

Adopted May 2021



HUD PY2021-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan



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FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN

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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.





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

FY 2021 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



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.

A second public hearing was held by city council on April 26, 2021 to receive additional comment on the Five-year Consolidated Plan and PY2021 Annual Action Plan.

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 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.

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

All comments and views were accepted.

7. Summary

Citizen and stakeholder input, the needs assessment and housing market analysis, and input received at public hearings 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

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623-882-7804

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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.





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(I))

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

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;
- 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.

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.





City of Goodyear Arizona HUD FY2021-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan

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

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





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

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

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS Data Table 3





City of Goodyear Arizona HUD FY2021-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan

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

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

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

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS Table 10





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
Data sources: ACS 2019 5-yr 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





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:

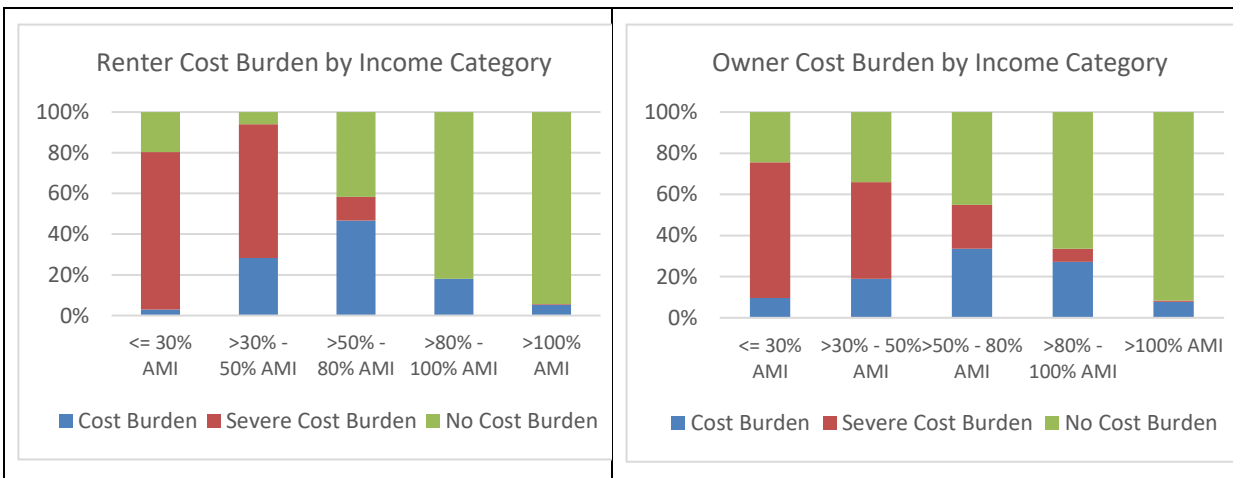
1. Renters with income less than 30% AMI (77.5%);
2. Owners with income less than 30% AMI (65.8%); and
3. Renters with income between 30% and 50% AMI (65.7%).

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.



NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems and 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





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 city is served by 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:





- 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





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





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

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.

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



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).

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





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 constrain 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





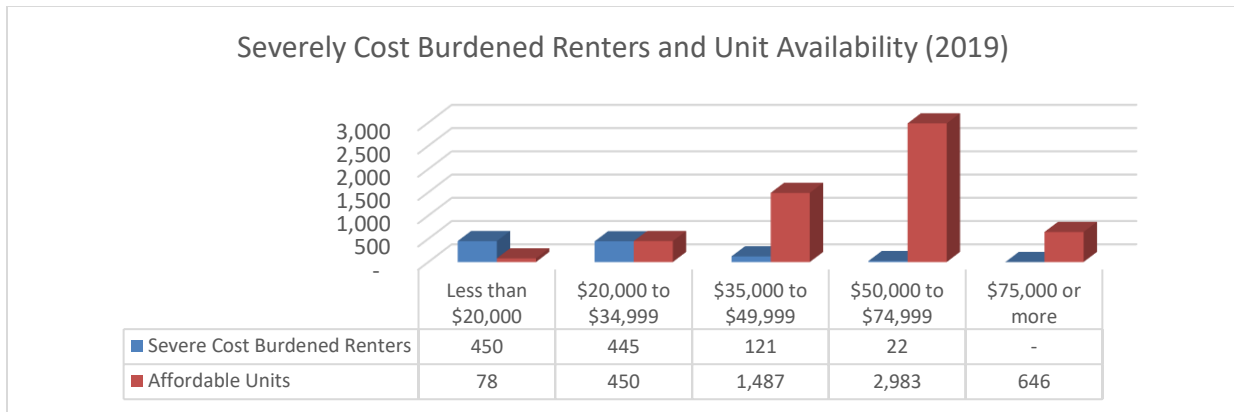
City of Goodyear Arizona HUD FY2021-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan

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

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.

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	

Data Source: 2014-2018 ACS

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	

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%

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.





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 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, 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 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%	

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%

Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS





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%

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	

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

Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS





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	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

Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS

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

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.

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.





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 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; 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.





Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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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<p>Acquisition, including preservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 and received \$429,038 in FY2021. 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.





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 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 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	





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:

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.



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

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).





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





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.



Adopted May 2021

HUD PY2021 Annual Action Plan





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 FY2021 CDBG Allocation is \$429,038.

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 Goals</i>				
Activity	Vulnerable Populations	Priority Level	Five-Year Goal	PY2021 Goal
Priority: Community Facilities and Improvements		High		
Community Facilities & Improvements	X		2,000 people	500 people
Priority: Public Services		High		
Services to Meet Basic Needs	X		2,000 people	n/a
Priority: Attainable and Sustainable Housing		Low		
Owner-occupied Housing Unit Rehabilitation and Emergency Repairs	X		10 housing units	n/a
Direct Assistance to 1 st -time Homebuyers			5 households	n/a
Infrastructure for Housing			10 people	n/a
Priority: Economic Development		Low		
Create or Retain Jobs			2 businesses	n/a





City of Goodyear Arizona HUD FY2021 Annual Action Plan

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

The following projects will be implemented by the City of Goodyear using PY2021 CDBG funding.

Projects

#	Project Name
	Community Facilities and Improvements – North Subdivision Streetlight 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%

