

HOME-ARP ALLOCATION PLAN

City of Tucson-Pima County HOME Consortium

December 30, 2021
Public Comment Draft

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Introduction

The City of Tucson-Pima County Consortium (Consortium) has been allocated **\$12,770,187** in HOME-American Recovery Plan Act (HOME-ARP) funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). To receive its HOME-ARP allocation, the Consortium must develop a HOME-ARP Allocation Plan that includes:

1. Consultation with at least the organizations required by HUD;
2. Not less than a 15-day public comment period and one public hearing;
3. A needs assessment and gap analysis for HOME-ARP Qualifying Populations;
4. A description of proposed HOME-ARP activities, including the amount of funding planned for each activity;
5. An estimate of the number of affordable rental units that will be produced for HOME-ARP Qualifying Populations;
6. Preferences, if any;
7. Refinancing guidelines, if any; and
8. Certifications that the Consortium members will affirmatively further fair housing and comply with all applicable cross-cutting federal regulations.

Consultation

Summary of Process

The Consortium held two virtual consultation sessions, one on November 1, 2021 and one on November 3, 2021. Email invitations were sent to all individuals and agencies on the City of Tucson and Pima County email lists. Fifty individuals representing 29 organizations and six members of the public participated in the sessions.

The virtual consultation sessions included a brief overview of HOME-ARP qualifying populations, eligible activities, and planned consortium activities. Participants were asked for input regarding planned consortium activities, other priority activities, whether any populations should receive priority or preference, and the most-needed services. Not all session participants provided feedback or comments.

To ensure that all HUD-required agency types were consulted, the consortium identified and directly contacted agency types that did not participate in one of the consultation sessions.

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Only those organizations designated by HUD as required consultation organizations are included in the following table. A complete list of attendees is attached to this Plan.

[Organizations Consulted and Summary of Feedback](#)

Agency/ Organization Consulted	Type of Agency/ Organization	Method of Consultation	Feedback
City of Tucson Housing & Community Development	PHA	Virtual consultation session	Non-congregate shelter, permanent supportive rental housing, rental housing, and supportive services are most needed.
City of South Tucson	PHA and municipality	Virtual meeting	Quality permanent scattered-site affordable rental housing and supportive services are most needed for qualifying populations.
Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness	Continuum of Care	Virtual consultation session	In agreement with planned activities.
Emerge Center Against Domestic Abuse	Nonprofit Organization	Virtual consultation session	Prioritize DV survivors. Focus on trauma-informed services needed to support healing and independence.
AZ Department of Economic Security Division of Developmental Disabilities	State agency serving people with disabilities	Virtual consultation session	No concerns voiced regarding planned activities, or priority populations and services.
Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation	Nonprofit organization serving people with HIV/AIDS and their families	Virtual consultation session	No concerns voiced regarding planned activities, or priority populations and services.

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Agency/ Organization Consulted	Type of Agency/ Organization	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Old Pueblo Community Services	Nonprofit organization serving numerous populations including Veterans & people with disabilities	Virtual consultation session	Low barrier non- congregate shelter and services are priority activities. Additional units can be developed with other funding as needed.
Pima Council on Aging	Nonprofit organization serving seniors	Virtual consultation session	TBRA, including deposit assistance is needed for seniors being priced out of their current housing. Accessibility is essential for seniors.
Banner University Medical Center	Health care facility and service provider; serves people with disabilities	Virtual consultation session	No concerns voiced regarding planned activities, or priority populations and services.
Community Bridges, Inc	Nonprofit; serves people with disabilities	Virtual consultation session	Non-congregate shelter is a priority activity. Provide document readiness services to expedite housing placement.
Primavera Foundation	Nonprofit; serves numerous populations, including Veterans	Virtual consultation session	Capital investments – both non-congregate and family rental housing.
Southwest Fair Housing Council	Nonprofit; fair housing and civil rights	Phone	Supportive of non- congregate shelter, rental housing and supportive services as long as each is delivered without regard to membership in a protected class.

