

City of Flagstaff

Five-Year Consolidated Plan

July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2026

Submitted to the U.S. Department of
Housing and Urban Development
May 15th, 2021



City of Flagstaff

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Flagstaff, AZ 86004
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**CITY OF FLAGSTAFF
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
BLOCK GRANT**



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Councilmember Regina Salas

Councilmember Austin Aslan
Councilmember Miranda Sweet
Councilmember Jim McCarthy

City Manager

Greg Clifton

Community Development Director

Dan Folke

Housing Director

Sarah Darr

Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

Prepared for: City of Flagstaff Community Development Division
www.flagstaffaz.gov

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Executive Summary

1. Introduction

Flagstaff is a City in, and the [county seat](#) of, [Coconino County](#) in northern [Arizona](#), in the southwestern United States. With a 2020 population of **77,590**, it is the **15th largest city in Arizona** and the **459th largest city in the United States**. Flagstaff is currently growing at a rate of **1.67%** annually and its population has increased by **17.79%** since the most recent census, which recorded a population of **65,870** in 2010. Flagstaff reached it's highest estimated population of 77,590 in 2021. Spanning over 66 miles, Flagstaff has a population density of 1,175 people per square mile.

Flagstaff has a notably large Native American population that is about 12x the national average. This is due to Flagstaff's proximity to several Native American reservations such as the Hopi, Yavapai, Navajo, and Havasupai. There are almost 5,500 people of Navajo ancestry in Flagstaff. Flagstaff is a college town, which is reflected in the demographics. Almost 90% of the population has a high school diploma or GED compared to the national average of 80%. More than 39% of the population has a bachelor's degree or higher.

Flagstaff's economy mostly centers on education and tourism, receiving more than 5 million visitors every year. [The City is found near Grand Canyon National Park](#), which supports its thriving tourism industry. The city is also known for its high-tech and science development centers such as the Lowell Observatory, the [United States](#) Geological Survey's Flagstaff campus, and the United States Naval Observatory Flagstaff Station (NOFS)

Flagstaff is [one of the fastest-growing areas of Arizona](#), according to recent census figures. While Phoenix has been losing large numbers to the outlying suburbs, Flagstaff grew more than 4% between 2011 and 2012 alone. Its growth rate was so fast, in fact, that it was the 9th fastest-growing city in the United States at the time. More recently Flagstaff has grown between 1.25% – 2.39% every year since 2012.

According to the most recent (2019) US Census American Community 5 year survey, the racial composition of Flagstaff was:

- White: 78.34%
- Native American: 7.85%
- Two or more races: 5.27%
- Other race: 3.21%
- Asian: 3.08%
- Black or African American: 1.99%
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander: 0.26%

Metropolitan cities with populations of at least 50,000 people are considered Community Development Entitlement Communities. As such, the City of Flagstaff is considered an entitled city and receives an annual grant on a formula basis from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Community Development Block Grant Program.

HUD requires that the City submit a Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) every five years to receive Federal grants which provide services and projects that benefit primarily low- and moderate income individuals and households. The Five-Year Consolidated Plan provides the framework for implementation of the City of Flagstaff's mission and goals utilizing Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds received from HUD and other funds that may leverage CDBG resources.

Community Development Block Grant funding can be utilized to fund a broad range of eligible activities. The City must determine annually which eligible activities will best serve the needs of the community. The Five-Year Consolidated Plan is designed to guide HUD-funded affordable housing, homelessness, special needs, and community development policies and programs over the five-year period beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2026.

The Needs Assessment (NA) and Market Analysis (MA) of the Consolidated Plan provide information about community specific need gathered through several methods, including consultation with local agencies, public outreach, a review of demographic and economic data sets, and a housing market analysis. The Strategic Plan (SP) details how the City will address the priority needs identified during the NA and MA process. The strategies must reflect the current condition of the market, expected availability of funds, and local capacity to administer the plan. In addition to establishing goals related to the use of CDBG funds, the City of Flagstaff has established HUD-required strategies to improve the delivery system, address lead-based paint hazards, reduce the incidence of poverty, and address barriers to affordable housing development.

Every year the City submits an Annual Action Plan that lists the specific activities Flagstaff will pursue with CDBG funds to meet the identified ConPlan goals. This ConPlan includes the Annual Action Plan for Year 1 of the Consolidated Plan.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Flagstaff's Five-Year Consolidated Plan for 2021-2025 outlines specific steps for the community as it works to meet the housing and community development needs of low-and moderate income and special needs households. As part of the consolidated planning process the City conducted a comprehensive housing and community development Needs Assessment and Market Analysis. With these assessments and additional community data along with public and stakeholder input collected the

City identified four priority needs and established 11 activity goals for meeting these community needs in the next five years.

Identified High Priority Needs and Activity Goals Established

1. Support neighborhood revitalization and public facilities and infrastructure improvements especially in established target areas including:
 - a. Neighborhood revitalization including Neighborhood Facility and Infrastructure Improvements
 - i. Includes Parks/ Playgrounds/ Streets/ Water Sewer Lines/ Energy Efficiency/ Broadband Infrastructure/ Etc.
 - ii. 3,000 people
 - b. Public Facilities
 - i. Includes Acquisition/ Construction/ Reconstruction/ Rehab/ Installation/ Improvements/ Etc.
 - ii. 100 people
 - c. Acquisition for Affordable Housing Benefit
 - i. Includes acquisition of land/ real property for the development of affordable housing units
 - ii. 3 units
2. Support public services and economic opportunities for low-and moderate income persons including:
 - a. Services to Meet Basic Needs
 - i. Includes Childcare/ Senior Services/ Services for Disabled Individuals/ Mental Health/ Etc.
 - ii. 300 people
 - b. Workforce Development
 - i. Includes Employment, Job Training and Small Business Support Services
 - ii. 15 people
 - c. Housing Stabilization Services
 - i. Includes Rental Assistance/ Eviction/ Foreclosure Prevention and Legal Services
 - ii. 50 households
3. Support services and projects addressing homelessness
 - a. Service and Facility Operating Support
 - i. Includes Outreach/ Shelter Managers/ Case Managers/ Coordinated Entry/ Etc.
 - ii. 1,500 people experiencing or at-risk of homelessness
 - b. Increase Shelter Beds/Units
 - i. Includes Emergency/ Transitional Shelter/ Permanent Supportive Housing
 - ii. 15 beds/units

4. Support the development, accessibility, and preservation of decent affordable housing including:
 - a. Rehabilitation of owner and/or renter households/units
 - i. 20 units
 - b. Development of owner and/or renter affordable housing units
 - i. 3 units
 - c. Housing Assistance for owner and/or renter households
 - i. Includes financial assistance for Deposits/ Down payment/ Closing Costs/ Etc.
 - ii. 50 households

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Flagstaff established 15 goals in the 5-year HUD Consolidated Plan beginning in PY2016:

- Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure, including:
 - 5 facility improvements benefitting 500 people
 - 2 ADA accessibility improvement projects benefitting 500 people
 - Land acquisition for one affordable housing development project benefitting 5 households
 - Infrastructure for one affordable housing development project benefitting 5 households
- Public Services & Economic Opportunities including
 - Service and facility operating support for 5 projects benefitting 2,000 people
 - One employment and job training support services project benefitting 5 people
 - Housing stabilization services benefitting 500 households.
- Addressing Homelessness including:
 - 5 outreach and service and facility operating support projects, increasing the number of emergency/transitional shelter beds by 20 beds
 - Increasing the supply of permanent supportive housing by 15 beds.
- Decent Affordable Housing including:
 - Rehabilitation of 25 owner-occupied housing units
 - Construction of 5 rental units
 - Construction of 2 owner units
 - Rehabilitation of 10 rental housing units.

In the context of limited CDBG and leverage funding, the City made significant progress towards investing in housing and public and supportive services for vulnerable populations. Throughout the last 2 Program Years of the previous Consolidated Plan, the COVID-19 global pandemic led to more households needing these services and the City and its partner agencies stepped in to provide a variety of services, many aimed to serve people at risk of or experiencing homelessness. Significant progress

was also made towards providing economic opportunities and a relatively large number of individuals benefitted from financial and housing counseling and several individuals benefitted from employment training.

Moderate progress was made towards enhancing Flagstaff neighborhoods – park and playground improvements and housing rehabilitation were the most notable enhancements; however, the continuing high cost of housing in Flagstaff presents challenges to acquiring and rehabilitating homes.

Moderate progress towards increasing the availability and affordability of housing for owners and renters was also made due to few opportunities to invest in additional housing. The City continued to make progress towards strengthening coordination and delivery of resources, operating the Flagstaff Public Housing Authority and City Housing Sections in one department, and maintaining a high level of involvement with the Coconino County Continuum of Care and Flagstaff Front Door for Coordinated Entry.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

A draft of the Consolidated Plan was available on-line at the City's website for a 45-day comment period beginning March 1, 2021 and ending April 15, 2021. A virtual public hearing was held on April 13th, 2021 with City Council to discuss findings of the Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice as well as recommended activity allocations for the Program Year 2021 entitlement. The public and stakeholders were encouraged to virtually attend and offer comments or to submit written comments directly to Council.

Additional consultation took place with the Coconino County Continuum of Care, a group of organizations providing services to homeless individuals and families and through a virtual outreach meetings held in September 2020. Additionally, the City conducted four (4) open to the public, virtual focus groups discussing each of the identified priority needs and proposed activity goals with residents and stakeholders. Due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic, the City utilized an on-line survey to reach residents and stakeholders for input on community needs and Con Plan goals. The survey was available online and 24 completed surveys were received. The City also held a public hearing with City Council in April 2021 during the public comment period. This hearing provided citizens an opportunity to comment on any aspect of the City's Consolidated Plan.

In 2019, City Council added a new chapter to the Flagstaff City Code, creating a Housing Commission. The Housing Commission consists of thirteen citizens, with twelve members appointed by the City Council and one representative from the Flagstaff Housing Authority Board of Commissioners. It serves as an advisory board to City Council; makes recommendations with respect to housing policies, needs, and programs in Flagstaff; and furnishes the Council with information through the Housing Director. The Commission holds monthly public meetings and provides an avenue for the community and

stakeholders to communicate with the Commission and City staff.

5. Summary of public comments

A summary of comments received at the 4 focus group, and housing commission meeting are attached. As is the community needs survey conducted and corresponding results. There were no public comments received at the _____.

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

All public comments were accepted.

7. Summary

The City of Flagstaff conducted public outreach and met with stakeholders to identify priority needs and establish 5-year goals and objectives in following priority areas - 1) neighborhood revitalization, public facilities and infrastructure, 2) public services and economic opportunities, 3) addressing homelessness, and 4) decent affordable housing.

Consolidated Plan Goals and Activities

Public and stakeholder input, records of past funding, the needs assessments and housing market analysis were all used to determine the relative priority of activities and the populations that will be served. HUD allows two priority designations – high and low. Assignment of priority does not reflect a lack of need for any particular population or activity; it merely identifies those conditions that are most likely to be addressed with limited CDBG funding.

- High priority activities are likely to be funded with CDBG resources during the next five years.
- Low priority activities may be funded as opportunities arise.
- Special Populations are certain clientele that are presumed by HUD to be low/moderate income and are defined as senior citizens, severely disabled adults, persons living with AIDS, battered spouses, abused children, the homeless, illiterate adults, or migrant farm workers.

The table below summarizes planned CDBG activities and the priority level and 5-year numeric goal for each. Activities that might be targeted to special populations are indicated. The table is designed to meet HUD requirements.

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5-year Consolidated Plan Goals			
Activity	Special Population	Priority Level	5-year Goal
<u>Priority Need:</u> Neighborhood Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure			
Neighborhood Facility and Infrastructure Improvements - <i>Includes Parks/ Playgrounds/ Streets/ Water Sewer Lines/ Energy Efficiency/ Broadband Infrastructure/ Etc.</i>		High	3,000 people
Public Facilities - <i>Includes Acquisition/ Construction/ Reconstruction/ Rehab/ Installation/ Improvements/ Etc.</i>	X	High	100 people
Acquisition for Affordable Housing Development - <i>Land/ Real Property</i>		Low	3 units
<u>Priority Need:</u> Public Services & Economic Opportunities			
Services to Meet Basic Needs - <i>Includes Childcare/ Senior Services/ Services for Disabled Individuals/ Mental Health/ Counseling/ Substance Abuse/ Etc.</i>	X	High	300 people
Workforce Development - <i>Includes Employment/ Job Training/ Business mentorship/ support/ assistance</i>	X	Low	15 people
Housing Stabilization - <i>Includes Rental Assistance/ Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention/ Legal Services/ Housing Counseling/ Etc.</i>		High	50 households
<u>Priority Need:</u> Addressing Homelessness			
Service and Facility Operating Support - <i>Includes Outreach/ Shelter Managers / Case Managers/ Coordinated Entry/ Etc.</i>	X	High	1,500 people
Increase Shelter Beds/Units - <i>Includes Emergency / Transitional Shelter/ Permanent Supportive Housing/ Etc.</i>	X	High	15 beds/units
<u>Priority Need:</u> Decent Affordable Housing – Owner & Renter			
Housing Rehabilitation - <i>Grants or Deferred Loan for Rehabilitation Costs</i>	X	High	20 units
Housing Development - <i>Includes Acquisition/ Demolition/ Preconstruction Costs/ Infrastructure</i>	X	High	3 units
Housing Assistance - <i>Includes Financial Assistance for Down-payment, Deposits/ Closing Costs</i>		High	50 households

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	FLAGSTAFF	City of Flagstaff Housing Section

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City’s Housing Section is the HUD “lead agency” for the CDBG Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. The Housing Section is part of the City’s Community Development Division. In addition to Housing, the Community Development Division includes the Planning and Development services sections.

The Housing Section works to address the shortage of affordable housing with a number of programs and tools. In addition to administration of the CDBG program, the Housing Section performs four primary functions.

1. **Research and Planning.** Key to this focus area is the identification and maintenance of data pertinent to housing in Flagstaff and nationally, the creation and implementation of plans, the location and review of best practices and additional tools being used in other communities, and project specific planning.
2. **Policy.** The development and subsequent implementation of policy initiatives is critical to the success of the City of Flagstaff’s overall housing and economic development goals. In general, policy development and implementation are designed to enhance City program effectiveness, identify gaps or underserved groups, and enhance the private sector’s ability to provide market based solutions.
3. **Housing Programs and Development.** This focus area encompasses programmatic areas, as well as the implementation of previous planning efforts, resulting in the creation of housing opportunities.
4. **The City of Flagstaff Housing Authority** provides 265 public housing units, 12 mod-rehab units, 333 Housing Choice Vouchers, 106 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers, 2 Foster Youth Initiative vouchers (with remaining capacity of 23) for homeless youth exiting foster care and 40 Mainstream Vouchers for non-elderly households that contain an adult with a disability.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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The City of Flagstaff DUNS Number is 08-830-2625

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PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

A draft of the Consolidated Plan was made available on-line at the City’s website starting March 1, 2021. A public hearing was held on April 13th, 2021 with City Council. The public and stakeholders were encouraged to attend and offer comments or to submit written comments.

Additional consultation took place with the Coconino County Continuum of Care, a group of organizations providing services to homeless individuals and families and through two outreach meetings held in December 2020 and February 2021. In addition to public hearings and consultation, the City utilized a survey to reach residents and stakeholders. The survey was available online and 24 completed surveys were received. Additionally, the City conducted four open to the public, virtual focus groups discussing each of the identified priority needs and proposed activity goals with residents and stakeholders.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction’s activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

The City has developed an extensive mailing and email list that includes over 150 people that represent organizations that serve homeless and at-risk households, mainstream service and housing agencies, community development organizations, civic leaders, etc. This list is used to regularly inform these agencies of planning efforts, funding opportunities, changes in policy and practice or any other information that agencies may find useful.

