



City Council Work Session
Municipal Court and Council Chambers
14455 W. Van Buren St., Suite B101
Goodyear, AZ 85338
Monday, March 22, 2021
5:00 PM

Mayor
Georgia Lord

Vice Mayor
Bill Stipp

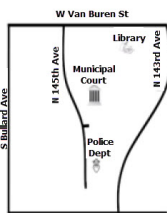
Councilmember
Joe Pizzillo

Councilmember
Sheri Lauritano

Councilmember
Wally Campbell

Councilmember
Brannon Hampton

Councilmember
Laura Kaino



CITIZENS COMMENTS/APPEARANCES FROM THE FLOOR

Please complete a speaker card and submit it to the City Clerk prior to the meeting being convened, if possible. Each speaker is limited to three (3) minutes. Once the City Clerk has called your name, step up to the lectern and begin by clearly stating your name for the record and whether you are a Goodyear resident.

NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Members of the public may address the City Council regarding any non-agenda item within the jurisdiction of the City Council. The City Council will listen to comments and may take any of the following actions:

- Respond to criticism.
- Request that staff investigate and report on the matter.
- Request that the matter be scheduled on a future agenda.

AGENDA ITEMS

Members of the public may address the City Council regarding any item on the Consent, Public Hearing and/or Business portions of the agenda. Each speaker's name will be called in turn once the item has been reached and after City staff have completed their presentation.

PROCEDURES

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.02, notice is hereby given to the members of the Goodyear City Council and to the general public that the Council of the city of Goodyear will hold a meeting open to the public. Public body members of the city of Goodyear will attend either in person or by telephone conference call and/or video communication. The Goodyear City Council may vote to go into Executive Session, pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(3), which will not be open to the public, to discuss certain matters. Meetings are conducted in accordance with the City Council Meetings Council Rules of Procedure adopted by Resolution No.2018-1879



City Clerk's Office: 190 N. Litchfield Rd, Goodyear, AZ 85338 (623) 882-7830
www.goodyearaz.gov/cityclerk
City Council Meeting Live Broadcast: <https://www.facebook.com/goodyearazgov/videos>

Monday, March 22, 2021

5:00 p.m.

Meeting Agenda

While the Goodyear City Council meetings are open to the public, the occupancy has been reduced to implement social distancing. Seating is generally available on a first come basis.

Face Masks are required and must be worn when moving throughout the building.

Members of the public may still participate in the following ways:

1. View the meeting at:

- www.facebook.com/goodyearazgov (no account necessary);
- www.goodyearaz.gov/youtube

2. Contact your Mayor and Council any time prior to the meeting at gyccouncil@goodyearaz.gov.

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

AGENDA ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

ALL ITEMS LISTED ARE FOR DISCUSSION ONLY. NO ACTION CAN NOR WILL BE TAKEN.

1. PY2021-2025 CDBG ELIGIBLE PRIORITIES

Based on stakeholder input and the city's current capacity to administer CDBG funds, staff recommends focusing on community facilities and infrastructure and developing the city's CDBG program administration capabilities during the first CDBG program year. (Christina Panaitescu, Grants & Neighborhood Services Supervisor; Jenna Goad, Assistant to the City Manager)

ADJOURNMENT

THE CITY OF GOODYEAR ENDEAVORS TO MAKE ALL PUBLIC MEETINGS ACCESSIBLE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. With 48-hour advance notice, special assistance can be provided for sight and/or hearing-impaired persons at this meeting. Reasonable accommodations will be made upon request for persons with disabilities or non-English speaking residents. Please call the City Clerk (623) 882-7830 or Arizona Relay (TDD) 7-1-1 to request an accommodation to participate in this public meeting.

LA CIUDAD DE GOODYEAR PROCURA HACER TODA JUNTA PUBLICA ACCESIBLE A PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDADES. Con un aviso de 48 horas por adelantado se puede proveer asistencia especial a personas con discapacidades visuales o auditivas durante la junta. Se harán adaptaciones razonables con previa solicitud para personas con discapacidades o para residentes que no hablan inglés. Favor de llamar a la Secretaria Municipal al (623) 882-7830 o Retransmisión de Arizona (TDD) 7-1-1 para solicitar adaptaciones para participar en la junta pública.

AGENDA ITEM #: 1.
DATE: 03/22/2021
CAR #: 2021-7184ws



CITY COUNCIL ACTION REPORT

SUBJECT: PY2021-2025 CDBG ELIGIBLE PRIORITIES

STAFF PRESENTER(S): Christina Panaitescu, Grants & Neighborhood Services Supervisor; Jenna Goad, Assistant to the City Manager

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CAR#: 2021-7184ws

OTHER PRESENTER(S):

Martina Kuehl, Kuehl Enterprises LLC

SUMMARY:

Council direction is requested on Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) eligible priorities for inclusion in the city's first Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.

Recommendation:

Based on stakeholder input and the city's current capacity to administer CDBG funds, staff recommends focusing on community facilities and infrastructure and developing the city's CDBG program administration capabilities during the first CDBG program year. (Christina Panaitescu, Grants & Neighborhood Services Supervisor; Jenna Goad, Assistant to the City Manager)

FISCAL IMPACT:

Each year, the city will develop an Annual Action Plan that describes how the annual allocation will be used. Planned activities are tied to the five-year goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan. Once adopted, the Consolidated Plan will restrict how CDBG grant revenue can be expended. CDBG funds do not require a match from the city.

BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS ACTIONS:

The CDBG program was created under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, and is one of the longest continuously-run programs at HUD. The CDBG program provides annual grants to states and over 1,200 units of local government nationally.

CDBG funds may be used for a variety of activities that meet the needs of low- and moderate-income (LMI) residents and neighborhoods, and vulnerable populations as defined

by HUD. Eligible activities fall into four broad categories:

1. Community Facilities and Infrastructure
2. Community Services and Programs
3. Economic Development
4. Quality Affordable Housing

Activities must also address Congress' primary CDBG objective to improve communities, principally for LMI residents by:

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

To date, the city of Goodyear has competed for CDBG funds through the Maricopa Urban County. At the May 11, 2020, Council work session, the direction was given to accept HUD's invitation to become a direct recipient (entitlement community) and initiate the planning process in order to begin receiving funds in FY2022.

On January 25, 2021, Council approved the CDBG Public Participation Plan which outlined how public feedback would be collected during the development of the CDBG planning documents.

A menu of priority areas and proposed activities to be included in Goodyear's Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan have been identified through a public process that included a resident survey, meetings with community organizations and representatives, interviews with residents and stakeholders, and analysis of data, and are presented for Council discussion.

STAFF ANALYSIS

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan establishes the framework and priority categories for the use of CDBG funding received from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the five-year period covering CDBG program years (PY) 2021-2025, which is equivalent to city fiscal years (FY) 2022-2026. This document is required by HUD and will be updated every five years unless an amendment is needed sooner.

The plan describes needs, resources, goals, strategies, and objectives to assist Goodyear's low-and-moderate (LMI) people, households, and neighborhoods as defined by HUD. The majority of the plan is a HUD-required analysis of the existing conditions impacting LMI residents in the city. Data in the plan are generated by HUD through its Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data system and from the US Census Bureau American Community Survey. This analysis informs the development of the priority categories and activities proposed for CDBG funding.

In developing the Consolidated Plan, the city must establish five-year goals related to the use of CDBG funds and strategies to improve the delivery system, address lead-based paint hazards, reduce the incidence of poverty, and address barriers to affordable housing development.

Based on the data analysis and input from residents and stakeholders, the following proposed five-year priority areas, goals, and strategies are presented for Council discussion and ultimate inclusion in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and PY2021 Annual Action Plan.

Five-Year Consolidated Plan for PY2021-2025

Based on data analysis and public and stakeholder input, the following five broad areas for CDBG-eligible activities are recommended as priorities for the next five years. Activities can be categorized as high or low priority.

- **High-Priority Activities (likely to be funded with CDBG resources during the next five years)**

1. Community Facilities and Infrastructure
2. Public Services
3. Program Administration

- **Low-Priority Activities (may be funded as opportunities arise)**

1. Attainable and Sustainable Housing
2. Economic Development

As opportunities that directly benefit LMI households, LMI neighborhoods, and people with special needs may be present throughout the city, staff's recommendation is to remain open to investing CDBG funds in activities throughout the city, rather than restricting use to one specific target area.

PY2021 Annual Action Plan

The amount of CDBG funding received by the city will vary from year-to-year based on the federal budget. The city expects to receive approximately \$422,807 annually during each of the next five years. The Annual Action Plan must describe specific activities the city will fund with its CDBG allocation in the upcoming fiscal year and must correlate with at least one priority activity area indicated in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

Public Outreach and Feedback

A full spectrum of needs and priorities was discussed in public meetings, hearings, and interviews that included residents and stakeholders. Residents were also invited to complete a CDBG survey to help prioritize the use of CDBG funds and 316 surveys were received.

The following priority activities were identified across the methods of public outreach:

- ***Community Facilities and Improvements***

- Broadband infrastructure;
- Facilities for seniors and people with disabilities;
- Multi-generational community center;
- Neighborhood clean-up;
- Nonprofit and one-stop services facilities;
- Park improvements;
- Street lighting;
- Streets and sidewalks; and
- Water and sewer system improvements

- ***Public Services****

- Child care;
- Employment and job training and job search/placement assistance;

- Financial education and counseling;
- Food and clothing;
- Health and mental health services;
- Recreational programs; and
- Transportation services.

*A maximum of 15% (\$63,421) of the total allocation may be expended on public services.

Recommended Activities

Based on stakeholder input and the city's current capacity to administer CDBG funds, staff recommends focusing on community facilities and infrastructure and developing the city's CDBG program administration capabilities during the first CDBG program year. Activities in other priority areas identified in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan can be considered in future years.

Community Facilities and Infrastructure (\$338,246)

Three infrastructure projects were identified based on a review of the projects in eligible LMI areas in the FY2021-2025 CIP anticipated in FY2022. Due to the additional requirements for infrastructure projects that are funded with CDBG dollars, staff recommends funding the North Subdivision Streetlight Project since it is already subject to federal requirements as a result of the CDBG funding received from the county.

1. Streetscape Improvements: Willis Rd (Estrella Pkwy to Mountain Vista Dr) – estimated cost \$213,400
2. **North Subdivision Streetlight Project – estimated cost \$681,245 (after \$303,200 awarded through Maricopa Urban County)**
3. Streetscape Improvements: Estrella Pkwy (I-10 to MC-85) – estimated cost \$814,000

Program Administration (\$84,561)

Up to 20% of the total CDBG allocation may be retained for administrative activities. Staff recommends setting aside 20% for program administration including:

1. Complying with federal regulations regarding environmental review, federal labor standards, financial management, and procurement, including policies regarding Minority- and Women-Owned business enterprises and employment of low- and moderate-income residents;
2. Promoting the principles of fair housing and educating the community about the dangers of lead-based paint;
3. Assessing neighborhood conditions to evaluate the benefits of revitalization activities; Assessing the need for human and public services to address the needs of vulnerable populations and Goodyear residents living in poverty; and
4. Establishing application and monitoring systems.

Next Steps

Following Council's discussion, drafts of both plans will be made available for public comment on the city's website at www.goodyearaz.gov/cdbg from April 1 through April 30, 2021. On April 26, 2021, there will be a Public Hearing to collect any further public comments. The Council will consider adopting the final Five-Year Consolidated Plan and PY2021 Annual Action Plan at the May 10, 2021, Council meeting, enabling staff to meet the May 15, 2021 submission deadline from HUD.

Attachments

Presentation

Council Summary HUD PY2021-2025 Consolidated Plan

DRAFT HUD PY2021-2025 Consolidated Plan



Agenda



- Five-Year Consolidated Plan Overview
- PY2021 Annual Action Plan & Project Selection - \$422,807 allocation
- Next Steps

Five-Year Consolidated Plan



- Framework for use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding
 - Seven required elements
- Updated every five years (unless amended)
- Implemented through Annual Action Plan

Five-Year Consolidated Plan Process



Outreach

- Resident survey, Interviews, Faith & Community Roundtable, LEAD Alumni, Public Hearing, City Departments

Data

- Housing, Homelessness, Non-housing Community Development, Poverty

Plan

- Identifies priorities & establishes five-year goals based on outreach and data

Recommended Priorities and Goals



- High Priority Activities (likely to be funded with CDBG in the next five years)
 - Community Facilities and Improvements
 - To benefit 2,000 LMI residents
 - Public Services
 - To benefit 2,000 LMI residents and vulnerable populations
 - Program Administration
- Low Priority Activities (may be funded as opportunities arise)
 - Attainable and Sustainable Housing
 - To rehabilitate owner-occupied housing and conduct emergency repairs for 10 homeowners
 - To provide attainable housing for 10 households
 - To provide assistance to 5 first-time homebuyers
 - Economic Development
 - To benefit 2 businesses

Annual Action Plan



- Updated annually
- Must contain specific activities to be funded in the upcoming year
- Activities must be tied to one of the priorities in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan

Constraints



- Administrative
 - Capacity and experience
 - Federal requirements
- Spending Limits
 - Public Services (limited to 15% or \$63,421)
 - Program Administration (limited to 20% or \$84,561)
- Expenditure Requirements



Project Selection

\$422,807 Allocation

- Recommended Activities
 - **Community Improvements**
(80% = \$338,246)
 - **Program Administration**
(20% = \$84,561)
- Other Options
 - Public Services (max 15% = \$63,421)
 - Attainable and Sustainable Housing
 - Economic Development

Project Options	Estimated Cost
Willis Road Streetscape Improvements	\$213,400
North Subdivision Streetlights	\$681,245*
Estrella Parkway Streetscape Improvements	\$814,000

*Balance remaining after County CDBG investment

Next Steps



- Public Comment Period April 1 – 30, 2021
- Public Hearing at April 26, 2021 City Council Meeting
- Authorize Submission of Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan on May 10, 2021
- Submit Plans to HUD by May 15, 2021 deadline
- HUD Approves Plan and Funds Available After July 1

CITY OF GOODYEAR

HUD PY2021-2025 CONSOLIDATED PLAN CITY COUNCIL SUMMARY



The City of Goodyear Neighborhood Services Division is the “lead agency”

for the Consolidated Plan. The Neighborhood Services Division supports and nurtures Goodyear neighborhoods, acting as a bridge between citizens and their government. The Neighborhood Services Division is dedicated to being a dynamic, committed partner in building strong relationships so that citizens, organizations, businesses and the city can solve problems and accomplish community goals together.

What is the Consolidated Plan?

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan establishes the framework for the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding received by the City of Goodyear from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. This Consolidated Plan covers the five-year period beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2026.

Priority uses of CDBG funds were identified through a process that included a resident survey, meetings with community organizations and representatives, interviews with residents and stakeholders, and analysis of data.

Each year, the city will develop an Annual Action Plan that describes how funds will be distributed and the annual allocation will be used. Planned activities are tied to the five-year goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan.

The Consolidated Plan Process

The draft Consolidated Plan will be available for public review and comment beginning April 1, 2021 and ending April 30, 2021.

A public hearing will be held with City Council on April 26, 2021.

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The City's Consolidated Plan Commitments to HUD

By submitting a Consolidated Plan and accepting CDBG funding, the city is committing to:

1. Affirmatively furthering fair housing;
2. Complying with federal laws and regulations, including:
 - a. The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act (URA);
 - b. Anti-Lobbying;
 - c. Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968;
 - d. Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Fair Housing Act;
 - e. 2 CFR 200 regarding financial management and procurement;
 - f. 24 CFR Part 58 regarding environmental review;
 - g. Federal Labor Standards of the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts; and
 - h. HUD Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-based Paint Hazards in Housing.
3. Expending not less than 70% of CDBG funds to benefit low- and moderate-income residents or neighborhoods and taking actions to reduce the number of poverty-level families;
4. Adopting and enforcing a policy prohibiting excessive force by law enforcement agencies; and
5. Conducting a periodic analysis of and taking actions to address regulatory barriers to affordable housing development.