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Agency/ Organization Consulted	Type of Agency/ Organization	Method of Consultation	Feedback
US Department of Veterans Affairs	Public agency; serves Veterans	Phone	Supportive of non-congregate shelter, rental housing and supportive services. Prioritize Veterans and chronically homeless. Services needs include housing navigation, rapid resolution financial assistance for households not in need of supportive housing.
Valley Assistance Services	Nonprofit; serves incorporated and unincorporated Pima County outside Tucson	Virtual consultation session	All types of shelter, housing and services are also needed at scale in smaller communities

Consultation revealed strong support for capital investments in non-congregate shelter and permanent housing, particularly permanent supportive housing. In addition to the feedback provided by required consultation organizations in the tables, the consortium received the following input:

- There are not enough affordable housing units available to make additional TBRA a successful program; however, move-in assistance would still be very helpful for people priced out of their units or electing to move to more affordable units that may become available.
- There is still a need for TBRA.
- Nonprofits are often capable of bringing services to people, the challenge is having adequate shelter and housing.
- Shelter needs to be available to everyone regardless of active use of substances or alcohol.
- Additional prioritized populations include: large families, people with serious mental illness and/or substance abuse issues, populations that are or are potentially Medicaid

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eligible, people at risk of repeat homelessness, and people at high risk of death or harm if they remain on the streets.

- Prioritized services include: all services that lead to self-sufficiency; navigation; case managers; tenant advocacy; trauma-informed services; and life skills

Public Participation

The 15-day HOME-ARP Allocation Plan public comment period began on December 30, 2021 and will end on January 11, 2022. A public hearing will be held at 5:30 pm on February 8, 2021 with the Mayor and City Council. A notice of public comment period and public hearing were published in both English and Spanish on December 24, 2021. In addition, the notice was displayed on the City and County websites and emailed to the contact lists for both jurisdictions.

Efforts to Broaden Participation

Citizens who are on the City or County email lists were also invited to attend the consultation sessions held in the formulation of the Allocation Plan. The notice of public comment period and public hearing were published in both English and Spanish. In addition, the notice was displayed on the City and County websites and emailed to the contact lists for both jurisdictions.

Comments and Recommendations Received

Comments and recommendations received will be added to this Plan after the public comment period closes.

Comments and Recommendations Not Accepted

Comments and recommendations not accepted and the reasons why will be added to this Plan after the public comment period closes.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND GAP ANALYSIS

The Consortium must evaluate the size and demographic composition of qualifying populations within its boundaries and assess the unmet needs of those populations. Gaps in the current shelter, housing inventory, and service delivery system must also be identified.

Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis				
Nightly Shelter Inventory	Family Beds	Family Units	Adult Only Beds	Veteran Beds
Emergency Shelter	315	93	428	24
Transitional Housing	147	50	196	131
Nightly Homeless Population	Individuals in Families	Family Households	Adults	Veterans
Sheltered	267	78	553	143
Unsheltered	606	202	854	86
Shelter Gap	Family Beds	Family Units	Adult Only Beds	Veteran Beds
Emergency Shelter & Transitional Housing Need	234	78	783	74

Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

	Gap (Renters paying more than 50% of Household Income for Rent)
HH with income < 30% AMI	21,895
HH with income 30% - 50% AMI	10,980

Size and Demographic Composition of Qualifying Populations

Sheltered individuals and families – the 2021 sheltered point-in-time count identified 821 people in 586 households experiencing sheltered homelessness on January 26, 2021. Among individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness:

- 70.6% (570) were over the age of 24; 9.4% (76) were age 18 to 24; and 20.0% (161) were under age 18.

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- 57.0% (460) identified as male, 41.8% (337) identified as female, 1.1% (9) identified as transgender, and 0.1% (1) identified as gender non-conforming;
- 62.8% (507) identified as non-Hispanic and 37.2% (300) identified as Hispanic;
- 73.7% (595) identified as White, 14.5% (117) identified as Black or African American, 5.2% (42) identified as Native American, 5.8% (47) identified as multiple races, 0.5% (4) identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 0.2% (2) identified as Asian;
- 21.2% (171) met the definition of experiencing chronic homelessness;
- 22.1% (178) were adults with a serious mental illness;
- 14.1% (114) were adults with a substance use disorder;
- 12.3% (99) were an adult with HIV/AIDS; and
- 16.8% (136) were Veterans.

