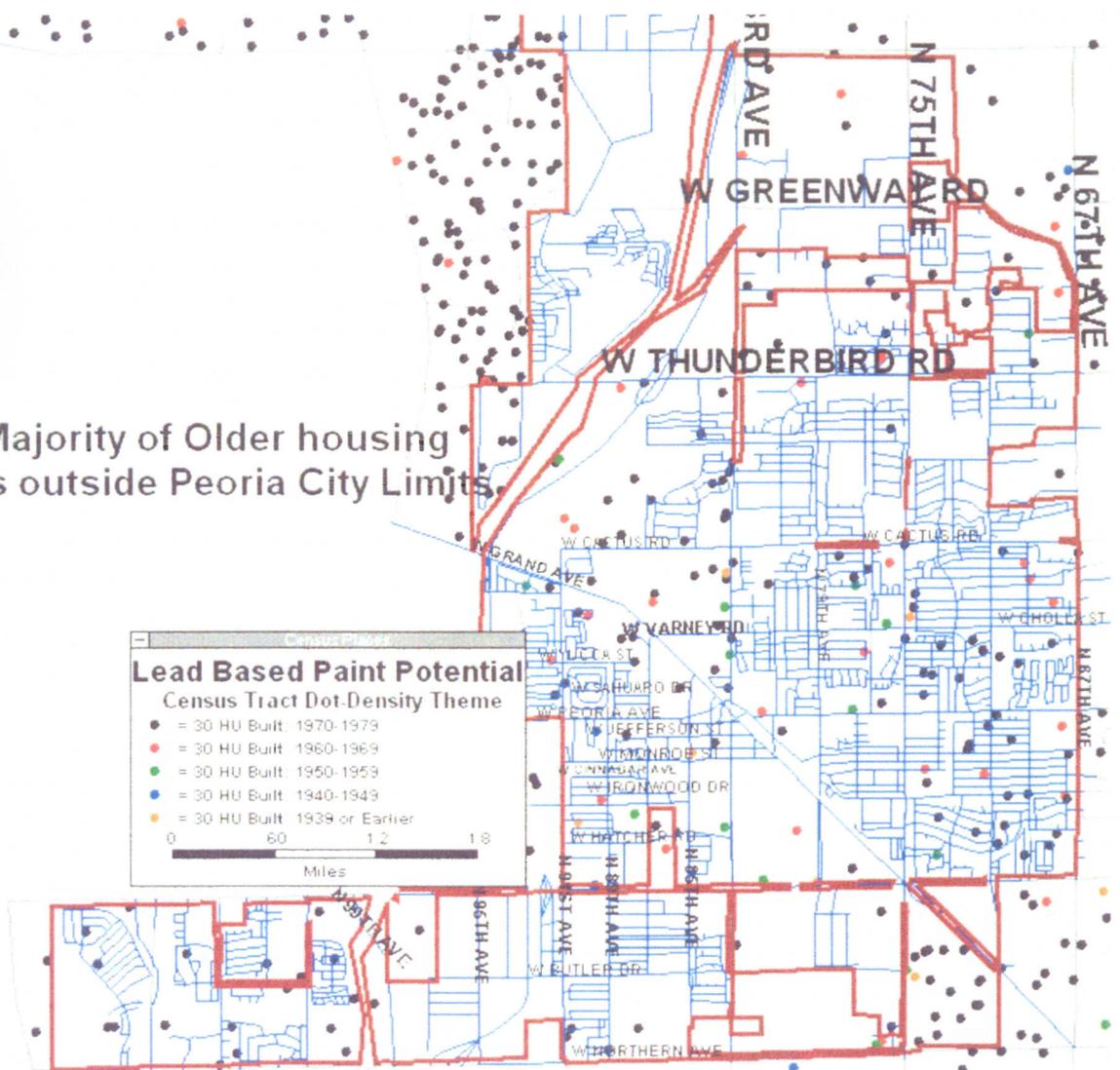
The Majority of Older housing exists outside Peoria City Limits.