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

The City participates with the Coconino County Continuum of Care (managed by the Arizona Department of Housing), including working groups, sub-committees and advisory groups around specific homeless and at risk-populations. These meetings bring together shelter providers, prevention providers, housing providers and agencies that deliver prevention, rapid re-housing, emergency and transitional shelter services and permanent supportive housing opportunities. City of Flagstaff staff participate on the Executive Committee.

The City has participated on the Point-In-Time (PIT) steering committee for the seven years and worked with Northern Arizona University to assist in developing the survey instrument for the Balance of State Continuum of Care. In addition, City Staff leads the Flagstaff Project Homeless Connect steering committee and the System Design Steering committee.

City staff has been instrumental in the creation of Front Door Coordinated Entry. The System Design Steering committee has created a single point of entry for coordinated assessment in the Flagstaff area, known as Front Door. Since January 2017, accessing housing and services has been dramatically simplified for those in crisis. When members of the community identify themselves to be in a housing crisis, they can access community services by entering the Front Door Program.

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

The City of Flagstaff is not an ESG grantee.

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

1	Agency/Group/Organization	CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF NORTHERN ARIZONA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Catholic Charities of Northern Arizona continued to monitor the needs of Northern Arizona communities and responded by providing life-changing services that protect and nurture children, help strengthen families and assist individuals in crisis. Catholic Charities delivers services in foster care, adoption and pregnancy counseling, North Star youth development and Westside Head Start early education. Over the years in response to community needs, Catholic Charities has grown to serve veterans and their families, sex-trafficked survivors, victims of domestic abuse, refugees and those experiencing homelessness. Catholic Charities of Northern

	<p>Arizona is also a key partner of the Front Door of Coconino County.</p>
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2	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>Coconino County Health and Human Services</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Health Agency Other government - County Major Employer</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy</p>
	<p>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Coconino County Community Services Department (CCCSO) is the largest provider of emergency services in the community, specifically eviction/foreclosure prevention and move in assistance; it is the number one referral agency in both the County and the City of Flagstaff. Coconino County Health and Human Services is the recognized Community Action Agency for the County and covers a service area of 18,000 square miles. CCHHS has successfully administered an eviction and foreclosure prevention program for the last thirtysix (36) years. The agency was consulted through public meetings,</p>

	the public comment period and one on one technical assistance.
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3	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF FLAGSTAFF
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing Other government - Local Major Employer
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Economic Development Lead-based Paint Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City will continue to utilize CDBG funds in target neighborhoods. These programs serve low to moderate income residents of target neighborhoods. The programs improve infrastructure and revitalize low income neighborhoods
4	Agency/Group/Organization	SOUTHWEST BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Southwest Behavioral & Health Services offers an array of programs to meet the unique needs of the communities we serve. These include outpatient mental health treatment and psychiatric services including medication monitoring; assistance for persons with addictions; intensive inpatient care for persons in crisis; residential housing, in-home and supported housing services; prevention services, community outreach and school-based counseling; services throughout the lifespan for members with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD); and four opioid replacement clinics throughout the state that are working tirelessly to save lives and help alleviate the statewide crisis. SB&H also offers permanent supportive housing funding for seriously mentally ill clients. The agency was consulted through public meetings, the public comment period and one on one technical assistance.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Flagstaff Shelter Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Flagstaff Shelter Services offers homeless individuals shelter and supportive services and is focused on chronically homeless individuals, many of whom have serious psychiatric or substance abuse issues. Flagstaff Shelter Services provides all individuals experiencing homelessness with coordinated entry know as Flagstaff's Front Door. The agency was consulted through public meetings, the public comment period and one on one technical assistance.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	The Guidance Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Guidance Center (TGC) is a not-for-profit Community Mental Health Center with locations serving Flagstaff. TGC provides a full range of services, which include everything from general mental health counseling for everyday stressors, to our inpatient psychiatric hospital for acute psychiatric emergencies. TGC is committed to creating healthy individuals, families and communities. The agency was consulted through public meetings, the public comment period and one on one technical assistance.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Solutions of Northern Arizona
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Housing Solutions of Northern Arizona (HSNA) is a nonprofit housing organization, founded as the Affordable Housing Coalition in 1990 through the grassroots efforts of local citizens concerned about the lack of affordable housing in the Flagstaff community. HSNA expanded from an advocacy organization to one that focuses on programs designed to help residents identify and maintain safe, decent, and affordable housing. The agency's mission is "building opportunities for sustainable, affordable housing in northern Arizona." The agency was consulted through public meetings, the public comment period and one on one technical assistance.

8	Agency/Group/Organization	Building Community Flagstaff
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Consultant for Nonprofits
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Building Community Flagstaff's mission is to develop reciprocal relationships and communication systems among staff, organizations, and populations served to optimize organizational development, service alignment, and community development. The organization's vision is to develop efficient, effective, and comprehensive social service networks. The agency was consulted through public meetings and the public comment period.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	SALVATION ARMY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Salvation Army is an evangelical organization working to meet basic human needs in the community. The agency was consulted through public meetings and the public comment period.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Threaded Together
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Threaded Together is a nonprofit organization devoted to inspiring creativity and connection through textile arts programs that empower participants, enrich community, and offer employment pathways for women and vulnerable populations. The agency was consulted through public meetings, the public comment period and one on one technical assistance.

11	Agency/Group/Organization	Health Choice Integrated Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Health Health Agency Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Health Choice Integrated Care is the Northern Arizona Accountable Care Organization and provides an integrated approach to health and wellness for patients. The agency was consulted through public meetings, the public comment period and one on one technical assistance.

12	Agency/Group/Organization	Desert Seeds / Semillas del Desierto
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services -Gardening
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Services
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency attended public meetings.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Habitat for Humanity of Flagstaff
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Habitat for Humanity believes that every man, woman, and child should have a decent, safe, and affordable place to live. The organization builds and repairs houses all over the world using volunteers and donations. Partner families purchase these houses through no-profit, no-interest mortgage loans and other innovative financing methods. The agency was consulted through public meetings, the public comment period and one on one technical assistance.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Flagstaff Family Food Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Serving hope to Flagstaff families by providing hunger relief and children's literacy programs. The agency was consulted through public meetings, the public comment period and one on one technical assistance.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	CHICANOS POR LA CAUSA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education

What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Chicanos Por La Causa (CPLC) programs work to help individuals and families achieve self-sufficiency by providing accessible healthcare; affordable housing; a quality education; access to meaningful work; and political representation. The agency was consulted the public comment period and one on one technical assistance.

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

All major agencies providing a full range of public services in and around the Town of Gilbert were contacted to request comments. No specific agency or agency type was excluded. service, housing, and health agencies; other government agencies; planning organizations; and business and civic leaders. All agencies are offered the opportunity to have input into the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan through stakeholder meetings, public meetings, e-mail, and written input. No specific agency types were identified as not consulted.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Coconino County Continuum of Care	Arizona Department of Housing	The City’s Consolidated Plan identifies addressing homelessness as a priority need.
Coconino County Action Alliance	Coconino County Health and Human Services	The City’s Consolidated Plan priority needs all overlap with the goals of the County Action Alliance
Housing Attainability Study	Housing Solutions of Northern Arizona	The City’s Consolidated Plan and this study provide a thorough assessment of housing needs in Flagstaff
Community Needs Assessment 2020	Coconino County Health and Human Services	The City’s Consolidated Plan and this assessment both work to identify community needs

Table 2 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City Housing Section works with Coconino County and various City and County departments to coordinate resource delivery to eligible households. The City works with the State's homeless and special needs staff and the local Continuum of Care to support as many targeted activities as CDBG funding will allow. The City supports developers, when appropriate, that are seeking funding for LIHTC and other projects that will serve Flagstaff's low and moderate income households.

Narrative (optional):

DRAFT

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

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

The citizen participation process began with a citywide, virtual public hearing held December 28th, 2020 to solicit citizen input prior to preparing a draft 5-year Consolidated Plan and PY 21 Action Plan. A notice announcing the hearing and soliciting comments was published in the Daily Sun and an email notice was sent to the Housing Section’s e-mail distribution list as well as the Continuum of Care member email listserv. A notice of the hearing was posted on the City’s web site and Facebook pages (Main and Housing specific). A second meeting to solicit input was held on February 26th, 2021 and similarly noticed.

The draft Consolidated Plan and PY16 Annual Action Plan were issued for a 45-day public comment period beginning March 1, 2021 and ending April 15th, 2021. Comments could be submitted by mail or by e-mail or citizens could comment at the April 13th, 2021 public hearing with City Council. Draft documents were available on the City website.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Community Survey	Non-targeted/broad community	24 completed surveys were received.	A summary of comments is included in the rationale for each identified Consolidated Plan priority need.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	12 individuals attended the public meeting.	A summary of comments is included in the rationale for each identified Consolidated Plan priority need.	All comments were accepted.	
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	10 individual attended the public hearing.	One individual congratulated the City on its willingness to work cooperatively with other agencies to address the needs of low- and moderate income households.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Focus Group	Non-targeted/broad community	2 individuals attended the public meeting.	A summary of comments is included in the rationale for each identified Consolidated Plan priority need.	All comments were accepted.	
6	Focus Group	Non-targeted/broad community	5 individuals attended the public meeting.	A summary of comments is included in the rationale for each identified Consolidated Plan priority need.	All comments were accepted.	
6	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	4 individuals attended the public meeting.	A summary of comments is included in the rationale for each identified Consolidated Plan priority need.	All comments were accepted.	5
7	Focus Group	Non-targeted/broad community	6 individuals attended the public meeting.	A summary of comments is included in the rationale for each identified Consolidated Plan priority need.	All comments were accepted.	5

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
8	Internet Outreach	Nontargeted/broad community	Emails were sent to over 300 member of Coconino County's Continuum of Care informing agencies of important dates for the 2020 Community Development Block Grant Schedule, public comment period and deadlines.	No Comments Received	N/A	
9	Newspaper Ad	Persons with disabilities Nontargeted/broad community	Arizona Daily Sun ad February 19 & 20, 2021 - Invited the public to second Public Meeting to discuss the use of CDBG funding on February 26, 2021.	No Comments Received		
10	Newspaper Ad	Persons with disabilities Nontargeted/broad community	Arizona Daily Sun ad December 26 & 27, 2021 - Invited the public to first Public Meeting re NoFA for CDBG funding on December 28, 2020.	No Comments Received		

Table 3 – Citizen Participation Outreach

DRAFT

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Flagstaff is a mountain city located at 7,000 feet in the highlands of north central Arizona. It is surrounded by the Coconino National Forest, which contains the largest contiguous stand of Ponderosa Pines in the world. Flagstaff occupies 65 square miles on a volcanic plateau at the base of Arizona's highest point, the San Francisco Peaks, at 12,633 feet. Flagstaff is considered a metropolitan area because its population is over 50,000; however, its identity is still rooted in its small town mountain heritage. Hunting, fishing, skiing, mountain biking and rock climbing are just a few of the outdoor activities that attract people to Flagstaff.

Flagstaff has long been a transportation hub. Located along an old wagon road to California, Flagstaff's development began after the railroad arrived in 1881. Today, Flagstaff is the economic hub of Northern Arizona, ideally situated at the junction of Interstates 40 and 17. The Phoenix metropolitan area is 140 miles to the south and Grand Canyon National Park is approximately 80 miles to the north.

Flagstaff's incorporated population is about 70,000, with an additional 20,000 living in nearby unincorporated communities, and a trade area of 240,700. There are roughly 49,000 people employed in Flagstaff.

Flagstaff is home to Northern Arizona University (NAU). The school specializes in a number of environmental areas including forest health and biology. NAU is the state's largest residential campus, with roughly 22,000 students enrolled. Flagstaff has nine public elementary schools, two middle schools, two high schools and many private and charter schools. The newly expanded Coconino Community College is located adjacent to the NAU campus.

Flagstaff is a governmental, educational, transportation, cultural and commercial center, with healthcare, education, and tourism as major sources of employment. The city is home to a number of scientific and high-tech research and development industries, including W.L. Gore, Machine Solutions, and Prent Thermoforming. The community also has two museums, numerous art galleries, a symphony orchestra, four recreation centers, an ice-skating rink and a major ski resort. Flagstaff has extensive medical facilities and resources, including a state-of-the-art trauma center at the Flagstaff Medical Center.

Coconino County and Flagstaff possess an abundance of natural, cultural and archaeological resources, fueling an active tourism economy. Primary among all attractions is the Grand Canyon, a widely recognized natural wonder that stimulates domestic and international visitation at a rate approaching four million persons per year.

The Flagstaff area has a relatively finite amount of developable private land. Of the large vacant parcels located within the City limits, a majority are at the periphery and can be considered potential "greenfield development" or developments that incorporate sustainable programs and technologies

such as lifecycle housing, complete streets, parks and open spaces, integrated retail and office, energy efficient buildings, innovative rainwater and stormwater facilities, and sidewalks and trails. Densities are expected to increase slowly over the next forty years, with more housing, employment, and transportation options.

According to the Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030, projections for the ultimate population of Flagstaff and surrounding areas vary. Population projections adopted by the Arizona Department of Economic Security in 1997 showed an anticipated population of 158,272 in the year 2050, while 2006 projections were 96,418 and more recent estimates are lower still. If large population growth occurs and accommodations have not been made, local housing and land costs will increase substantially, and newcomers may be forced to move to distant communities, creating sprawl and long commutes to work.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

In December 2020, Flagstaff City Council declared a Housing Emergency via Resolution 2020-66 (Attachment C). The Resolution recognizes the need to make housing a leading priority for the City of Flagstaff as an organization and the community overall. It also calls for a number of efforts to be undertaken, among them, the development of a 10-year housing plan (underway), the creation and implementation of a public outreach campaign to educate the community about the critical role affordable housing plays in a thriving community and combating “Not in My Backyard” opposition to housing and affordable housing.

The City’s growing population will require an increased emphasis on housing choices in the future. The region’s housing is influenced by:

- Limited supply of land for development;
- Approximately forty percent (40%) of Flagstaff’s households are by definition low- to moderate-income (City FY 2016 - 2020 HUD Consolidated Plan);
- Consistent but modest rate of population growth;
- NAU’s total enrollment has grown by 16.2 percent in the last five years (Fall 2013 – Fall 2018); and
- Housing needs for the elderly, multigenerational families and downsizing will increase over the next several decades as the Baby Boom generation moves into the retirement years.

Local growing population sectors include the elderly, students, single-parent households, and nonfamily households. These community members need a variety of housing options within proximity to jobs, schools, and services. NAU students currently make up approximately thirty percent (30 %) percent of the local population, and their continued demand for student housing impacts cost and availability of housing in the region, resulting in a higher demand for multi-family housing, or housing affordable for single-incomes or multiple low incomes.

An annual survey conducted by a local non-profit, Housing Solutions of Northern Arizona (HSNA), continues to show rising rates and less availability of rental units within City limits. As of May 2019, the data shows 801 people on waiting lists at income-restricted complexes. Market rate rental averages were measured as follows:

\$808 for a room/shared living	up 9.5%
\$979 for a studio	up 7.7%
\$1,214 for a one-bedroom.....	up 4%
\$1,494 for two-bedroom	up 3.7%
\$1,819 for a three-bedroom	down 2.5%

These actual rents have been well above the HUD Fair Market Rents (FMRs) for several years. The HSNA survey states, “In order to afford an average two-bedroom apartment - without paying more than 30% of income on housing - a household must earn approximately \$4,980 monthly, \$59,760 annually, or \$28.73 hourly (assuming a 40-hr work week and 52 weeks/yr.)” The City is experiencing an immediate need to house hundreds of households at more affordable rates.

The City’s general plan focuses on the creation of diverse and affordable housing, particularly in activity centers spread throughout the community:

“As a community priority, creating more housing and neighborhood diversity is paramount to a resilient Flagstaff. The Flagstaff Regional Plan identifies existing and potential “activity centers” through which to cultivate walkable neighborhoods, efficient transit connections, and economic opportunities. These are considered appropriate locations for sensitively designed, higher-density residential and mixed-use development, either as infill or as redevelopment.”