Unsheltered families and individuals – Due to the coronavirus pandemic, there was no street count conducted in 2021 to identify unsheltered homeless families and individuals. Analysis of Coordinated Entry assessment data estimated there were 606 individuals in 202 families experiencing unsheltered homelessness on any given night. In addition, a data-driven estimate of the number of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness was conducted by the Southwest Institute for Research on Women at the University of Arizona College of Social & Behavioral Sciences (SIROW). SIROW estimated that 854 individuals were experiencing unsheltered homelessness on January 26, 2021. This estimate was derived from five independent variables that consider economic factors along with year-to-year changes in the rate of unsheltered homelessness. Applying the 2020 demographic characteristics of unsheltered individuals to the 2021 estimate of unsheltered individuals, among *individuals* experiencing unsheltered homelessness in 2021:

- 91.7% (783) were over the age of 24; 8.1% (69) were age 18 to 24; and 0.2% (1) were under age 18.
- 74.6% (637) identified as male, 24.4% (208) identified as female, 0.7% (6) identified as transgender, and 0.3% (3) identified as gender non-conforming;
- 68.6% (586) identified as non-Hispanic and 31.4% (268) identified as Hispanic;
- 64.8% (553) identified as White, 12.8% (109) identified as Black or African American, 12.1% (103) identified as Native American, 7.9% (68) identified as multiple races, 1.9% (16) identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 0.5% (4) identified as Asian; and
- 42.7% (364) met the definition of experiencing chronic homelessness;
- 39.0% (333) were adults with a serious mental illness;

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- 28.0% (239) were adults with a substance use disorder; and
- 1.0% (9) were an adult with HIV/AIDS.

At-risk of homelessness (McKinney Act definition) – households in this category are those with incomes below 30% AMI that lack sufficient resources or support networks to prevent homelessness, and 1) have moved more than two times due to economic reasons in the past 60 days, 2) are doubled up with another household due to economic hardship, 3) will be evicted within 21 days, 4) live in a hotel or motel without financial assistance from a nonprofit or government entity, 5) live in an efficiency apartment and are overcrowded, or 6) are exiting a publicly-funded institution or system of care.

HUD CHAS data identified 285 households with income less than 30% AMI that are overcrowded and consist of one family with at least one subfamily or more than one family. These households, among others as defined above, are considered at risk of homelessness.

Fleeing or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking or Human Trafficking – the 2021 sheltered PIT identified 78 adult survivors of domestic violence and the estimate of unsheltered adult survivors of domestic violence was 65, indicating a total of 143 adults. The count of sheltered and unsheltered survivors of domestic violence does not include children in families. Providers of services to survivors of domestic violence indicate the number of individuals in need of shelter is undercounted due to the COVID-19 pandemic and isolation and physical distancing mandates. Demographic information for this qualifying population is confidential.

Other Population - Currently housed and at risk of repeat homelessness – Data reported on the HUD Homelessness Data Exchange for Pima county show that approximately 1 in 6 single adult households and 1 in 11 households with both adults and children return to homelessness within 12 months of exiting the system. Households that exit emergency shelter to temporary destinations are three times more likely to experience repeat homelessness than those who exit to permanent destinations. Single adult households that consist of a person age 55 or older, and households that include a person with a disabled member are more likely than other households to experience repeat homelessness. Based on the January 2021 sheltered count of 572 households, an estimated 97 are at risk of repeat homelessness, including 90 single adult households and 7 households with both adults and children.

Other Population - At greatest risk of housing instability – Households with incomes < 30% AMI and experiencing severe housing cost burden - 2014-2019 HUD CHAS data indicates there are 21,895 renter households that are at greatest risk of housing instability, including:

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- 485 elderly families (2 people, one or both of whom are age 62 or older);
- 6,005 small families with 2-4 non-elderly people;
- 1,610 large families with 5 people;
- 3,600 elderly non-families, including people living alone or living with non-relatives; and
- 10,195 non-elderly non-families, including people living alone or living with non-relatives.