CITY OF GOODYEAR

HUD PY2021-2025 CONSOLIDATED PLAN CITY COUNCIL SUMMARY

THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

HUD PY2021 CDBG Allocation: \$422,807

History and Overview

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is funded through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It was created under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, and is one of the longest continuously-run programs at HUD. The CDBG program provides annual grants to States and over 1,200 units of local government.

CDBG funds may be used for a variety of activities that meet the needs of low- and moderate-income residents and neighborhoods, and vulnerable populations. Eligible activities fall into four broad categories:

1. Community Facilities and Infrastructure
2. Community Services and Programs
3. Economic Development
4. Quality Affordable Housing

Possible Activities in City FY2022

PY2021 CDBG Funding Available for a Project or Projects: \$338,246

The current Capital Improvement Program includes three projects that have been identified as eligible for PY2021 CDBG funding:

1. North Subdivision Streetlight Improvements
2. Streetscape Improvements – Estrella Parkway
3. Streetscape Improvements – Willis Road

The city will retain 20% of the CDBG allocation or \$84,561 for program administration. Program administration includes:

- Complying with federal regulations regarding environmental review, federal labor standards, financial management and procurement, including policies regarding Minority- and Women-Owned business enterprises and employment of low- and moderate-income residents.
- Assessing the need for human and public services to address the needs of vulnerable populations and Goodyear residents living in poverty.
- Establishing application and monitoring systems.
- Promoting the principles of fair housing.
- Assessing neighborhood conditions to evaluate the benefits of revitalization activities.

Five-Year Consolidated Plan Priorities and Goals for CDBG Funding

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan provides flexibility for the City Council to select activities during the next five years to address the following priorities.

Activity	Vulnerable Populations	Priority Level	Five-Year Goal
Priority: Community Facilities and Improvements			
Community Facilities & Improvements	X	High	2,000 people
Infrastructure for Housing		Low	10 people
Priority: Public Services			
Services to Meet Basic Needs	X	High	2,000 people
Priority: Attainable and Sustainable Housing			
Owner-occupied Housing Unit Rehabilitation and Emergency Repairs	X	Low	10 housing units
Direct Assistance to 1 st -time Homebuyers		Low	5 households
Priority: Economic Development			
Create or Retain Jobs		Low	2 businesses

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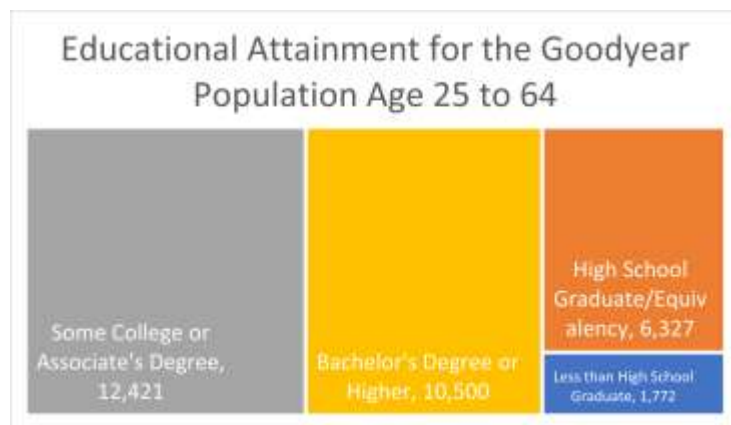
HUD PY2021-2025 CONSOLIDATED PLAN CITY COUNCIL SUMMARY

INCOME AND EARNINGS

Low-and Moderate-Income Households

CDBG resources must be used to benefit low-and-moderate income people and areas. Low-and-moderate income households have annual income less than 80% of the County median income as annually determined by HUD. In 2020 a Goodyear low- and moderate-income family of four would have an income less than \$62,250.

- In 2018, there were 5,800 low-and-moderate income households in Goodyear.
- Households with a single income source or on fixed income are more likely to be low-and-moderate income. This includes single-person households, elderly households, and families with children under the age of 6 or that consist of five or more people.
- Median individual earnings from employment for Goodyear residents were \$39,420 in 2019.

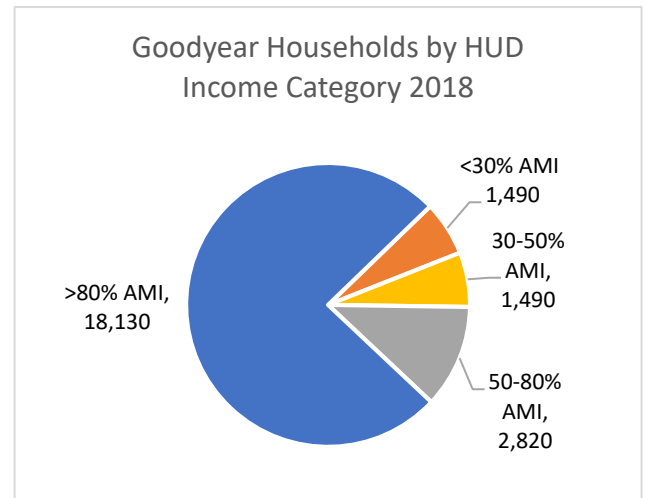


Householder Age and Income

Household income generally increases with age and declines as people retire and leave the workforce. 70% of Goodyear householders are age 25 to 64 and in their prime earning years.

More than half (54%) of households headed by a person age 45 to 64 have household income greater than \$100,000, compared to 39% headed by a person age 25 to 44 and 30% headed by a person age 65 or older.

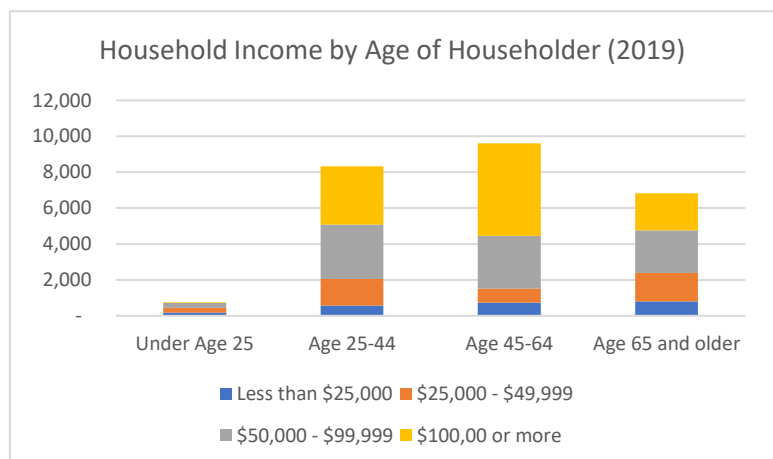
Conversely, one-quarter of households headed by a person under age 25 have household income less than \$25,000, compared to 12% headed by a person age 65 and older, and 8% headed by a person age 25 to 44.



Educational Attainment and Earnings

In 2019, one-third of Goodyear's population age 25 to 64 had a Bachelor's Degree or higher. People with higher education have annual earnings twice that of people with no High School Diploma and 1.5 times that of people with some college or an Associate's Degree.

A person with a Bachelor's Degree had median earnings of \$60,338 in 2019. If they were a single-earner in a family of four, their family would be considered low- and moderate-income.



CITY OF GOODYEAR

HUD PY2021-2025 CONSOLIDATED PLAN CITY COUNCIL SUMMARY

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Community Facilities

Community facilities eligible for CDBG funding include those that serve LMI neighborhoods and resident, seniors, persons with disabilities or HIV/AIDS, people experiencing homelessness, youth, abused and neglected children, parks and recreational facilities, and child care centers.

Community Improvements

Community improvements eligible for CDBG funding that benefit LMI neighborhoods and residents include improvements to solid waste disposal, flood drainage, water and sewer, streets, sidewalks, street lighting, and other public improvements such as the removal of architectural barriers.

Resident and Stakeholder Priorities

A full spectrum of needs and priorities were discussed in public meetings, hearings and interviews that included residents and stakeholder. Residents were also invited to complete a CDBG survey to help prioritize the use of CDBG funds. Common priority community facilities and improvements were identified across the methods of outreach:

- Broadband infrastructure;
- Facilities for seniors and people with disabilities;
- Multi-generational community center;
- Neighborhood clean-up;
- Nonprofit and one-stop services facilities;
- Park improvements;
- Street lighting;
- Streets and sidewalks; and
- Water and sewer system improvements.

Goodyear Capital Improvement Program

CDBG-funded Community Facilities and Infrastructure projects will generally be part of the city's larger Capital Improvement Program. The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a long-term financial plan designed to create, support, maintain and finance Goodyear's present and future infrastructure needs. The CIP outlines project costs, funding sources and estimated future operating costs associated with each project. The plan is designed to ensure that improvements will be made when and where they are needed and that the city will have the funds to pay for and maintain them.

The CIP is updated annually to ensure that it addresses new and changing priorities within the city. The CIP is a *plan*. As such, projects are subject to change based on new or shifting service needs, special financing opportunities, emergency needs, or other directives established by the Mayor and Council. Because priorities can change, projects included in outward planning years are reviewed and updated during each annual planning process. Capital improvement projects may consist of fire and police facilities, water and wastewater facilities, parks, recreation and community facilities, land beautification projects, and major system enhancements.

CITY OF GOODYEAR

HUD PY2021-2025 CONSOLIDATED PLAN CITY COUNCIL SUMMARY

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS & PUBLIC SERVICES

CDBG resources can be used to serve special populations including those defined by HUD. These populations include abused children, people who are elderly, domestic violence survivors, people with disabilities, illiterate adults, people living with HIV/AIDS, people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, and people with serious mental illness and/or substance use disorders.

The characteristics and needs of vulnerable populations are as diverse as the characteristics and needs of the population in general. Because the proportion of vulnerable populations who are also low-income is much higher than the population as a whole, there is significant need for appropriate housing and services to meet basic needs.

Common priority public services needs were identified across the methods of outreach include:

- Child care;
- Employment and job training and job search/placement assistance;
- Financial education and counseling;
- Food and clothing;
- Health and mental health services;
- Recreational programs; and
- Transportation services.

Human and Public Services

One identified need in the 2019 Community Assessment was the need for Goodyear-based services as most services are currently provided on a regional basis. The city grants resources through its Community Funding Program to nonprofit organizations that address the housing and supportive services needs of Goodyear's vulnerable individuals and families. The Community Funding Program may provide funding to assist individuals and families to attain and maintain housing stability, gain self-sufficiency, access healthy foods, provide transportation services, and assistance enrolling in means-based programs. CDBG funds can leverage the Community Funding Program to expand services for Goodyear residents.

Up to 15% of CDBG resources can be used to provide human and public services, including services for Goodyear's most vulnerable residents.

2019 Goodyear Community Assessment

The city's 2019 Community Assessment indicates a need for:

1. Expanded services designed to meet the needs of minority population, people in or at risk of crisis, and people experiencing homelessness, with consideration to programs that use an innovative approach to bring services into Goodyear through permanent physical spaces or mobile service delivery;
2. Community spaces that create opportunities for children and youth and support and grow local culture;
3. Mental health care, particularly innovative approaches to bring more services into Goodyear with an initial focus on supporting school efforts to link students to care;
4. Regional solutions to expand the variety and options of available services and that support community investment in both Goodyear residents and the Goodyear workforce that may not reside within the city boundaries;
5. Transportation solutions, with an initial focus on supporting residents who have challenges with transportation to meet their health care needs or to access services.

- *Elderly Persons.* There are an estimated 6,835 households that are headed by a person 65 or older in Goodyear, including 2,368 age 75 and older. Nine of ten elderly households are homeowners.
- *People with Physical and Developmental Disabilities.* Physical disabilities impact an estimated 3,415 Goodyear residents and developmental and cognitive disabilities impact an estimated 1,888 Goodyear residents. While not a necessary consequence of aging, people age 75 and older are more than twice as likely to have a disability. Goodyear residents with any disability and age 25 to 64 had an unemployment rate of 9.4% in 2019 - almost four times the rate of residents without a disability.
- *Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Survivors.* In 2020, the Goodyear Police Department took an estimated 1,172 calls for domestic violence, and 172 calls for sexual assault. The Southwest Valley Family Advocacy Center provided services to reduce the trauma of interpersonal violence to 156 Goodyear residents.

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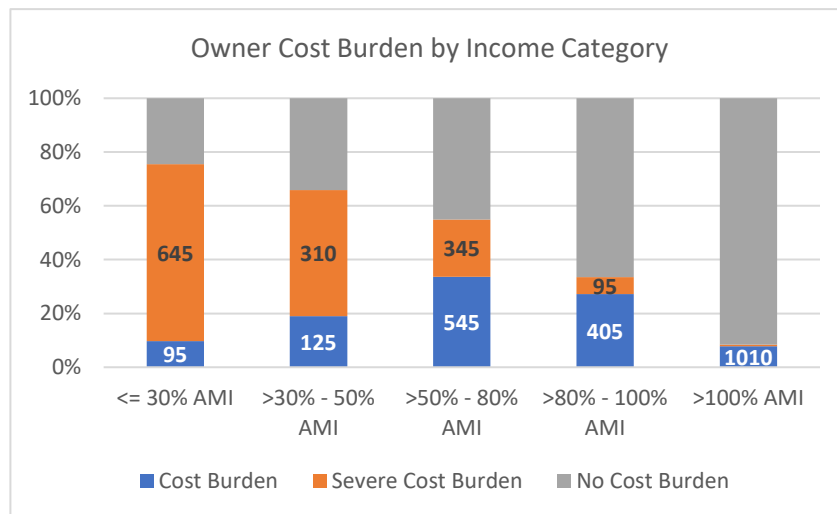
HUD PY2021-2025 CONSOLIDATED PLAN CITY COUNCIL SUMMARY

HOUSING ATTAINABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Housing Cost Burden

Paying too much for housing or housing cost burden is the most common housing problem among Goodyear low- and moderate-income households. Housing Cost burden is defined as paying more than 30% of household income for housing. Severe housing cost burden is defined as paying more than 50% of household income for housing. Housing cost burden has costs to families and the community. Households that pay too much for housing:

- Make fewer discretionary purchases, negatively impacting local businesses;
- Must make difficult decisions about how to pay for nondiscretionary costs such as food, child care, and transportation;
- Often struggle with necessary maintenance and repairs, impacting entire neighborhoods;
- Are unable to save the funds necessary to move into homeownership;
- Place increased demands on community services; and
- Are at risk of homelessness.



The Homeownership Market

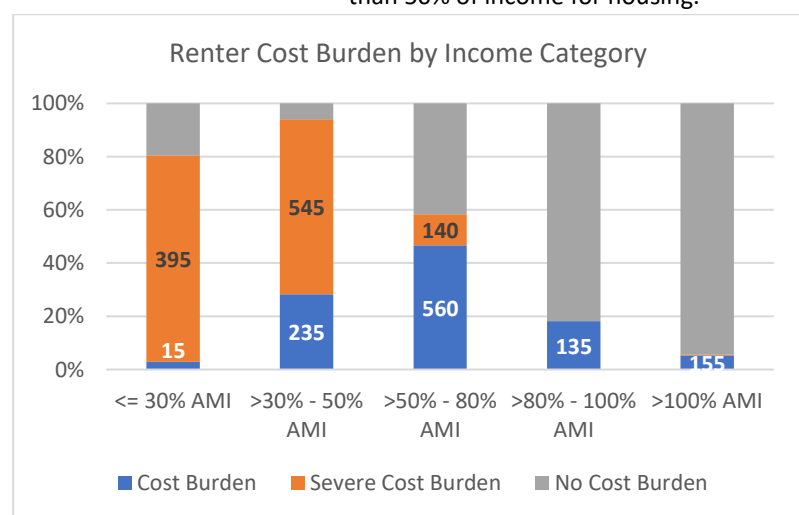
The median home value in Goodyear increased 21.7% from \$271,500 in 2010 to \$330,500 in 2019. During the same period median income increased 11.7%. Given current mortgage interest rates and assuming 12% of household income is dedicated to other debt, the 2019 median home value is affordable to a household with annual income of approximately \$81,000, or 2.1 wage earners at the median wage.