Many City properties and scattered site public housing units are located within pedestrian sheds of such activity centers. Proximity to services, employment, and retail contribute to a complete neighborhood and vibrant multi-family developments. The Regional Plan may be accessed at www.flagstaffmatters.com.

Demographics	Base Year: 2011	Most Recent Year: 2019	% Change
Population	68,375	72,402	5.9%
Households	23,292	23,839	2.4%
Median Income	\$48,680.00	\$58,748.00	20.68%

Table 4 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source Comments:
2011-2015 ACS (Base Year), 2015-2019 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30- 50% HAMFI	>50- 80% HAMFI	>80- 100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	3815	2780	3835	2175	11050
Small Family Households	765	905	1120	765	5365
Large Family Households	130	95	230	195	760
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	280	300	765	390	2240
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	240	140	230	219	520
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	430	240	390	435	1355

Table 5 - Total Households Table

Data Source Comments:
2013-2017 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	55	90	10	40	240	10	-	-	-	40
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	10	160	155	120	570	-	4	-	-	15
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	130	10	75	10	280	55	-	-	-	90
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,070	1,415	440	10	3,930	445	270	250	15	1,015

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	205	375	1,245	500	2,555	75	85	375	270	1,280
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	220	-	-	-	220	125	-	-	-	125

Table 6 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source
Comments: 2011-2015 CHAS; DATA FOR 80%-100%AMI AND >100%AMI ARE NOT DISPLAYED BUT ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTALS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	2,260	1,670	680	180	510	275	250	15	1,155	510
Having none of four housing problems	540	565	1,890	1,125	155	270	1,015	860	9,455	155
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	220	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	125	125

Table 7 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source
Comments: 2011-2015 CHAS; DATA FOR 80%-100%AMI AND >100%AMI ARE NOT DISPLAYED BUT ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTALS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	405	635	490	1,825	155	105	145	770
Large Related	60	40	45	155	10	30	8	103
Elderly	185	159	125	569	205	90	225	709
Other	1,810	1,115	1,065	4,370	160	140	240	730
Total need by income	3,025	2,235	N/A	12,925	790	545	1,265	10,740

Table 8 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source

Comments: 2011-2015 CHAS; DATA FOR 80%-100%AMI AND >100%AMI ARE NOT DISPLAYED BUT ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTALS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	320	455	125	900	145	80	60	295
Large Related	60	20	-	80	10	15	4	29
Elderly	105	90	30	235	145	40	80	299
Other	1,765	990	290	3,045	160	140	100	410
Total need by income	3,025	2,235	N/A	12,925	790	545	1,265	10,740

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 50%

2011-2015 CHAS; DATA FOR 80%-100%AMI AND >100%AMI ARE NOT DISPLAYED BUT ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTALS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	115	145	130	40	595	55	-	-	-	70
Multiple, unrelated family households	-	-	15	14	44	-	4	-	-	34
Other, non-family households	45	45	90	75	255	-	-	-	-	-
Total need by income	3,025	2,235	N/A	1,300	12,925	790	545	1,265	875	10,740

Table 10 – Crowding Information – 1/2

2011-2015 CHAS;
DATA FOR 80%-100%AMI AND >100%AMI ARE NOT DISPLAYED BUT ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTALS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	280	155	310	1445	150	85	80	1405

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 2/2

2011-2015 CHAS;
DATA FOR 80%-100%AMI AND >100%AMI ARE NOT DISPLAYED BUT ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTALS

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

HUD CHAS data breaks households into 4 categories including small related (2-4 persons), large related (5 or more), elderly and other. CHAS data places single person household into the "other" category. Single person households, categorized as "other" by CHAS data, are the most highly likely to be housing cost burdened renters.

There are an estimated 6,150 single-person households in Flagstaff. The largest number of single-person households are non-elderly (age 64 and under) renters – 3,124 households. Of the 12,925 renter

households in Flagstaff, 6,919 households, more than half, at or below 80% AMI are housing cost burdened greater than 30% while 3,045 single person renter households below 80% AMI are housing cost burdened with housing costs exceeding 50% of monthly income. Many but not all of these households are students attending NAU. There are also an estimated 1,033 non-elderly single-person owner households in need of housing assistance. Among elderly single-person households there are an estimated 235 renters and 299 owners in need of housing assistance.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Based on Coconino County CHAS disability and housing problems data and Flagstaff American Community Survey disability data there are an estimated 490 households with a person with a disability in need of housing assistance. According to ACS 2019 estimates, ambulatory and cognitive disabilities are the most prevalent disabilities among non-elderly adults and cognitive and independent living disabilities are the most prevalent among elderly adults.

Based on the most recent point-in-time count by the Arizona Department of Housing there were 103 sheltered individuals in housing facilities serving victims of domestic violence; 8, or 40% of unsheltered individuals reported that domestic violence contributed to homelessness. Northland Family Help Center provided shelter to 520 adult victims of domestic violence between January 2016 and November 2020. Sharon Manor provided shelter to approximately 48 victims of domestic violence last year and 64 are on the waiting list for transitional housing.

In 2019, the Flagstaff Police Department reported 1,809 cases of domestic violence calls. As of October 2020, the department had already recorded 1,589 cases. The Flagstaff Police Department defines domestic violence as violence occurring between people who live together and isn't necessarily limited to people romantically involved. The increase was suspected to be due to a combination of factors, with the underlying [COVID-19] restrictions and an increase in student housing with common areas for roommates.

There was a 21.4% increase in domestic violence in Flagstaff in 2019. There is no data regarding the number of people in need of housing assistance who are victims of dating violence, human trafficking, sexual assault and stalking; the Flagstaff Police Department reported 121 sex offenses in 2019.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems are severe housing cost burden (paying 50% or of income for housing) and housing cost burden (paying more than 30% but less than 50% of income for housing).

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

Extremely low-income renters (income < 30% AMI) are the largest income cohort experiencing housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden; low-to-moderate income owners (income 50-80% AMI) also experience high rates of cost burden and severe cost burden.

While HUD data suggests that non-family households are disproportionately affected by housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden, many of these households consist of students attending NAU. Considering family households, both large and small family renters are most affected by housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden.

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

By the very nature of their financial situation, extremely low income households with a severe housing cost burden are at a high risk of becoming homeless. According to HUD data, there are 2920 nonelderly large and small family renter households in this situation. For low-income single-parent households, the cost burden is compounded by the added responsibilities assumed by the parent and the added demands on his/her time. According to 2015-2019 ACS data, there are a total of 2,772 single-parent households in Flagstaff and in 1,696 or 61% of these households the householder is female. Female-headed households with children can often suffer an additional cost burden due to income disparities. The greatest needs of at-risk families are securing adequate employment, accessing social services and other resources, and developing the knowledge and skills needed to achieve greater financial stability and remain permanently housed.

In addition to employment opportunities and needs similar to those described above for low-income families with children, formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance are most in need of permanent affordable rental housing, including Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, and permanent supportive housing.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

Apart from the 2,995 extremely low-income renter households and 445 extremely low-income homeowner households experiencing cost burden, the City of Flagstaff does not provide estimates of the at-risk population.

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

Housing characteristics linked with instability and increased risk of homelessness include severe housing cost burden and overcrowding. As part of the Statewide point-in-time count, homeless persons in Coconino County were surveyed about factors that contributed to their loss of housing. The primary responses were 1) no employment, 2) the high cost of housing, and 3) insufficient income. Respondents to the City's Consolidated Plan survey identified the high cost of rental housing as the primary housing characteristic linked with instability.

Discussion

The most common housing problems are severe housing cost burden (paying 50% or of income for housing) and housing cost burden (paying more than 30% but less than 50% of income for housing).

Extremely low-income renters (income < 30% AMI) are the largest income cohort experiencing housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden; low-to-moderate income owners (income 50-80% AMI) also experience high rates of cost burden and severe cost burden.

While HUD data suggests that non-family households are disproportionately affected by housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden, many of these households consist of students attending NAU. Considering family households, both large and small family renters are most affected by housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

The race and ethnicity of the City’s population became more diverse from 2000 to 2011, yet the majority of the population is White (78%). In 2018, there were 4.66 times **more** White (Non-Hispanic) residents (45.7k people) in **Flagstaff, AZ** than any other race or ethnicity. There were 9.8k White (Hispanic) and 5.51k American Indian & Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic) residents, the second and third most common ethnic groups. Among all races, 19% identify as Hispanic or Latino. Students attending Northern Arizona University contribute to racial diversity in Flagstaff, particularly among African American and Pacific Islander populations. The City’s 2021 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice describes in greater detail the socio-economic conditions of Flagstaff’s minority residents.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,225	330	325
White	1,805	185	185
Black / African American	60	4	35
Asian	110	0	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	340	50	40
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	750	35	45

Table 12 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,185	370	0
White	1,300	195	0
Black / African American	90	4	0
Asian	70	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	305	65	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	405	90	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,385	1,330	0
White	1,715	740	0
Black / African American	4	50	0
Asian	60	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	270	255	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	265	235	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	925	1,315	0
White	715	845	0
Black / African American	4	50	0
Asian	10	44	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	105	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	150	260	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

Disproportionately greater housing needs occur at each HUD income category; however, disproportionate housing need is not consistent for any one racial or ethnic group. The relatively small number of households in some racial and ethnic categories combined with the large proportion of NAU students who are minorities may impact this assessment. For example, there are 15 Pacific Islander households with income between 50% and 80% AMI - all households have housing needs and local data suggests that all households are student households.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

When a population's proportion of severe housing need is at least 10% higher than the housing needs of the population as a whole, the City considers that population to have disproportionate need.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,070	480	325
White	1,715	275	185
Black / African American	60	4	35
Asian	110	0	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	290	95	40
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	730	60	45

Table 16 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,535	1,020	0
White	990	505	0
Black / African American	90	4	0
Asian	65	8	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
American Indian, Alaska Native	110	255	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	270	225	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	735	2,975	0
White	450	2,015	0
Black / African American	4	50	0
Asian	35	55	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	125	400	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	90	410	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	185	2,050	0
White	140	1,410	0
Black / African American	0	55	0
Asian	0	54	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	120	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	400	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

Among households with incomes below 30% AMI, Black/African American households have disproportionately greater severe housing needs. 2% of the City's population is Black/African American and 43% of Black/African American people in Flagstaff are NAU students.

Disproportionately greater severe housing needs occur at each HUD income category except 30% to 50% AMI. Disproportionately severe housing need is consistent among Hispanic households with incomes between 50% and 100% AMI. Disproportionately severe housing needs among Hispanic households may result from larger family sizes and multi-generational households that result in overcrowding and severe overcrowding as defined by HUD.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

When a population’s proportion of housing cost burden is at least 10% higher than the housing cost burden of the White population as a whole, the City considers that population to have disproportionate need. Due to inaccuracies in the data provided by HUD, housing cost burden among racial and ethnic groups are measured against housing cost burden of White households as White households are the most prevalent type in Flagstaff.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,790	4,160	5,025	325
White	9,795	3,080	3,095	185
Black / African American	225	30	154	35
Asian	205	40	210	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,035	440	390	40
Pacific Islander	20	15	0	0
Hispanic	2,315	505	975	50

Table 20 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

Housing cost burden is disproportionately high among the following racial and ethnic groups in relation to White households:

- Households with income < 30% - American Indian, Hispanic
- Households with income 30% to 50% AMI – Pacific Islander; and
- Households with income 50% to 80% AMI – none.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

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

Housing Needs

- Among households with incomes below 30% AMI, Black/African American and American Indian/Alaskan Native households have disproportionately greater housing needs.
- Among households with incomes between 30% and 50% AMI, Asian households have disproportionately greater housing needs.
- Among households with incomes between 50% and 80% AMI, Pacific Islander households have disproportionately greater housing needs.
- Among households with incomes between 80% and 100% AMI, Native American households have disproportionately greater housing needs.

Severe Housing Needs

- Among households with incomes below 30% AMI, Black/African American households have disproportionately greater severe housing needs.
- Among households with incomes between 30% and 50% AMI, no households have disproportionately greater severe housing needs.
- Among households with incomes between 50% and 80% AMI, Hispanic households have disproportionately greater severe housing needs.
- Among households with incomes between 80% and 100% AMI, Native American and Hispanic households have disproportionately greater severe housing needs.

Housing cost burden:

Housing cost burden is disproportionately high among the following racial and ethnic groups in relationship to White households:

- Households with income < 30% - Black/African American;
- Households with income 30% to 50% AMI – Pacific Islander.

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

The needs of racial and ethnic minorities are similar to the needs of all Flagstaff residents – access to employment that matches education and skill level is a primary need that if met will assist lower-income residents to attain meaningful employment of sufficient wage to support a higher quality of life.

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

Of the 18 Block Groups where the non-White population is 10% higher than citywide, 10 include Northern Arizona University and adjacent Block Groups (NAU Block Groups). NAU students account for the entire Pacific Islander population, 43% of the Black/African American population, 20% of the Asian population, and 20% of the Hispanic population. More than 1/3 (37%) of the Black/African American population lives in NAU Block Groups, as does 56% of the Asian population and 50% of the Hispanic population.

Outside of the NAU Block Groups, the Hispanic population is disproportionately high in seven Block Groups: Census Tract 3 Block Group 1; Census Tract 4 Block Group 5; Census Tract 5 Block Groups 1 through 4; and Census Tract 11.02 Block Groups 1 and 3. Also outside the NAU Block Groups, the American Indian population is disproportionately high in eight Block Groups: Census Tract 4 Block Groups 2, 3, and 5; Census Tract 5 Block Groups 1 through 3; Census Tract 7 Block Group 1; Census Tract 9 Block Group 3; and Census Tract 11.02 Block Group 1. These Block Groups also include the four target areas identified by the City.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The City of Flagstaff Housing Authority provides 265 public housing units, 12 mod-rehab units, 333 housing choice vouchers, 106 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers, 2 Foster Youth Initiative vouchers (with remaining capacity of 23) for homeless youth exiting foster care and 40 Mainstream Vouchers for non-elderly households that contain an adult with a disability. The average annual income of public housing residents is \$22,215 and the average annual income of voucher holders is \$14,778. The average stay of public housing residents is 9 years and 2 months and the average annual time receiving housing assistance from a Housing Choice Voucher is 7 years 4 months. The public housing program is accepting applications and the approximate wait time is 6 months to 4 years for public housing. The waiting list for the Housing Choice Voucher Program is currently closed (except for special programs) and the approximate wait time is 1 and ½ to 3 years or more for a Housing Choice Voucher.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	12	265	455	0	361	94	0	0

Table 21 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: Flagstaff Housing Authority

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	49,66	\$22,215	\$14,351	0	\$15,061	13,641	0
Average length of stay	0	8.5	9.2	7.4	0	4	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	3	2	0	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	1	3	18	0	3	15	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	1	1	53	0	52	1	0
# of Disabled Families	0	10	37	190	0	190	56	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	10	1	353	0	329	24	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0

Table 22 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Flagstaff Housing Authority

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	8	104	315	0	362	71		
Black/African American	0	0	12	29	0	24	5		
Asian	0	0	0	2	0	2	0		
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	2	139	111	0	93	18		
Pacific Islander	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

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

Table 23 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Flagstaff Housing Authority

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	80	75	0	75	5	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	10	185	339	0	257	89	0	0

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

Table 24 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Flagstaff Housing Authority

DRAFT

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

Very few tenants and applicants (less than 5%) request accessible units or accessibility improvements. When requests are received the vast majority are for companion/emotional support -animals with the remainder being for grab bars, no stairs, flat entries, and service/assistive/ animals.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

The most immediate needs of public housing residents include less need for verification and simplification of the rules. The most immediate need among Housing Choice Voucher holders is available units to lease that are within the payment standard.

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

The housing needs of public housing residents and Housing Choice Voucher holders are comparable to the needs of the low-income population at large – units of sufficient size to adequately house their families and housing units that are affordable.