Other Population – At greatest risk of housing instability – Households with incomes 30-50% AMI that meet HUD’s §91.5 definition of at risk of homelessness – households that fall into this category households in this category are those with incomes between 30% and 50% AMI that lack sufficient resources or support networks to prevent homelessness, and 1) have moved more than two times due to economic reasons in the past 60 days, 2) are doubled up with another household due to economic hardship, 3) will be evicted within 21 days, 4) live in a hotel or motel without financial assistance from a nonprofit or government entity, 5) live in an efficiency apartment and are overcrowded, or 6) are exiting a publicly-funded institution or system of care.

HUD CHAS data identified 460 households with income 30% - 50% AMI that are overcrowded and consist of one family with at least one subfamily or more than one family. In addition, 1,848 renter households with income below 50% AMI are estimated to be at risk of homelessness based on Pima County Prevention HUB data for the September 27, 2021 through December 15, 2021 period. These households, among others as defined above, are considered at risk of homelessness.

Unmet Housing and Service Needs of Qualifying Populations

The greatest unmet housing needs of qualifying populations are:

- Permanent supportive rental housing that coordinates specialized services with housing that is affordable to qualifying households; and
- Rental units that rent for \$400/month or less for households with income less than 30% AMI.

The greatest unmet service needs of qualifying populations, including sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations, currently housed populations at risk of homelessness, other families requiring services or assistance to prevent homelessness, and those at greatest risk of housing instability or in unstable housing situations are:

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1. Case Management, including: initial evaluation; verifying and documenting eligibility; assistance applying for needed services and benefits; trauma-informed care including ongoing risk assessment and safety planning with victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking; individualized housing and service planning including planning a path to permanent housing stability; and periodically reevaluating eligibility and service needs.
2. Housing Search and Counseling Assistance, including: creating an action plan for locating housing, housing search assistance, tenant counseling, assistance securing utilities, making moving arrangements, outreach and negotiation with landlords/property owners, and assistance submitting rental applications and understanding leases.
3. Meal or Grocery Assistance, including access to three meals per day and reasonable snacks for residents of HOME-ARP non-congregate shelter through a meals or grocery program for occupants who are not receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits and/or for whom SNAP benefits are insufficient to meet household food needs.
4. Coordinated Service Linkage, including: assistance identifying key service needs to promote housing stability, health, income attainment, and well-being; and coordinated referral and advocacy to support participants in achieving individual goals.

Additional unmet service needs of qualifying populations, including sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations, currently housed populations at risk of homelessness, other families requiring services or assistance to prevent homelessness, and those at greatest risk of housing instability or in unstable housing situations include the following as described in HUD CPD Notice 2021-10, as may be amended:

1. Child Care.
2. Legal Services.
3. Life Skills Training.
4. Mental Health Services.
5. Outpatient Health Services.
6. Substance Abuse Treatment Services.
7. Transportation.
8. Credit Repair.
9. Landlord-Tenant Liaison.
10. Services for Special Populations.
11. Financial Assistance Costs.

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Current Resources Available to Assist Qualifying Populations

Congregate Shelter Units

In January 2021, there were 372 congregate emergency shelter beds in 15 facility-based shelters available to assist qualifying populations.

Non-congregate Shelter Units

In January 2021, there were 480 non-congregate emergency shelter beds, including motel vouchers and emergency vouchers to accommodate physical distancing measures necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic. There were an additional 343 non-congregate transitional shelter beds, including tenant-based scattered site housing, available to assist qualifying populations. Two hundred and fifty (250) of these beds quarantine and isolation beds that were discontinued in June 2021

Supportive Services

An array of supportive services is available in the community for qualifying populations, including counseling/advocacy, rental and utility assistance, street outreach, alcohol and drug abuse services, employment and employment training, health care, life skills and mental health counseling.

Tenant-based Rental Assistance

The Tucson Housing and Community Development Department administers 4,770 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and the City of South Tucson Housing Authority administers 132 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. In addition, the City of Tucson provides HOME funds for security and utility deposit assistance, and Pima County annually assists three households with HOME TBRA funding.

Affordable and Permanent Supportive Rental Housing

There are 2,057 affordable rental housing units funded with HOME, LIHTC, Section 202, and Section 8 project-based assistance. In addition, there are 1,624 public housing units, including 1,452 in the City of Tucson and 172 in the City of South Tucson.