In 2018, 3,655 Goodyear homeowners were housing cost burdened, including 1,300 low- and moderate-income homeowners who paid more than 50% of income for housing.

The Rental Market

The median monthly rent in Goodyear increased 31.1% from \$1,193 in 2010 to \$1,564 in 2019. During the same period median income increased 11.7%. The 2019 median rent is affordable to a household with annual income of \$62,560, or 1.6 wage earners at the median wage.

In 2018, 2,190 Goodyear renters were housing cost burdened, including 1,080 low- and moderate-income renters who paid more than 50% of income for rent and utilities.



An estimated 372 units renting for less than \$500/month are needed to house Goodyear's severely cost burdened renters with annual income less than \$20,000. Continuing rent increases will place renters with income between \$20,000 and \$35,000 at risk of severe housing cost burden.



City of Goodyear Arizona
HUD PY2021-2025
Five-Year Consolidated Plan

March 2021 Draft

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City of Goodyear HUD PY2021-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan is required by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The primary purpose of the CDBG program is to develop viable communities by promoting integrated approaches that provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities for low-and moderate (LMI) people, households and neighborhoods.

The Consolidated Plan establishes five-year priorities for the investment of CDBG funds by the City of Goodyear and is designed to guide HUD-funded housing, homelessness and community development policies and programs for the period beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2026. The plan describes needs, resources, goals, strategies and objectives to assist Goodyear's LMI residents and households as defined by HUD. The following table describes LMI households based on HUD's 2020 income limits. Income limits are updated by HUD annually.

HUD 2020 Income Limits by Family Size for the CDBG Program					
	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people
Extremely Low-income (< 30% AMI)	\$16,350	\$18,700	\$21,720	\$26,200	\$30,680
Very Low-income (30-50% AMI)	\$27,750	\$31,150	\$35,050	\$38,900	\$42,050
Low-Moderate Income (50-80% AMI)	\$43,600	\$49,800	\$56,050	\$62,250	\$67,250

In developing the Consolidated Plan, the city established five-year goals related to the use of CDBG funds, and strategies to improve the delivery system, address lead-based paint hazards, reduce the incidence of poverty, and address barriers to affordable housing development. These goals and strategies are based on data and input from residents and stakeholders. Data in the Consolidated Plan are generated by HUD through its Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data system and from the US Census Bureau American Community Survey.





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

Based on data and public and stakeholder input, the city identified priority needs and established activity goals in five areas for the next five years:

1. Community Facilities and Improvements
2. Public Services
3. Attainable and Sustainable Housing
4. Economic Development
5. Program Administration

3. Evaluation of past performance

PY2021 is the first year of the City of Goodyear Community Development Block Grant Program. An evaluation of past performance will be included in subsequent Consolidated Plans. Each year beginning in Fall 2022, the city will prepare a Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report and make the report available to the public for review and comment.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Goodyear conducted a survey, two public hearings to solicit input into Consolidated Plan needs and priorities, two meetings to gather input from stakeholders and residents, and 23 interviews with residents, stakeholders and elected officials. All public hearings, stakeholder meetings and interviews were conducted virtually due to COVID-19 physical distancing protocols.

The citizen participation process began with an online survey that was available from December 7, 2020 through January 22, 2021. The survey was marketed through direct email, social media, notices in the city's *InFocus Magazine*, and door hangers placed in LMI neighborhoods - 316 completed surveys were received.

A public hearing was held on February 3, 2021 to further solicit public input. The purpose of the hearing was to share information about past uses of funds received from the Maricopa County Urban County, potential uses of CDBG funds, and solicit citizen input regarding priorities for the use of CDBG funds over the next five years. A notice announcing the hearing and soliciting comments was published in the Arizona Republic Southwest Edition on December 23, 2020 and on the city website.

The City of Goodyear consulted with 36 individuals representing housing, social service and other entities during a Faith and Community Roundtable meeting and an additional 23





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emerging community leaders during a Leadership Enrichment and Development (LEAD) alumni meeting.

In addition, 23 phone, e-mail and virtual interviews were conducted with a range of stakeholders, including LMI neighborhood residents, representatives from the real estate industry, nonprofit organizations, school districts serving Goodyear, health and mental health agencies, broadband providers, the Public Housing Authority of Maricopa County, and the Maricopa County Human Services department. The purpose of the interviews was to better understand underlying conditions that impact Goodyear's LMI residents and neighborhoods.

The results of the survey were overlaid with the results of the public and stakeholder meetings, resident and stakeholder interviews and available data to identify priorities and set short- and long-term goals for the use of CDBG funds.

5. Summary of public comments

A full spectrum of needs and priorities were discussed in the meetings, hearings and interviews including: special needs populations, public services, community facilities and infrastructure, affordable housing, homelessness and economic development. Across the methods of outreach and broad representation from residents and stakeholders, multiple priority needs emerged.

Among special needs populations, housing, facilities and services for Veterans, domestic violence survivors, seniors and low-income families with children were most often identified as priority needs.

Mental health services, transportation, financial literacy, housing and fair housing counseling and education, and eviction and foreclosure prevention emerged as the most needed public services in Goodyear.

A range of community facilities and infrastructure needs were identified, including access to affordable broadband and reliable connectivity, nonprofit facilities that serve a range of residents and people with special needs, community center, park improvements, and upgrades to or replacement of aging infrastructure.

Comments regarding affordable housing recognized the need for attainable workforce housing, with broad support for homeownership units or 1st-time homebuyer assistance, and moderate support for affordable rental housing. Many participants shared their recognition that smaller units and smaller lots were necessary to support attainable housing. Several participants identified a need for housing rehabilitation, particularly for seniors and households on fixed incomes.

Facilities and services for people experiencing homelessness, were discussed by stakeholders and in the first public hearing. Support for existing services, including the Interfaith Homeless





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Emergency Lodging Program (I-HELP), and expansion of case management and navigators were suggested needs. Many participants shared a view that community education is an important precursor to successfully addressing homelessness.

The greatest support for economic development was assistance to small businesses, job training, and employment services.

Additional public comments will be included upon conclusion of the public comment period and public hearing.

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

A summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them will be included upon conclusion of the public comment period and public hearing.

7. Summary

Citizen and stakeholder input and the needs assessment and housing market analysis were collated to identify priorities, goals and objectives for the Consolidated Plan.

The Process

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

The City of Goodyear Neighborhood Services Division is responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and for administering Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds received from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Questions regarding the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan or the use of CDBG funds may be directed to:

Christina Panaitescu, Grants & Neighborhood Services Supervisor
City of Goodyear
190 N. Litchfield Rd
Goodyear, AZ 85338
623-882-7804
Christina.Panaitescu@goodyearaz.gov





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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

The City of Goodyear engages with community and faith organizations and the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care for homelessness to collaborate resources and efforts.

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 Goodyear Faith & Community Roundtable began in 2009 as a forum for cooperation, trust and respect within the community to nurture goodwill and offer services. It was originally called the Goodyear Faith Community Roundtable and was renamed in 2017 in order to recognize and embrace the participation of laypersons representing not only the faith sector but also nonprofit partners. The purpose of the Roundtable is to collaborate resources to make a difference for those in need in the southwest valley.

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 Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care to conduct an annual point-in-time count of individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Goodyear. Outreach is conducted throughout the year by the Goodyear Police Department and Phoenix Rescue Mission. Phoenix Rescue Mission may provide shelter and services or individuals and families are referred to the Human Services Campus (HSC) in Phoenix. The HSC is the lead agency for single adult coordinated entry in the Valley and conducts intakes and assessments. The HSC connects individuals to a wide array of services guided by HSC Navigators. The HSC provides matches to housing, helps connect people with family or friends, provides additional hospitality resources including post office services and bag storage, and leads and fosters collaboration among partner agencies to ensure a focus on ending homelessness.

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 Goodyear is not an ESG grantee.





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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

The City of Goodyear consulted with 36 individuals representing housing, social service and other sectors during the Faith and Community Roundtable meeting and an additional 23 emerging community leaders during the Leadership Enrichment and Development (LEAD) alumni meeting. In addition, 23 phone, e-mail and virtual interviews were conducted with residents and a range of stakeholders, including representatives from the real estate industry, school districts serving Goodyear, health and mental health agencies, and broadband providers.

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

The City of Goodyear offered an opportunity for consultation and consulted with all agency types to identify priorities and needs.

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?
Goodyear 2019 Community Assessment	City of Goodyear	Shared vision for assisting Goodyear's most vulnerable residents
Point-in-Time Count and Housing (Beds) Inventory Count	Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care	Shared goals for assisting individuals and families experiencing or at risk of homelessness
Goodyear 2025 General Plan	City of Goodyear	Goals to provide housing, services and economic opportunity for Goodyear's residents
Goodyear Focus on Success Economic Development Action Plan	City of Goodyear	Strategic priorities for economic development
FY2021 Strategic Plan	City of Goodyear	Promoting a quality environment to enhance community prosperity.





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 Neighborhood Services Division works with various city and county departments to coordinate resource delivery to eligible households and neighborhoods. The city works with neighboring west valley jurisdictions to advocate for a role in the local Continuum of Care. The city's LMI households have historically been served by the Maricopa County Urban County through CDBG and HOME funding.

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 an online survey that was available from December 7, 2020 through January 22, 2021. The survey provided invaluable information on resident priorities and received 316 responses. A public hearing was held on February 3, 2021 to further solicit input. The public hearing was held virtually due to physical distancing protocols resulting from the COVID-19 public health emergency. The purpose of the hearing was to share information about past uses of funds received from the Maricopa County Urban County, potential uses of CDBG funds, and solicit citizen input regarding priorities for the use of CDBG funds over the next five years. A notice announcing the hearing and soliciting comments was published in the Arizona Republic Southwest Edition on December 23, 2020 and on the city website.

The results of the survey were overlaid with the results of the public and stakeholder meetings, resident and stakeholder interviews and available data to identify priorities and set short- and long-term goals for the use of CDBG funds.



Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Goodyear is located 20 miles west of Phoenix in the area of Maricopa County known as the Southwest Valley. Many natural features dot the Goodyear landscape. The Gila River runs through Goodyear along with other significant washes. The Sierra Estrella Mountains are located just south of the Gila River in Goodyear, and the southern part of the city borders the Sonoran Desert National Monument. Goodyear is a growing community with a rich past and a promising future. Goodyear residents enjoy a high quality of life with distinctive neighborhoods, tremendous community spirit, scenic views, and unique natural resources.

The city was originally founded as an agricultural community in 1917 by Paul Litchfield of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. The Egyptian cotton grown in Goodyear was used in the manufacturing of Goodyear tires. Goodyear later became a location of military operations when blimps were manufactured in Goodyear during World War II. Goodyear was incorporated as a town in 1946 and became a charter city in 1985.

The City of Goodyear encompasses 191 square miles and had an estimated population of 86,800 people in 2019. From 2010 to 2019, the population grew by 50.1% and households grew by 43.6%. The Maricopa Association of Governments estimates the Goodyear population will increase to 140,300 by 2030 and 192,200 by 2040. Based on the 2019 average household size of 3.18 people, there will be 44,165 households in Goodyear in 2030 and 60,505 in 2040.

Population and household growth projections indicate a need for approximately 1,200 additional housing units annually between 2020 and 2040. Many of these units will need to address the housing needs of Goodyear's growing workforce.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (albic)

Summary of Housing Needs

The following tables introduce demographic and housing needs information generated by HUD. HUD provides data regarding housing problems by tenure (renter or owner) for the following family types:

- Small related – 2 to 4 related family members in one household;
- Large related – 5 or more related family members in one household;
- Elderly – at least one family member in a household is age 62 or older;





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- Other – nonfamily households, including single-person households and groups of unrelated people living together.

HUD uses the following definitions to define housing problems:

- Substandard housing - lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities;
- Severely overcrowded - 1.51 or more people per room;
- Overcrowded - 1.01 to 1.5 people per room;
- Severe housing cost burden – paying more than 50% of gross household income for housing costs.
- Housing cost burden – paying more than 30% of gross household income for housing costs; and
- Zero/negative income – having no income and none of the above housing problems.

Table 1 – Housing Needs Assessment Demographics			
Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2019	% Change
Population	57,869	86,843	50.1%
Households	18,217	26,158	43.6%
Median Income	\$76,221	\$85,147	11.7%
Median individual earnings from employment	\$37,173	\$39,420	6.0%

Data Source: 2010 Census (Base Year), 2019 ACS

There were an estimated 5,800 LMI households in Goodyear, including 3,260 owner households and 2,540 renter households in 2017. Nearly one-quarter (24.2%) of Goodyear households are considered LMI. Renters (41.1%) are 2.24 times more likely than owners (18.4%) to be LMI.

Goodyear has a relatively high homeownership rate at 75.2%. The homeownership rate is 63.2% in Maricopa County and 65.3% in the State of Arizona. The homeownership rate typically increases as adults pass through their 30's and 40's and declines after age 75 when mortality rates increase the share of single people living alone. However, the homeownership rate in Goodyear is much lower for householders age 55 and under (69.0%), than for householders age 55 to 74 (87.9%), or age 75 and older (88.6%). Forty-four percent (44.0%) of Goodyear householders are age 55 or older. This suggests that homeownership in Goodyear is primarily attainable to older householders that are in-migrating and have sufficient cash available to purchase a home in Goodyear.





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Table 2 - Total Households and Tenure by Household Income					
	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	1,490	1,490	2,820	2,235	15,895
Owner	980 (65.8%)	660 (44.3%)	1,620 (57.4%)	1,490 (66.7%)	12,995 (81.8%)
Renter	510 (34.2%)	830 (55.7%)	1,200 (42.6%)	745 (33.3%)	2,900 18.2%)

Table 3 - Tenure by Age of Householder				
	15-54 years	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and older
Owner	69.0%	85.8%	89.9%	88.6%
Renter	31.0%	14.2%	11.1%	11.4%

Number of Households Table

The following table describes households by family type and HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI). According to HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, households with a single wage or income source are more likely to be LMI. This includes nonfamily households (39.3%), households that include at least one person age 75 or older (38.7%) or one person age 6 or younger (24.6%), and large family households (23.5%).

Table 4 - Total Households					
	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Family Households	1,485	1,490	2,495	2,230	15,390
Small Family Households	540	25	830	955	6,855
Large Family Households	85	335	370	360	2,210
At least one person 62-74 years of age	275	200	610	595	4,595
At least one person age 75 or older	205	270	335	225	1,060
One or more children 6 years old or younger	145	345	535	500	2,640
Total Nonfamily Households	5	0	325	5	505

City Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS Data Tables 5, 7, and 13





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Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

Table 5 – Housing Problems										
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	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
Substandard	35	25	65	0	125	0	4	40	0	44
Severely Overcrowded	0	4	0	50	54	0	0	4	0	4
Overcrowded	20	160	40	10	230	10	15	10	15	50
Severe housing cost burden	360	450	140	0	950	645	310	335	80	1,370
Housing cost burden	0	185	540	135	860	90	110	505	405	1,110
0/negative Income	55	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0

City Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS Data Table 3

Table 6 – Housing Problems 2										
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	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
1 or more housing problems	410	825	790	540	2,565	740	440	895	1,835	3,910
None of four housing problems	40	4	410	3,105	3,559	4	220	725	12,650	13,600
Negative income, no other housing problems	55	0	0	0	55	235	0	0	0	235

City Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS Data Table 3





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Table 7 – 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	0	105	440	545	20	30	250	300
Large Related	15	80	4	99	15	15	100	130
Elderly	0	45	19	64	25	80	150	255
Other	0	4	30	34	35	0	50	85
Total need by income	15	234	493	742	95	125	550	770

City Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS Table 7

Table 8 – 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	160	130	70	360	270	100	105	475
Large Related	30	185	0	215	0	45	20	65
Elderly	70	70	40	180	325	125	110	560
Other	35	165	30	230	45	35	105	185
Total need by income	295	550	140	985	640	305	340	1,285

City Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS Table 7

Table 9 – Crowding Information (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	15	185	55	60	315	10	15	14	4	43
Multiple, unrelated family households	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	10
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	19	185	55	60	319	10	15	14	14	53

City Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS Table 10





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

There were an estimated 4,209 single-person households in Goodyear in 2019, including 1,717 elderly and 2,492 non-elderly. Eight of ten elderly single-person households own their home, as do six of ten non-elderly single-person households. Among elderly single-person households, an estimated 508 owners and 143 renters are cost burdened or severely cost burdened and could benefit from housing assistance. Among non-elderly single-person households, an estimated 434 owners and 209 renters are cost burdened or severely cost burdened and could benefit from housing assistance.