Discussion

The City of Flagstaff Housing Authority provides 265 public housing units, 12 mod-rehab units, 333 housing choice vouchers, 106 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers, 2 Foster Youth Initiative vouchers (with remaining capacity of 23) for homeless youth exiting foster care and 40 Mainstream Vouchers for non-elderly households that contain an adult with a disability. The average annual income of public housing residents is \$22,215 and the average annual income of voucher holders is \$14,778. The average stay of public housing residents is 9 years and 2 months and the average annual time receiving housing assistance from a Housing Choice Voucher is 7 years 4 months.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The Arizona Rural Continuum of Care is managed by the Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) and works throughout rural Arizona, including the City of Flagstaff, to coordinate homeless planning across municipalities and agencies. The City may use CDBG resources to support or expand facilities and services for homeless people and works closely with the Coconino County Continuum of Care and the coordinated entry program “Front Door of Flagstaff”.

Homeless individuals and families in Flagstaff reflect the diversity, complex characteristics and special needs of homeless people throughout the United States. Some homeless people require limited assistance to regain permanent housing and self-sufficiency. Others, especially people with disabilities and those who are chronically homeless, require extensive and long-term support. In addition to people who are already homeless, individuals and families with limited incomes may be in imminent danger of becoming homeless.

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

According to the Arizona Department of Housing point-in-time unsheltered count for Coconino County homeless individuals and families have been without a home as follows: 8% for less than 30 days; 19% for 31 days to 6 months; 9% for 7 to 12 months; 8% for 13-24 months and 46% for more than 24 months. There is no breakdown by homeless population type and there is no data available for the number of persons exiting homelessness each year.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	170	87
Black or African American	21	18
Asian	13	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	108	6
Pacific Islander	0	1
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	135	11
Not Hispanic	272	115

Data Source

Comments:

2020 Point-in-Time Count AZ-500 Arizona Balance of State CoC

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

In January 2020, there were 407 individuals in 136 sheltered families, and 10 in permanent supportive housing. Among families with children, most are single-parent female-headed households. There were an estimated 3 families with children that included a Veteran. The 2020 Balance of State point-in-time count identified 13 adults with children and 17 children under the age of 18 experiencing homelessness. There were 2 households that included a Veteran; these households may also include children. It is important to note that the 2020 point-in-time count took place in January and that the number of individuals experiencing homelessness in Flagstaff is significantly higher during the summer months

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

In January 20120, 45% of homeless individuals, including homeless individuals in families, were White/non-Hispanic and 35% were Native American; all other races and ethnicities accounted for the remaining 20% of homeless individuals. Among families 36% were Native American, 29% were White/non-Hispanic and 18% were White/Hispanic; all other races accounted for the remaining 26% of homeless individuals in families. Among individuals 50% were White/non-Hispanic and 35% were Native American; all other races and ethnicities accounted for the remaining 15% of homeless individuals. In many cases, Native American individuals visit Flagstaff and have no way to get back home; this contributes to the higher number of Native American people experiencing homelessness.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2021 sheltered count reported by the AZ Department of Housing identified 817 sheltered individuals in Coconino County, including emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent

supportive housing. At that time and among families there were 280 people in emergency shelter, 69 people in transitional housing, 229 people in permanent supportive housing, and 231 people receiving rapid re-housing assistance including Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers. Counts of sheltered families served by victim services agencies are not included in the sheltered count.

The 2020 Balance of State point in time count revealed 151 people in 91 households experiencing homelessness in Coconino County. This count was conducted in January when unsheltered homelessness in Coconino County is relatively low due to inclement weather.

Nearly 1/3 of unsheltered homeless people indicated the primary reason for homelessness was no employment. Other high ranking primary contributors to homelessness were household/ family dispute, insufficient employment, and the high cost of housing.

Discussion:

The Arizona Department of Housing manages the rural Continuum of Care, which includes the Coconino County Continuum of Care and the City of Flagstaff. Homelessness in Flagstaff is most prevalent among single adult men. The number of unsheltered homeless people in Flagstaff in the summer months is more than double the number during the winter months. The high cost of housing combined with insufficient moderate- and higher-wage employment opportunities are primary contributors to homelessness in Flagstaff.

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

Introduction:

For purposes of the Consolidated Plan, HUD defines special populations as:

1. Elderly and Frail Elderly People
2. People with Severe Mental Illness
3. People with Mental, Physical and/or Developmental Disabilities
4. People with Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS & their families
6. Victims of Domestic Violence

The CDBG program expressly permits CDBG funding without income qualification for specific categories of people with special needs – referred to as “presumed benefit” - abused children, elderly persons, victims of domestic violence, severely disabled adults, illiterate adults, persons living with AIDS, and migrant farm workers.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and Frail Elderly People. Using Coconino County CHAS data and applying proportionate rates of housing needs to Flagstaff residents, there are an estimated 906 elderly low- and moderate-income households with housing problems, including 682 owners of whom 326 have income less than 30% AMI and 224 renters of whom 51 have income less than 30% AMI. Elderly homeowners are most in need of assistance maintaining their homes and accessibility improvements to retain homeownership if desired. Elderly renters are in need of more affordable rental housing in close proximity to transportation and services.

People with Severe Mental Illness. Many SMI individuals are not employed and receive SSI, which in 2014 was \$721/month; individuals with a qualifying disability may receive SSDI and the 2014 average payment was \$1,148/month. Individuals with serious mental illness are particularly vulnerable to homelessness as there are insufficient permanent supportive housing units available and for those who can live independently, and median rents are too high; ADHS reports approximately 3.8% of enrolled people with SMI are homeless.

People with Physical and Developmental Disabilities. Using Coconino County CHAS data and applying proportionate rates of housing needs to Flagstaff residents, there are an estimated 802 LMI households that include a person with a disability who have housing problems, including 679 owners and 123 renters. Many people with disabilities who have housing needs may also be elderly. People with disabilities and their families have layered, complex needs that demand broad strategies and resources. Supportive housing for renters that includes transportation services and provides employment opportunities for people with disabilities would be beneficial as the unemployment rate for people with disabilities is 14.5% - double the rate for the population without disabilities.

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

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People with Alcohol/Other Addictions. There is no specific data regarding the housing needs of people with alcohol and other drug addictions. Nearly half of people receiving substance abuse services from ADHS are age 26 to 45 and 85% are low income. Based on these demographics, in addition to treatment and related services, people with alcohol and other addictions are most likely to be in need of affordable rental housing.

Victims of Domestic Violence. The most immediate housing need of domestic violence survivors is a safe place to live. Many victims of domestic violence are capable of moving to permanent housing without supports and transitional housing with supportive services such as meals and basic needs, case management, financial coaching, employment preparedness, child care, life skills counseling, and court advocacy is most needed.

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

According to the Arizona Department of Health Services 2020 Annual HIV/AIDS Report for Coconino County the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 188 per 100,000; eight of ten people living with HIV/AIDS are men. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is higher among people age 35 to 54. According to the 2020 Arizona Statewide Needs Assessment for People Living with HIV/AIDS 55% of respondents to the statewide needs assessment survey reported renting, 17% lived with family or friends, 16% owned their home, and 14% reported being homeless at some time. Nearly half (48%) of survey respondents reported living alone and 38% lived in 2-person households. 75% of individuals receiving services have incomes that qualify as Medicaid eligible. Identified issues for the Northern Region include a widely-dispersed population that includes a large number of Native Americans, geographic challenges of delivering medication and food boxes, holding support groups with enough attendees, and mountainous terrain. The survey identified support groups, housing assistance, mental health services, and emergency financial assistance as the top ranked needs.

Discussion:

The available data provides a good sense of the number of people with various types of disabilities. The data is however not refined enough to accurately estimate service and/or adaptive and supportive housing needs as the number of persons receiving services and already living in adapted units is not available.

There is insufficient room above to fully describe the characteristics and needs of people with special needs. That section is continued here:

People with Alcohol/Other Addictions. There is no specific data regarding the housing needs of people with alcohol and other drug addictions. Nearly half of people receiving substance abuse services from ADHS are age 26 to 45 and 85% are low income. Based on these demographics, in addition to treatment and related services, people with alcohol and other addictions are most likely to be in need of affordable rental housing.

Victims of Domestic Violence. The most immediate housing need of domestic violence survivors is a safe place to live. Many victims of domestic violence are capable of moving to permanent housing without supports and transitional housing with supportive services such as meals and basic needs, case management, financial coaching, employment preparedness, child care, life skills counseling, and court advocacy is most needed.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Needed public facilities located in LMI neighborhoods and/or serving LMI residents and people with special needs include emergency shelters and transitional housing, and facilities providing services to youth, seniors and other special needs populations. The City library foresees a need for expansion to serve individuals experiencing homelessness and youth as school libraries are under-funded. Sustainability and energy efficiency improvements to shelters are also a critical need and several providers have approached the City for assistance.

Respondents to the City’s Consolidated Plan survey identified the following priority public facilities needs in Flagstaff:

1. Child Care Centers;
2. Youth Centers;
3. Senior Centers; and
4. Disability Accessibility Improvements.

How were these needs determined?

The City’s Capital Improvement Plan is prepared as part of the Annual Budget and Financial Plan and includes capital improvements spanning the coming ten years. Projects in the Capital Improvement Program fall into nine broad categories: general government, streets/ transportation, Flagstaff Urban Trails System (FUTS), arts and science/recreation/beautification, water, stormwater, wastewater, airport, and solid waste. The 5-year Capital Improvement Plan was reviewed to identify public facilities located in LMI neighborhoods and/or serving LMI residents and people with special needs. A survey was conducted for the Consolidated Plan and the results of the 2020 Coconino County Community Health and Human Services Needs Assessment were used to identify other needs of low and moderate income households.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Needed public improvements located in LMI neighborhoods and/or serving LMI residents and people with special needs include ADA Accessibility Improvements and infrastructure for affordable housing projects.

Respondents to the City’s Consolidated Plan survey identified the following priority public improvements needs in Flagstaff:

5. Street lighting; and
6. Energy Efficiency Improvements.

How were these needs determined?

The Capital Improvement Plan is prepared as part of the Annual Budget and Financial Plan and includes capital improvements spanning the coming ten years. Projects in the Capital Improvement Program fall into nine broad categories: general government, streets/ transportation, Flagstaff Urban Trails System (FUTS), beautification, water, stormwater, wastewater, airport, and solid waste. The 5-year Capital Improvement Plan was reviewed to identify public improvements located in LMI neighborhoods and/or servicing LMI residents and people with special needs. In addition, a survey was conducted for the Consolidated Plan.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Records of past funding indicate a need for agency operating support, homeless outreach services, financial education and counseling, housing stabilization assistance, and health services.

Respondents to the City's Consolidated Plan survey identified the following priority public services needs in Flagstaff:

7. Mental Health Services
8. Housing Stabilization Services, and
9. Small Business Assistance.

How were these needs determined?

Public services needs were determined by reviewing past requests for funding, through a survey conducted specifically for the Consolidated Plan and through public meetings conducted for the Consolidated Plan. In addition, a survey was conducted for the Consolidated Plan and the results of the 2020 Coconino County Community Health and Human Services Needs Assessment were used to identify other needs of low and moderate income households.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The housing market consists of homeowners and renters and the units they occupy. In addition to tenure and occupancy, the three primary elements of the housing market that impact supply and demand are:

1. Variety - the types of housing that are available.
2. Quality, - most often defined by age, unit value and whether the unit has complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.
3. Affordability - defined by the percentage of household income that must be spent for housing costs and whether that percentage consumes more than 30% of gross household income.

The Northern Arizona University main campus is located in Flagstaff and has a significant impact on housing availability. Student enrollment at Northern Arizona University Flagstaff campus in 2020 was 29,569, with 22,870 students enrolled full-time. Approximately 7,767 students lived in college dormitories or apartments situated on land owned by NAU, an estimated 18% (5,640) either lived with family or were enrolled in online/remote classes, and an estimated 9,733 students lived off campus. Assuming an average of 2.5 students per open-market rental unit an estimated 3,893 rental units were occupied by students. Students typically pay between \$800 and \$1000 per bedroom, far more than could be earned by renting units to families.

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

Introduction

A variety of housing types is necessary to meet the diverse housing needs and desires of both owners and renters. Housing variety is driven by many factors - primarily demand for certain types of housing and amenities. Other factors that influence housing variety include public policy such as zoning and building requirements, the availability and cost of infrastructure, and the cost of development (land, construction, fees).

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	12,225	46%
1-unit, attached structure	2,825	11%
2-4 units	2,600	10%
5-19 units	4,595	17%
20 or more units	2,580	10%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,665	6%
Total	26,490	100%

Table 25 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	15	0%	810	6%
1 bedroom	170	2%	2,305	18%
2 bedrooms	1,455	14%	5,490	43%
3 or more bedrooms	8,880	84%	4,170	33%
Total	10,520	100%	12,775	100%

Table 26 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

There are 1,255 subsidized low-income rental units in the City of Flagstaff. In addition to the 265 public housing units and 101 affordable rental units owned and operated by the City of Flagstaff Public Housing Authority, there are 888 affordable rental units in 12 apartment complexes funded with the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program. LIHTC units are generally targeted to households with income less than 60% of the area median income. LIHTC units may be targeted to specific populations, and 60 units are

targeted to elderly and disabled households; the remaining 828 units are targeted to families. There are also 12 HUD-funded Section 202 units serving very-low income people with disabilities.

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

According to information provided by the Arizona Department of Housing there are two affordable housing properties containing 68 units with periods of affordability or use agreements that will expire between 2016 and 2025. A 10-year planning window is used to identify potential lost units to allow sufficient time to plan.

1. Timber Trails Apartments – 64 units funded with Low-income Housing Tax Credits / Bond funds will expire on October 20, 2021. The 64 units in this project include 16 1-bedroom units, 16 2-bedroom units and 32 3-bedroom units.
2. Sharon Manor II Apartments – 4 units funded with State Housing Funds will expire on December 31, 2025.

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

There is a general oversupply of units with 3 or more bedrooms and insufficient units with 1 or 2 bedrooms. People have choice of where to live – including units that are too large for their household – and many small owner households choose to occupy housing units with 3 or more bedrooms. With students rooming together off-campus, large families may be challenged to find rental units with adequate bedrooms to comfortably accommodate all members of the family. In addition, VASH Voucher holders seeking 1-bedroom units that meet Housing Quality Standards have been challenged to find quality affordable units.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Condominium and townhome units and other attached units that are less costly to develop and suitable for homeownership by families of all sizes are needed, as are higher-density rental units suitable for non-student households.

Discussion

While there is a general over-supply of 3-bedroom units, the Northern Arizona University main campus is located in Flagstaff and has a significant impact on housing availability as an estimated 3,893 open-market rental units are occupied by students, many of them rooming together in larger units. The presence of a large number of students may negatively impact the availability of 3-bedroom and larger rental units suitable for large families.

Condominium and townhome units and other attached units that are less costly to develop and suitable for homeownership by families of all sizes are needed, as are higher-density rental units suitable for non-student households.

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

Introduction

Government programs define cost burden as paying more than 30% of gross household income for total housing cost (rent or mortgage and utilities), however this definition is more appropriate to moderate income households than to lower or higher income households. Simply stated, housing cost burdened lower-income households may have little remaining to pay for the essentials – clothing, food, transportation and child care, while higher income households may choose to pay more for housing. Housing cost burden also has costs to the community; when housing costs are high employers may have difficulty attracting and retaining qualified employees.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2015	Most Recent Year: 2019	% Change
Median Home Value	267,400	351,600	31%
Median Contract Rent	940	1265	34%

Table 27 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Base Year), 2015-2019 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	865	6.9%
\$500-999	5035	40%
\$1,000-1,499	5150	41.2%
\$1,500-1,999	1205	9.6%
\$2,000 or more	255	2%
Total	12,510	99.9%

Table 28 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	425	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,655	455
80% HAMFI	7,335	1,070
100% HAMFI	No Data	2,205
Total	9,415	3,730

Table 29 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	964	1,024	1,266	1,653	2,003
High HOME Rent	850	912	1,096	1,257	1,383
Low HOME Rent	668	716	860	993	1,108

Table 30 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:
US Dept. of Housing and
Urban Development

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

2011-2015 CHAS data when compared with 2007-2011 household income and tenure data suggests insufficient rental units affordable to households with income less than 30% AMI and insufficient owner units affordable to households with income 50% to 100% AMI.