Census 2000

Lead Based Paint Potential Census Tract Dot-Density Theme

- = 30 HU Built: 1970-1979
- = 30 HU Built: 1960-1969
- = 30 HU Built: 1950-1959
- = 30 HU Built: 1940-1949
- = 30 HU Built: 1939 or Earlier

0 60 120 180
Miles



AI SUMMARY MATRIX

Name of Grantee: **City of Peoria, AZ**

PROPOSED GOALS – ACTIVITIES
CITY OF PEORIA 2009-2010 Annual Action Plan

IMPEDIMENT(S) TO BE ADDRESSED (list by degree of importance)	GOALS (What do you hope to achieve?)	ACTIVITIES OR STRATEGIES TO MEET THE GOALS (How will you achieve your goals?)	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES ASSIGNED TO MEET GOALS (Identify the organizations who will be undertaking the impediment)	BENCHMARK In which year of your Con/Plan do you plan to achieve this?	PROPOSED INVESTMENT (Amount of money) (Funding Source)	YEAR TO BE COMPLETED (Is it contained in your Consolidated Plan Action Plan Goals?)
Outreach and Education	Documentation of Fair Housing Issues – discovery of local issues.	Receive & process incoming FH complaints	City of Peoria	2009-2010	Allocated from Administrative funds as needed and on demand.	In Consolidated Plan Goals to be undertaken 2009-2010
“	Resolution and documentation of Fair Housing Issues	Provide information and assistance to callers with FH & Civil Rights complaints	“	“	“	“
“	Facilitate resolution of Fair Housing Issues - discovery of local issues.	Provide forms & information to resolve complaints	“	“	“	“
“	Facilitate resolution of Fair Housing Issues	Provide complaint referrals to AG & HUD	“	“	“	“
“	Resolution and documentation of Fair Housing Issues - discovery of local issues.	Maintain checklist to assess nature & types of Civil Rights complaints	“	“	“	“

“	Supporting persons with Fair Housing Issues to resolve	Mayor will formally recognize April FH Month with proclamation and notices	“	“	“	“	
“	Supporting persons with Fair Housing Issues to resolve	Advertise city FH services in local newspaper	“	“	“	“	
“	Supporting persons with Fair Housing Issues to resolve	Display FHEO logo in all city advertising of federal funds	“	“	“	“	
“	Supporting persons with Fair Housing Issues to resolve	Display FHEO information and distribute in English/Spanish	“	“	“	“	
“	Supporting persons with Fair Housing Issues to resolve	Distribute Fair Housing information at City facilities for public access	“	“	“	“	



PUBLIC MEETING AGENDA
CITY OF PEORIA ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010

The City of Peoria will be receiving approximately \$722,618 in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds in federal fiscal period of 2009-2010. These funds are directed to the assistance of low and moderate income persons primarily for City of Peoria residents.

April 14, 2009

1. Allocation from HUD and Uses
 - Project funding
 - Public Service funding
 - Administrative funding
 - FHEO
 - Davis Bacon
 - Monitoring
2. Current and Future Proposal on use of funds
3. Beneficiaries (eligibility)
4. Other Business
 - Fair Housing - Complaint and Discrimination Form Handout





NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND SOLICITATION OF COMMENTS
CITY OF PEORIA ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010

Public hearings will be conducted April 14, 2009 at 4:00 PM at the Peoria Community Center Annex, and on May 19, 2009, MUNICIPAL OFFICE COMPLEX, 8401 W. MONROE STREET, CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS. The purpose of the meetings is to discuss budgets and authorize the submission and signature authorities for the Annual Action Plan for federal fiscal year 2009-10.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010

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Information and overviews of the Consolidated Plan or Annual Action Plan may also be obtained by written request mailed to:

City of Peoria
Neighborhood Services
Attn: CDBG 09-10
9875 N. 85th Avenue
Peoria, AZ 85345

Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan information may also be obtained electronically by written E-mail to:

appleman@azcsi.com

Persons with disabilities using a TDD or TTY device may communicate with our office by calling the Arizona Relay Service at 711. Disability access is provided at meeting locations.

The City is continuing to accept proposals for use of HOME and CDBG funds. The submission cut-off for these programs is expected to be about November 1, 2009 for funds anticipated in July, 2011. Final deadline will be advertised.



AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF ARIZONA)
) ss
COUNTY OF MARICOPA)

I, Carolyn Castillo of PEORIA TIMES

A newspaper of general circulation published and printed in the city of Glendale, County of Maricopa, State of Arizona, do solemnly swear that a copy of the notice, in the matter of

PUBLIC NOTICE

City of Peoria Annual Action Plan
Federal Fiscal Year 2009-2010
For ComSense

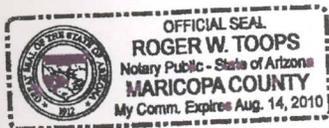
As per clipping attached, was published weekly in the regular and entire edition of the said newspaper, and not in any supplement hereof, for a period of 1 consecutive week(s), as follows, to-wit:
04/10/09

(s) Carolyn Castillo

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of April (year) 2009.

(s) [Signature]
Notary Public

My commission expires:



March 27, April 3, 10 and 17, 2009



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FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010**

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Publish Peoria Times
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