Table 10 – Estimated 2019 Single Person Households and Cost Burden		
	Non-elderly	Elderly
Renters	997	310
Cost Burden	142	67
Severe Cost Burden	67	76
Total Estimated Cost Burden + Severe Cost Burden	209	143
Owners	1,495	1,407
Cost Burden	244	270
Severe Cost Burden	190	238
Total Estimated Cost Burden + Severe Cost Burden	434	508
City data sources: ACS 2019 five-year Estimates; HUD Goodyear Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data Table 7		

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.

People with Disabilities. Based on Goodyear CHAS disability and housing problems data there are an estimated 2,290 Goodyear households that include a person with one or more disabilities in need of housing assistance, including 1,390 owner households and 900 renter households. Among people with disabilities, independent living and ambulatory disabilities are the most prevalent, followed by hearing and cognitive disabilities. Although not a necessary result of aging, disabilities are more prevalent in people age 65 and older (31.4%) than in people age 64 and younger (14.1%).

Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Based on the most recent point-in-time count by the Maricopa Association of Governments Continuum of Care, countywide there were 414 individuals housed in emergency shelter and 260 in transitional shelter serving victims of domestic violence. An additional 131 victims of domestic violence were unsheltered. There is no data regarding the number of people in need of housing assistance who are victims





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of dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. All victims of domestic violence are in need of shelter and housing assistance to attain housing stability and economic self-sufficiency.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems are:

1. Severe housing cost burden (paying 50% or of income for housing); and
2. 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?

Severe housing cost burden mostly impacts:

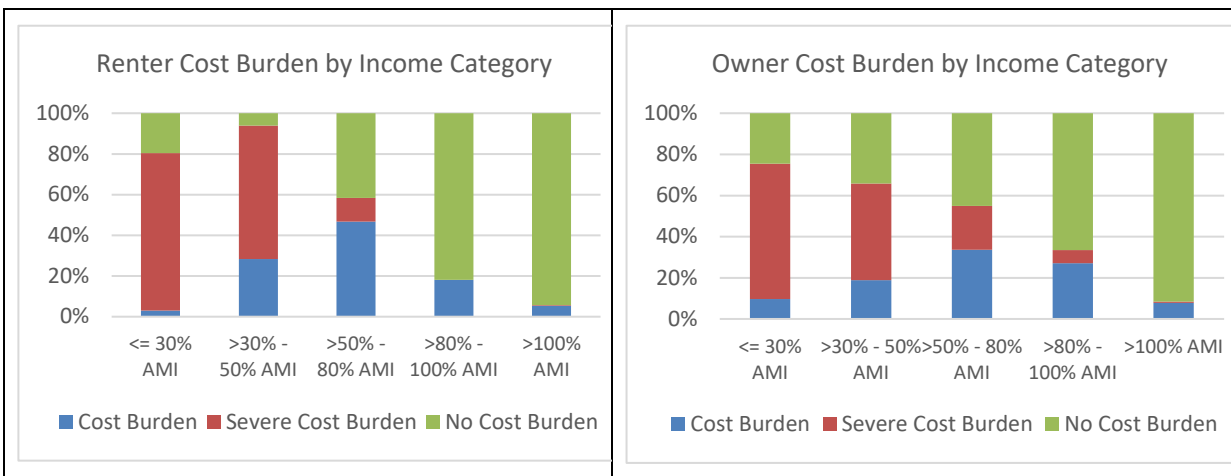
1. Renters with income less than 30% AMI (77.5%);
2. Owners with income less than 30% AMI (65.8%); and
3. Renters with income between 30% and 50% AMI (65.7%).

Housing cost burden mostly impacts:

1. Renters with income between 50% and 80% AMI (46.7%);
2. Owners with income between 50% and 80% AMI (33.6%); and
3. Renters with income between 30% and 50% AMI (28.3%).

Overall, severe housing cost burden and cost burden mostly impact:

1. Renters with income 30-50% AMI (94.0%);
2. Renters with income less than 30% AMI (80.4%); and
3. Owners with income less than 30% AMI (75.5%).





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

The greatest needs of at-risk families are securing adequate employment, accessing social services, child care, and other resources, and developing the knowledge and skills needed to achieve greater financial stability and remain permanently housed.

COVID-19 is also an immediate concern with potential long-term impacts on homelessness risk. As unemployment and illness cut into the income of vulnerable households, it becomes harder for them to pay their rent or mortgage. As the economy contracts and employment is lost, many low-income people who were struggling are at even higher risk of homelessness. A patchwork of eviction and foreclosure moratoriums and short-term rental or mortgage assistance have provided stability for many households, yet as economic uncertainty continues, these households and others may fall behind on housing payments and face eviction or foreclosure.

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 employment opportunities, and permanent affordable and supportive rental 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 renter and owner households experiencing housing problems, the City of Goodyear 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

The high cost of housing and the resulting housing cost burden combined with too few units to meet demand at lower income levels are the primary housing characteristics linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness.



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

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

Three quarters of the Goodyear population identifies as White, including 54.2% (49,698) who are non-Hispanic. Three of ten Goodyear residents (26,697) identify as Hispanic or Latino. A person who identifies as Hispanic or Latino may be any race, and the majority (71.2%/19,019) identify as White. Among racial minorities, people who identify as Black/African American (7,337) comprise 8.0% of the population, as Asian (3,978) comprise 4.3% of the population, and as some other race or two or more races (9,815) comprise 11.0% of the population.

The four housing problems included in the following tables are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities.
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities.
3. More than one person per room (housing problem) or more than 1.5 persons per room (severe housing problem).
4. Cost Burden greater than 30% (housing problem) or cost burden greater than 50% (severe housing problem).

Table 11 – Housing Problems and Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity and Income

	0-30% AMI		30%-50% AMI		50-80% AMI		80-100% AMI	
	Housing Problems	Severe Housing Problems	Housing Problems	Severe Housing Problems	Housing Problems	Severe Housing Problems	Housing Problems	Severe Housing Problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,140	1,050	1,210	919	1,694	643	700	170
White	705	645	695	480	995	365	420	80
Black / African American	130	130	100	90	165	85	170	50
Asian	70	70	30	14	75	24	30	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	25	25	4	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	235	205	360	310	455	165	80	25

Source: 2013-2017 CHAS Table 1





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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 population as a whole, the city considers that population to have disproportionate need.

Housing Cost Burden

Table 12 - Disproportionately Greater Housing Cost Burdens				
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	17,480	3,269	2,494	290
White	12,000	2,105	1,475	290
Black / African American	1,065	315	330	0
Asian	845	125	110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	100	4	4	0
Pacific Islander	20	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,450	720	575	0

Source: 2013-2017 CHAS Table 9

Discussion:

CHAS cost burden data by race and ethnicity show that housing cost burden is not disproportionately high among any racial or ethnic group. Severe housing cost burden is disproportionately high among Black/African American households. Considering tenure, severe housing cost burden is disproportionately high among Black/African American renters and Asian renters.





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?

- Among households with incomes below 30% AMI, no households have disproportionately greater housing needs. Black/African American households have disproportionately greater severe housing needs.
- Among households with incomes between 30% and 50% AMI, Black/African American, Asian, Native American and Hispanic households have disproportionately greater housing needs. Black/African American, Native American and Hispanic households have disproportionately greater severe housing needs.
- Among households with incomes between 50% and 80% AMI, Black/African American, Asian and Hispanic households have disproportionately greater housing needs. Black/African American households have disproportionately greater severe housing needs.
- Among households with incomes between 80% and 100% AMI, Black/African American households have disproportionately greater housing needs. No households have disproportionately greater severe housing needs.
- Housing cost burden is disproportionately high among Black/African American households.

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

The housing needs of racial and ethnic minorities are identified above.

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

There are six (6) Census Block groups where the proportion of racial or ethnic minorities is 10% greater than the citywide proportion.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The City of Goodyear does not own or operate public housing or Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs. The following data is for the Housing Authority of Maricopa County.





NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care (CoC) works throughout Maricopa County, including the City of Goodyear, to coordinate homeless planning across municipalities and agencies. The city may use CDBG resources to support or expand facilities and services for people experiencing homelessness in cooperation with other west valley communities and the CoC.

Individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Goodyear reflect the diversity, complex characteristics, and special needs of people experiencing homelessness throughout the United States. Some people experiencing homelessness 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 and those economically impacted by the coronavirus pandemic may be in imminent danger of becoming homeless.

The Phoenix Rescue Mission works with the Goodyear Police Department Homeless Outreach Team to continuously engage people experiencing chronic homelessness in Goodyear to build trust and rapport. Angels on Patrol also provides supports to Goodyear's Police Officers to connect people in crisis with solutions and services. Many individuals they engage are struggling with addiction and mental health issues and are in need of support to acquire stable housing and social security benefits as they are unable to maintain steady employment.

The Interfaith Homeless Emergency Lodging Program (I-HELP) is a network of southwest valley faith organizations that provide overnight emergency shelter and case management to assist people experiencing homelessness move from crisis to stability.

Because the inventory of affordable housing and landlords willing to accept rental subsidies is limited in Goodyear, placing individuals in stable housing is particularly challenging.

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):

The 2020 unsheltered count for Maricopa County identified 7,419 sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness on a given night in Maricopa County. The City of Goodyear counted 23 individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The number of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness in Goodyear has remained relatively stable for three consecutive years. The regional count identified the following:





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- 3,652 individuals were in emergency shelter, transitional housing or safe haven programs;
- 3,767 individuals were on the streets or another place not meant for human habitation;
- The largest age group is adults age 25 and older, which accounted for 76% of the 2020 point-in-time (PIT) population;
- 1,243 individuals were age 0 to 17, and another 530 were age 18 to 24;
- The number of individuals in households with at least one adult and one child was 548;
- 494 individuals self-reported as Veterans;
- The number of individuals that meet the definition of chronically homeless has continued to increase since 2015, and stood at 1,052 in 2020;
- 576 people were experiencing homelessness due to domestic violence.

The Phoenix Rescue Mission reports that it engaged with 58 individuals experiencing homelessness in Goodyear during 2020 and was able to place 9 individuals in shelter, including 4 in permanent residential units and 5 in temporary shelter.

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

According to the 2020 regional point-in-time count, countywide there were 489 sheltered and unsheltered households that included at least one adult and one child in Maricopa County; 56 of these households were considered chronically homeless. Many of the individuals self-reporting as Veterans may also include households with children.

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

Of the sheltered and unsheltered people counted in the regional 2020 point-in-time count, 70% were White, 16% were Black or African American, 10% were Native American, 2% were people of multiple races, 1% were Asian, and 1% were Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander; 22% were Hispanic or Latino.





Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The overall unsheltered count for the Maricopa County region has been increasing each year. The number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in each subregion has also been increasing annually, with the majority of the unsheltered population concentrated in central Phoenix. From 2017 to 2020, unsheltered homelessness in the Maricopa County region increased by 83%. In the West Valley, unsheltered homelessness increased by 219%. The majority of emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities are located in the City of Phoenix therefore the majority of the sheltered population is also in Phoenix.

The southwest valley I-HELP program provides shelter and meals to approximately ten to fifteen unsheltered individuals nightly.

Discussion:

The PIT Count is a primary source of unsheltered homeless numbers and helps to inform communities on the number of people who do not access services such as Emergency Shelters or Transitional Housing at any given point in time. As the unsheltered count in particular continues to rise across Maricopa County, increased regional efforts to address homelessness are necessary. The Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care is committed to using data from the PIT Count and the regional Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to understand more about the population experiencing homelessness in the region and to provide solutions that will make homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring.

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

Introduction:

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

1. People who are Elderly or Frail Elderly
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. Domestic Violence Survivors

The CDBG program expressly permits CDBG funding without income qualification for specific categories of people with special needs – referred to as “presumed benefit” populations. These populations include 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. According to the 2019 American Community Survey, there are an estimated 6,835 Goodyear households that are headed by a person 65 or older, including 2,368 age 75 and older. Nine of ten elderly and frail elderly households are homeowners. Of elderly Goodyear residents (age 65 to 74), 3.3% or 225 have income below the poverty level. Among residents age 75 and older, 4.0% or 217 have income below the poverty level. The poverty level is highest among single females age 75 and older, (5.5%), many of whom live alone.

People with Severe Mental Illness. According to the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) population report, as of December 1, 2020 there were 1,056,241 Maricopa County residents enrolled in the Complete Care public health care system, which integrates physical and behavioral health services for qualifying families and individuals. Specific data is not available for Goodyear. Of the Maricopa County residents enrolled in the public health care system, 25,452 were individuals with a qualifying diagnosis and mental health disability (SMI). About 1/3 of SMI individuals enrolled in the public health care system also have substance abuse issues. The majority of enrolled SMI individuals receive case management, rehabilitation, and medical and pharmacy services. About 1/3 of enrolled SMI individuals receive supported employment and living skills training.

People with Physical and Developmental Disabilities. According to the 2019 ACS, there are 7,142 people in Goodyear who have a disability. While not a necessary consequence of aging, people age 75 and older are more than twice as likely to have a disability than are people under age 75. Independent living and ambulatory difficulties are the most prevalent, followed by hearing and cognitive difficulties. Physical disabilities impact an estimated 3,415 Goodyear residents and developmental and cognitive disabilities impact an estimated 1,888 Goodyear residents. Goodyear residents with any disability and age 25 to 64 had an unemployment rate of 9.4% in 2019 - almost four times the rate of residents without a disability.

People with Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions. The US Department of Health and Human Services Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) provides current behavioral health data and research on a substate level that includes the Phoenix metropolitan area. Specific data is not available for Goodyear. The 2016-2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health estimates that 2.8% of metro Phoenix residents age 12 and older have an illicit drug, pain reliever, alcohol or substance use disorder, and 2.4% need but did not receive treatment at a specialty facility to treat the disorder. Co-occurring mental health issues such as depression, anxiety and psychotic disorders are commonly noted with substance abuse.

Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Survivors. In 2020, the Goodyear Police Department took an estimated 1,172 calls for domestic violence and 172 calls for sexual



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assault. The Southwest Valley Family Advocacy Center provided services to reduce the trauma of interpersonal violence to 156 Goodyear residents.

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

Elderly and Frail Elderly People. According to Goodyear CHAS data, there are an estimated 1,125 elderly LMI households with housing problems, including 910 owners and 215 renters. By income category, 395 owners and 70 renters have income less than 30% AMI, 210 owners and 80 renters have income between 30% and 50% AMI, and 305 owners and 65 renters have income between 51% and 80% AMI. Elderly homeowners are most in need of assistance to maintain their homes and installation of 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 2020 was \$783/month. Individuals with a qualifying disability may receive SSDI and the 2020 average payment was \$1,258/month. Individuals with serious mental illness are particularly vulnerable to homelessness and in need of permanent supportive housing to attain housing and mental health stability.

People with Physical and Developmental Disabilities. According to Goodyear CHAS data, there are an estimated 1,595 LMI households that include a person with a disability who have housing problems including 765 owners and 830 renters. By income category, 180 owners and 345 renters have income less than 30% AMI, 270 owners and 175 renters have income between 30% and 50% AMI, and 315 owners and 310 renters have income between 51% and 80% AMI. 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. Support with home maintenance and repairs for owners and supportive housing for renters are critical to meeting the housing and social needs of people with disabilities. Transportation services and employment opportunities for people with disabilities would be particularly beneficial to providing needed economic and social supports.

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.

Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Survivors. The most immediate housing need of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking survivors is a safe place to live, meals, basic toiletries, legal advocacy, case management, financial coaching, employment assistance, and life skills development. While many are capable of moving to permanent housing without





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supports, others are in need of transitional housing with supportive services or with mortgage or rent assistance to maintain their housing after family breakup. There is also a need for free or low-cost specialty counseling services to address trauma.

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 2019 Annual HIV/AIDS Report for Maricopa County, the HIV/AIDS incident rate is 12.5 per 100,000, with 551 new cases reported in 2018; 86% were among men. The prevalence rate is 288.5 per 100,000 with 12,727 people living with HIV/AIDS. New cases of HIV/AIDS were most often reported among men age 25 to 34. About three quarters of cases identified as white or Hispanic. While fewer newly diagnosed individuals identified as black, the incidence rate of HIV/AIDS in black individuals was the highest at 38.1 per 100,000. Men who have sex with men was the most commonly reported risk behavior. There is no specific data available for Goodyear.

Discussion:

The characteristics and needs of particularly-vulnerable populations are as diverse as the characteristics and needs of the population in general. Because the proportion of vulnerable populations who are also low-income is much higher than the population as a whole, there is significant need for appropriate housing and services to meet basic needs.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities eligible for CDBG funding include those that serve LMI neighborhoods and resident, seniors, persons with disabilities or HIV/AIDS, people experiencing homelessness, youth, abused and neglected children, parks and recreational facilities, and child care centers.

In addition to other public facilities that are or may become eligible for CDBG funding, the City of Goodyear Capital Improvement Plan identified the Loma Linda Baby Pool conversion as a potential CDBG-funded facility.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by reviewing the Capital Improvement Program (CIP), priorities identified by residents responding to the city's CDBG Survey, and through stakeholder meetings and interviews conducted in the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is plan designed to create, support, maintain and finance Goodyear's present and future infrastructure needs. The CIP outlines project costs, funding sources and estimated future operating costs associated with each project. The plan is





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designed to ensure that improvements will be made when and where they are needed and that the city will have the funds to pay for and maintain them. Capital Projects are defined as: (1) one-time projects; (2) not maintenance related; (3) having assets of significant value; (4) generally over \$100,000; (5) with an expected useful life of at least five years.

The CIP is updated annually to ensure that it addresses new and changing priorities within the city. The CIP is a *plan*. As such, projects are subject to change based on new or shifting service needs, special financing opportunities, emergency needs, or other directives established by the Mayor and Council. Because priorities can change, projects included in outward planning years are reviewed and updated during each annual budget planning process. Capital improvement projects may consist of fire and police facilities, water and wastewater facilities, parks, recreation and community facilities, land beautification projects, and major system enhancements.

Respondents to the city's CDBG survey identified the following priority public facilities needs in Goodyear:

1. Public safety facilities;
2. Neighborhood or community center, senior center, center for persons with disabilities;
3. Child care center;
4. Mental health/health clinic;
5. Facilities and assistance for Veterans, domestic violence survivors, and people with mental, physical and/or cognitive disabilities; and
6. Disability accessibility, energy efficiency or water savings improvements.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Public improvements eligible for CDBG funding that benefit LMI neighborhoods and residents include improvements to solid waste disposal, flood drainage, water and sewer, streets, sidewalks, street lighting, and other public improvements such as the removal of architectural barriers.

In addition to other public improvements that are or may become eligible for CDBG funding, the City of Goodyear Capital Improvement Plan identified the replacement of street lights in North Subdivision, and streetscape improvements on Estrella Parkway and Willis Road as potential CDBG-funded public improvements activities.





How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by reviewing the Capital Improvement Program (CIP), priorities identified by residents responding to the city's CDBG Survey, and through meetings conducted in the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a plan designed to create, support, maintain and finance Goodyear's present and future infrastructure needs. The CIP outlines project costs, funding sources and estimated future operating costs associated with each project. The plan is designed to ensure that improvements will be made when and where they are needed and that the city will have the funds to pay for and maintain them. Capital Projects are defined as: (1) one-time projects; (2) not maintenance related; (3) having assets of significant value; (4) generally over \$100,000; (5) with an expected useful life of at least five years.

The CIP is updated annually to ensure that it addresses new and changing priorities within the city. The CIP is a *plan*. As such, projects are subject to change based on new or shifting service needs, special financing opportunities, emergency needs, or other directives established by the Mayor and Council. Because priorities can change, projects included in outward planning years are reviewed and updated during each annual budget planning process. Capital improvement projects may consist of street projects, fire and police facilities, water and wastewater infrastructure and treatment plants, parks and recreation facilities, land beautification projects and major system enhancements.

Respondents to the city's CDBG survey identified the following priority public improvements needs in Goodyear.

1. Broadband infrastructure;
2. Fresh food access;
3. Neighborhood clean-up, code enforcement, clearance and demolition, remediation of contaminated sites; and vacant lot development;
4. Parks, playgrounds and aesthetic amenities;
5. Streets, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, street lighting or pedestrian crosswalks; and
6. Water, sewer or solid waste infrastructure.



Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Public services eligible for CDBG funding that serve LMI neighborhoods and residents include those that serve seniors, persons with disabilities or HIV/AIDS, people experiencing homelessness, youth, abused and neglected children, and domestic violence survivors. Other CDBG-eligible services include employment training, crime awareness/prevention, fair housing, tenant/landlord counseling, health and mental health services, eviction or foreclosure prevention, and other services that promote housing and economic opportunity or stability.

The city's 2019 Community Assessment indicates a need for the following social determinants of health:

1. Expanded services designed to meet the needs of minority population, people in or at risk of crisis, and people experiencing homelessness, with consideration to programs that use an innovative approach to bring services into Goodyear through permanent physical spaces or mobile service delivery;
2. Community spaces that create opportunities for children and youth and support and grow local culture;
3. Mental health care, particularly innovative approaches to bring more services into Goodyear with an initial focus on supporting school efforts to link students to care;
4. Regional solutions to expand the variety and options of available services and that support community investment in both Goodyear residents and the Goodyear workforce that may not reside within the city boundaries;
5. Transportation solutions, with an initial focus on supporting residents who have challenges with transportation to meet their health care needs or to access services.

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

1. Health and mental health services;
2. Employment and job training and job search/placement assistance;
3. Financial education and counseling;
4. Recreational programs;
5. Transportation services;
6. Food and clothing; and
7. Child care.



How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by reviewing the 2019 Community Assessment, priorities identified by residents responding to the city's CDBG Survey, and through meetings conducted in the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.

The 2019 Community Assessment describes the health and well-being of residents living in the city of Goodyear. The assessment is an analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data to determine the strengths and needs of the community. The assessment is designed to aid in prioritizing and planning the use of resources for community investments and grantmaking. The assessment was completed through a systemic analysis of secondary data and qualitative engagement with community members to learn their perspectives and experiences in twelve (12) areas: 1) access to health care and coverage; 2) affordable quality housing; 3) community safety; 4) economic opportunity; 5) educational opportunity; 6) environmental quality; 7) healthy community design; 8) parks and recreational opportunities; 9) quality affordable food; 10) social and cultural cohesion; 11) social justice; and 12) transportation options.



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.

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

Introduction

A variety of housing types are 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).

Table 13 - Residential Properties by Number of Units		
Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	25,415	90.1%
1-unit, attached structure	325	1.2%
2-4 units	375	1.3%
5-19 units	642	2.3%
20 or more units	1229	4.4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	221	0.8%
Total	28,207	

Data Source: 2014-2018 ACS





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Table 14 - Unit Size by Tenure				
	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	20	0.1%	183	2.9%
1 bedroom	157	0.8%	914	14.7%
2 bedrooms	3,128	16.8%	1,203	19.4%
3 or more bedrooms	15,317	82.3%	3,913	63.0%
Total	18,622	100.0%	6,213	100.0%

Data Source: 2014-2018 ACS

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

There are currently no units in Goodyear assisted with federal, state or local programs.

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

There are no units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, including expiration of Section 8 contracts.

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

There is a general oversupply of units with 3 or more bedrooms - over 50% of Goodyear households consist of one or two people, while 77% of housing units contain 3 or more bedrooms. People may choose to live in a unit that is larger than needed for their household size. The limited supply of multi-family and 1- and 2- bedroom units constrains choices for households who may wish to live in a smaller unit. The available single-family choices are more expensive than what a typical LMI household can afford.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

There is a need for smaller lot and multi-family housing units consisting of 0 – 3 bedrooms that provide housing options for young families, middle-income workers, and older families wishing to downsize.

Discussion

Encouraging a range of housing choices for people at all income levels can be achieved through addressing the need for affordable housing for those with lower incomes, developing new opportunities for first-time homebuyers to enter the homeownership market, and promoting market-rate and executive housing for professionals and upwardly-mobile households.





Encouraging housing variety also provides an opportunity for people of different incomes, ages, races and ethnicities to create a strong community and to live in the same neighborhood as their housing needs change through life. As demand for a range of housing types becomes more prevalent, increased smaller-lot and higher-density housing development proposals are anticipated.

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

Introduction

Housing that is not affordable has costs to families and the community. It can lead to homelessness, place increased demands on community services, result in deferred maintenance that impacts entire neighborhoods, and negatively impact local businesses as households make fewer discretionary purchases. Households that pay too much for housing must often make difficult decisions about how to pay for other nondiscretionary costs such as food, child care, and transportation. Homeowners that pay too much for housing often struggle with necessary maintenance and repairs, and renters that pay too much for housing are often unable to save the funds necessary to move into homeownership.

Housing is considered affordable when a household pays not more than 30% of household income for housing costs. Households that spend more than the 30% threshold are considered housing cost burdened. Households that spend more than 50% for housing costs are considered severely cost burdened.

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

Homeowners who are housing cost burdened may require assistance with unplanned home repairs. The lowest income homeowners may be challenged to maintain their homes. More than six of ten (63.3%) or 2,065 Goodyear LMI homeowners are housing cost burdened, as are 11.0% or 1,590 middle- and higher-income homeowners. Severe cost burden, or paying more than 50% of household income for housing costs impacts 1,300 (39.9%) LMI homeowners and 175 (1.2%) middle- and higher-income homeowners.

Renters who are housing cost burdened may require assistance with their monthly rent payments and with security and utility deposits. They may struggle to save funds for a down payment or retain housing close to their employment in Goodyear. Nearly three-quarters (74.4%) or 1,890 Goodyear LMI renters are housing cost burdened, as are 8.2% or 300 middle- and higher-income renters. Severe cost burden, or paying more than 50% of household income





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for housing costs impacts 1,080 (57.1%) LMI renters and 10 (0.3%) middle- and higher-income renters.

Cost of Housing

Table 15 – Cost of Housing			
	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2019	% Change
Median Home Value	\$271,500	\$330,500	21.7%
Median Contract Rent	\$1,193	\$1,564	31.1%
Median Household Income	\$76,221	\$85,147	11.7%

Data Sources: 2010 US Census, 2019 ACS

Table 16 - Rent Paid		
Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	78	1.4%
\$500-999	808	14.5%
\$1,000-1,499	2,652	47.7%
\$1,500-1,999	1,461	26.3%
\$2,000 or more	555	10.0%
Total	5,554	

Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS

Table 17 - Housing Affordability		
% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	225	0
50% HAMFI	225	670
80% HAMFI	3,535	3,045
100% HAMFI	2,200	3,220
Total	6,185	6,990

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS Table 18A





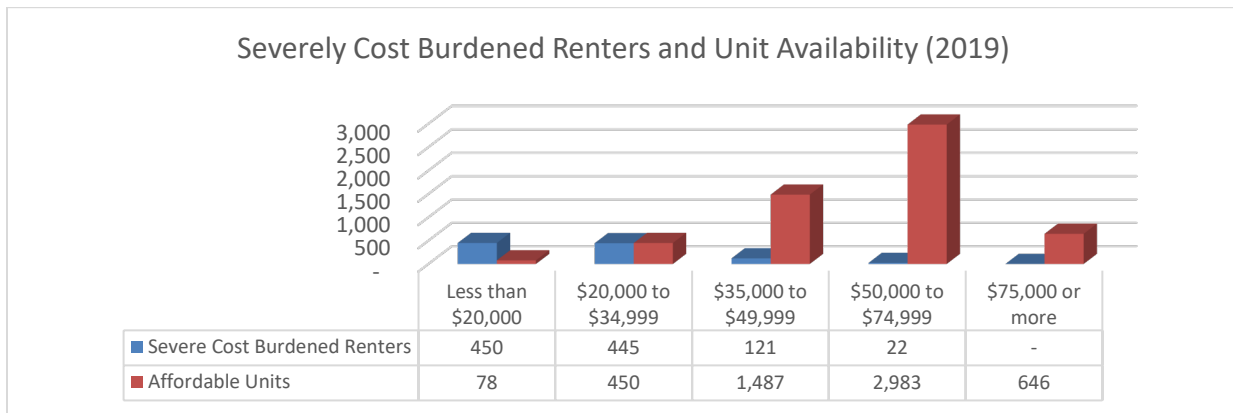
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Table 18 – Monthly Rent					
Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Area Median Rent	\$1,354	\$998	\$1,240	\$1,401	\$1,661
Fair Market Rent	\$847	\$958	\$1,173	\$1,676	\$1,916
Low HOME Rent	\$681	\$730	\$876	\$1,011	\$1,128
High HOME Rent	\$847	\$928	\$1,116	\$1,280	\$1,409

City Data Source: AZ Department of Housing FMR and HOME Rents for Phoenix MSA

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As evidenced by cost burden data, there is insufficient housing for LMI households in Goodyear. Analysis of 2019 American Community Survey data indicates a need for 372 additional units renting for \$500/month or less to be affordable to renters with annual household income less than \$20,000. Continuing rent increases will also place households with income between \$20,000 and \$34,999 at risk of severe cost burden.



There are very few home-purchase options affordable to LMI households in Goodyear. Units priced under \$250,000 would provide opportunities for LMI renters who wish to purchase a home in Goodyear. Units listed for less than \$250,000 typically are placed in pending status within days and sometimes hours of the time of listing.

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

Housing affordability will be largely dependent on the economic outcome of the coronavirus pandemic. At present, rental and purchase affordability are expected to continue declining over the next several years as in-migration continues to constrain supply, which cannot keep pace with demand. As supply increases, housing values and rents may stabilize; however, housing





affordability, particularly for extremely low-income and low-income households is expected to be an ongoing problem.

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

Both Low and High HOME rents are lower than FMRs. FMRs are lower than area median rents for 1- and 2- bedroom units, and higher for zero-, 3-, and 4- bedroom units. When the HOME rent/FMR is lower than the area median rent it can mean that 1) market-rate rental housing is generally unaffordable, 2) FMRs do not accurately reflect current market conditions, 3) there is a large supply of renter-occupied substandard units, or 4) there are few units of a given size. In Goodyear, the differences between HOME rent/FMR and the area median rent generally reflects the high volume of 3 bedroom and larger units and the low volume of 1- and 2- bedroom units. Households with a Housing Choice Voucher or other rental assistance would likely find it difficult to find a quality rental unit consisting of 1 or 2 bedrooms.

Investment in units of all bedroom sizes, with emphasis on 1- and 2- bedroom units is needed to increase housing affordability for renters.

Discussion

Housing affordability continues to decline as the population increases and supply cannot keep pace with demand. LMI households are challenged to find decent, safe and cost-attainable housing. Housing affordability impacts both renters and homeowners.

Between 2010 and 2019 median home values increased 21.7%, median rents increased 31.1%, and median income 11.7%. Median home values increased at nearly twice the rate of median income, and median rents by nearly three times the rate of median income.

Rehabilitated or new units targeted to very low-income renters would have positive impacts on the availability of cost-attainable 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.





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The age of the housing stock is one indicator of housing quality. While many older housing units have been well-maintained, other older housing units may have been built to outdated building codes using materials and construction techniques that are no longer considered safe or sustainable. Older 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 1) substandard condition and 2) substandard condition and suitable for rehabilitation. These definitions are used in determining the eligibility of a housing unit for rehabilitation, except for emergency/minor repairs using CDBG funds.