College students living off-campus that are supported by their parents appear to be very low income and their presence tends to inflate the number of households with income less than 30% AMI and to inflate the number of cost burdened households. It is however important to ensure adequate rental housing is available for non student households with income less than 30% AMI.

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

While the long-term (2011 to 2015) median home value nearly doubled (98% increase) and the median rent increase was 44%, shorter-term data indicate a 9.6% decrease in home values and a 6% increase in rents from 2011 to 2013. The long-term expectation is that both home values and rents will increase as the housing market continues to recover. Rents are expected to increase more significantly as demand for home purchases is hampered by housing prices that are high relative to household income, decreased investment in second/vacation homes, lack of interest and financial ability to purchase by previously foreclosed homeowners, and changing social values regarding homeownership. Rent increases may be somewhat lower than expected as site plans have been approved for 696 additional rental units that will primarily serve college students; the actual impact of new housing intended for student occupancy will depend on NAU student enrollment, which has been increasing steadily over the past five years.

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

Fair Market Rents and High HOME rents are comparable to the area median rent, although there is significant variability based on bedroom size. "Low HOME" rents are generally lower than the area

median rent. The relatively low rent associated with “low-HOME” units will impact the City’s strategy to suggest production by developers of new units that are affordable to households with income less than 50% AMI. Other factors, such as vacancy rates, waiting lists for existing affordable housing, potential loss of affordable housing units, the introduction of new student housing, and economic changes will have greater influence on the City’s strategy.

Discussion

During the market cycle from 2000 to 2011 median home values nearly doubled while median contract rents increased 44%. There was significant variability in the housing market during this period, particularly during the housing crisis and Great Recession. Both home values and rents are expected to increase during the next five years, with demand for rental units expected to drive greater rent increases and lower demand for owner units expected to result in moderate home value increases.

There are insufficient units affordable to owners and potential purchasers with income 50% to 100% AMI. 67% of renter respondents to the 2020 Coconino County Community Health and Human Services Needs Assessment indicated they would like to own a home but insufficient down payment and availability in their price range were barriers to homeownership. There are also insufficient rental units affordable to renters with income less than 30% AMI.

Rents established by HUD for the HOME program, which finances rehabilitation and new construction and for the Section 8 program, which provides monthly rental subsidies to low-income renters do not vary significantly from the area median rent due to the high volume of one and two bedroom rental units in Flagstaff. Rehabilitated or new units targeted to very low income renters would have positive impacts on the availability of affordable housing.

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

Introduction

Housing quality encompasses a range of issues that are central to quality of life including housing safety, design and appearance, maintenance and energy efficiency, and community safety and livability. The quality of the existing housing stock reflects economic prosperity and pride of community.

The age of the housing stock is one indicator of housing quality. While many older housing units have been well-maintained and lovingly restored, other older housing units may have been built to outdated building codes using materials and construction techniques that are no longer considered safe or sustainable. Older housing units may be less energy efficient, resulting in higher utility costs for occupants. In addition, some materials, such as lead (in units built prior to 1978) and asbestos may be health hazards to unit occupants.

Definitions

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

- Standard Dwelling Unit.** A dwelling unit that meets or exceeds HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and local building codes with no major defects in the structure and only minor maintenance required. A standard dwelling will have a reliable roof; sound foundation; adequate and stable floors, walls and ceilings; surfaces and woodwork that are not seriously damaged; sound windows and doors; adequate heating, plumbing and electrical systems; and adequate water and sewer systems.
- Substandard Dwelling Unit Suitable for Rehabilitation.** A dwelling unit that does not meet HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and local building codes and has a major structural deficiency and/or is lacking one of the following: complete plumbing or kitchen facilities; efficient and environmentally sound sewage removal and water supply; a proper heating source; or is without electricity or adequate and safe electrical service yet has basic infrastructure that allows for economically and physically feasible improvements that will result in the unit meeting the definition of a standard dwelling upon completion of rehabilitation.
- Condition of Units**

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,300	22%	6,925	54%
With two selected Conditions	30	0%	610	5%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
No selected Conditions	8,185	78%	5,245	41%
Total	10,515	100%	12,780	100%

• **Table 31 - Condition of Units**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,740	26%	2,860	22%
1980-1999	3,880	37%	5,270	41%
1950-1979	3,305	31%	4,040	32%
Before 1950	590	6%	610	5%
Total	10,515	100%	12,780	100%

Table 32 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	3,895	37%	4,650	36%
Housing units built before 1980 with children present				

Table 33 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	17,100
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 34 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Vacant Housing Units

There is no data available regarding the number of vacant abandoned buildings and whether these buildings are suitable for rehabilitation. Overall vacancy rates are extremely low.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The data provided by HUD on "condition of housing" is not particularly useful in estimating the number of housing units needing rehabilitation. The data on condition of units is the sum of four housing conditions: 1) lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) more than one person per room, and 4) cost burden greater than 30%. Conditions 3 and 4 are not directly relevant to the physical condition of the unit, although overcrowding and cost burden can lead to substandard housing. The only one of these four conditions with significant numbers is cost burden.

Complete kitchen facilities include a) cooking facilities, b) refrigerator, and c) a sink with piped water. Complete plumbing facilities include a) hot and cold piped water, b) a flush toilet, and c) a bathtub or shower. US Census data indicates there are a total of 37 units in Flagstaff that lack complete plumbing facilities and 192 that lack complete kitchen facilities; many of these units may be illegal accessory dwelling units.

The City's experience with its owner-occupied housing rehabilitation indicates that most units are in need of roofing, electrical and plumbing upgrades, hot water heaters and heating units. Public input from the City's survey indicates that deferred maintenance is occurring in the City's older neighborhoods where rental housing predominates.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

HUD did not provide data showing the number of pre-1980 housing units by income level. Based on the income breakouts provided by HUD for families in the needs assessment, an estimated 38% or 3,065 units with LBP hazards are occupied by low and moderate income families and 865 are occupied by low and moderate income families with children.

Discussion

Housing units that are 30 years old or older are more likely than the newer housing stock to require rehabilitation or replacement, historic preservation, lead-based paint remediation, and energy efficiency improvements. There are 8,106 units that were built before 1980 and are more than 30 years old; this represents 36% of housing units. Renters and owners are equally likely to occupy pre-1980 housing units, with renters slightly more likely to occupy units built before 1950.

HUD data indicates that 2,290 pre-1980 housing units are occupied by households with children – 60% by renters and 40% by owners. Childhood lead poisoning is a serious pediatric health problem and children ages six years and younger are particularly susceptible to lead poisoning. Research indicates that even a low level of lead in a child's blood can have harmful effects on physical and developmental health. The most common source of exposure is deteriorating lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust found in the home, but other sources include pottery, jewelry, candy and makeup.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The City of Flagstaff Housing Authority provides 265 public housing units, 12 mod-rehab units, 333 housing choice vouchers, 106 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers, , 2 Foster Youth Initiative vouchers (with remaining capacity of 23) for homeless youth exiting foster care and 40 Mainstream Vouchers for non-elderly households that contain an adult with a disability. The public housing units are in good repair as the Housing Authority follows a system of ensuring that all major systems are in good repair. The Housing Authority develops a 5-year Plan to identify the capital needs of public housing developments and the methods by which living conditions will be improved for public housing residents.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	12	265	481	0	333	106	2	40
# of accessible units									

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

Table 35 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: Flagstaff Housing Authority

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

The public housing program is accepting applications and the approximate wait time 6 months to 4 years for public housing. The waiting list for the Housing Choice Voucher Program is currently closed (except for special programs) and the approximate wait time is 1 and ½ to 3 years or more for a Housing Choice Voucher. The City of Flagstaff would benefit from additional public housing developments.

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

The City of Flagstaff Housing Authority provides 265 public housing units and 12 mod-rehab units. The remainder of the units are scattered throughout the community. All major systems within the developments are in good repair due to an established life cycling system.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Flagstaff Housing West (AZ006001) last inspected 10/1/18	92
East Flagstaff Housing (AZ006002) Last inspected 11/6/19	72

Table 36 - Public Housing Condition

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

All major systems within the developments are in good repair due to an established life cycling system. Needs identified in the Five Year Capital Plan include replacing water lines, siding, roofs, water heaters and countertops.

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

The Flagstaff Housing Authority lists multiple goals and strategies for improving the living environment for families in public housing:

Goal Two: Provide a safe, drug free and secure environment in CFHA’s public housing developments.

Objectives:

1. CFHA shall continue to maintain practices which encourage low crime rates in its developments. This will be accomplished by continuing to contract with the Flagstaff Police Department to have a full-time officer assigned to our developments.
2. Monitor and maintain our rate of eviction due to violations of criminal law by maintaining thorough screening policies and procedures that balance the need for public safety with resident rights protected under HUD’s Disparate Impact Memo

Goal Three: Maintain the CFHA’s real estate in habitable, safe, decent and sanitary conditions.

Objectives:

1. CFHA shall maintain a resident friendly, non-institutional and accessible environment in its developments as measured by regular customer surveys and formal annual resident input and participation.
2. CFHA shall maintain public housing units in compliance with all local and HUD requirements. This will be accomplished as follows:
 - a. Continue to use Capital Funds to maintain facilities, and systems, improve accessibility in homes and on the grounds and replace aging equipment.
 - b. Provide training on an annual basis for Maintenance Staff to allow them to grow professionally.
 - c. Provide training prior to occupancy for public housing residents in the care for and use of their residence.
 - d. Place emphasis of quality of unit turnover ahead of speed of unit turnover

e. Explore options to redevelop and expand affordable housing stock including HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program.

Goal Five: Ensure community connectivity to services, facilities and amenities is maintained and enhanced as appropriate. This includes physical linkages to area parks, the Flagstaff Urban Trail System (FUTS) and other community amenities, as well as interactions with area schools and organizations..

Objectives:

1. Utilize the Siler Homes Activity Center as a base for various resident services
2. Work toward expanding staff knowledge of and relationships with community programs, family and youth services and activities to include job related training and career developments to allow them to provide accurate and appropriate referrals. Page 4 of 9 form HUD-50075-5Y (12/2014)
3. Seek to continue to work with our community partners to provide youth activities and drug prevention programs.
4. Continue to contract with the Flagstaff Police department to have a full-time officer assigned to our developments to promote Community based policing to minimize criminal and drug activity This program has been extremely successful over the years.
5. Continue to partner with Head Start to provide early childhood education at our sites.

Additionally, the Housing Authority has multiple goals and objectives created to increase resident involvement including: ongoing surveys and formal annual resident input and participation to ensure the public housing environment is appealing and up-to-date; providing maintenance and repair training prior to occupancy; continuing resident education; partnering with the Boys and Girls club and the City Recreation Department to provide free on-site programs; and resident meetings, barbeques and newsletters to help residents with education, employment, job training and youth services.

The City Housing Authority produces a monthly newsletter for public housing residents. Newsletter content includes food and utility assistance, library programming, free tax assistance information, healthcare marketplace information, regular deadlines for rent and recertification submission, public notice regarding policy changes, and countless other resources.

Discussion:

The City of Flagstaff Housing Authority provides 265 public housing units, 12 mod-rehab units, 333 housing choice vouchers, 106 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers as well as 2 Foster Youth Initiative vouchers (with a remaining capacity of 23) and 40 Mainstream Vouchers for non-elderly households that include an adult with a disability. The public housing units are in good repair as the Housing Authority follows a system of ensuring that all major systems are in good repair. The Housing Authority develops a 5-year Plan to identify the capital needs of public housing developments and the methods by which living conditions will be improved for public housing residents.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

Ten agencies in Flagstaff provide over 780 beds for people experiencing homelessness. Beds include emergency shelter beds where the stay is typically limited to a short duration, transitional housing beds where occupancy is from six to twenty-four months, and permanent supportive housing where occupancy is long term and includes supportive services necessary for people to live independently. Permanent supportive housing includes rapid re-housing assistance and Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers.

Because Coconino County currently has the largest number of shelter beds in rural Arizona it receives limited resources for additional beds from the rural Continuum of Care. Without additional permanent supportive housing beds, the City will be challenged to move people from homelessness to permanent supportive housing.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	39	0	33	74	0
Households with Only Adults	232	0	29	98	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	70	0
Unaccompanied Youth	13	0	0	0	0

Table 37 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Arizona Department of Housing Rural Continuum of Care for Coconino County

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

The Coconino County Continuum of Care providers utilize all available mainstream services to complement services specifically targeted to homeless persons. Mental Health services are generally provided by the Northern Arizona Behavioral Health Authority, The Guidance Center, Southwest Behavioral Health, and Northland Family Health Center. Health Care services are provided by Community Health Centers, the Flagstaff Regional Medical Center, and the Poore Clinic that provides free health care to uninsured and underinsured people. Homeless persons, like other low-income individuals, are also referred to job training and placement services administered through the Coconino County Workforce Investment Board.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

Facilities and services that meet the needs of homeless persons are included in the unique appendices. In addition to facilities serving people experiencing homelessness, Flagstaff Shelter Services partners with The Refuge, a nonprofit organization, to provide overflow shelter services during the winter months. The Refuge solicits the help of local churches to open their doors in the evening to provide overflow shelter for as many weeks as possible. The Refuge provides transportation to and from the shelter and volunteers who stay the night at the church. The shelter provides the liability responsibility, the staff and organization for the volunteers at the churches. Besides offering shelter, the goal is to connect people with services. The overflow shelter also supports a more accurate point-in-time count to ultimately ensure that adequate resources are effectively used to stabilize people sufficiently for more permanent housing.

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

Introduction

The Flagstaff Housing Authority is a major provider of housing for low-income elderly people and persons with disabilities. The Housing Authority provides public housing for 67 low-income elderly people and people with disabilities and provides Housing Choice Vouchers to an additional 181 elderly people and people with disabilities.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Upon retirement, many lower-income elderly persons may need subsidized accessible housing due to decreased mobility as they age. Frail elderly people may need a unit with an extra room for a personal care attendant or may need additional services. Persons with disabilities may need a group home with room for live-in service providers or assisted living opportunities. Persons with HIV/AIDS and persons with alcohol and other drug addictions may need a subsidized housing unit near their health care providers.

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

Clients are generally not allowed to be discharged from institutions, including mental health, drug and alcohol treatment, jails and prisons without a clear post-discharge housing plan. However, the experience of shelter and service providers is that despite best efforts on the part of these institutions, some clients often have nowhere else to go and end up on the streets, in shelters or in temporary arrangements with friends or relatives. This is particularly true of ex-offenders and people with untreated drug and alcohol problems who may be restricted from occupancy in public or subsidized housing due to crime and drug-free housing policies. The Guidance Center continues its leadership role in the Closing the Gap initiative which brings together a variety of community stakeholders who collaborate on strategies to mitigate the impacts of chronic alcoholism and ensure people with chronic alcoholism are directed to and receive appropriate services that can lead to permanent housing.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The City plans to continue to operate public housing and Section 8 housing choice voucher programs targeted to people with special needs who are not homeless.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

The City plans to continue to operate public housing and Section 8 housing choice voucher programs targeted to people with special needs who are not homeless.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Affordable housing barriers are regulatory or financial systems that make it harder for developers to create affordable housing. Barriers to affordable housing development can occur at many levels – local, state and federal government, as well as in related industries, such as the real estate, insurance and finance industries.