In January 2021, there were 1,579 permanent supportive housing beds, including 746 for Veterans and their families, and 60 for youth and parenting youth.

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Shelter, Housing and Service Delivery System Gaps

Shelter

The gap in available shelter is 1,017 beds, including 783 adult only beds and 234 family beds.

Housing

There is an estimated shortage of 21,895 rental units affordable to renter households with income less than 30% AMI, and 10,980 rental units affordable to renter households with income between 30% and 50% AMI. Units affordable to renters with income less than 30% AMI will generally rent for \$400/month or less including utilities. Units affordable to renters with income 30% AMI to 50% AMI will generally rent for between \$401 and \$650/month including utilities.

Service Delivery System

Consultation with stakeholders revealed numerous service delivery system gaps, including: limited navigation and case management capacity to effectively stabilize households or help households maintain housing stability; employment opportunities that provide sufficient income to support housing stability; and specialty vouchers with move-in assistance. In addition, most services are delivered in the City of Tucson, making it difficult for residents outside of Tucson to access needed services.

Characteristics of Housing Associated with Increased Risk of Homelessness for Other Populations

For other populations, severe housing cost burden, or paying more than 50% of household income for rent and utilities is the primary characteristic of housing associated with increased risk of homelessness.

Priority Needs for Qualifying Populations

Priority needs for qualifying populations are:

- Non-congregate shelter;
- Permanent supportive rental housing;
- Affordable rental housing;
- Supportive services including:
 - Case management;
 - Housing search and counseling assistance;
 - Meal or grocery assistance;

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- Coordinated service linkage;
- Child care;
- Legal services;
- Life skills training;
- Mental health services;
- Outpatient health services;
- Substance abuse treatment services;
- Transportation;
- Credit repair;
- Landlord-tenant liaison services;
- Services for special populations, including trauma-informed services; and
- Financial assistance to secure stable housing, such as rental application fees, security and utility deposits, and first and last month's rent.

Methodology for Determining Level of Need and Shelter, Housing and Service Delivery System

Non-congregate Shelter

Individual Shelter Beds. The University of Arizona College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Southwest Institute for Research on Women (SIROW) estimated the number of unsheltered individuals in January 2021. In order to estimate the level of unsheltered homelessness in the Tucson/Pima County CoC in 2021, SIROW utilized a multi-level modeling approach to identify CoC/county-level economic factors significantly associated with changes in homelessness year-to-year. Within this multi-level model, SIROW examined the association of five local economic factors (unemployment, poverty, median rent, homeownership rate, and the rental vacancy rate) with year-to-year change in the CoC-level unsheltered homelessness rate for the years 2013-2020 at the first level of the model. Following HUD's System Modeling Worksheet, the estimated need for individual beds was then derived by subtracting the total night emergency shelter plus transition housing bed capacity (624 beds) from the SIROW estimate of unsheltered homelessness plus the point-in-time count of sheltered homelessness (1,407 sheltered and unsheltered individuals).

Family Shelter Beds. The number of individuals in families and families was calculated using Coordinated Assessment data over a 12-month period and HUD's System Modeling Worksheet. First the number of Coordinated Entry assessments conducted were divided by average stays (4

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months in emergency shelter and 18 months in transitional housing) to estimate the average nightly number of families experiencing homelessness. Next, the number of sheltered families was subtracted from the estimate and the result was multiplied by average family size of 3 people. Following HUD's System Modeling Worksheet and assuming that 55% of beds are shelter only, 35% are transitional housing only and 10% are diversion beds, the estimated total family bed need was estimated at 540 household units. The estimated need of 540 households was then subtracted from existing bed capacity of 462 beds to arrive at a shelter gap of 78 units; this result was then multiplied by average family size of 3 people to estimate the number of beds needed.

Affordable and Permanent Supportive Rental Housing

The need for rental housing was determined using 2014-2018 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data Table 7. CHAS Table 7 identifies cost burden by family type and income. The need for rental housing is estimated to equal the number of renters with income less than 30% AMI or between 30% and 50% AMI who are severely cost burdened or paying more than 50% of household income for rent, including utilities.

Services

Gaps in the service delivery system were identified through consultation with stakeholders and analysis of the availability and usage of existing services.