- *Substandard Dwelling Unit.* A residential property that does not meet HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS), or local building code.
- *Substandard Dwelling Unit Suitable for Rehabilitation.* A dwelling unit that does not meet HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS) or local building code, where 1) improvements are economically and physically feasible, and after rehabilitation the dwelling unit will meet local building code and HQS, and 2) the cost of rehabilitation will not exceed 100% of the replacement cost of the dwelling.
- *Emergency/minor repairs* may be made without the unit meeting local code as long as the repairs meet local code. Emergency/minor repairs include but are not limited to disability accessibility improvements, lead-based paint remediation, repair of one major system (e.g., foundation, wall, electrical, roof, plumbing, HVAC), and window/door or energy efficiency improvements.

Condition of Units

Table 19 - Condition of Units				
Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	3,970	21.3%	2,310	37.2%
With two selected Conditions	79	0.4%	195	3.1%
With three selected Conditions	14	0.1%	59	0.9%
With four selected Conditions	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No selected Conditions	14,559	78.2%	3,649	58.7%
Total	18,622		6,213	

City Data Source: 2014-2018 ACS





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Table 20 – Year Unit Built				
Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	14,872	79.9%	4,255	68.5%
1980-1999	3,110	16.7%	1,423	22.9%
1950-1979	546	2.9%	393	6.3%
Before 1950	94	0.5%	142	2.3%
Total	18,622		6,213	

City Data Source: 2014-2018 ACS

Table 21 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint				
Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	629	3.5%	482	7.8%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	205	1.2%	285	4.6%

City Data Source: 2014-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2014-2017 CHAS Table 13 (Units with Children present)

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Housing units that are 40 years old or older are more likely than newer housing stock to require rehabilitation or replacement, lead-based paint remediation, and energy efficiency improvements. Over three quarters (77%) of Goodyear's housing stock has been built since the year 2000. There are 1,175 units that were built before 1980 and are 40 years old or older, representing 4.7% of Goodyear housing units.

HUD's housing condition data includes 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. US Census data provide information on complete plumbing and kitchen facilities. 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 73 units in Goodyear that lack complete plumbing facilities and 118 that lack complete kitchen facilities.

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

CHAS Table 13 provides data on the number of pre-1980 housing units occupied by LMI families with young children. HUD estimates that 490 pre-1980 housing units are occupied by families with young children, including 205 occupied by owners and 285 occupied by renters. Renters





(4.6%) with children age six and younger are four times as likely as owners (1.2%) to occupy pre-1980 housing units.

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 Goodyear does not own or operate public housing or Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs. The city is served by the Housing Authority of Maricopa County.

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

Introduction

The Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Chart provides information on the facilities available to people experiencing homelessness in the region. 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 beds where occupancy is long term and includes the supportive services necessary for people to live independently. Permanent supportive housing includes rapid re-housing assistance and Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers. There are no facilities or beds located in Goodyear, which is served by the regional system.



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Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Table 22 - 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)	1,033		1,150	2,480	
Households with Only Adults	1,061		846	5,183	
Chronically Homeless Households				1,377	
Veterans	35		271	1,389	
Unaccompanied Youth	55		52	70	
Source:	2019 Maricopa Regional CoC Housing Inventory Count (HIC)				

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 Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care connects people experiencing homelessness with mainstream services, including Medicaid and Social Security benefits, mental health, and employment services to maximize the potential for housing and economic stability. Continuum of Care service providers utilize a coordinated entry process to match clients with appropriate shelter, housing and services. Service providers pair targeted services with mainstream services to create a wrap-around system to ensure households receive as much help as possible.

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.

In addition to housing and economic stability services, a range of services including employment training, counseling and case management, financial literacy, legal aid, child care, and transportation are available. New Life Center has 103 beds is located in Goodyear and provides shelter and services to domestic violence survivors. Participants in the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care include the following organizations. Organizations providing permanent supportive housing to address the needs of people experiencing chronic homelessness are noted in italics:





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- *A New Leaf*
- Andre House
- Area Agency on Aging Region One
- *Arizona Behavioral Health Corporation*
- *Arizona Housing Inc.*
- *AZCEND*
- Catholic Charities
- *Central Arizona Shelter Services*
- Chicanos Por La Causa
- Chrysalis
- Circle the City
- *City of Chandler*
- *City of Glendale*
- *City of Mesa*
- *City of Phoenix*
- *City of Tempe*
- *Community Bridges*
- Crossroads
- Deep within Rehab
- Family Promise
- *Florence Crittenton*
- Gift of Mary
- Homeless Youth Connection
- Homeward Bound
- House of Refuge East
- House of Refuge Sunnyslope
- Labor's Community Service Agency
- *La Frontera EMPACT*
- Lutheran Social Services of the Southwest
- *Native American Connections*
- New Life Center
- Phoenix Dream Center
- Phoenix Rescue Mission
- *Phoenix Shanti Group*
- Project Veteran's Pride
- *Recovery Innovations of AZ*
- Salvation Army Phoenix
- *Save the Family*
- Society of St. Vincent de Paul
- Sojourner Center
- *Southwest Behavioral Health*
- Streetlight USA
- Streets of Joy
- Tempe Community Action Agency
- *UMON New Day Centers*
- *US Veterans Initiative*





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

Introduction

There are a variety of regional services available to assist vulnerable populations, including at-risk youth, seniors, and persons with disabilities, serious mental illness, alcohol and/or substance use disorders, and HIV/AIDS.

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

Supportive housing needs include, but are not limited to: rent and utility assistance, financial management, food and clothing assistance, health and mental health care, employment services, and life skills training or assistance with daily living.

People who are elderly or frail elderly or have disabilities also need programs and services that are comprehensive, age-appropriate and made available onsite or close to community services. These services include specialized outreach services, assistance with activities of daily living, 24-hour crisis assistance, physical health care, mental health care, substance use treatment, transportation services, representative payee services, care coordination with community providers, nutrition and meal services, and community building activities aimed at reducing isolation.

People with alcohol or other drug addictions need psychiatric and medical services, relapse prevention services, assistance with and training in activities of daily living, money and medication management, employment services, and education and information sharing groups.

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, some clients have nowhere 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.

To the maximum extent possible, individuals discharged from State-funded institutions or systems of care have housing options available in order to prevent discharge into homelessness. Discharge planning begins as soon as an individual is admitted to a facility and includes referrals and possible interventions to meet the individual's needs. The Regional





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Behavioral Health Authority (RBHA) has dedicated housing staff with knowledge, expertise and experience to participate in and administer affordable housing programs. For individuals who are able to live independently, the RBHA makes available programs such as rent subsidies, owner-occupied home repairs, move-in assistance, and transitional and supportive housing programs coupled with needed supportive services. The RBHA also makes available supervisory care homes or unlicensed board and care homes for those in need of additional assistance while advocating for independent living.

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 grants resources through its Community Funding Program to nonprofit organizations that address the housing and supportive services needs of vulnerable individuals and families. The Community Funding Program may provide funding to assist individuals and families to attain and maintain housing stability, gain self-sufficiency, access healthy foods, provide transportation services, and assistance enrolling in means-based programs.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

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." The Goodyear 2025 City of Goodyear General Plan identified the following local barriers to affordable housing and residential development:

1. As a relatively young community, only limited programs are currently in place to address aging housing stock.
2. The availability of funding such as Community Development Block Grant funds have steadily decreased over the years.
3. Goodyear has a need for a variety of housing types, such as multifamily rental housing. However, there are often negative, but not necessarily true, associations with these types of developments that must be overcome.
4. Housing prices could increase in the future causing housing to become unaffordable.

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

Introduction

Economic development is a major contributor to Goodyear's standard of living and quality of life. Standard of living is typically measured by a series of indicators that include educational





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achievement, housing and neighborhood conditions, general health and safety, household income, employment opportunities, and wages. The economic vision for Goodyear is based on the values and the fundamental principles that the community holds. This vision includes 1) a healthy and beautiful environment and good quality of life, 2) people have great jobs and earn a competitive and sustainable income, 3) business prospers, and 4) partnerships and collaboration embrace a shared economic agenda.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Table 23 - 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	251	-	0.8%	0.0%	-0.8%
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,285	4,588	7.1%	18.4%	11.3%
Construction	1,940	-	6.0%	0.0%	-6.0%
Education and Health Care Services	7,655	10,342	23.8%	41.4%	17.6%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,695	1,378	8.4%	5.5%	-2.9%
Information	515	219	1.6%	0.9%	-0.7%
Manufacturing	1,978	-	6.1%	0.0%	-6.1%
Other Services	1106	768	3.4%	3.1%	-0.3%
Professional, Scientific, Management	3,219	504	10.0%	2.0%	-8.0%
Public Administration	2413	504	7.5%	2.0%	-5.5%
Retail Trade	4,495	4,398	14.0%	17.6%	3.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	2,684	1,729	8.3%	6.9%	-1.4%
Wholesale Trade	937	559	2.9%	2.2%	-0.7%
Total	32,173	24,989	100.0%	100.0%	

City Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (most recent year jobs data available)

Table 24 - Labor Force	
Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	36,205
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	34,570
Unemployment Rate	4.5%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	21.0%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-64	2.3%

City Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS





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Table 25 - Occupations by Sector Civilian Employment			
	Full-time Year-round	Not Full-time Year-round	% Full-time Year-round
Management, business and financial	11,147	2,662	80.7%
Service	3,466	2,155	61.7%
Sales and office	5,725	2,593	68.8%
Natural resources, construction and maintenance	2,059	652	75.9%
Production, transportation and material moving	3,070	1,041	74.7%
All Occupations	25,467	34,570	73.7%

City Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS

Table 26 - Travel Time		
Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	16,481	52.6%
30-59 Minutes	10,847	34.7%
60 or More Minutes	3,975	12.7%
Total	31,303	

City Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS

Table 27 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population Age 25 to 64)			
Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1,671	101	1,709
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6,231	96	2,412
Some college or Associate's degree	12,018	403	4,387
Bachelor's degree or higher	10,103	397	1,911

City Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS





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Table 28 - Educational Attainment by Age					
	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	47	245	189	771	464
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,124	644	694	938	431
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,203	1,710	2,684	4,345	2,977
Some college, no degree	2,357	3,409	3,370	5,486	3,452
Associate's degree	319	1,153	1,446	1,944	953
Bachelor's degree	302	1,580	2,415	3,844	2,412
Graduate or professional degree	81	580	1,604	2,388	2,117

City Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS

Table 29 - Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months	
Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	\$26,149
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$32,472
Some college or Associate's degree	\$40,538
Bachelor's degree	\$60,338
Graduate or professional degree	\$65,181

City Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS

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

The following table shows the major employment sectors in Goodyear, the 2019 median earnings for each, and the percentage of median household income. Together these three employment sectors provide more than three quarters (77.4%) of employment in Goodyear.

Table 30 - Earnings by Major Employment Sectors (2017)			
Industry	% of Jobs	Median 2017 earnings	Median earnings as % of Median Income
Education and Health Care Services	41.4%	\$39,373	63.3%
Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations	18.4%	\$20,184	32.4%
Retail Trade	17.6%	\$26,689	42.9%

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce needs primarily include those necessary to develop advanced manufacturing skill sets to keep pace with rapidly-changing advances in technology. Infrastructure needs include roads, water and sewer, and broadband fiber and fiber conduit. Improved transit systems that provide increased opportunities for employees to access employment are also needed.





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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.

Developing job growth through the attraction of industry clusters is a focus of the City of Goodyear Economic Development Strategy Plan. In addition to business recruitment, a focus on stimulating entrepreneurship and growing small and local business will also have a positive impact on the economy by helping to create jobs and by increasing the volume and velocity of income to generate wealth.

The Goodyear Economic Development Strategy Plan is designed around five key initiatives that include overarching goals and strategic actions for implementation. These five key initiatives are business development, workforce, employment centers, marketing and branding, and advocacy. The major initiatives build on the city's economic strengths to ensure long-term vitality and quality of life.

The industry clusters that have been identified for Goodyear have high potential for growth and will foster diverse job creation and complement the city's strengths. The key clusters are:

1. Aviation and Aerospace
2. Advanced Manufacturing
3. Health Services
4. Higher Education
5. Information Technology

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

Goodyear is part of a larger regional economy where people may live and work in neighboring jurisdictions. The data suggests a mismatch between education and employment opportunities in the education and health services sector, and the arts, entertainment and accommodation sector.

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

The Maricopa County West Valley ARIZONA@WORK One- Stop Center provides career services to residents of Maricopa County living outside of the City of Phoenix. ARIZONA@WORK serves job seekers of all backgrounds, all skill levels, and all ages and partners with employers to meet their workforce needs. Job seekers are provided with career guidance and assessments, customized training, education and skills development, and assistance connecting with





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employers and supportive services, if needed. Specialized services are available for veterans, people with disabilities, and people with criminal justice challenges or backgrounds. 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.

Estrella Mountain Community College is located near Goodyear and offers Associate's Degrees and Certificates in Accounting, Justice, Law Enforcement, and Corrections, Information Technology, Organizational Leadership, Retail and Small Business Management, and Speech Pathology.

The InnovationHub @ Goodyear is a partnership between the City of Goodyear, ASU Entrepreneurship & Innovation Group, and the Maricopa County Library District. The InnovationHub is located in the Goodyear Branch Library and includes a free inspiring space where inventors, problem solvers, entrepreneurs, and small business can collaborate, network, expand on their ideas and receive one-on-one mentoring. Monthly Business Builders meetings on different aspects of owning a small business are provided, and the ASU Startup School provides a series of free facilitated workshops designed to assist entrepreneurs in learning what they need to develop a successful venture.

These efforts will support the Consolidated Plan by providing necessary support services for youth and adults seeking career and employment opportunities, and by providing assistance to small businesses and entrepreneurs.

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.

The Goodyear Economic Development Strategy Plan is designed around five key initiatives that include overarching goals and strategic actions for implementation. These five key initiatives are business development, workforce, employment centers, marketing and branding, and advocacy. The major initiatives build on the city's economic strengths to ensure long-term vitality and quality of life.

Discussion

Achieving the goals of the strategic plan requires an equal focus on job growth, product improvement and marketing and branding. Implementation of the strategy will: generate robust job growth within industry clusters by maximizing the assets that Goodyear has;





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promote job creation and revenue generation of small business and local entrepreneurs; invest in infrastructure and other capital projects to stimulate private sector investment within employment centers; and create a unique brand for Goodyear that differentiates the city from its competitors.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

There are no areas in Goodyear where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated.

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 by HUD as an area where at least 51% of the population has income below 80% of the area median income. There are four Census Block Groups where low-income populations are concentrated based on LMI Census data provided by HUD.

Because Goodyear has relatively few concentrated low-income areas, the city estimates that HUD will provide an exception and allow for an area of low-income concentration to be defined as an area where at least 43.37% of the population has income below 80% of the area median income. Based on this exception, there are an estimated nine Census Block Groups where low-income populations are concentrated based on LMI Census data provided by HUD. HUD generally provides exception information in April or May.

There are six Census Block Groups in Goodyear that are considered areas of minority concentration based on 2018 data. An area of minority concentration is defined as an area where the proportion of people who are other than non-Hispanic White is at least 10% higher than the citywide proportion, which is greater than 35.0%.

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

Some areas of low-income or minority concentration are urban in nature while others are more rural in nature. Many are located near transportation and current or planned employment corridors. Housing prices continue to increase throughout Goodyear, and low-income and minority concentration areas are no exception.





Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Assets in many of these areas include a higher number of working-age adults, multi-cultural roots and traditions, and proximity to current or planned transportation and employment corridors.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

There are aging facilities and infrastructure that would benefit from improvement to better serve area residents.

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.

The US Census American Community Survey reported 6,583 Goodyear households with no broadband internet subscription, and 2,827 without a computer. Among those with no computer, 959 or 33.9% were headed by a person age 65 or older. The data suggests there is no direct link between broadband connectivity and LMI neighborhoods.