HUD defines a regulatory barrier as "a public regulatory requirement, payment, or process that significantly impedes the development or availability of affordable housing without providing a commensurate health and/or safety benefit." To identify potential local public barriers to affordable housing development, the City completed HUD's Regulatory Barriers checklist. Based on the checklist, the City identified three potential local public barriers to affordable housing development:

1. Has not adopted specific building code language regarding housing rehabilitation that encourages such rehabilitation through graduated regulatory requirements applicable as different levels of work are performed in existing buildings.
2. Has not instituted a single, consolidated permit application process for housing development that includes building, zoning, engineering, environmental and related permits.
3. Does not provide for expedited or "fast track" permitting and approvals for all affordable housing projects in the community.

The first barrier is the only barrier that could negatively impact the development of affordable housing in Flagstaff. The present permit application process does not require the developer to obtain approvals from separate departments, rather when an application is submitted the various permits are handled internally. State law requires the City to permit and approve all developments within a specified time frame, negating the necessity of providing for fast track permitting and approvals for affordable housing projects.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

The HUD tables provide some basic data on Flagstaff's workforce, its economy and education. Flagstaff has a high percentage of its workforce with college or advanced degrees, largely due to the presence of Northern Arizona University. However, Flagstaff also has a fairly large number of younger working age residents who are unemployed or employed in low-wage jobs.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	244	72	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	5,250	6,307	24	23	-1
Construction	1,251	1,144	6	4	-2
Education and Health Care Services	5,094	7,800	23	29	6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	917	819	4	3	-1
Information	254	245	1	1	0
Manufacturing	2,534	4,045	12	15	3
Other Services	738	813	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,001	1,071	5	4	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,434	3,978	16	15	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	558	374	3	1	-2
Wholesale Trade	648	338	3	1	-2
Total	21,923	27,006	--	--	--

Table 38 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	38,820
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	35,910
Unemployment Rate	7.52
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	21.86
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	2.99

Table 39 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	8,175
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,635
Service	4,220
Sales and office	9,240
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,970
Production, transportation and material moving	1,465

Table 40 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	30,175	89%
30-59 Minutes	2,445	7%
60 or More Minutes	1,235	4%
Total	33,855	100%

Table 41 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1,525	115	850

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,450	65	1,155
Some college or Associate's degree	7,755	430	1,775
Bachelor's degree or higher	10,815	280	1,570

Table 42 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	25	235	145	355	280
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	910	490	395	870	265
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	4,350	1,335	1,260	2,090	890
Some college, no degree	12,045	2,470	1,765	2,760	885
Associate's degree	1,215	1,250	595	1,115	265
Bachelor's degree	1,560	3,015	1,940	2,495	1,145
Graduate or professional degree	65	1,295	1,195	2,725	1,410

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,118
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24,891
Some college or Associate's degree	30,755
Bachelor's degree	35,745
Graduate or professional degree	51,776

Table 44 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

Education and health care services are by far the largest employment sectors in Flagstaff, employing 21% of all workers who live in Flagstaff. Arts, accommodations and recreation also employ 21% of

Flagstaff workers; however, many of these jobs are not full-time jobs. Retail trade (15%) and Manufacturing (11%) are also relatively high employment sectors. Together, these four sectors employ two-thirds of Flagstaff workers.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Flagstaff's business community is seeking a mix of educated professionals, a workforce with manufacturing skills as well as a workforce with entry-level skills to fill numerous retail and accommodations sector jobs. Continued growth of NAU and growth in the health services sector may lead to demand for more professionals in the education and health care sectors.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

There are no large-scale investments or initiatives that will affect job and business growth opportunities during the next five years. Community Development staff is analyzing the 1992 Redevelopment Area Plan to determine whether an update is necessary; an update could result in new redevelopment opportunities.

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

Considering the relatively low unemployment rate (3.18%) among 25 to 65 year olds, it first appears that there is little mismatch between skills and education and employment opportunities. However, the large number of people with Bachelor's Degrees (10,390) or some college (7,864) does not match with the largest occupation – sales and office – meaning that many employed workers are likely to be underemployed based on their education alone. Data from the Coconino County Workforce Business Plan indicates that only 14% of employees in the sales and office sector need a Bachelor's Degree or higher. Input received during the consultation process also suggests that the emphasis on college education is not a match for many of the jobs that are available. Local employers continue to say they struggle finding a workforce with the skills needed for their openings. The increasing use of technology in the workplace and the growing complexity of skills needed to effectively use new technology advances make it challenging.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

Local workforce development leaders have teamed up to design and implement several initiatives that show promise as foundations upon which to build a more consolidated system.

There are currently four One Stop Centers in the County that involve multiple partners.

Coconino County, DES, Chamber of Commerce, Northern Arizona University (NAU),

Sunnyside Neighborhood Association, Goodwill of Northern Arizona, the Economic

Collaborative of Northern Arizona (ECoNA) and Coconino Community College all partner with each other to design training programs that meet employer needs, promote business retention and expansion, join together to realize success in Arizona Commerce Authority

(ACA) projects, and offer Rapid Response services for downsizing or closing companies.

An important partner in the Coconino County One Stop System is the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). SCSEP works with people 55 and over and also with people with disabilities. The training offered is designed to help people in those categories gain employment more readily.

The needs of jobs seekers and employers are met through the One Stop System, which addresses skill gaps through job readiness workshops, interviewing workshops, basic computer classes, computer tutoring and Microsoft Office workshops. The Career Center funds training for the Health Services industry sector through its partnership with the Coconino Community College and NAU School of Nursing. They assist individuals obtain the certifications in this field such as Certified Nursing Assistant, Registered Nurse, Medical Assistant, Pharmacy Technician, Medical Billing & Coding and Caregiver. The Coconino Career Center has a successful history of working with business and training partners to develop customized training for new and expanding business opportunities in the area.

Supportive services to enable successful completion of training may include assistance with costs of housing, utilities, transportation, child care, clothing/uniform, or tools necessary for employment. These efforts will support the Consolidated Plan by providing necessary support services for some individuals who would otherwise be in need of public services. Additionally, any CDBG investment in employment/job readiness services will support the current system.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

No

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Discussion

In addition to the above data, low and moderate income respondents to the 2020 Coconino County Community Health and Human Services Needs Assessment indicated that livable wages are the primary concern. As noted above, there is a mismatch between the high education levels of Flagstaff workers and the entry-level employment opportunities that are available. By targeting any CDBG investment in public services that improve basic skills, job readiness and employment search services, the City can supplement existing efforts.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

According to HUD CPD Maps, there are nine Census Tracts where at least 38.4% of households have one or more housing problems. A concentration is defined as 10% greater than the citywide proportion of 28.48% of households. High concentration Census Tracts are Census Tract 3 (57.85%), Census Tract 8 (59.67%), Census Tract 11.02 (59.29%), Census Tract 2 (39.67%), Census Tract 10 (73.03%), Census Tract 9 (48.95%), Census Tract 12 (54.62%), Census Tract 4 (38.89%) and Census Tract 5 (43.08%).

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

An area of low-income concentration is defined as an area where at least 51% of the population has income below 80% of the area median income. There are 26 Census Block Groups where low-income populations are concentrated based on LMI Census data provided by HUD. Considering only Census Tracts there are 7 Census Tracts where low-income populations are concentrated – Census Tracts 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12 and 15. Appendix 1 includes tables demonstrating the Census Block Groups with a concentration of low-income and/or racial or ethnic minorities.

There are 18 Census Block Groups in Flagstaff that are considered areas of minority concentration based on 2010 Census data. An area of minority concentration is defined as an area where the proportion of minorities (non-White) is at least 10% higher than the proportion of that minority group citywide. 10 of the Census block Groups include or are adjacent to Northern Arizona University (NAU). NAU students account for all of the Pacific Islander population, 43% of the Black/African American population, 20% of the Asian population, and 20% of the Hispanic population. Considering only Census Tracts there are 5 Census Tracts where minority populations are concentrated – Census Tracts 3, 4, 5, 8, and 11.02. Census Tracts 3, 5 and 8 are also low-income concentration areas

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

These areas are characterized by a larger proportion of non-family households, including single-person households and 2 to 4 unrelated people living together. One of four householders is age 15 to 24. More than six of ten (63%) households are renter households. Large family households are also slightly more likely to live in these areas. Census Tracts 8 and 10 have historically been Qualified Census Tracts for purposes of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are significant community assets in these areas including: education and employment opportunities, public transportation, health and mental health services, recreation, and affordable

housing. There is also great diversity of housing types and land uses ranging from single-family homes to high density apartment complexes and commercial uses and historic areas suitable for preservation and enhancement. Target neighborhoods have active neighborhood groups that advocate for appropriate reinvestment, compatible design and preservation of neighborhood character.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Neighborhood/area plans are in place for the Sunnyside and La Plaza Viejo areas. Identified strategic opportunities include:

1. Floodplain, roadway, parking, streetscape improvements and improvements to increase walkability.
2. Encouraging context-appropriate development in the transition area between neighborhood and commercial corridors.
3. Enhancing the commercial edges, incorporating residential scale details on the building elevation facing residential areas and the neighborhood core.
4. Preserving and enhancing the existing housing stock, including piloting a rental rehabilitation program in the La Plaza Viejo neighborhood
5. Infill development to create improved systems of open space, transportation and buildings, and increase the rate of homeownership.
6. Attraction of appropriate neighborhood level retail.

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

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

Broadband access in communities helps provide economic growth, improved educational opportunities, access to better healthcare, greater employment opportunities, improving public safety, and increased global competitiveness for businesses.

The term broadband commonly refers to high-speed Internet access that is always on and faster than the traditional dial-up access. Broadband includes several high-speed transmission technologies such as: digital subscriber line (DSL), cable modem, fiber, wireless, satellite, and broadband over power lines (BPL).

Research among Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries shows that a 4 Mbps increase in household broadband speed is associated with a roughly 4 percent increase in household income. Research shows that businesses who begin utilizing broadbands increase their employees' labor productivity of an average 5 percent in the manufacturing sector and 10 percent in the services sector.

The current standard for broadband in the U.S. is internet with a 25 Mbps (Megabits per second) download speed. Though Netflix says it needs only 5 Mbps to stream video, the 25 Mbps threshold is intended to satisfy the different needs; high-quality downloads, video communication, and multiple demands of a single household's network.

However, there are still a large number of Americans unable to access broadband at the speeds necessary to make full use of its benefits. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) datasets clearly demonstrate these significant gaps in access to broadband infrastructure:

- 10 percent of all Americans (34 million people) lack access to 25 Mbps/3 Mbps service.
- 39 percent of rural Americans (23 million people) lack access to 25 Mbps/3 Mbps.
- By contrast, only 4 percent of urban Americans lack access to 25 Mbps/3 Mbps

broadband.

- The availability of fixed terrestrial services in rural America continues to lag behind urban America at all speeds: 20 percent lack access even to service at 4 Mbps/1 Mbps, down only 1 percent from 2011, and 31 percent lack access to 10 Mbps/1 Mbps, down only 4 percent from 2011.
- Americans living in rural and urban areas adopt broadband at similar rates where 25 Mbps/ 3 Mbps service is available, 28 percent in rural areas and 30 percent in urban areas.

In December of 2017, HUD published the final rule, "Narrowing the Digital Divide Through Installation of Broadband Infrastructure in HUD-Funded New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation of Multifamily Rental Housing." HUD is actively working to bridge the digital divide in low-income communities served by HUD by providing helping with the expansion of broadband infrastructure to low- and moderate-income communities. The final ruling requires installation of broadband infrastructure at the time of new construction or substantial rehabilitation of multifamily rental housing that is funded or supported by HUD. Additionally, CDBG entitlement communities are required to provide an analysis of the needs of the broadband needs of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households.

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

The FCC Fixed Residential Broadband Providers Map displays data showing the number of providers reporting residential fixed broadband in Flagstaff. The map shows the number of providers available with the most recent data from December 2018 with >25/3 Mbps. The City has complete coverage with diverse broadband providers for residents to choose from. While several broadband providers are available to residents, low- and moderate-income census neighborhoods have a low percentage of households subscribing to broadband. Some residents may be accessing internet service utilizing their mobile phone and the data from 2014-2018 may be out of date. The average download speed in Surprise is 49.22 Mbps. This is 19.7% slower than the average in Arizona and 12.6% slower than the national average. BroadbandNOW reports the following about broadband internet service providers in Surprise: • There are 6 internet providers in Flagstaff with 4 of those offering residential service. • Approximately 89% of Flagstaff residents are serviced by multiple wired providers. • The average internet download speed in Arizona is 61.29 Mbps. • Fiber optic internet is available to just 38% of Coconino County residents. • In Coconino County, approximately 58,000 people do not have access to 25mbps wired broadband. • There are 13 companies offering business internet services in Flagstaff.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

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

While climate change is expected to lead to warmer temperatures in both winter and summer in the southwest, there is no clear signal for whether there will be a corresponding increase or decrease in precipitation in this region. Over the past 22 years, Arizona has experienced a prolonged drought occasionally punctuated by a wetter than normal year, which is quite typical for an arid climate. This arid region is characterized by extreme weather events particularly extremes in temperature and precipitation. During the past 22 years, there has been a gradual warming, potentially related to the drought that has resulted in an increasing number of winter rain events, rather than snow. However, there have also been several extremely heavy snow events across Coconino County lasting from 3 to 6 days. While the global climate models and the downscaled regional models call for warmer temperatures by 2030, 2050, and 2100, they provide no guidance for extreme weather events in the 2-10 year time interval of hazard mitigation plan updates. Even the past record of extreme events has so few occurrences that statistical modeling is not a viable option, and the data do not indicate a progression toward more frequent or more intense events. At this time there is insufficient actionable climate information on which to base mitigation actions. Therefore, most of the mitigation actions in this plan update are based on historical extreme weather events.

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

Flagstaff's Regional Plan identifies a policy to address natural hazards such as wildfire, flooding, unstable soils, seismic or subsidence areas, high winds, and steep slopes among other hazards. The strategies developed to address this policy includes increasing public awareness, hazard identification, design for public safety, redevelopment plans, cooperative planning efforts, limit development in hazard areas, structural hazard mitigation, and wildfire fuel reduction among other strategies.

The City continues to focus energy and resources on helping to ensure that residents, particularly the elderly, are safe during times of extreme weather and wildfire season.

Housing rehabilitation programs, supported with CDBG funds, helps to ensure that low- and moderate income home owners are able to access financial resources to replace heating systems.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Housing is an important issue to Flagstaff as a community. The limited supply of housing for low and moderate-income families and individuals affects quality of life and the ability to grow and develop economically as a community. The Housing Section works to address this shortage with a number of programs and tools designed to:

1. Increase housing inventory and availability;
2. Economically stabilize lower-income families through benefits of homeownership;
3. Support efforts for safe and adequate homes;
4. Revitalize community neighborhoods.

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

Geographic Area

Table 45 - Geographic Priority Areas

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

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

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

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

The City annually accepts proposals from agencies interested in providing services and/or facilities for low and moderate income households, people experiencing homelessness and people with special needs. The City's funding includes priority to geographic target areas, among other priorities.

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

Priority Needs

Table 46 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide
	Associated Goals	Facility Improvements ADA Accessibility Improvements Land Acquisition for Affordable Housing Dev Infrastructure for Affordable Housing
	Description	Improvements to public facilities; improvements in target neighborhoods; and activities to support the development of affordable rental and homeownership units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Revitalization, public facilities and improvements and infrastructure in support of affordable housing development are supported by past records of funding, the community/stakeholder survey conducted for the Consolidated Plan, public and stakeholder input, and the planned activities of subrecipients of CDBG funds.

2	Priority Need Name	Public Services and Economic Opportunities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide
	Associated Goals	Service and Facility Operating Support Employment & Job Training Support Housing Stabilization Services
Description	Activities that provide support to low and moderate income households, people living below the poverty level, people with special needs and people experiencing homelessness.	