HOME-ARP Activities

Method of Distribution

The Consortium (PJ) will administer some, but not all eligible activities directly. Activities planned for direct administration by the Consortium include non-congregate shelter acquisition and rehabilitation, provision of some supportive services, rental housing construction, acquisition and/or rehabilitation, and nonprofit capacity building assistance. No subrecipients or contractors will be responsible for the Consortium's entire HOME-ARP grant.

Applications for activities not directly administered by the PJ, will be solicited from developers, service providers, subrecipients and/or contractors through requests for proposals and/or calls for projects following Consortium (PJ) procurement policies.

Uses of HOME-ARP Funding

The Consortium plans to use HOME-ARP as described in the following table.

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Activity	Funding Amount	Percent of Allocation	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$ 4,800,000		
Non-congregate Shelter	\$ 1,000,000		
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	\$ 00		
Rental Housing	\$ 5,105,290		
Non-profit Operating	\$ 00	0%	5%
Non-profit Capacity Building	\$ 638,509	5%	5%
Administration and Planning	\$ 1,227,018	15%	15%
Total HOME-ARP Allocation	\$ 12,770,187		

Rationale for Funds Distribution Among Eligible Activities

The COVID-19 pandemic drove home the need for non-congregate shelter as an estimated 854 individuals were experiencing unsheltered homelessness in January 2021. At the same time, many motels and hotels experienced high vacancy as people physically distanced and minimized travel, leading to challenges sustaining those facilities. The combination of need for non-congregate shelter and the availability of facilities appropriate for non-congregate shelter represents an opportunity rarely seen under more typical market conditions.

The need for additional rental units affordable to renters with household income less than 30% AMI and between 30% and 50% AMI is immense and has been documented by the consortium for the past decade. HOME-ARP presents a unique opportunity to dedicate funding for units that will be affordable to qualifying populations while providing needed services.

To successfully move beyond crisis and towards housing stability and self-sufficiency, qualifying populations need supportive services. While an array of supportive services is currently available, ensuring that occupants of HOME-ARP non-congregate shelter and rental housing are offered appropriate services, including those that are less frequently or traditionally available, will support housing stability.

Nonprofit partners will benefit from capacity-building assistance to support their efforts to develop appropriate shelter, housing, and services. Many nonprofit partners have capacity to deliver services yet limited capacity to develop and manage affordable rental housing.

HOME-ARP Housing Production Goals

The Consortium estimates it will produce and support 25 rental units affordable to qualifying populations using HOME-ARP funds, including rental unit production, operating support and supportive services for individuals and families residing in the rental units. Because most qualifying populations are also extremely low-income, the HOME-ARP affordable rental units will specifically address the need for rental units affordable to households with income less than 30% AMI.

Preferences

The Consortium will utilize HOME-ARP funds to support permanent supportive rental housing units and will provide preferences in rental housing projects for individuals and families experiencing chronic homelessness and having a documented disability. This preference will address the needs of approximately 29.3% of households that meet the HOME-ARP definition of a qualifying population. The needs of other qualifying populations will be met through HOME-ARP-funded non-congregate shelter, supportive services, and other community housing interventions including transitional housing and rapid rehousing services.

HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

Not applicable. The Consortium has elected to not provide for refinancing of existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that will be rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds.

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Attachment 1 – Organizations Participating in Consultation Sessions

1. AFT
2. Amphitheater Public Schools
3. Arizona Serve of Prescott College
4. Banner University
5. Catholic Community Services of Southern Arizona
6. CBI
7. City of Tucson
8. Community Investment Corporation
9. Division of Developmental Disabilities
10. D-M Motel
11. Emerge Center Against Domestic Abuse
12. Family Housing Resources
13. Florence Project
14. HM3 Advocate, Inc.
15. Individual
16. Jewish Community Foundation of Southern Arizona
17. Mattamy
18. OPCS
19. Pima Council on Aging
20. Pima County Community and Workforce Development Department
21. Pima County Community Land Trust
22. Pima County Public Library
23. Primavera Foundation
24. Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation
25. Sunnyside Unified School District
26. Tucson Art & Design Center
27. United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona
28. University of Arizona Blue chip Leadership Program
29. Valley Assistance Services