The high volume of people working and attending school from home due to the coronavirus pandemic has highlighted problems with broadband infrastructure, particularly those with high-speed connections that LMI households may be unable to afford. Through a study, the city is exploring the need for fiber conduit to support economic development efforts.

According to the February 2018 Arizona Statewide Broadband Strategic Plan, a statewide infrastructure plan will be developed to identify existing infrastructure, opportunities for expansion, and areas with greatest need/highest priority. The infrastructure plan will emphasize rural middle-mile infrastructure and improve coordination between broadband providers and public entities.

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

There are currently two broadband internet providers serving Goodyear.



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

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

The Maricopa County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015 identified the likely effects of climate change as increased heat, drought, and insect outbreaks that result in more wildfires, declining water supplies, reduced agricultural yields, health impacts in cities due to heat, and flooding and erosion. The plan was prepared in compliance with US Department of Homeland Security Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration Requirements.

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

An estimated 134 LMI Goodyear households are vulnerable to flooding and 38 to wildfire. The 2015 Maricopa County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan describes in greater detail how vulnerability is determined.



Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

The Five-Year HUD Consolidated Plan aligns with the city's Strategic Plan, which includes four focus areas: 1) *Fiscal and Resource Management* that is efficient, business friendly, and provides exceptional customer service to stakeholders and citizens; 2) *Economic Vitality*, which includes supporting a growing economy, investing in transportation and infrastructure, and seeking high quality retail and entertainment opportunities; 3) cultivating a *Sense of Community* through programs, gathering places, and events where the community can come together to participate in learning and recreation opportunities; and 4) continuing to support a high *Quality of Life* where residents can safely live, work, and play.

As a young and fast-growing city, Goodyear has focused CDBG funding on creating a sense of community that includes safe neighborhoods, adequate infrastructure, and accessible public facilities.

Strategic Plan Overview

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

The City of Goodyear will invest CDBG funds in activities throughout the city that directly benefit LMI households, areas, and people with special needs.

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

Priority Needs

Public and stakeholder input, the Consolidated Plan needs assessment and market analysis, and the city's General Plan, Capital Improvements Plan, and Community Needs Assessment 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 Goodyear 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.



High-Priority Activities

1. Community Facilities and Infrastructure
2. Public Services
3. Program Administration

Low-Priority Activities

1. Attainable and Sustainable Housing
2. Economic Development



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SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)	
Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	• Increasing rents. • 985 LMI Goodyear renters pay more than 50% of income for rent and utilities, and an additional 742 pay between 30% and 49% of income for rent and utilities.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	• Increasing rents. • 830 LMI renter households that include a person with a disability have one or more housing problems. Most pay more than 30% of household income for housing costs. • 215 LMI renter households that include a person age 62 or older have one or more housing problems, including 135 with a person age 75 or older. Most pay more than 30% of household income for housing costs. • People age 25 to 64 with disabilities have an unemployment rate almost four times the rate of residents without a disability.
New Unit Production	• Increasing rents and home prices. • 985 LMI Goodyear renters pay more than 50% of income for rent and utilities, and an additional 742 pay between 30% and 49% of income for rent and utilities. • 830 LMI renter households that include a person with a disability pay more than 30% of income for rent and utilities. • 1,285 LMI Goodyear owners pay more than 50% of income for housing costs and utilities, and an additional 770 pay between 30% and 49% of income for housing costs. • Approximately 372 rental units renting for less than \$500/month are needed to house severely cost burdened Goodyear renters with annual income less than \$20,000 in 2019.



City of Goodyear HUD PY2021-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan

Rehabilitation	• Increasing rents and home prices. • Rehabilitating housing is often less costly than constructing new housing. • 1,111 Goodyear units were built prior to 1980, including 629 owner units and 429 renter units. • An estimated 490 LMI households with young children reside in pre-1980 housing units and are at risk of lead poisoning. • 1,285 LMI Goodyear owners pay more than 50% of income for housing costs and utilities, and an additional 770 pay between 30% and 49% of income for housing costs. • 935 LMI owner households that include a person with a disability have one or more housing problems. Most pay more than 30% of household income for housing costs. • 910 LMI owner households that include a person age 62 or older have one or more housing problems, including 405 with a person age 75 or older. Most pay more than 30% of household income for housing costs. • 985 LMI Goodyear renters pay more than 50% of income for rent and utilities, and an additional 742 pay between 30% and 49% of income for rent and utilities. • 830 LMI renter households that include a person with a disability pay more than 30% of income for rent and utilities. • 215 LMI renter households that include a person age 62 or older have one or more housing problems, including 135 with a person age 75 or older. Most pay more than 30% of household income for housing costs. • Approximately 372 rental units renting for less than \$500/month are needed to house severely cost burdened Goodyear renters with annual income less than \$20,000 in 2019.
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City of Goodyear HUD PY2021-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan

Acquisition, including preservation	• Acquiring or preserving housing is often less costly than constructing new housing. • 1,285 LMI Goodyear owners pay more than 50% of income for housing costs and utilities, and an additional 770 pay between 30% and 49% of income for housing costs. • 935 LMI owner households that include a person with a disability have one or more housing problems. Most pay more than 30% of household income for housing costs. • 910 LMI owner households that include a person age 62 or older have one or more housing problems, including 405 with a person age 75 or older. Most pay more than 30% of household income for housing costs. • 985 LMI Goodyear renters pay more than 50% of income for rent and utilities, and an additional 742 pay between 30% and 49% of income for rent and utilities. • 830 LMI renter households that include a person with a disability pay more than 30% of income for rent and utilities. • 215 LMI renter households that include a person age 62 or older have one or more housing problems, including 135 with a person age 75 or older. Most pay more than 30% of household income for housing costs. • Approximately 372 rental units renting for less than \$500/month are needed to house severely cost burdened Goodyear renters with annual income less than \$20,000 in 2019.
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SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c) (1,2)

Introduction

The Community Development Block Grant program is funded 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 Goodyear is classified as an entitlement community. This means that Goodyear 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 that details the uses of funds. Congress' primary objective for CDBG is to improve communities, principally for LMI 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 approximately \$425,000 annually during each of the next five years. The Annual Action Plan describes city allocations for the CDBG program during the coming year.

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

CDBG funds will leverage the city's Community Funding Program. The Community Funding Program provides grants to nonprofit organizations that provide human or social services to benefit Goodyear residents. Applications are generally taken in spring of each year for activities that will address a priority inspired by the 2019 Goodyear Community Assessment. These priorities are to:

1. Expand services available in the Goodyear Community that are designed to meet the needs of minority populations, people in (or at risk of being in) crisis, or people experiencing homelessness;
2. Fostering social and cultural cohesion in Goodyear;
3. Providing innovative solutions to bring more mental health care services into Goodyear, particularly for youth;
4. Providing innovative transportation solutions for Goodyear residents, particularly those that help residents meet their health care needs; and
5. Regional solutions that result in increased access and a greater variety of services available to Goodyear residents and the workforce.





City of Goodyear HUD PY2021-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan

CDBG funds may also leverage Goodyear's partnership with the City of Avondale to provide support for the regional community action program and senior center. In addition, CDBG funds may leverage federal resources available to the city including funds available from the Departments of Transportation, Health and Human Services, and the Economic Development Administration.

The CDBG program does not have matching fund requirements.

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 of Goodyear does not presently have parcels of city-owned land or property that may be used to address the needs identified in this plan.

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.

The Neighborhood Services Division was created to support and nurture Goodyear's neighborhoods, acting as a bridge between citizens and their government. The vision of the Division is to be a dynamic, committed partner in building strong relationships so that citizens, organizations, businesses and the city can solve problems and accomplish community goals together. The Division will carry out the Consolidated Plan and work towards its vision by:

1. Assisting with the organization of associations or alliances to give neighborhoods a sense of identity;
2. Delivering homeowners association education;
3. Facilitating the Goodyear Leadership Enrichment and Development (LEAD) program. The LEAD program provides in-depth information about how local government works, develops skills to strengthen participants' leadership capability and informs individual interest. The program builds relationships with emerging community leaders to prepare individuals for non-elected or elected leadership roles, foster community-based problem solving, and support neighborhood self-reliance through civic engagement;
4. Facilitating the Goodyear Faith & Community Roundtable to collaborate resources to make a difference for those in need in the southwest valley; and
5. Implementing the CDBG program.

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

As a new CDBG entitlement community, the City of Goodyear has an emerging institutional system for the delivery of services, housing and community development programs. There are





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few providers physically located in Goodyear; regional providers serve Goodyear's LMI and vulnerable residents.

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





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 Interfaith Homeless Emergency Lodging Program (I-HELP) is a network of southwest valley faith organizations that provide overnight emergency shelter and case management to assist people experiencing homelessness move from crisis to stability. A network of regional providers makes available Homelessness Prevention Services, including Crisis Response Network; Crisis, Preparation, and Recovery, Community Legal Services, Avondale Community Action Program, Maricopa County Human Services Department, Lutheran Social Services, and The Salvation Army. Most human services targeted to people at risk of or experiencing homelessness are provided by the Human Services Campus located in Phoenix; Street Outreach Services are conducted by the Goodyear Police Department Homeless Outreach Team, Mission of Mercy, Mercy Maricopa Integrated Care, and Phoenix Rescue Mission.

Supportive services are largely available in the community, with the exception of low-cost child care and education services. The community may access supportive services through Recovery Innovations, Community Bridges, Inc., Arizona @ Work, and Goodwill. Health services are provided by Abrazo West Hospital, Adelante, Dignity Health, Mercy Care, Mission of Mercy, and Mountain Park Health Center. The Phoenix Rescue Mission, Human Services Campus and the Health Care for Homeless Veterans Program provide services targeted to people at risk of or experiencing homelessness. The Area Agency on Aging, through HIV Care Directions, provides supportive services to people living with HIV/AIDS.

The Regional Continuum of Care is managed by the Maricopa Association of Governments and is charged with overseeing implementation strategies regarding housing and services that will lead to an overall reduction in homelessness. The Continuum of Care meets at least 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 and other 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

While there are few service providers that are physically located in Goodyear, there is a network of programs and resources in the Southwest Valley that provide services for people experiencing homelessness and other vulnerable residents, including:





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1. The Housing Services Resource List that is available to those in need of services or housing assistance such as rental or homeownership assistance, owner-occupied housing rehabilitation, and fair housing assistance;
2. The Goodyear Police Department Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) offers resources to people experiencing homelessness in Goodyear. HOT is an innovative unit staffed with two dedicated FTEs that takes a proactive approach to establishing trusting community relationships and providing referrals to available resources and shelter options to address specific needs. This compassionate community policing model balances enforcement with solutions to address the underlying issues that contribute to homelessness, primarily mental health, substance abuse addiction, aging, and domestic violence.
3. The Interfaith Homeless Emergency Lodging Program (I-HELP) is a network of southwest valley faith organizations that provide overnight emergency shelter and case management to assist people experiencing homelessness move from crisis to stability.
4. The city, through its GoodyearCares website, maintains a list of resources to help vulnerable residents and assists residents as needed to navigate available resources, including:
 - a. Emergency utility, rent and mortgage assistance;
 - b. Food programs, including programs targeted to seniors and adults with disabilities;
 - c. The fill-a-need program that provides holiday gifts for children, clothing, school supplies, food and common household items through donations made by Goodyear employees, residents and local businesses;
 - d. The AmeriCorps Rebuilding Together program that helps with home repairs and community revitalization efforts;
 - e. The Avondale Resource and Housing Center that helps Southwest Valley residents move towards financial independence by connecting them to a range of social services programs;
 - f. An inventory of transportation providers;
 - g. The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program;
 - h. The You Are Not Alone program offered by the Goodyear Police Department Volunteers in Police Services that provides regular phone calls and home visits to seniors who have limited family or community contacts; and
 - i. The Goodyear Police Department Crisis Services Unit that provides victims of crime and community members with services that can assist them in their recovery.





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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 to actively facilitate the Goodyear Faith and Community Roundtable to coordinate resources and identify strategic partnerships to address priority needs. During the next five years, Goodyear will further assess neighborhood conditions and the need to establish programs to address substandard housing conditions and promote homeownership. In addition, the city will examine methods of increasing nonprofit capacity to utilize CDBG funds to address the needs of Goodyear's services for LMI and vulnerable populations.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

The following goals are established to allow for a range of activities during the next five years. Goal outcomes are estimated based on available funding and the number of LMI people and households in Goodyear. The City must annually report progress towards meeting five-year goals. There is no penalty for not meeting a goal.

<i>Five-Year Consolidated Plan Goals for CDBG Funding</i>			
Activity	Vulnerable Populations	Priority Level	Five-Year Goal
Priority: Community Facilities and Improvements			
Community Facilities & Improvements	X	High	2,000 people
Infrastructure for Housing		Low	10 people
Priority: Public Services			
Services to Meet Basic Needs	X	High	2,000 people
Priority: Attainable and Sustainable Housing			
Owner-occupied Housing Unit Rehabilitation and Emergency Repairs	X	Low	10 housing units
Direct Assistance to 1 st -time Homebuyers		Low	5 households
Priority: Economic Development			
Create or Retain Jobs		Low	2 businesses





Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Community Facilities and Improvements
	Goal Description	CDBG funds for: development of or improvements to facilities for seniors, youth, persons with disabilities, abused and neglected children, neighborhood facilities, parks/ recreation facilities, child care centers, fire stations/equipment, health facilities, nonprofit facilities, bus shelters, including energy efficiency and disability accessibility improvements; development of or improvements to flood drainage, water/sewer systems, streets, and sidewalks in LMI areas, or for economic or housing development, including broadband and disability accessibility improvements; clearance and demolition or movement of buildings to other sites; acquisition of real property that will be developed for a public purpose; and cleanup of contaminated sites.
2	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	CDBG-funded services to LMI individuals, including persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness, seniors, persons with disabilities, youth, domestic violence survivors, people with serious mental illness, people with alcohol/ substance use disorders, abused/neglected children, domestic violence survivors, improvements to or operating support for emergency/transitional shelter.
3	Goal Name	Attainable and Sustainable Housing
	Goal Description	Infrastructure for or rehabilitation of housing for LMI owners or renters, including energy-efficiency, disability accessibility improvements, temporary or permanent relocation; first-time homebuyer assistance, including down payment and closing cost assistance and interest rate buydowns; and acquisition/rehabilitation/resale of homeownership housing.
4	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	CDBG-funded financial and technical assistance to commercial enterprises with five or fewer employees, one or more of whom own the enterprise. Infrastructure in support of economic development may be undertaken as part of community facilities and improvements activities.



City of Goodyear HUD PY2021-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan

5	Goal Name	Program Administration
	Goal Description	General program administration; planning; indirect costs; and fair housing activities.

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 1 extremely low-income family, 1 low-income family and 2 moderate-income families. CDBG resources will be focused on community improvements. Goodyear residents will continue to be assisted through referrals to the housing resources described above as the city evaluates conditions and assesses the need for additional housing services.





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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

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." The Goodyear 2025 City of Goodyear General Plan identified the following local barriers to affordable housing and residential development:

1. As a relatively young community, only limited programs are currently in place to address aging housing stock.
2. The availability of funding such as Community Development Block Grant funds have steadily decreased over the years.
3. Goodyear has a need for a variety of housing types, such as multifamily rental housing. However, there are often negative, but not necessarily true, associations with these types of developments that must be overcome.
4. Housing prices could increase in the future causing housing to become unaffordable.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

To address local barriers to affordable housing and residential development during the next five years the city, a new CDBG entitlement community, will:

1. Promote the principles of fair housing;
2. Periodically evaluate the mix of housing types and housing affordability within the city;
3. Evaluate and consider the establishment of a city housing division when the level of activity warrants it;
4. Establish programs that will assist the city in eliminating substandard housing conditions, improve housing quality, and promote home ownership;
5. Assess the current conditions of neighborhoods (e.g., crime, maintenance, property value, lighting) and evaluate the potential benefits of revitalization activities;
6. Assess the need for increased maintenance and city services for certain neighborhoods with unique traits or challenges;
7. Conduct an assessment of housing conditions in the city's oldest neighborhoods; and
8. Update the General Plan in accordance with Arizona State Law.



SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The Goodyear Police Department, through the Homeless Outreach Team (HOT), will continue its proactive approach to establishing trusting community relationships and providing referrals to local and regional resources and shelter options to address specific needs. Individual needs are assessed by providers of homelessness services upon referral.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Outreach is conducted throughout the year by the Goodyear Police Department and Phoenix Rescue Mission. Phoenix Rescue Mission may provide shelter and services or individuals and families are referred to the Human Services Campus (HSC) in Phoenix. The HSC is the lead agency for single adult coordinated entry in the Valley and conducts intakes and assessments. The HSC connects individuals to a wide array of services guided by HSC Navigators. The HSC provides matches to housing, helps connect people with family or friends, provides additional hospitality resources including post office services and bag storage, and leads and fosters collaboration among partner agencies to ensure a focus on ending homelessness.

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

The Goodyear Police Department, through the Homeless Outreach Team (HOT), will continue its proactive approach to establishing trusting community relationships and providing referrals to regional resources and shelter options to address specific needs. Individuals and families are able to access regional homelessness prevention resources across a continuum based on the immediacy of their risk, current housing situation, and family resources. Increased aftercare and follow-up activities are being piloted by multiple State-funded projects serving families with the aim of quickly identifying and addressing issues that could result in repeat homelessness. These efforts will help to shorten the time that individuals and families experience homelessness; however, the shortage of supportive and affordable housing will continue to limit the ability of the Continuum of Care to quickly house people, especially in light of the economic challenges present due to the coronavirus pandemic.



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

Individuals and families will have access to regional homelessness prevention resources across a continuum based on the immediacy of their risk, current housing situation, and family resources. The type of services varies by funding source, and ranges from mortgage, rent and utility assistance only to prevention assistance (transportation, vehicle repair, daycare, etc.) designed to promote housing stability. People being discharged from a publicly-funded institution of care also have access to these resources along with specialized coordination of services through nonprofit agencies that address the risk of homelessness among the re-entry population. Families may also receive assistance from their child(ren)'s school through McKinney-Vento funds that provide transportation, school supplies, free breakfast and lunch, case management/advocacy, and other services.

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

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

Any structure built before 1978 that is proposed for rehabilitation under federal programs will be tested for lead-based paint. Notices and requirements regarding testing and removal of lead-based paint will be provided to program participants and contractors. Should the city elect to implement housing rehabilitation assistance programs, it will provide families with a copy of Renovate Right or other EPA approved documents and require testing or presume the presence of lead-based paint. If testing indicates surfaces contain lead-based paint, safe work practices will be implemented during rehabilitation work. After completion of rehabilitation, the city will require a clearance examination of the worksite(s).



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

There are an estimated 640 housing units in Goodyear built before 1978. The city has a very small stock of pre-1978 housing units and will take action to educate and inform the public regarding lead hazards by distributing lead poisoning and lead hazard information to participants in federally-funded housing programs and to any interested resident.

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

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

1. Rehabilitation Projects. The city will follow strict HUD guidelines for testing and abatement of lead-based paint and other hazardous substances, and require compliance from its contractors and subcontractors. Any structure built before 1978 that is proposed for rehabilitation under federal programs will be tested for lead-based paint. Notices and requirements regarding testing and removal of lead-based paint will be provided to program participants and contractors.
2. Public Education. Lead hazard information will be 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

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 and other reasons it is important to note that while poverty may measure what a family needs, it is used primarily as a statistical yardstick.

The Goodyear 2019 Community Assessment indicates that 7.8% of Goodyear households live in poverty. Economic opportunity indicators show that one in ten children in Goodyear lives in poverty and one in ten people living in poverty in Goodyear work full time. As many Goodyear residents commute to their jobs across the valley, housing and transportation costs may consume nearly all of a household budget.

The root causes of poverty include: lack of good jobs and job growth; lack of education; lack of infrastructure; and the high cost of housing and basic goods and services. The City of Goodyear works to increase economic activity, promote jobs-based education, and provide services to help households attain higher-wage employment. The city will invest in community improvements and provide local funding to support critical services to poverty-level families to reduce poverty by 10% from 7.8% to 7.0% over the next five years. This goal will be heavily





influenced by factors beyond the control of the city, including the worldwide economy, and the uncertainty of the economy and employment due to the coronavirus pandemic.

While the focus of the anti-poverty strategy is to reduce the incidence of poverty, the city will invest in stabilization of people in crisis as a forerunner to their movement out of poverty. Consequently, the anti-poverty strategy focuses on creating a stable family and sustainable community environment. Public services for LMI individuals and families, people experiencing homelessness, people with disabilities and other particularly vulnerable populations are critical. These services include those provided to vulnerable and special-needs populations who are more likely to live in poverty.

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

Many poverty-level households consist of households with a single earner, and people with special needs who live on fixed incomes. By investing in community improvements, the city will provide the infrastructure, facilities and services that support economic and education opportunity for people living in poverty. By investing in public services, the city will support family and community stability.

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 Goodyear will accomplish the majority of its goals through collaboration among city departments and in cooperation with regional organizations, including those participating in the Faith and Community Roundtable. These collaborations will be monitored for progress through quarterly reports, receipt of payment requests that are compared to quarterly reports for consistency, and ongoing communication. Regular communication ensures that city departments or any subrecipients facing challenges are provided the necessary support. If reports and payment requests are not received regularly, Neighborhood Services will contact the city department or subrecipient to encourage payment request submittal and therefore timely expenditure of funds. Along with quarterly reports, payment requests are examined to quantify progress.

Each activity will receive on-site monitoring to identify areas for improvement, assist in overcoming challenges impeding accomplishments, and ensure compliance with regulations



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and policies. The city will monitor each activity to ensure that minority and women owned business enterprise marketing and procurement policies are followed.

Timely expenditure of funds will be ensured through inter-departmental or subrecipient agreements. The process of selecting activities will include ability to utilize CDBG funds in an efficient and expedient manner. Activities will be 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), and in the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report.





City of Goodyear Arizona

HUD PY2021

Annual Action Plan

March 2021 Draft



Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is funded 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 Goodyear is classified as an entitlement community. This means that Goodyear 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 LMI persons by:

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

The Annual Action Plan (Action Plan) is submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and serves as the formal application for the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement funds received by the City of Goodyear.

The Action Plan defines the one-year activities in relationship to the five-year goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan covering Fiscal Years 2021-2025. The Action Plan provides a brief description of the CDBG activities planned for Fiscal Year 2021-2022. In the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, the city established five priorities based on the analysis of market and community conditions, and input from Goodyear residents and service providers:

1. Community Facilities and Improvements
2. Public Services
3. Attainable and Sustainable Housing
4. Economic Development
5. Program Administration



Anticipated Resources

The City of Goodyear PY2021 CDBG Allocation is \$422,807.

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

CDBG funds will leverage the city's Community Funding Program. The Community Funding Program provides grants to nonprofit organizations that provide human or social services to benefit Goodyear residents. Applications are generally taken in spring of each year for activities that will address a priority inspired by the 2019 Goodyear Community Assessment. These priorities are to:

1. Expand services available in the Goodyear Community that are designed to meet the needs of minority populations, people in (or at risk of being in) crisis, or people experiencing homelessness;
2. Fostering social and cultural cohesion in Goodyear;
3. Providing innovative solutions to bring more mental health care services into Goodyear, particularly for youth;
4. Providing innovative transportation solutions for Goodyear residents, particularly those that help residents meet their health care needs; and
5. Regional solutions that result in increased access and a greater variety of services available to Goodyear residents and the workforce.

CDBG funds may also leverage Goodyear's partnership with the City of Avondale to provide support for the regional community action program and senior center. In addition, CDBG funds may leverage federal resources available to the city including funds available from the Departments of Transportation, Health and Human Services, and the Economic Development Administration.

The CDBG program does not have matching fund requirements.

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 of Goodyear does not presently have parcels of city-owned land or property that may be used to address the needs identified in this plan.



Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

<i>PY2021 Annual Action Plan Goals for CDBG Funding</i>			
Activity	Vulnerable Populations	Priority Level	Five-Year Goal
Priority: Community Facilities and Improvements			
Community Facilities & Improvements	X	High	2,000 people
Infrastructure for Housing		Low	10 people
Priority: Public Services			
Services to Meet Basic Needs	X	High	2,000 people
Priority: Attainable and Sustainable Housing			
Owner-occupied Housing Unit Rehabilitation and Emergency Repairs	X	Low	10 housing units
Direct Assistance to 1 st -time Homebuyers		Low	5 households
Priority: Economic Development			
Create or Retain Jobs		Low	2 businesses



Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Community Facilities and Improvements
	Goal Description	CDBG funds for: development of or improvements to facilities for seniors, youth, persons with disabilities, abused and neglected children, neighborhood facilities, parks/ recreation facilities, child care centers, fire stations/equipment, health facilities, nonprofit facilities, bus shelters, including energy efficiency and disability accessibility improvements; development of or improvements to flood drainage, water/sewer systems, streets, and sidewalks in LMI areas, or for economic or housing development, including broadband and disability accessibility improvements; clearance and demolition or movement of buildings to other sites; acquisition of real property that will be developed for a public purpose; and cleanup of contaminated sites.
2	Goal Name	Community Services
	Goal Description	CDBG-funded services to LMI individuals, including persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness, seniors, persons with disabilities, youth, domestic violence survivors, people with serious mental illness, people with alcohol/ substance use disorders, abused/neglected children, domestic violence survivors, improvements to or operating support for emergency/transitional shelter.
3	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	CDBG-funded financial and technical assistance to commercial enterprises with five or fewer employees, one or more of whom own the enterprise. Infrastructure in support of economic development may be undertaken as part of community facilities and improvements activities.
4	Goal Name	Attainable and Sustainable Housing
	Goal Description	Infrastructure for or rehabilitation of homeowner and rental housing for LMI owners or renters, including energy-efficiency, disability accessibility improvements, temporary or permanent relocation; first-time homebuyer assistance, including down payment and closing cost assistance and interest rate buydowns; and acquisition/ rehabilitation/resale of homeownership housing.



5	Goal Name	Program Administration
	Goal Description	General program administration; planning; indirect costs; and fair housing activities.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Projects

#	Project Name
	Community Facilities and Improvements
	Program Administration

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

At least 70% of CDBG funds must serve LMI people and not more than 15% may be used for public services. Up to 20% may be used to cover administrative costs. The largest obstacle to addressing underserved needs is insufficient funding to support large projects. As a new entitlement community, Goodyear has an emerging institutional system for the delivery of services, housing and community development programs and projects.



AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

CDBG assistance will be directed throughout Goodyear to benefit LMI residents, households, and neighborhoods.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	100%

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Allocating funds throughout Goodyear provides flexibility to address the greatest needs of LMI residents, households and neighborhoods.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	0
Special-Needs	0
Total	0



One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	0
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	0

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Goodyear does not have a public housing authority. Residents may receive assistance through the Housing Authority of Maricopa County.

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

Introduction

The Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care (CoC) is managed by the Maricopa Association of Governments and works throughout Maricopa County, including the City of Goodyear, to coordinate homeless planning across municipalities and agencies. The city may use CDBG resources to support or expand facilities and services for homeless people in cooperation with other west valley communities and the CoC.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

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

The Goodyear Police Department, through the Homeless Outreach Team (HOT), will continue its proactive approach to establishing trusting community relationships and providing referrals to local and regional resources and shelter options to address specific needs. Individual needs are assessed by providers of homelessness services upon referral.



Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Goodyear Police Department, through the Homeless Outreach Team (HOT), will continue its proactive approach to establishing trusting community relationships and providing referrals to regional resources and shelter options to address specific needs. In addition, the I-HELP program will continue to provide overnight emergency shelter and case management to assist people experiencing homelessness move from crisis to stability.

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 Phoenix Rescue Mission will work with the Goodyear Police Department Homeless Outreach Team to continuously engage people experiencing chronic homelessness in Goodyear to build trust and rapport. Many individuals they engage are struggling with addiction and mental health issues and are in need of support to acquire stable housing and social security benefits as they are unable to maintain steady employment.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Individuals and families will have access to regional homelessness prevention resources across a continuum based on the immediacy of their risk, current housing situation, and family resources. The type of services varies by funding source, and ranges from mortgage, rent and utility assistance only to prevention assistance (transportation, vehicle repair, daycare, etc.) designed to promote housing stability. People being discharged from a publicly-funded institution of care also have access to these resources along with specialized coordination of services through nonprofit agencies that address the risk of homelessness among the re-entry population. Families may also receive assistance from their child(ren)'s school through McKinney-Vento funds that provide transportation, school supplies, free breakfast and lunch, case management/advocacy, and other services.



Discussion

Individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Goodyear reflect the diversity, complex characteristics, and special needs of people experiencing homelessness throughout the United States. Some people experiencing homelessness 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.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

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." The Goodyear 2025 City of Goodyear General Plan identified the following local barriers to affordable housing and residential development:

1. As a relatively young community, only limited programs are currently in place to address aging housing stock.
2. The availability of funding such as Community Development Block Grant funds have steadily decreased over the years.
3. Goodyear has a need for a variety of housing types, such as multifamily rental housing. However, there are often negative, but not necessarily true, associations with these types of developments that must be overcome.
4. Housing prices could increase in the future causing housing to become unaffordable.

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

To address local barriers to affordable housing and residential development during the next year the city will:

1. Promote the principles of fair housing;
2. Assess the current conditions of neighborhoods (e.g., crime, maintenance, property value, lighting) and evaluate the potential benefits of revitalization activities;
3. Assess the need for increased maintenance and city services for certain neighborhoods with unique traits or challenges; and
4. Conduct an assessment of housing conditions in the city's oldest neighborhoods.





Discussion:

Assessment of neighborhood conditions, including housing conditions and the need for increased maintenance and city services in certain LMI neighborhoods will provide the framework to further community education and establish needed programs.

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 also developed HUD-required program monitoring, and Minority- and Women Owned Business Enterprise Policies.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The development and subsequent implementation of policy initiatives is critical to the success of the City of Goodyear'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 obstacles to meeting underserved needs are insufficient funding and an emerging delivery system.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The city will assess neighborhood conditions, including housing conditions and the need for increased maintenance and city services in LMI neighborhoods to provide the framework for programs and services that will foster and maintain affordable housing.

To address impediments to fair housing choice identified in the Maricopa County Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, the city will:

1. Review Goodyear fair housing complaints data from HUD to identify any patterns in lending discrimination, failure to make reasonable accommodations, and other discriminatory patterns to identify the need for local investments in education, public services and other vital community investments.
2. Assess conditions in LMI neighborhoods to identify vital community investments.
3. Promote fair housing education by providing information, participating with neighboring jurisdictions to promote fair housing education, and examining opportunities to provide



financial literacy classes for prospective homebuyers.

4. Report information to Maricopa County.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

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

1. Rehabilitation Projects. The city will follow strict HUD guidelines for testing and abatement of lead-based paint and other hazardous substances, and require compliance from its contractors and subcontractors. Any structure built before 1978 that is proposed for rehabilitation under federal programs will be tested for lead-based paint. Notices and requirements regarding testing and removal of lead-based paint will be provided to program participants and contractors.
2. Public Education. Lead hazard information will be distributed to participants in homeownership and rental programs.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The city will invest community funding in services that promote stabilization of people in crisis and access to economic opportunity as a forerunner to their movement out of poverty. The city will continue its economic development efforts, working cooperatively with employers, workforce investment agencies, and education agencies to promote jobs-based education and services to help lower-income households attain higher-wage employment.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Goodyear recognizes the benefits of increasing administrative efficiencies to improve the delivery system. During the next year, the city will examine methods of utilizing CDBG funds for public services in conjunction with the Community Funding program to expand available services to Goodyear residents, and will assess neighborhood conditions to identify the demand for housing assistance and services.

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

The city will continue to work with the Faith and Community Roundtable to facilitate trust and expand the collaborative mindset that honors the contributions, needs and perspectives of local service providers.



Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	80.00%