	Basis for Relative Priority	Public services and economic opportunity supports are supported by past records of funding, the community/stakeholder survey conducted for the Consolidated Plan, public and stakeholder input, and the planned activities of subrecipients of CDBG funds.
3	Priority Need Name	Addressing Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Facility Improvements Operating Support Emergency Shelter Permanent Supportive Housing
	Description	Activities to prevent homelessness, reach out to people experiencing homelessness, and provide facilities and services for people experiencing homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Addressing homelessness is supported by past records of funding, the community/stakeholder survey conducted for the Consolidated Plan, public and stakeholder input, and the planned activities of subrecipients of CDBG funds.
	4	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High

Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
Geographic Areas Affected	Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide
Associated Goals	Land Acquisition for Affordable Housing Dev Infrastructure for Affordable Housing Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation Rental Housing Construction Owner Housing Construction First-time Homebuyer Assistance Rental Housing Rehabilitation
Description	Affordable rental and homeownership housing units for low and moderate income households.
Basis for Relative Priority	Decent affordable housing supported by past records of funding, the community/stakeholder survey conducted for the Consolidated Plan, public and stakeholder input, data contained in the housing needs assessment and market analysis, and the planned activities of subrecipients of CDBG funds.

Narrative (Optional)

Through data analysis, a community/stakeholder survey, public and stakeholder consultation and review of past records, the City of Flagstaff has identified four priorities for the use of CDBG funds over the next five years.

Public and stakeholder input, records of past funding, the needs assessment and market analysis, and the City’s General Plan and Capital Improvements Plan are used to determine the relative priority of activities and the populations that will be served.

HUD allows two priority designations – high and low. Assignment of priority does not reflect a lack of need for any particular population or activity; it merely identifies those conditions that are most likely to be addressed with limited CDBG funding. All priority needs, regardless of priority designation of high or

low, are considered consistent with the City Consolidated Plan for the purpose of issuing consistency letters to third parties.

- High priority activities are likely to be funded with CDBG resources during the next five years.
- Low priority activities may be funded as opportunities arise.

The table summarizes planned CDBG activities and the priority level and 5-year numeric goal for each. Activities that will be targeted to non-homeless special populations include revitalization, public facilities and infrastructure; and public services and economic opportunities.

5-year Consolidated Plan Goals			
Activity	Special Population	Priority Level	5-year Goal
<u>Priority Need:</u> Neighborhood Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure			
Neighborhood Facility and Infrastructure Improvements <i>Includes Parks/ Playgrounds/ Streets/ Water Sewer Lines/ Energy Efficiency/ Broadband Infrastructure/ Etc.</i>		High	3,000 people
Public Facilities <i>Includes Acquisition/ Construction/ Reconstruction/ Rehab/ Installation/ Improvements/ Etc.</i>	X	High	100 people
Acquisition for Affordable Housing Development <i>Land/ Real Property/ Etc.</i>		Low	3 units
<u>Priority Need:</u> Public Services & Economic Opportunities			
Services to Meet Basic Needs <i>Includes Childcare/ Senior Services/ Services for Disabled Individuals/ Mental Health/ Etc.</i>	X	High	300 people
Workforce Development <i>Includes Childcare/ Senior Services/ Services for Disabled Individuals/ Mental Health/ Etc.</i>	X	Low	15 people
Housing Stabilization <i>Includes Rental Assistance/ Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention/ Legal Services/ Housing Counseling/ Etc.</i>		High	50 households
<u>Priority Need:</u> Addressing Homelessness			
	Special Population	Priority Level	5-year Goal

Service and Facility Operating Support <i>Includes Outreach/ Shelter Managers / Case Managers/ Coordinated Entry/ Etc.</i>	X	High	1,500 people
Increase Shelter Beds/Units <i>Includes Emergency / Transitional Shelter/ Permanent Supportive Housing/ Etc.</i>	X	High	15 beds
Priority Need: Decent Affordable Housing	Special Population	Priority Level	5-year Goal
Housing Rehabilitation <i>Includes Owner and Renter Housing</i>	X	High	20 units
Housing Development <i>Includes Owner and Renter Housing</i>	X	High	3 units
Housing Assistance <i>Includes Owner and Renter Housing</i>		High	50 households

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	3,620 low and moderate income households are cost burdened.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	3,620 low and moderate income households are cost burdened and may be in need of supportive services.
New Unit Production	Insufficient units affordable to low and moderate income renters and potential homeowners.
Rehabilitation	8,100 units built before 1980. 120 households occupy substandard housing.
Acquisition, including preservation	Insufficient units affordable to low and moderate income renters and potential low and moderate income homeowners.

Table 47 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The amount of CDBG funding received by the City varies from year-to-year based on the Federal Budget. The City expects to receive between \$510,000 and \$650,000 year during each of the next five years. The Annual Action Plan describes City allocations for the CDBG program during the coming year. These allocations fund activities to address goals for the primary Consolidated Plan areas: Affordable Housing, Homelessness, Community Development, Special Needs and Citizen Participation.

Additional federal funds to address goals are made available for public housing and programs addressing the needs of people experiencing homelessness. State government, local general funds and private resources are sometimes secured by the City or by local agencies for a variety of uses.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$571,367	\$278,216	\$39,190.17	\$883,773.17	\$2,285,468	The CDBG entitlement program allocates annual grants to larger cities and urban counties to develop viable communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and opportunities to expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

Table 48 - Anticipated Resources

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

Federal funds will leverage possible additional resources to rehabilitate and/or develop affordable housing for renters or owners, to provide services to vulnerable populations including people experiencing homelessness, people living in poverty, and other people with special needs. When funding has matching requirements, match may be satisfied through local fund raising by nonprofit organizations, State Housing Trust Funds, and City General Funds.

It should be noted that the below resource are funding not administered by the City of Flagstaff. Furthermore, the allocations will vary annually as will supplemental resources that will be used to leverage projects. Federal, State and Local funds may be leverage for a variety of uses for programs addressing the needs of people experiencing homelessness. Estimated leverage amounts over the five year period include:

Federal Sources:

- Continuum of Care – approximately \$600,000 per year - The Continuum of Care (C o C) Program is designed to promote communitywide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness; provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, and State and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.
- Public Housing Capital Fund – approximately \$230,000 per year - The Capital Fund provides funds, annually, to Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) for the development, financing, and modernization of public housing developments and for management improvements.
- Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers – approximately \$3.4 million per year - Housing choice vouchers allow very low-income families to choose and lease or purchase safe, decent, and affordable privately-owned rental housing.

State:

- State Housing Trust Fund - approxiately \$150,000 per year - The Arizona Departement of Housing combined Federal HOME resources from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) with state resources from the Housing Trust Fund (HTF) into a single housign program called the State Housing Fund (SHF). State Housing Trust Funds (HTF): The HTF was established in 1988 by the AZ State Legislature to provide a flexible funding source to assist in meeting the housing needs of low-income fmailies in Arizona. (A.R.S. 41-

3955 and A.R.S. 44-313). Federal HOME Funds (HOME): The HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) was created by the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 (NAHA).

Local and Private:

- Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program – approximately \$100,000 per year. AHP supports the creation and preservation of housing for lower income families and individuals and are awarded to members who submit applications on behalf of project sponsors who are planning to purchase, rehabilitate, or construct affordable homes or apartments. Funds are awarded through a competitive process.
- Flagstaff General Funds – approximately \$20,000 per year
- City General Funds support housing for people experiencing homelessness.
- Foundations and Other Private Grantmakers – approximately \$50,000 per year. Local agencies raise or secure funds to support services for low-income people and people with special needs.

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

The City owns several parcels that may be suitable for future affordable housing or public facility development. The use of City-owned land is determined by the City Council as opportunities arise.

Discussion

The Community Development Block Grant program is provided through the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Community Planning and Development. Due to its size and composition, the City of Flagstaff is classified as an 'entitlement community'. This means that Flagstaff does not apply for the CDBG program, but is awarded CDBG funds at a level based on a HUD formula involving population and demographics. In order to receive CDBG funds, the City must complete a Consolidated Plan every five years and an Annual Action Plan, based on the Consolidated Plan that details the uses of funds. Congress' primary objective for CDBG is to improve communities, principally for low and moderate income persons by:

1. Providing Decent Housing,
2. Providing a Suitable Living Environment, and
3. Expanding Economic Opportunities.

The amount of CDBG funding received by the City varies from year-to-year based on the Federal Budget. The City expects to receive between \$510,000 and \$650,000 year during each of the next five years. The Annual Action Plan describes City allocations for the CDBG program during the coming year. These allocations fund activities to address goals for the primary Consolidated Plan areas: Affordable Housing, Homelessness, Community Development, Special Needs and Citizen Participation.

Additional federal funds to address goals are made available for public housing and programs addressing the needs of people experiencing homelessness. State government, local general funds and private resources are sometimes secured by the City or by local agencies for a variety of uses.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
CITY OF FLAGSTAFF	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction

Table 49 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Flagstaff has well-developed and experienced institutional infrastructure for the delivery of housing and community development programs. The Housing Section works closely with nonprofit organizations to ensure that CDBG funds reach the neediest Flagstaff residents and neighborhoods. Organizations must annually apply for CDBG funds for eligible activities. The City also works closely with and is a member of the Coconino County Continuum of Care. The City does not feel there are any gaps in the institutional delivery system at this time.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		

Street Outreach Services			
Mobile Clinics		X	
Other Street Outreach Services		X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			

Table 50 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The Continuum of Care is managed by the Arizona Department of Housing and is charged with overseeing implementation strategies regarding housing and services that will lead to an overall reduction in homelessness. The Coconino County Continuum of Care meets quarterly to review progress and implementation strategies; it convenes nonprofit organizations, business, faith and community groups to problem solve housing, treatment or shelter needs. Agencies address housing concurrently with substance abuse, mental health or health care needs.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

The delivery system offers a wide-range of services for special needs populations and people experiencing homelessness. The Continuum of Care and special needs services are not directly managed by the City, yet the City is actively engaged with organizations providing services, including the funding of these services to the extent that CDGB funds may be used for public services. A complete list of resources and services is maintained by Northland Family Help Center and distributed by the City as needed.

Street outreach services are limited in Flagstaff, including mobile clinics and Law Enforcement outreach. Public transportation is widely available and many health care services are available within walking distance of shelters. Respondents to the City's Consolidated Plan survey identified several gaps in the service delivery system for people experiencing homelessness including: inability to keep up with the growing demand for services; difficulty obtaining the documentation necessary to provide services; short-term services for transient populations; lack of a one-stop center to address all issues; absence of a well-established process for transitioning to permanent housing due to lack of permanent affordable housing; service follow-up; lack of cross-agency cooperation and understanding of services; and absence of a well-established coordinated assessment and rapid re-housing process.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The City will continue its membership in the Continuum of Care to ensure that priority needs of special populations and people experiencing homelessness are addressed. The Coconino County Continuum of Care will continue to work with the Arizona Department of Housing to address shelter and service-delivery gaps.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Neighborhood Facility and Infrastructure Improvements	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide	Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3000 Persons Assisted
2	Public Facilities	2021	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide	Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure Addressing Homelessness		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
3	Acquisition for Affordable Housing Development	2021	2025	Affordable Housing	Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide	Revitalization, Public Facilities & Infrastructure Decent Affordable Housing		Rental units constructed or Homeowner Housing added: 3 Household Housing Unit
5	Services to Meet Basic Needs	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide	Public Services and Economic Opportunities		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 People Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Workforce Development	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide	Public Services and Economic Opportunities		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15 Persons Assisted
7	Housing Stabilization Services	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide	Public Services and Economic Opportunities		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Households
8	Service and Facility Operating Support	2021	2025	Homeless	Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide	Addressing Homelessness		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1500 Households Assisted
9	Increase Shelter Beds/ Units	2021	2025	Homeless	Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide	Addressing Homelessness		Housing for Homeless added: 18 beds or Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	Housing Rehabilitation	2021	2025	Affordable Housing	Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide	Decent Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
12	Housing Development	2021	2025		Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide	Decent Affordable Housing		Rental units constructed: 3 Household Housing Unit
13	Owner Assistance	2021	2025	Affordable Housing	Sunnyside La Plaza Vieja Southside Pine Knoll Citywide	Decent Affordable Housing		Homeowner Assistance Provided 50 Household Housing Unit

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Neighborhood Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	Neighborhood Facility and Infrastructure Improvements - <i>Includes Parks/ Playgrounds/ Streets/ Water Sewer Lines/ Energy Efficiency/ Broadband Infrastructure/ Etc.</i>
2	Goal Name	Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Public Facilities - <i>Includes Acquisition/ Construction/ Reconstruction/ Rehab/ Installation/ Improvements/ Etc.</i>

3	Goal Name	Affordable Housing Development
	Goal Description	Acquisition for Affordable Housing Development - <i>Land/ Real Property/ Etc.</i> Development of infrastructure in support of affordable housing development.
4	Goal Name	Services to meet basic needs
	Goal Description	Services to Meet Basic Needs - <i>Includes Childcare/ Senior Services/ Services for Disabled Individuals/ Mental Health/ Etc.</i>
6	Goal Name	Workforce Development
	Goal Description	Workforce Development - <i>Includes Childcare/ Senior Services/ Services for Disabled Individuals/ Mental Health/ Etc.</i>
7	Goal Name	Housing Stabilization Services
	Goal Description	Housing Stabilization - <i>Includes Rental Assistance/ Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention/ Legal Services/ Housing Counseling/ Etc.</i>
8	Goal Name	Service and Facility Operating Support
	Goal Description	Service and Facility Operating Support - <i>Includes Outreach/ Shelter Managers / Case Managers/ Coordinated Entry/ Etc.</i>
9	Goal Name	Increase Shelter Beds/ Units
	Goal Description	Increase Shelter Beds/Units - <i>Includes Emergency / Transitional Shelter/ Permanent Supportive Housing/ Etc.</i>
11	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Rehabilitation of housing units owned by low and moderate income households

13	Goal Name	Housing Development
	Goal Description	Construction of housing units for purchase or rental by low and moderate income households.
14	Goal Name	Housing Assistance
	Goal Description	Assistance for low and moderate income households to purchase an affordable home.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

The City estimates it will provide affordable housing to 15 extremely low-income families, 40 low-income families and 30 moderate income families. The City does not directly receive HOME funding.

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

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

The City of Flagstaff Housing Authority is not required to increase the number of accessible units through a 504 voluntary compliance agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Housing Authority has multiple goals and objectives created to increase resident involvement including: ongoing surveys and formal annual resident input and participation to ensure the public housing environment is appealing and up-to-date; providing maintenance and repair training prior to occupancy; using the Siler Homes Activity Center as a base for various resident services including resource referral and goal setting for residents seeking economic self-sufficiency; establishing community partnerships to provide programming relevant to residents; continuing resident orientation; partnering with the Boys and Girls club to provide free on-site programs; and resident meetings, barbeques and newsletters to help residents with education, employment, job training and youth services.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Affordable housing barriers are regulatory or financial systems that make it harder for developers to create affordable housing. Barriers to affordable housing development can occur at many levels – local, state and federal government, as well as in related industries, such as the real estate, insurance and finance industries.

HUD defines a regulatory barrier as "a public regulatory requirement, payment, or process that significantly impedes the development or availability of affordable housing without providing a commensurate health and/or safety benefit." To identify potential local public barriers to affordable housing development, the City completed HUD's Regulatory Barriers checklist. Based on the checklist, the City identified three potential local public barriers to affordable housing development:

1. Has not adopted specific building code language regarding housing rehabilitation that encourages such rehabilitation through graduated regulatory requirements applicable as different levels of work are performed in existing buildings.
2. Has not instituted a single, consolidated permit application process for housing development that includes building, zoning, engineering, environmental and related permits.
3. Does not provide for expedited or "fast track" permitting and approvals for all affordable housing projects in the community.

The first barrier is the only barrier that could negatively impact the development of affordable housing in Flagstaff. The present permit application process does not require the developer to obtain approvals from separate departments, rather when an application is submitted the various permits are handled internally. State law requires the City to permit and approve all developments within a specified time frame, negating the necessity of providing for fast track permitting and approvals for affordable housing projects.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Over the past decade, the City has taken extensive steps to both remove barriers and to promote affordable housing development, including the development of an Incentive Policy for Affordable Housing (IPAH), adopted in October 2009 and later integrated into the City zoning code. The IPAH is designed to foster the preservation and production of affordable housing units and is intended to narrow the deficit of all types of housing for households earning up to 150% of the Area Median Income (AMI). The IPAH standards may be applied to rental housing, homeownership housing, and shelter, as well as to expiring affordable housing developments. The IPAH incentivizes developments that commit to permanently affordable housing units. When a developer takes advantage of the incentives offered under the IPAH, the affordable units are legally committed to the intended population through occupancy, resale and rent restrictions. The City has no current plans to adopt specific building code language that would allow graduated housing rehabilitation.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City is not a direct recipient of Emergency Solutions Grant funds. Continuum of Care members may use CDBG funds to assist street outreach. Funded programs generally require an Individual Assessment Plan for each client enrolled in their program. There are currently three nonprofit organizations that conduct outreach services.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Flagstaff will continue to support agencies that provide emergency and transitional housing to the extent allowed under the CDBG program. The City will also support the creation of new emergency shelter beds and transitional housing beds for families should a fundable proposal be received; while the City and C o C members recognize Housing First and permanent supportive housing are critical to ending homelessness the large number of homeless individuals and families, the high cost of housing and a 20% employment rate among homeless individuals means that homeless individuals and families may require a longer stay in transitional housing. The City will also continue its active participation in the Coconino County Continuum of Care.

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

The City will continue to provide support to those agencies that help homeless people transition to permanent housing and that prevent homelessness, support the development of new rental housing opportunities including providing CDBG funds for infrastructure improvements should a fundable proposal be received, support move-in assistance programs, and continue its active participation in the Coconino County Continuum of Care.

The City of Flagstaff Housing Authority has focused on placement of homeless veterans through the VASH rental voucher program. Other agencies have a strong record of success in placing and keeping homeless individuals housed through rapid re-housing programs.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving

assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

The City will continue to provide support to those agencies that help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless through the provision of CDBG funds for public services activities including eviction prevention, foreclosure prevention, housing and financial counseling services, and legal services to assist low-income households experiencing unlawful eviction. The City will also continue participating in discussions with the Coconino County Continuum of Care regarding the needs of people being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

The City will continue to take action to educate and inform the public regarding lead hazards by distributing lead poisoning and lead hazard information to participants in federally-funded programs and to any interested resident.

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

Through education and information the City can reach many households who occupy or plan to occupy one of the 8,100 housing units built before 1980.

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

The City follows a multi-pronged approach to reduce lead hazards, integrating the following actions into housing policies and procedures:

1. Rehabilitation Projects. The City follows strict HUD guidelines for testing and abatement of lead-based paint and other hazardous substances, and requires compliance from its contractors and subcontractors. Any structure built before 1978 that is proposed for rehabilitation under federal programs, is tested for lead-based paint. Notices and requirements regarding testing and removal of lead-based paint are provided to program participants, contractors and project sponsors. The City has licensed contractors who are available to perform limited abatement and/or removal procedures if lead-based paint is present. Full abatement services are contracted with licensed contractors located outside of the City.
2. Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. The PHA inspects prospective dwellings constructed prior to 1978 that will have a child under the age of six residing therein, for compliance with EPA and HUD Lead Based Paint rules and regulations. The inspection includes visual inspections for chipped, peeling, chalking and deteriorated interior and exterior paint. Clearance testing may be performed after remediation by the property owner, to assure a lead-safe environment.
3. Public Education. Lead hazard information is distributed to participants in homeownership and rental programs.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

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

Twenty percent of Flagstaff households or 4,379 households had income below the poverty level in 2019. The rate of poverty was highest among non-family households age 18 to 24; many of these households are NAU students with limited income generating capacity. Of non-family households headed by a person age 25 or older 18% lived below the poverty level. Single-parent female-headed households experienced the highest rate of poverty among family households at 24%. Of single-parent male-headed households 15% lived below the poverty level. Among married-couple family households 6% lived below the poverty level.

The City will reduce the number of poverty level households by providing CDBG public services resources to local agencies that provide social supports, eviction and foreclosure prevention, and services that support employment and job training. The City will also continue to rehabilitate housing units owner-occupied by households living at or below the poverty level to support these households in retaining quality, safe housing. Local agencies rely heavily on State funding and programs to address the needs of poverty-level households and reduced State funding of many of these programs has a significant negative impact on individuals and families and the ability of the City to leverage resources. The State has reduced funding for economic development programs, eliminating incentives and assistance to retain, expand and locate international and other qualified business projects. Budget reductions in the State Housing Trust Fund will have the greatest impact on the City of Flagstaff Consolidated Plan.

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

The US Census calculates poverty using income from earnings and other sources for adult household members, but not public assistance such as housing subsidy or food stamps. For this reason and others it is important to note that while poverty may measure what a family needs, it is used primarily as a statistical yardstick. Many poverty level households consist of people with special needs who live on fixed incomes. Poverty level households would benefit from affordable rental housing and permanent supportive rental housing. Those who are owner occupants would benefit from assistance with housing rehabilitation, including disability accessibility improvements.

Households living below the poverty level will be made aware of the various local services available that provide an economic safety net and opportunities for increased earnings. Due to the reduced State Housing Trust Fund, there has been the loss of matching and leverage funds for affordable housing programs and projects and fewer households can be assisted. Fewer resources are available for the eviction and foreclosure prevention programs that are a significant safety net for poverty-level households experiencing a crisis. And the State policy to not provide HOME funds for owner-occupied housing rehabilitation activities in entitlement jurisdictions will limit the ability of the City to provide needed improvements to homes owned by poverty-level households, many of whom have special needs.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The purpose of monitoring is to ensure all projects remain compliant with the regulations set forth by HUD, including timely expenditure of funds. The City of Flagstaff accomplishes the majority of its goals through collaboration with community organizations identified by a public Request for Proposals process. These collaborations are monitored for progress through monthly/ quarterly reports, receipt of payment requests that are compared to monthly/ quarterly reports for consistency, and ongoing communication. Regular communication ensures that sub-recipients facing challenges are provided the necessary support. If payment requests are not received regularly, the City contacts sub-recipients to encourage payment request submittal and therefore timely expenditure of funds. Along with monthly/quarterly reports, payment requests are examined to quantify progress.

Each sub-recipient also receives on-site monitoring to identify areas for improvement, assist in overcoming challenges impeding accomplishments, and ensure compliance with regulations and policies. The City monitors each subrecipient to ensure that minority and women owned business enterprise marketing and procurement policies are followed. Agencies that received a positive monitoring in the past for the same contract may be offered the option of an in-depth desk monitoring performed by the Housing and Grants Administrator.

Timely expenditure of funds is also ensured through the Request for Proposals process. This process places value on the sub-recipients ability to execute the program and utilize the CDBG funds in an efficient and expedient manner.

The City of Flagstaff addresses Consolidated Plan goals and objectives through internally-performed activities and programs. These activities and programs are managed by the Housing Section and are tracked for performance and compliance through institutional processes including accounting, performance and time tracking, grant management, and legal review. Measured accomplishments are provided through the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS), in the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report, and in regular updates on Housing Section accomplishments provided to the City Council in public and televised meetings.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

In addition to establishing goals related to the use of CDBG funds, the City established HUD-required strategies to improve the delivery system, address lead-based paint hazards, reduce the incidence of poverty, and address barriers to affordable housing development. The City has continued to perform HUD-required program monitoring for all sub-recipients.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The development and subsequent implementation of policy initiatives are critical to the success of the City of Flagstaff's overall housing and economic development goals. In general, policy development and implementation are designed to enhance City program effectiveness, identify gaps or underserved groups, and enhance the private sector's ability to provide market-based solutions. At present, the greatest obstacle to meeting underserved needs is insufficient funding. The City addresses this obstacle by prioritizing CDBG projects that provide leverage funding to meet the needs of a larger number of people.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

In December 2020, Flagstaff City Council declared a Housing Emergency via Resolution 2020-66. The Resolution recognizes the need to make housing a leading priority for the City of Flagstaff as an organization and the community overall. It also calls for a number of efforts to be undertaken, among them, the development of a 10-year housing plan (underway), the creation and implementation of a public outreach campaign to educate the community about the critical role affordable housing plays in a thriving community and combating "Not in My Backyard" opposition to housing and affordable housing.

The City's growing population will require an increased emphasis on housing choices in the future. The region's housing is influenced by:

- Limited supply of land for development;
- Approximately forty percent (40%) of Flagstaff's households are by definition low- to moderate-income (City FY 2016 - 2020 HUD Consolidated Plan);
- Consistent but modest rate of population growth;
- NAU's total enrollment has grown by 16.2 percent in the last five years (Fall 2013 – Fall 2018); and
- Housing needs for the elderly, multigenerational families and downsizing will increase over the next several decades as the Baby Boom generation moves into the retirement years.

Local growing population sectors include the elderly, students, single-parent households, and nonfamily households. These community members need a variety of housing options within proximity to jobs, schools, and services. NAU students currently make up approximately thirty percent (30 %) percent of the local population, and their continued demand for student housing impacts cost and availability of housing in the region, resulting in a higher demand for multi-family housing, or housing affordable for single-incomes or multiple low incomes.

An annual survey conducted by a local non-profit, Housing Solutions of Northern Arizona (HSNA), continues to show rising rates and less availability of rental units within City limits. As of May 2019, the data shows 801 people on waiting lists at income-restricted complexes. Market rate rental averages were measured as follows:

\$808 for a room/shared living	up 9.5%
\$979 for a studio	up 7.7%
\$1,214 for a one-bedroom.....	up 4%
\$1,494 for two-bedroom	up 3.7%
\$1,819 for a three-bedroom	down 2.5%

These actual rents have been well above the HUD Fair Market Rents (FMRs) for several years. The HSNA survey states, “In order to afford an average two-bedroom apartment - without paying more than 30% of income on housing - a household must earn approximately \$4,980 monthly, \$59,760 annually, or \$28.73 hourly (assuming a 40-hr work week and 52 weeks/yr.)” The City is experiencing an immediate need to house hundreds of households at more affordable rates.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Distribute lead poisoning and lead hazard information to participants in federally-funded programs and to any interested resident. The City plans to rehabilitate 6 homes during the coming year and will provide lead-based paint hazard information to an estimated 8 applicants for owner occupied housing rehabilitation assistance.

The City follows a multi-pronged approach to reduce lead hazards, integrating the following actions into housing policies and procedures:

10. Rehabilitation Projects. The City follows strict HUD guidelines for testing and abatement of lead-based paint and other hazardous substances and requires compliance from its contractors and subcontractors. Any structure built before 1978 that is proposed for rehabilitation under federal programs, is tested for lead-based paint. Notices and requirements regarding testing and removal of lead-based paint are provided to program participants, contractors and project sponsors. The City has licensed contractors who are available to perform limited abatement and/or removal procedures if lead-based paint is present. Full abatement services are contracted with licensed contractors located outside of the City.
11. Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. The PHA inspects prospective dwellings constructed prior to 1978 that will have a child under the age of six residing therein, for compliance with EPA and HUD Lead Based Paint rules and regulations. The inspection includes visual inspections for chipped, peeling, chalking and deteriorated interior and exterior paint. Clearance testing may be performed after remediation by the property owner, to assure a lead-safe environment.
12. Public Education. Lead hazard information is distributed to participants in homeownership and rental programs.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City will reduce the number of poverty level households by providing CDBG public services resources to local agencies that provide social supports, and eviction and foreclosure prevention. The City will also fund programs to rehabilitate housing units owner-occupied by households living at or below the poverty level to support these households in retaining quality, safe housing. Households living below the poverty level will also be made aware of the various local services available that provide an economic safety net and opportunities for increased earnings.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Flagstaff has well-developed and experienced institutional infrastructure for the delivery of housing and community development programs. The Housing Section works closely with nonprofit organizations to ensure that CDBG funds reach the neediest Flagstaff residents and neighborhoods. Organizations must annually apply for CDBG funds for eligible activities. The City also works closely with and is a member of the Coconino County Continuum of Care.

In 2019, City Council added a new chapter to the Flagstaff City Code, creating a Housing Commission. The Housing Commission consists of thirteen citizens, with twelve members appointed by the City Council and one representative from the Flagstaff Housing Authority Board of Commissioners. It serves as an advisory board to City Council; makes recommendations with respect to housing policies, needs, and programs in Flagstaff; and furnishes the Council with information through the Housing Director.

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

The City has developed an extensive mailing and email list that includes over 300 people who represent organizations that serve homeless and at-risk households, mainstream service and housing agencies, community development organizations, civic leaders, etc. This list is used to regularly inform these agencies of planning efforts, funding opportunities, changes in policy and practice or any other information that agencies may find useful.

The Flagstaff Community has implemented a Coordinated Entry System for those experiencing homelessness, known as the Front Door. The Front Door Specialist conducts an assessment using The Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization and Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT). The Front Door collaboration has united the Flagstaff community and the local Continuum of Care to fast track those in crisis to the best program to end that crisis.

On a weekly basis, a cadre of service providers meet for the Case Conferencing Team Meeting. Each case manager is representing his or her own agency that has signed the Service Provider Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The purpose of this meeting is to have a real-time discussion of each person or family on the community waitlist and to utilize scores from the VI-SPDAT to ensure fast and appropriate

referrals to end homelessness for those on the list.

The Front Door is a cost-effective strategy; that prioritizes a community conversation about how the systems function together, where the gaps in services exist, and how to answer the need. No longer will those in crisis be forced to go from shelter to shelter to access services.

Discussion:

Affordable, accessible, and decent housing is of critical importance to a community's health and viability. The Housing Plan will consolidate existing housing documents and augment with an additional planning effort to create a 10-year plan that seeks to define the housing emergency in Flagstaff and to provide policies and strategies to reduce the emergency. The Housing Plan will help identify needs, create an existing list of affordable housing, identify the affordable housing units underway, engage partners, and compile research on best practices. Altogether, these components will help identify specific policies and educational and advocacy strategies that can be implemented within our community to substantially increase the number of affordable housing units. As the City implements Flagstaff's 2021 Housing Plan, the goal is to substantially increase the number of available and affordable housing options for all Flagstaff residents at all income levels.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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

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

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

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

Total Program Income

Other CDBG Requirements

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

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Balance of State Count
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Arizona Department of Housing
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Inventory of Sheltered and Unsheltered Individuals
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Meet HUD requirements for Continuum of Care / HMIS reporting
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Data is collected throughout balance of Arizona, including Coconino County of which Flagstaff is a part
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Point in Time 2020
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
	2
Data Source Name Public Housing by Program Type	
List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Flagstaff Public Housing Authority	
Provide a brief summary of the data set. Public Housing by Program Type	
What was the purpose for developing this data set? To provide accurate information	
How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Data covers the entire City of Flagstaff Public Housing	
What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? As of December 2015	

	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Characteristics of Public Housing Residents 1</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Flagstaff Public Housing Authority</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Characteristics for Public Housing Residents</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Provide accurate information</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>City of Flagstaff</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>As of December 2020</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Race of Public Housing Residents</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Flagstaff Housing Authority</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Race of Public Housing Residents</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Provide accurate information</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>City of Flagstaff</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Primarily 2011-2015 or 2010 the most recent available Census</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>

5	Data Source Name Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Flagstaff Housing Authority
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Provide accurate information
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? City of Flagstaff
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? December 2015
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
	6
List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. City of Flagstaff	
Provide a brief summary of the data set. List of facilities serving people experiencing homelessness by type of facility.	
What was the purpose for developing this data set? Provide information	
How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Comprehensive for the City of Flagstaff	
What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Point in time as of December 2020	
What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete	