



CITY OF
AMARILLO[®]
OPEN SPACES ★ ENDLESS OPPORTUNITIES

2020 – 2024 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

AND

2020 – 2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

CONTACT

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2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan

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

1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan serves as a planning document meeting the federal government statutory requirements in 24 CFR 91.200-91.230, with revisions for preparing a Consolidated Plan and guiding the use of CDBG and HOME funding based on applications to the U.S. Department of HUD:

- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)** was authorized under Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. This formula-based program is designed to develop viable communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons.
- **HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)** was authorized under title II of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. This formula-based program was designed to increase homeownership and affordable housing opportunities for low and very low-income persons.

The major sections of the Consolidated Plan include a Housing Market Analysis, Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, 5-year Strategic Plan, 1-year Action Plan, and Consultation and Citizen Participation, with accompanying documentation relating to public comment.

The 5-year Strategic Plan addresses specific needs that were identified in the Housing Market Analysis, Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, and based on feedback gathered from online surveys made available to the community. The Strategic Plan provides specific goals and program targets for each category designated for funding over the next 5 years, from 2020 to 2024.

The 1-year Action Plan is a subset of the 5-year Strategic Plan, addressing funding options for the next fiscal year.

The Consolidated Plan and 1-year Action Plan can be used by organizations in the community as a guide for identifying activities through which they can help the jurisdiction reach their housing and community development goals. The Consolidated Plan also serves as the baseline for measuring program effectiveness, as reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) required by HUD for each fiscal year's funding allocation.

Incorporated into the Consolidated Plan are an analysis of the local housing market and a review of housing and homeless needs in Amarillo, as a means of defining the current environment in which federal funding is being used. The Consolidated Plan provides a strategic plan for meeting priority needs that were identified through the community participation process.

The analytical parts of the document draw from the 2011-2015 and the 2014-2018 U.S. Census American Community Surveys (ACS), and 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data provided by HUD. Other data sources include the 2019 U.S. Census Quick Facts and other information gathered locally. Public housing information was provided by the HUD and the City of Amarillo. Online surveys of citizens and local agencies was used to assist in prioritizing needs. The online surveys were available on the City's website, were publicized at community meetings, and were distributed via email to local agencies.

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

The Consolidated Plan outlines (1) housing and community development needs, particularly of low- and moderate-income households, and (2) the objectives, strategies, and goals to address these needs. The Consolidated Plan also promotes HUD's four main objectives:

1. Create suitable living environments
2. Provide decent affordable housing
3. Create economic opportunities
4. Prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus

This Consolidated Plan contains a range of goals, objectives, and outcomes formulated to address needs identified for homelessness, other special needs, affordable housing, non-housing community development, barriers to affordable housing, lead-based paint hazards, institutional structure, and coordination.

There are 8 key goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan that align to HUD's objectives:

1. **Housing and Neighborhood Development/Revitalization** – improve the condition of housing for low-income homeowners, increase development of affordable rental units and affordability of housing for homeownership, and support revitalization of declined or depressed neighborhoods.
2. **Public Facilities and Infrastructure** – address community needs through improvements and expansion of Public Facilities and Public infrastructure, including increasing availability and accessibility to the community.
3. **Public Services** – address community needs through increasing availability and accessibility of community-based public service programs.
4. **Homelessness** – support ongoing initiatives to prevent homelessness, and address community needs through increasing the availability and accessibility of homeless services.
5. **Code Enforcement** – support ongoing initiatives to enforce City code requirements to create and maintain suitable living environments.
6. **Demolition and Removal of Slum and Blight** – encourage demolition and removal of dilapidated or unsafe structures, to maintain housing conditions, remove slum/blight, and create a more suitable living environment.

7. **Economic and Workforce Development** – support resources and strategies to improve economic prosperity and standard of living; including support for workforce development resources that allow residents to gain knowledge, grow skills, improve work performance, and provide opportunities for individual career advancement.
8. **Administration** – continue to manage, plan, monitor and administer Entitlement Grant Programs to ensure compliance with Federal Regulations, and increase public awareness and engagement with CDBG-assisted activities.

These goals are supported by a collection of associated strategies and performance targets, that seek to work toward meeting the objectives stated. Specifics can be found in the Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Amarillo has a history of successful programs funded through the Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnership Program. Allocations over the past have designated CDBG and HOME funds for activities which include Neighborhood Improvements, Public Services, Housing Activities, Administration, Demolition and Clearance, and CHDO activities. Public Services funding primarily consisted of funding for Child Care Services, transportation for the Homeless, and services to the elderly community.

The 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan identified two crucial areas of focus within the housing needs assessment, (1) affordability and (2) availability of housing, particularly for very low- and low-income households. Serving the Homeless population has also been a crucial area of focus for CDBG Program and funding.

Details of past performance can be found in the City's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Based on the Community Participation Plan, outreach included a public hearing, online surveys, and consultation with public and private agencies and organizations to capture public input as to the priority needs for the next five years. Participating persons, public and private agencies included the general public, City staff, City Council Members, neighborhood organizations, and public and social service agencies.

Due to the impact of COVID, all public meetings were moved to virtual forums. The City conducted online forums on June 11, 2020 and June 30, 2020 to gather input prior to the drafting of plans. Additionally, they presented at an August 11, 2020 City Council hearing for the public to see the draft plan that was available for comment online. Supplemental interviews were conducted with and information and input received from various City Departments and Divisions, Amarillo Housing Authority, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Realtors representatives, social and public service organization, community, professional and industry representatives to obtain information from those

unable to attend the sessions. Participants in the sessions and supplemental interviews included Amarillo City staff and other government representatives; administrators from local colleges, universities, and school districts; non-profit organizations, housing and social service agencies representatives; real estate and financial industry representatives; and the general public and other community representatives.

An online Community Needs survey was made available on the City of Amarillo website, to gather citizen input on available resources and ongoing individual and community needs. An online Health and Human Services Agency survey was distributed via email to local agencies to determine perceptions of the community's health and human service needs, and the needs of the agencies that provide these supportive services.

5. Summary of public comments

Some very general public comments were received via the online surveys. One survey respondent indicated the need for quality dog parks. One survey respondent indicated that the City should open the brush sites one Saturday a month.

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

All comments were accepted.

7. Summary

The City of Amarillo 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan sets objectives, strategies, and goals to improve the quality of life for low- and moderate-income persons in the City, while also addressing larger community-wide needs. It assesses the ongoing community needs and provides a market analysis of housing, homelessness, and other community development issues, informed through analysis of various data sources, citizen participation, and community input. The Strategic Plan for the City of Amarillo was developed from the market analysis and needs assessment; it identifies the priority needs, and describes the goals and outcomes that will ultimately create suitable living environments, provide decent affordable housing, create economic opportunities and prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	AMARILLO	Community Development
CDBG Administrator	AMARILLO	Community Development
HOME Administrator	AMARILLO	Community Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Amarillo is the responsible Lead Entity to oversee the development of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, and the City's Community Development Department oversees the management of the grants. Through the submittal of this document, the City of Amarillo is officially adopting this 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan as its official strategic plan for the receipt of federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and other funds subject to this requirement. The City of Amarillo will retain full and sole responsibility for the appropriate use and expenditure of CDBG funds, and other funds that the City receives through either formula allocation or through competitive grant applications.

CDD contracted the consulting firm of KSBR LLC to assist in the preparation of the planning documents. The City and KSBR consulted with a number of other agencies and citizens including the City's agencies involved in the local Continuum of Care to address homelessness and public housing.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

The City's Community Development Department is responsible for the daily administrative and management responsibilities, project implementation, fiscal oversight, contract monitoring, and the development and implementation of this Consolidated Plan, upon the review and adoption by the City Council of the City of Amarillo. As needed, the Department may utilize citizen advisory committees for various duties, including the annual review and selection of Subrecipients seeking federal funds. The City Manager is the designated Certification Officer for all program documents necessary for submittal to HUD. The contact information is:

City of Amarillo Community Development Department

Juliana Kitten, Director

808 S. Buchanan Street

Amarillo, TX 79101

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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

Amarillo works with a wide variety of agencies, organizations, and service providers in an effort to bring various viewpoints to bear in the identification of local housing and service needs. Ongoing relationships focused on specific needs and targeted meetings designed to bring public input into the Consolidated Plan process are two of the ways that the City utilizes outside organizations in the consultation process.

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

The City has taken major efforts to foster ongoing relationships with several housing providers working on various housing activities. The CHDO system provides a forum for assisting these agencies grow and meet their own targeted clientele. The City also works to utilize Section 8 vouchers from the federal government to address the housing needs of the City's lowest income households. Through the Continuum of Care process, the City maintains relationships with mental health providers, homeless shelter and services providers, and other governmental agencies with specific responsibilities for homeless individuals and families. The City also participates in a variety of other coalitions that seek to address other issues that relate to housing and service needs.

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

City staff works actively with the local umbrella Continuum of Care. Staff participate in regularly scheduled meetings and point-in-time surveys. In the past, the City has provided administrative support to supplement Continuum of Care initiatives and funding to the various agencies that make up the membership of the Amarillo Continuum of Care.

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

Staff from Amarillo participates in the development of the Continuum of Care, working with area service providers to include City resources, to the extent possible, in the provision of services to homeless individuals and families in Amarillo.

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

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Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	AREA AGENCY ON AGING
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	CATHOLIC FAMILY SERVICE, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	CHILD CARE MANAGEMENT SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	CHILDRENS LEARNING CENTERS INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	CORNERSTONE OUTREACH CENTER, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	DOWNTOWN WOMEN'S CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

7	Agency/Group/Organization	FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	HABITAT FOR AMARILLO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	JAN WERNER ADULT DAY AND HEALTH CARE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

10	Agency/Group/Organization	MAVERICK BOYS & GIRLS CLUB
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	PAN HANDLE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION ED DEVISION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Panhandle AIDS Support Organization (PASO)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

13	Agency/Group/Organization	TEXAS PANHANDLE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CORP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

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

No specific organizations were intentionally left out of the public participation process.

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?
Continuum of Care	Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless	The Strategic Plan provides a set of priorities for addressing homelessness, with are supported by the Amarillo Continuum of Care and its participating agencies.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

Amarillo works closely with other local communities active in the Continuum of Care process, State agencies, local non-profit organizations, and other departments of the City of Amarillo in the development of programs to address housing, homeless, and community development needs and other local issues covered by the Consolidated Plan.

Narrative (optional):

The development of the Consolidated Plan and the component Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan require the help of the local non-profit community and other organizations. Specific priorities are identified and ranked through that participation utilizing focus group sessions, forums, and surveys. The City relies on its ongoing relationships to ensure that these opinions and observations are incorporated into the Plan.

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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 development phase of the Consolidated Plan began with the consulting of community service organizations and other public agencies regarding the City’s housing and non-housing needs, review of existing needs assessments, and gathering input from City staff and residents. Information on homeless and special needs was obtained from the City’s community development department, service organizations and online sources. The process also included the gathering of more detailed data and input regarding the City’s housing market, types of housing needs, target populations, distribution of funding, and potential projects. Other region-wide needs assessments, existing surveys, and market research studies were reviewed, with the general finding that, across the North Texas region and the state, obtaining affordable and decent housing is an on-going issue confronted by households of all income levels, and particularly for those households with lower incomes.

Two public hearings were held via webinar during the initial development phase. They were conducted virtually due to the social distancing requirements due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. The meetings were publicized in local newspapers, social media, and the City’s website. Attendance at the meetings included interested residents, agency partners and management staff from the City of Amarillo. The public hearings started with an explanation of the need and purpose of the public hearing and the required 5-year Consolidated Plan, 1-year Annual Plans, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. Information was provided regarding CDBG-eligible activities and the availability of funding for affordable housing programs, public facilities, and public services. A brief review was given regarding the proposed goals and objectives to be included in the 5-year plan and the 2020 Annual Plan.

The meeting was then opened to a general discussion to receive comments about the Consolidated Plan and Annual Plan processes, community needs, and eligible projects and activities. No substantive comments were received during the meeting, and no written comments were received afterwards. Surveys regarding affordable housing and public services needs were distributed prior to the

public hearings in order to encourage participation and comments in addition to being announced during the webinar. Information regarding non-profit organizations was obtained directly from specific providers and gleaned from reviewing existing surveys and reports containing comments from numerous health and human services providers regarding their service levels, resources, and anticipated needs.

A third public hearing was held prior to the City Council's approval during the draft public comment period while the Plan was available online for input.

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Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Three Consolidated Plan Forums and Stakeholder meetings were held in June and August. A wide variety of individuals and social service agencies were invited to participate in the events.	The focus group sessions identified a wide range of issues of concern to the attendees with regard to social and economic conditions, housing, public policy and awareness of fair housing, banking and mortgage lending issues, special needs housing, and public transportation.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of 8 surveys were received from attendees to the forums and focus group meetings and through the online survey linked to the City's website. These responses provided City staff with feedback in the prioritization of service needs for the allocation of CDBG funding.	No comments were included in the survey instrument. Questions were posed as ranking opportunities in the identification of local programmatic needs. City staff reviewed the results provided by the survey and developed a list of priorities to be included in the Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment looks at a variety of housing, homeless, community development, and non-homeless special needs through an examination of census and CHAS data, which was created by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. These data quantify housing problems, such as overcrowding and cost burden, and measure the magnitude of special needs populations, such as the elderly, frail elderly, and persons with HIV/AIDS. As shown in the following analysis, cost burden (paying more than 30 percent of household income on housing expenses) and extreme cost burden (paying more than 50 percent of household income on housing expenses) has a considerable impact on households in Amarillo, particularly lower income households. Measures of housing condition (lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities) doesn't provide a very reliable measure of condition, though it represents the best, easily accessible data on the topic. Other needs are represented through public housing wait lists and various census and state data sources.

For the purpose of this document, *“a disproportionately greater need” exists when:*

- (1) *The percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category citywide;*

AND

- (2) *The percentage of total households for the racial or ethnic group constitutes 10 percent or more of the total citywide households.*

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

The following data provide an analysis of housing problems in Amarillo, including lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding (1.01 to 1.5 persons per room), severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room), cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses), and severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of household income on housing expenses). By far, the most common housing need related to cost burden, hitting lower income households particularly hard, with over 67 percent of renter households and 62 percent of owner households earning less than 30% of the area median income (AMI) paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. For rental households, cost burden is the most common housing problem with 28 percent of all renter households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses. Twenty-two percent of renters pay more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. Cost burden is also the most common for owner households where 21.8 percent of all owner households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses, with severe cost burden not far behind with 16.7 percent paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. The next most pressing housing problem in Amarillo is overcrowding in rental housing, with four percent living in units with 1.01 to 1.5 persons per room. When comparing overcrowding with cost burden, the needs observed are not nearly as pressing.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	190,695	196,570	3%
Households	69,523	74,770	8%
Median Income	\$41,708.00	\$47,735.00	14%

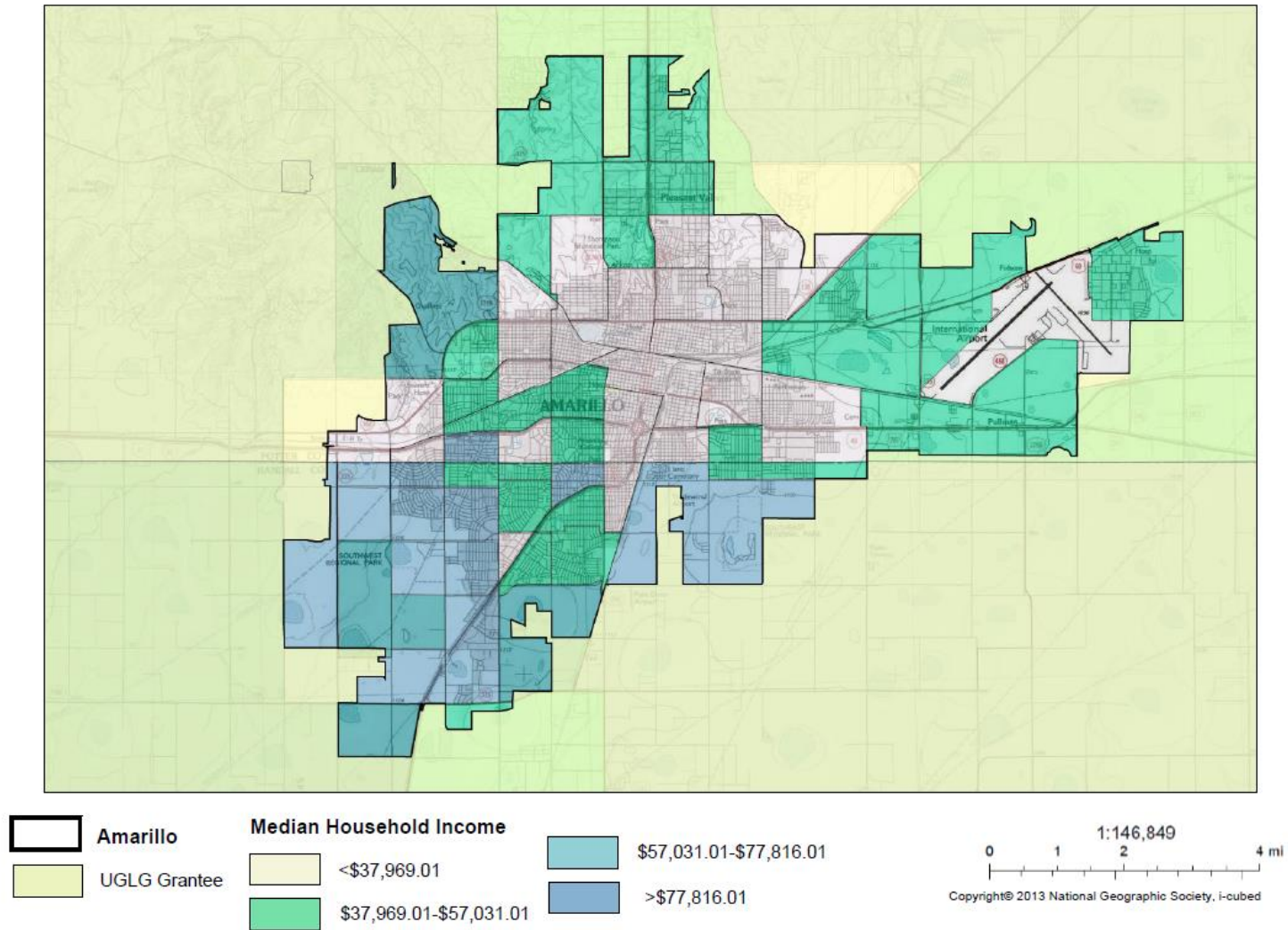
Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Median Household Income – Map

Data Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2011-2015 ACS and 2011-2015 CHAS

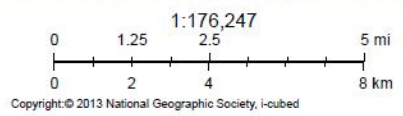
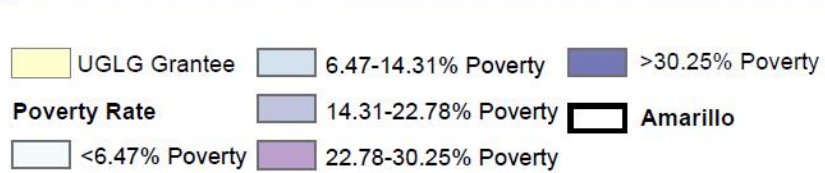
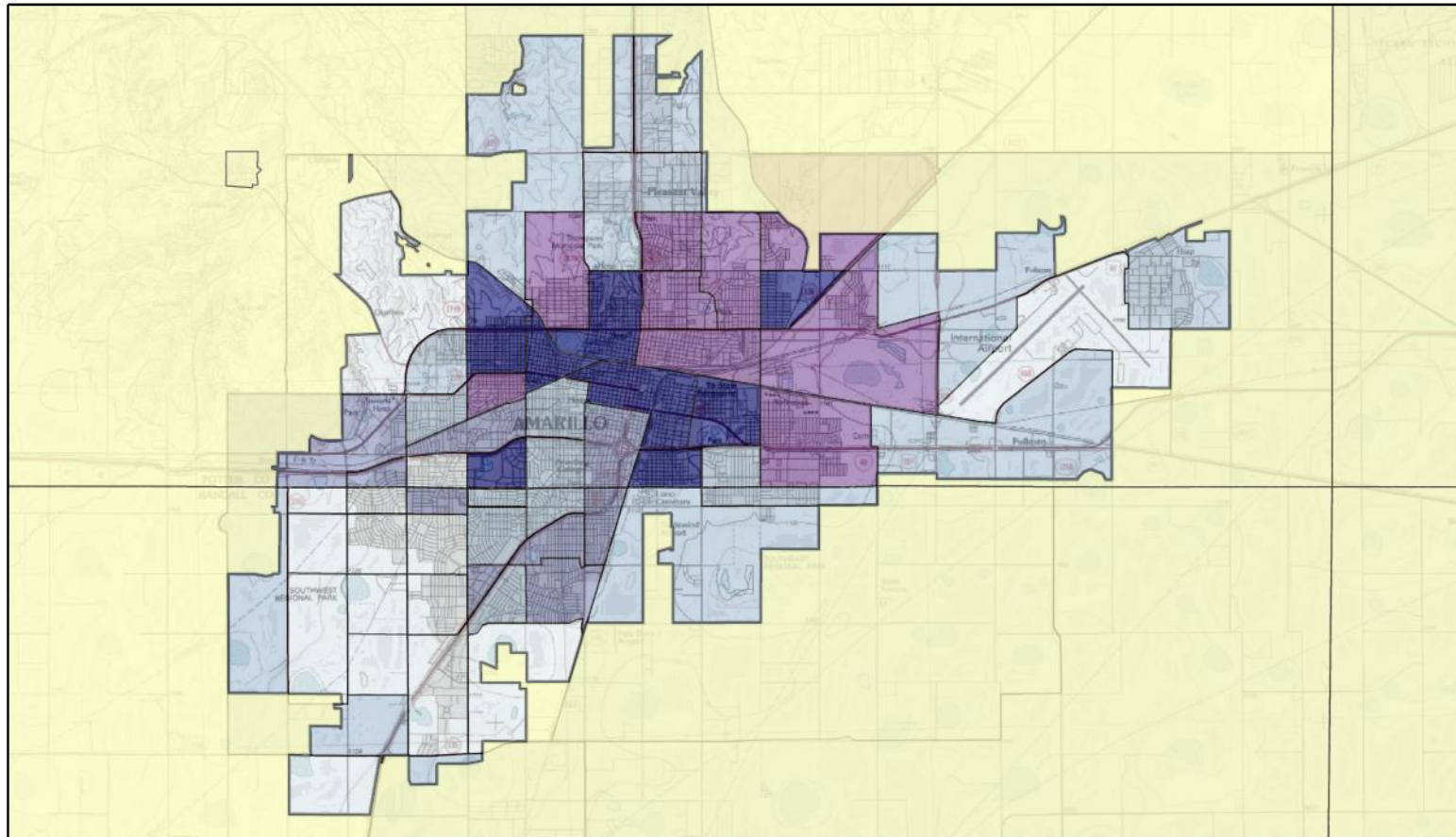
Amarillo, TX – Median Household Income



Percent Living in Poverty – Map

Data Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2011-2015 ACS and 2011-2015 CHAS

Amarillo, TX - Percent Living in Poverty (Poverty Rate)



Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	9,855	9,985	14,005	7,650	33,270
Small Family Households	3,160	3,150	5,535	3,490	17,630
Large Family Households	775	1,080	1,285	920	2,745
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,615	1,730	2,545	1,430	6,105
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	944	1,695	1,675	665	2,625
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	2,295	2,260	2,755	1,565	3,380

Table 6 - Total Households Table

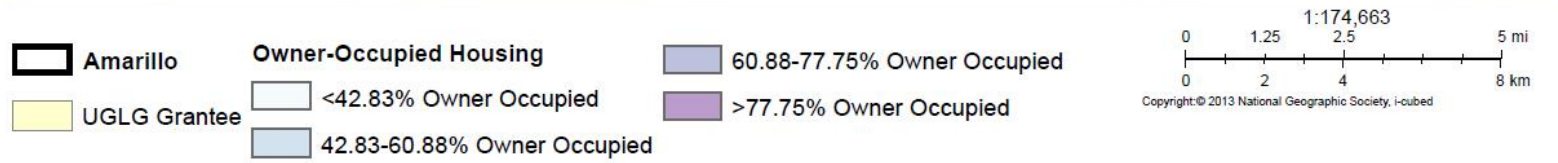
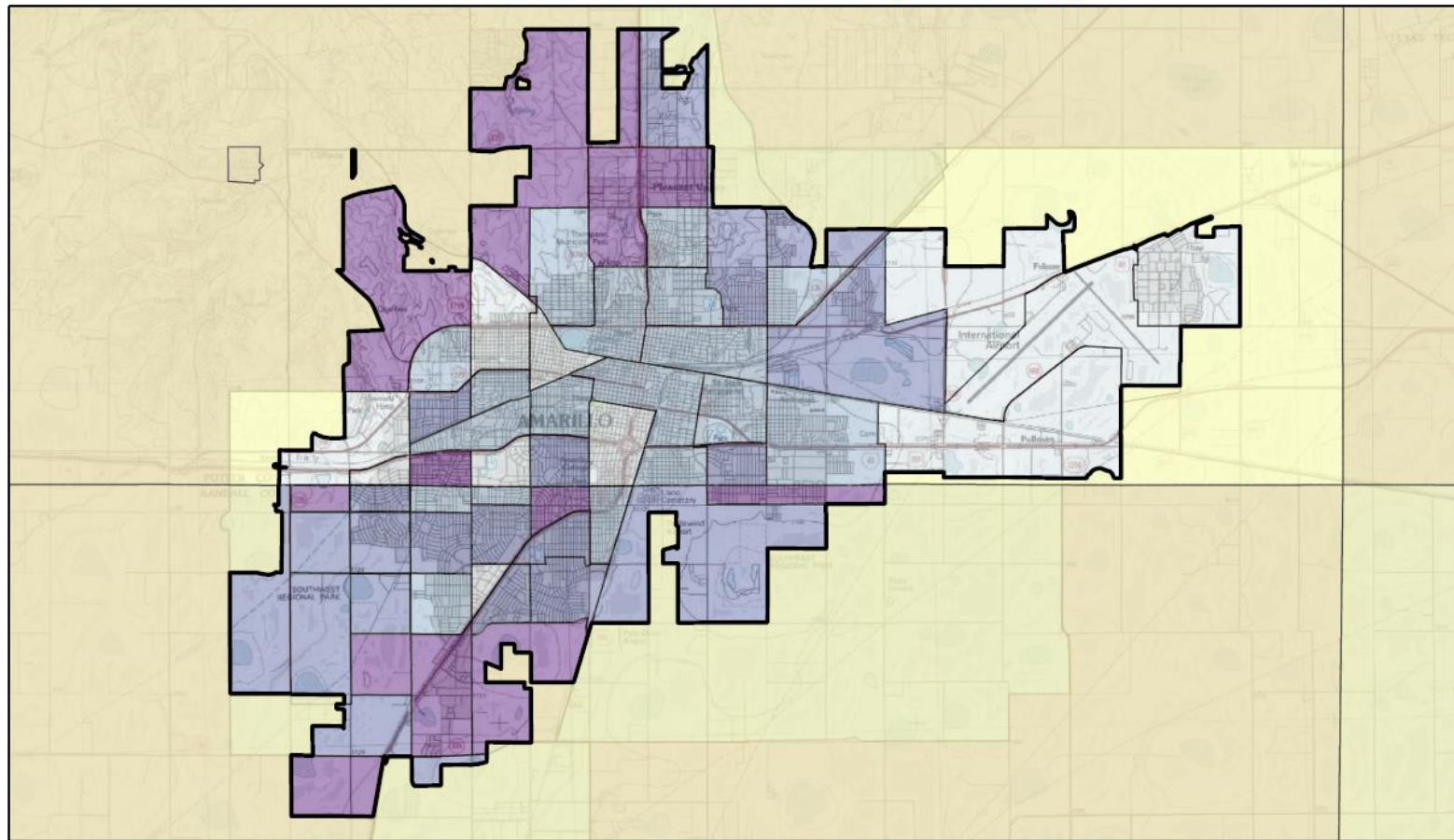
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

DRAFT

Percent Owner-Occupied – Map

Data Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2011-2015 ACS and 2011-2015 CHAS

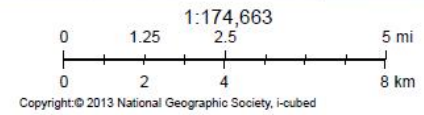
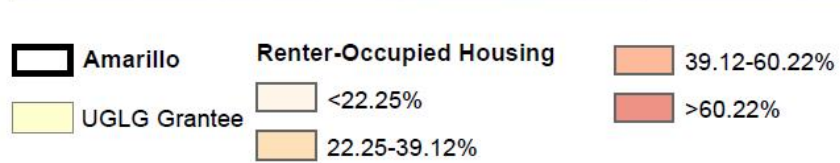
Amarillo, TX - Percent Owner-Occupied Housing



Percent Renter-Occupied – Map

Data Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2011-2015 ACS and 2011-2015 CHAS

Amarillo, TX - Percent Renter-Occupied Housing



Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	200	125	90	0	415	50	115	15	4	184
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	150	35	175	20	380	10	10	10	4	34
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	270	295	260	150	975	115	145	365	80	705
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,050	1,460	160	25	5,695	1,655	995	455	165	3,270

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	830	2,660	2,105	230	5,825	515	935	1,800	605	3,855
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	625	0	0	0	625	260	0	0	0	260

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	4,675	1,915	685	200	7,475	1,830	1,265	850	260	4,205
Having none of four housing problems	1,400	3,950	5,715	2,680	13,745	1,065	2,850	6,755	4,505	15,175
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	625	0	0	0	625	260	0	0	0	260

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,870	1,810	1,075	4,755	550	560	1,185	2,295
Large Related	495	390	50	935	169	400	155	724
Elderly	855	650	360	1,865	975	805	519	2,299
Other	2,190	1,600	865	4,655	550	275	480	1,305
Total need by income	5,410	4,450	2,350	12,210	2,244	2,040	2,339	6,623

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,640	685	30	2,355	520	245	230	995
Large Related	310	10	10	330	165	185	0	350
Elderly	605	320	125	1,050	655	370	169	1,194
Other	1,855	465	20	2,340	380	200	60	640
Total need by income	4,410	1,480	185	6,075	1,720	1,000	459	3,179

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	410	290	380	95	1,175	105	145	295	49	594
Multiple, unrelated family households	10	35	20	45	110	25	15	85	40	165
Other, non-family households	30	0	40	30	100	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	450	325	440	170	1,385	130	160	380	89	759

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	152	118	145	416	43	53	123	219

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

2011-2015 CHAS & US Census 2015: ACS 5-Year Estimates (Tenure by Families and

Data Source: Presence of Own Children)

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

According to the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, there were 22,234 single person households in Amarillo (29.4% of all Amarillo households), nearly 35 percent of which were elderly (age 65+). Forty-seven percent of single person households were homeowners, with 53 percent renters. Thirty-three percent of single person renter households lived in single-family housing units, compared to 94 percent of owner households. According to the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, the median household income of single person households was \$30,316, approximately 59 percent of the median income for all households in Amarillo (\$51,263).

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.

Data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates show that 11.5 percent of the population of Amarillo reports some form of disability. Disabilities reported increase with age. Looking at the population below the age of 5, roughly 0.8 percent report some form of disability. In the 5 to 17-year age group, 3.7 percent report some form of disability. In the 18 to 64-year age group, 9.6 percent report some form of disability, including 2.3 percent reporting hearing difficulties, 2.2 percent reporting vision difficulty, 3.3 percent reporting cognitive difficulty, 4.9 percent reporting ambulatory difficulty, 1.3 percent reporting self-care difficulty, and 3.0 percent reporting independent living difficulty. In the 65 year and over age group, 39 percent report some form of disability, including 17.3% reporting hearing difficulties, 7.4 percent reporting vision difficulty, 9.5 percent reporting cognitive difficulty, 24.2 percent reporting ambulatory difficulty, 8.1 percent reporting self-care difficulties, and 15.0 percent reporting independent living difficulty. The 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates show that within the population reporting a disability, 21.2 percent are living in poverty, compared to the population not reporting a disability indicating 13.8 percent are living in poverty.

According to the 2018 Crime in Texas report published by the Texas Department of Public Safety, the Amarillo Police Department reported 2,689 incidents of family violence and 193 incidents of sexual assault.

What are the most common housing problems?

By far, the most common housing problem in Amarillo is cost burden. According to the CHAS data in Table 5 above, over 77 percent of households in the 0-30% AMI income category (including renters and owners) had a cost burden of over 30%, with over 61 percent having a cost burden of over 50%. A 30% cost burden means that a household is spending more than 30% of their gross income on housing expenses, including utilities. Over 67 percent of households in the 30-50% AMI income category had a 30% cost burden, with 20 percent having a 50% cost burden. The numbers fall off somewhat for the next highest income category where 31 percent of households in the 50-80% AMI category had a 30% cost burden, with only five percent having a 50% cost burden.

Looking at cost burden and severe cost burden by tenure, over 57 percent of renter households and 51 percent of owner households earning less than 30% of the area median income (AMI) paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. For rental households, cost burden is the most common housing problem with 27.7 percent of all renter households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses. Over 22 percent of renter households paid more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. Cost burden is also the most common for owner households where 21.8 percent of all owner households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses, with severe cost burden not far behind with 16.7 percent paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses.

By comparison, the numbers for overcrowding and incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities were low, with less than six percent of the lowest income category living in overcrowded conditions and less than four percent living without complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

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

Cost burden and extreme cost burden affect all household types in the lower income categories. In simple numerical terms, it would appear that "Small Related" households bear much of the brunt of severe cost burden, with over 46 percent of the total number of below 30% AMI rental households experiencing severe cost burden and 31 percent of owner households in the same income category experiencing severe cost burden. "Other" households also show high level in both categories, with 33.4 percent of the total for renters in the income category and 28.5 percent of owners. The data, however, does not provide a perspective in the percentage of households that comprise the "Other" household category. Much of the "Other" category is made up of single-person households and census data indicate that about 32 percent of households in Amarillo are single-person households. It is therefore safe to assume that the size of the "Other" household category is relatively large. Generally speaking, it appears that all household types in both the renter and owner categories are hard hit by housing costs in the below 30% AMI income groups.

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

Low-income individuals and families who are currently housed but are at risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered are living paycheck to paycheck, just making ends meet. They are often one paycheck away from being homeless in the event of a sudden loss of employment or medical emergency which redirects financial resources. These households span all types, including individuals living alone, small families, large families, and the elderly. Some households have relatives or friends with whom they can double-up, thus avoiding homelessness, at least in technical terms, but these accommodations are not long-term solutions to their needs. These households, particularly extremely low-income households, need a wide variety of assistance to help them meet those emergency needs that occasionally crop up in everyone's lives. This assistance could include job training to help them transition into better paying professions, mortgage/rental assistance, medical clinics that provide low or no cost care, rent subsidies, and other services that help absorb the costs that might redirect funds dedicated to housing.

Formerly homeless families and individuals also need these services to reduce the prospect of returning to homelessness. Transitional housing units, permanent supportive housing, and rent subsidies help

meet the housing expenses of households returning from homelessness, while job training programs help with job prospects. Other social services are needed on occasion as circumstances demand.

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:

Homeless service providers in Amarillo work together to plan for the needs of homeless individuals and families. They have combined their efforts as Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless, an organization that strives to build a stronger community through comprehensive and collaborative solutions to end homelessness.

The Continuum of Care committee of the coalition conducts an annual point-in-time survey of homeless populations in the city. The point-in-time count provides the estimates of the various categories of homeless individuals and families. These include chronic homeless, veterans, families with children, families without children, individuals, and unaccompanied children.

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

Severe cost burden is linked with housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness. When a household is paying too large a portion of their income on housing expenses, sudden and unexpected financial demands can tip the scales, forcing them from their homes. These demands might include illnesses requiring hospital stays or time away from their job, automotive problems requiring repairs or loss of work due to lack of transportation, and legal problems that might require payments to lawyers or time away from their job. Lower income households are particularly susceptible to these financial impacts because they are less likely to have savings that can cover these expenses and buffer the effects of monetary demands in covering unexpected events.

Discussion

Cost burden and extreme cost burden are the most common housing problem across all lower income households in Amarillo, both renter and owner. The lower the income of the household, the more extreme the cost burden. Overcrowding is also a common problem in many lower income households, though the numbers are much lower than those of cost burden. There is some concern with lack of complete plumbing and kitchen facilities, but these conditions are not widespread. As a proxy for housing condition, lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities does not tell the entire story. Many units with complete kitchen and plumbing facilities may not be habitable.

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

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

Introduction

The 2007-2011 CHAS data, constructed from data collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD, show housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. The housing problems include incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden greater than 30 percent, and overcrowding (more than 1 person per room). The tables below show the distribution of one or more problems by race/ethnicity for each of four lower income groups, 0 to 30 percent of the area median income, 30 to 50 percent of the area median income, 50 to 80 percent of the area median income, and 80 to 100 percent of the area median income. The discussion following the tables will identify disproportionately greater need within each income group for particular racial or ethnic group. The next section will look at severe housing problems (severe overcrowding and extreme cost burden).

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,845	1,125	885
White	3,770	590	565
Black / African American	1,005	175	85
Asian	235	4	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	54	4	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	2,620	329	210

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,775	3,205	0
White	3,805	2,100	0
Black / African American	730	180	0
Asian	195	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	20	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	0
Hispanic	1,900	805	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,450	8,560	0
White	3,175	4,690	0
Black / African American	294	534	0
Asian	245	205	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	14	24	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	1,675	3,030	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,295	6,355	0
White	835	3,785	0
Black / African American	125	350	0
Asian	23	295	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	28	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	310	1,820	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The three largest racial/ethnic groups in Amarillo are White, Hispanic, and African-American, with 77.0, 28.8, and 6.6 percent of the population in the order listed. Among these three groups, there are no disproportionate needs identifiable between the groups when compared with the jurisdiction as a whole, with the exception of African-Americans in the 80-100% AMI income category. The only other racial groups that show a disproportionately greater need is the American Indian/Alaska Native population in the 50-80% and 80-100% AMI income categories and the Pacific Islander population 30-50% AMI income category. In all instances the prevalence of housing problems for these populations is more than 10 percent above the prevalence for the jurisdiction as a whole. These populations, however, are only 0.8 percent (American Indian/Native Alaskan) and 0.04 percent (Pacific Islander) of the population of Amarillo and do not represent a large disparity given the size of the population.

Legend

10 percentage points or more above Jurisdiction as whole
8 or 9 percentage points above Jurisdiction as whole

0%-30% of Area Median Income: Disproportionate Greater Need

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Total Households	Percent of Total Households <i>Has one or more of four housing problems</i>	Percentage Points above or below Jurisdiction as a whole	Percent of Total Jurisdiction Households	Disproportionate Greater Need? <i>10 percentage points or more <u>above</u> Jurisdiction as a whole, <u>AND</u> representing 10 percent or more of total Jurisdiction households</i>
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,845	9,855	80%	Reference	Reference	N/A
White	3,770	4,925	77%	-3%	50%	No
Black / African American	1,005	1,265	79%	0%	13%	No
Asian	235	254	93%	13%	3%	No
American Indian, Alaska Native	54	58	93%	13%	1%	No
Pacific Islander	10	10	100%	20%	0%	No
Hispanic	2,620	3,159	83%	3%	32%	No

Table 13A - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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



Legend

10 percentage points or more above Jurisdiction as whole
8 or 9 percentage points above Jurisdiction as whole

30%-50% of Area Median Income: Disproportionate Greater Need

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Total Households	Percent of Total Households <i>Has one or more of four housing problems</i>	Percentage Points above or below Jurisdiction as a whole	Percent of Total Jurisdiction Households	Disproportionate Greater Need? <i>10 percentage points or more <u>above</u> Jurisdiction as a whole, <u>AND</u> representing 10 percent or more of total Jurisdiction households</i>
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,775	9,980	68%	Reference	Reference	N/A
White	3,805	5,905	64%	-3%	59%	No
Black / African American	730	910	80%	12%	9%	No
Asian	195	245	80%	12%	2%	No
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	49	59%	-9%	0%	No
Pacific Islander	30	30	100%	32%	0%	No
Hispanic	1900	2,705	70%	2%	27%	No

Table 14A - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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



Legend

10 percentage points or more above Jurisdiction as whole
8 or 9 percentage points above Jurisdiction as whole

50%-80% of Area Median Income: Disproportionate Greater Need

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Total Households	Percent of Total Households <i>Has one or more of four housing problems</i>	Percentage Points above or below Jurisdiction as a whole	Percent of Total Jurisdiction Households	Disproportionate Greater Need? <i>10 percentage points or more <u>above</u> Jurisdiction as a whole, <u>AND</u> representing 10 percent or more of total Jurisdiction households</i>
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,450	14,010	39%	Reference	Reference	N/A
White	3,175	7,865	40%	1%	56%	No
Black / African American	294	828	36%	-3%	6%	No
Asian	245	450	54%	16%	3%	No
American Indian, Alaska Native	14	38	37%	-2%	0%	No
Pacific Islander	15	15	100%	61%	0%	No
Hispanic	1,675	4,705	36%	-3%	34%	No

Table 15A - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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



Legend

10 percentage points or more above Jurisdiction as whole
8 or 9 percentage points above Jurisdiction as whole

80%-100% of Area Median Income: Disproportionate Greater Need

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Total Households	Percent of Total Households <i>Has one or more of four housing problems</i>	Percentage Points above or below Jurisdiction as a whole	Percent of Total Jurisdiction Households	Disproportionate Greater Need? <i>10 percentage points or more <u>above</u> Jurisdiction as a whole, <u>AND</u> representing 10 percent or more of total Jurisdiction households</i>
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,295	7,650	17%	Reference	Reference	N/A
White	835	4,620	18%	1%	60%	No
Black / African American	125	475	26%	9%	6%	No
Asian	23	318	7%	-10%	4%	No
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	32	13%	-4%	0%	No
Pacific Islander	0	0	--	--	0%	N/A
Hispanic	310	2130	15%	-2%	28%	No

Table 16A - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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



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

The 2011-2015 CHAS data constructed from data collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD show housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. The severe housing problems include incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden over 50 percent, and severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room). The tables below show the distribution of severe housing problems by race/ethnicity for each of four lower income groups, 0 to 30 percent of the area median income, 30 to 50 percent of the area median income, 50 to 80 percent of the area median income, and 80 to 100 percent of the area median income. The discussion following the tables will identify disproportionately greater need within each income group for particular racial or ethnic group.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,505	2,465	885
White	2,980	1,380	565
Black / African American	880	300	85
Asian	224	20	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	54	4	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	2,210	735	210

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,180	6,800	0
White	1,680	4,230	0
Black / African American	330	580	0
Asian	85	160	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	45	0
Pacific Islander	10	20	0
Hispanic	1,025	1,685	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,535	12,470	0
White	730	7,130	0
Black / African American	10	820	0
Asian	125	325	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	34	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	665	4,045	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	460	7,185	0
White	240	4,375	0
Black / African American	70	405	0
Asian	8	310	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	34	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	135	1,990	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The data presented do not show any disproportionately greater needs among any racial/ethnic group when compared to the jurisdiction as a whole for the three largest racial/ethnic populations when looking at severe housing needs. The only place where a disproportionately greater need shows up in the data is for Asians in the 0-30% and 30-50% AMI income categories. The Asian population comprises only 3.2 percent of the population of Amarillo, as of the 2010 U.S. Census, and, therefore, the disparity does not indicate a disproportionate problem in Amarillo.

Legend

10 percentage points or more above Jurisdiction as whole
8 or 9 percentage points above Jurisdiction as whole

0%-30% of Area Median Income: Disproportionate Greater Need

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Total Households	Percent of Total Households <i>Has one or more of four housing problems</i>	Percentage Points above or below Jurisdiction as a whole	Percent of Total Jurisdiction Households	Disproportionate Greater Need? <i>10 percentage points or more <u>above</u> Jurisdiction as a whole, <u>AND</u> representing 10 percent or more of total Jurisdiction households</i>
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,505	9,855	66%	Reference	Reference	N/A
White	2,980	4,925	61%	-5%	50%	No
Black / African American	880	1,265	70%	4%	13%	No
Asian	224	259	86%	20%	3%	No
American Indian, Alaska Native	54	58	93%	27%	1%	No
Pacific Islander	10	10	100%	34%	0%	No
Hispanic	2,210	3,155	70%	4%	32%	No

Table 17A – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Legend

10 percentage points or more above Jurisdiction as whole
8 or 9 percentage points above Jurisdiction as whole

30%-50% of Area Median Income: Disproportionate Greater Need

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Total Households	Percent of Total Households <i>Has one or more of four housing problems</i>	Percentage Points above or below Jurisdiction as a whole	Percent of Total Jurisdiction Households	Disproportionate Greater Need? <i>10 percentage points or more <u>above</u> Jurisdiction as a whole, <u>AND</u> representing 10 percent or more of total Jurisdiction households</i>
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,180	9,980	32%	Reference	Reference	N/A
White	1,680	5,910	28%	-3%	59%	No
Black / African American	330	910	36%	4%	9%	No
Asian	85	245	35%	3%	2%	No
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	49	8%	-24%	0%	No
Pacific Islander	10	30	33%	1%	0%	No
Hispanic	1,025	2,710	38%	6%	27%	No

Table 18A – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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



Legend

10 percentage points or more above Jurisdiction as whole
8 or 9 percentage points above Jurisdiction as whole

50%-80% of Area Median Income: Disproportionate Greater Need

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Total Households	Percent of Total Households <i>Has one or more of four housing problems</i>	Percentage Points above or below Jurisdiction as a whole	Percent of Total Jurisdiction Households	Disproportionate Greater Need? <i>10 percentage points or more <u>above</u> Jurisdiction as a whole, <u>AND</u> representing 10 percent or more of total Jurisdiction households</i>
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,535	14,005	11%	Reference	Reference	N/A
White	730	7,860	9%	-2%	56%	No
Black / African American	10	830	1%	-10%	6%	No
Asian	125	450	28%	17%	3%	No
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	38	11%	0%	0%	No
Pacific Islander	0	15	0%	-11%	0%	No
Hispanic	665	4,710	14%	3%	34%	No

Table 19A – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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



Legend

10 percentage points or more above Jurisdiction as whole
8 or 9 percentage points above Jurisdiction as whole

80%-100% of Area Median Income: Disproportionate Greater Need

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Total Households	Percent of Total Households <i>Has one or more of four housing problems</i>	Percentage Points above or below Jurisdiction as a whole	Percent of Total Jurisdiction Households	Disproportionate Greater Need? <i>10 percentage points or more <u>above</u> Jurisdiction as a whole, <u>AND</u> representing 10 percent or more of total Jurisdiction households</i>
Jurisdiction as a whole	460	7,645	6%	Reference	Reference	N/A
White	240	4,615	5%	-1%	60%	No
Black / African American	70	475	15%	9%	6%	No
Asian	8	318	3%	-4%	4%	No
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	34	0%	-6%	0%	No
Pacific Islander	0	0	--	--	0%	N/A
Hispanic	135	2,125	6%	0%	28%	No

Table 20A – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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



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:

The 2011-2015 CHAS data were used to compare housing cost burden across racial/ethnic groups. Cost burden (30 to 50% of household income going to housing expenses), extreme cost burden (more than 50% of household income going to housing expenses), and no cost burden (less than 30% of household income going to housing expenses) were compared by racial/ethnic group to the city as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	52,795	11,435	9,585	955
White	36,485	7,150	5,015	580
Black / African American	2,215	985	1,095	90
Asian	1,565	335	245	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	245	39	65	0
Pacific Islander	40	40	20	0
Hispanic	11,675	2,810	2,965	255

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

The only disproportionately greater need identified in the table above is for the African-American population with both cost burden and severe cost burden. In both instances the number of households experiencing a cost burden (or severe cost burden) is more than 10 percent above that seen in the population for the jurisdiction as a whole.

Legend

10 percentage points or more above Jurisdiction as whole
8 or 9 percentage points above Jurisdiction as whole

Housing Cost Burden <=30%: Disproportionate Greater Need

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	Total Households	Percent of Total Households <i>Has Housing Cost Burden <=30%</i>	Percentage Points above or below Jurisdiction as a whole	Percent of Total Jurisdiction Households	Disproportionate Greater Need? <i>10 percentage points or more <u>above</u> Jurisdiction as a whole, <u>AND</u> representing 10 percent or more of total Jurisdiction households</i>
Jurisdiction as a whole	52,795	74,770	71%	Reference	Reference	N/A
White	36,485	49,230	74%	4%	66%	No
Black / African American	2,215	4,385	51%	-20%	6%	No
Asian	1,565	2,160	72%	2%	3%	No
American Indian, Alaska Native	245	349	70%	0%	0%	No
Pacific Islander	40	100	40%	-31%	0%	N/A
Hispanic	11,675	17,705	66%	-5%	24%	No

Table 21A – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS



Legend

10 percentage points or more above Jurisdiction as whole
8 or 9 percentage points above Jurisdiction as whole

Housing Cost Burden 30-50%: Disproportionate Greater Need

Housing Cost Burden	30-50%	Total Households	Percent of Total Households <i>Has Housing Cost Burden 30-50%</i>	Percentage Points above or below Jurisdiction as a whole	Percent of Total Jurisdiction Households	Disproportionate Greater Need? <i>10 percentage points or more <u>above</u> Jurisdiction as a whole, <u>AND</u> representing 10 percent or more of total Jurisdiction households</i>
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,435	74,770	15%	Reference	Reference	N/A
White	7,150	49,230	15%	-1%	66%	No
Black / African American	985	4,385	22%	7%	6%	No
Asian	335	2,160	16%	0%	3%	No
American Indian, Alaska Native	39	349	11%	-4%	0%	No
Pacific Islander	40	100	40%	25%	0%	N/A
Hispanic	2,810	17,705	16%	1%	24%	No

Table 21B – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS



Legend

10 percentage points or more above Jurisdiction as whole
8 or 9 percentage points above Jurisdiction as whole

Housing Cost Burden >50%: Disproportionate Greater Need

Housing Cost Burden	>50%	Total Households	Percent of Total Households <i>Has Housing Cost Burden >50%</i>	Percentage Points above or below Jurisdiction as a whole	Percent of Total Jurisdiction Households	Disproportionate Greater Need? <i>10 percentage points or more <u>above</u> Jurisdiction as a whole, <u>AND</u> representing 10 percent or more of total Jurisdiction households</i>
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,585	74,770	13%	Reference	Reference	N/A
White	5,015	49,230	10%	-3%	66%	No
Black / African American	1,095	4,385	25%	12%	6%	No
Asian	245	2,160	11%	-1%	3%	No
American Indian, Alaska Native	65	349	19%	6%	0%	No
Pacific Islander	20	100	20%	7%	0%	N/A
Hispanic	2,965	17,705	17%	4%	24%	No

Table 21C – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS



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?

From the CHAS data presented in the previous sections, there is little identifiable disproportionately greater need indicated between racial/ethnic groups in Amarillo other than for relatively small minority populations (Pacific Islander, Asian, and American Indian/Alaska Native). The total Asian population, the largest of the three in question, makes up 3.2 percent of the total population of Amarillo, however, and the impact of the disproportionately greater need is small. Between the two major racial/ethnic groups, White and Hispanic, which comprise more than 86 percent of the population of Amarillo, the CHAS data show little difference. African-Americans showed a higher incidence of cost burden and severe cost burden without reference to income category.

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

None identified.

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

Maps included in the market analysis show some census tracts in central and eastern Amarillo are home to a relatively high portion of the city's African-American population, with the total African-American population in those tracts ranging from 10 to 82 percent of the total population of those tracts, in a city where the African-American population is only seven percent of the total population of the city. Likewise, there are tracts in central Amarillo that are home to relatively high portion of the city's Hispanic population, ranging from 41 to 81 percent of the total population of the tracts, compared to a total Hispanic population in the city of about 29 percent.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)
Introduction

The City of Amarillo administers a total of 488 Project Based Section 8 to residents of Amarillo, including 2,820 Housing Choice Vouchers. Additionally, there are 119 Section 202 elderly and 3 Section 811 developmentally disabled persons assisted units. These assisted units consist of occupants that are 41% White (non-Hispanic), 25% White (Hispanic), 30% African American/Black, 1% Native American, and 1% percent Pacific Islander. The average income of voucher holders is below \$12,003.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project –based Section 8	Housing Choice Vouchers	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	3,308	488	2,820	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: HUD User Data Set 2009-2019 and PIC.HUD.Gov (PIH Information Center – RCR Query)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project –based Section 8	Housing Choice Vouchers	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income				12,003	11,984	11,547			
Average length of stay				68 months	70 months	61 months			
Average Household size				2.3	2.5	1.6			

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project-based Section 8	Housing Choice Vouchers	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission				-	-	-		
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)				1029	278	143		
# of Disabled Families				617	93	284		
# of Families requesting accessibility features				-	-	-		
# of HIV/AIDS program participants				-	-	-		
# of DV victims				-	-	-		

Table 24 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: HUD User Data Set 2009-2019 and PIC.HUD.Gov (PIH Information Center – RCR Query)

1777

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based Section 8	Housing Choice Vouchers	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	n/a		n/a	2224	395	1777			
Black/African American	n/a		n/a	1026	44	987			
Asian	n/a		n/a	17	0	0			
American Indian/Alaska Native	n/a		n/a	34	5	28			
Pacific Islander	n/a		n/a	17	0	28			
Other	n/a		n/a	102	44	0			

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

Table 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: HUD User Data Set 2009-2019 and PIC.HUD.Gov (PIH Information Center – RCR Query)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based Section 8	Housing Voucher Program	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	n/a		n/a	923	146	761			
Not Hispanic	n/a		n/a	2497	342	868			

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

Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: HUD User Data Set 2009-2019 and PIC.HUD.Gov (PIH Information Center – RCR Query)

DRAFT

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

The City of Amarillo has no public housing units, only Section 8.

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

Waiting list data from the 2016 PHA Plan indicate that there are approximately 2900 households on the Section 8 waiting list. The majority of these household are classified as extremely low-income (incomes less than 30% of the area median income). Forty-nine (49) percent of households were families with children, 8 percent were elderly, and 37 percent had family members with a disability. The most immediate needs of this population would be larger homes and programs that work with households to increase household incomes.

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

The needs of households on the Section 8 waiting list are comparable to the needs of similar households or similar characteristics and incomes of the population of Amarillo at large. All households need housing that is suitable to their household size and is affordable to the household with respect to their income level. Section 8 waiting list households are primarily from the lowest income category and, therefore, need more assistance to help them meet affordability objectives.

Discussion

The Section 8 wait list had to be closed because the waiting time for assistance was approximately 4 years. It is not anticipated the waiting list will be reopened until the waiting period is at or below 18 months. Since the wait list is comprised of families with extremely low incomes, the private housing market holds little hope of their finding suitable housing without assistance. This points to the need for additional housing options for potential voucher holders.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The following table provides an estimate of homeless individuals and families within several categories in Amarillo. These numbers are taken from the 2019 Point-in-Time count, as of January 24, 2019. To date, Amarillo has not provided a separate count of homeless individuals or families in rural areas. Estimates for the number of homeless persons each year, becoming homeless each year, number exiting homeless each year, and duration of homelessness have not been developed, as yet.

Amarillo CoC

777

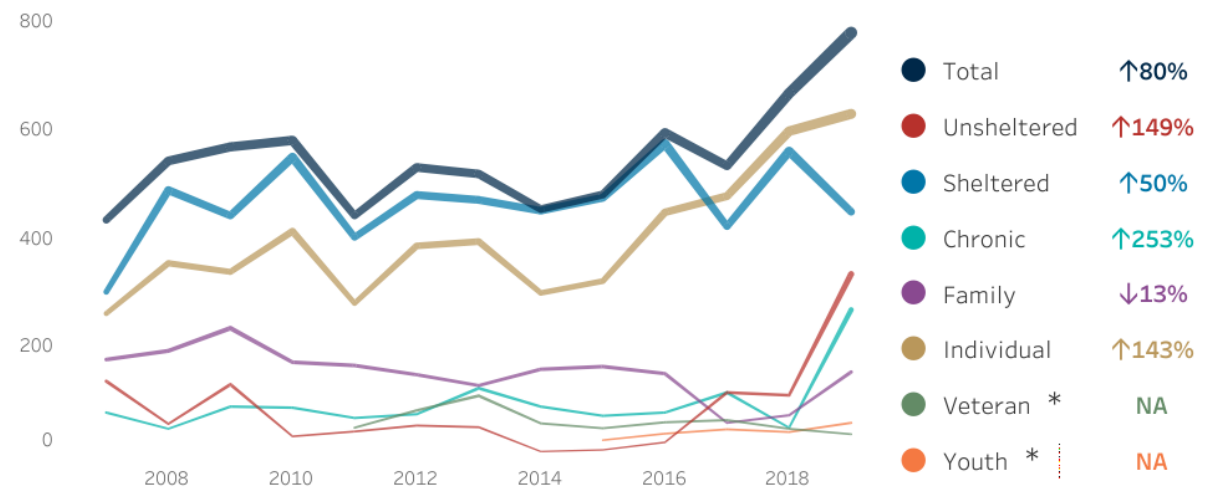
People Homeless on a Given Night in 2019

38.9

Homeless Per 10,000 People in the General Population



Between 2007 and 2019, **Amarillo CoC's Total** homeless population changed by **↑80%**, the **Sheltered** population changed by **↑50%**, and the **Unsheltered** population changed by **↑149%**. See list for statistics on other populations.



Sources: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, US Census Bureau

Source: National Alliance to End Homelessness

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	35	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	11	2	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	267	253	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	173	92	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	5	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	24	11	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	14	2	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	3	0	0	0	0

Table 22 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source: HUD 2019 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

To be discussed in consultation with homeless service providers.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	312	228
Black or African American	114	70
Asian	7	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	8
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	127	105
Not Hispanic	319	226

HUD 2019 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless

Data Source: Populations and Subpopulations

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

The 2019 Point-in-Time homeless count showed 46 families with 777 persons were homeless at any given time. Of that total, about 30 were minors and at least 2 households had children and were unsheltered.

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

Data from the 2019 count are provided above and show 69 percent were White, 30 percent were Hispanic, and 24 percent were African-American. The data does not reflect the various sub-populations by racial/ethnic category.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Using HUD's Continuum of Care data, a little more than 55% of the homeless population in the City are sheltered. This leaves a staggering 43% in various types of emergency, transitional or unsheltered situations. This includes 11 veterans and 2 minors who were found unsheltered.

Discussion:

The results of the 2014 Point-in-time survey showed a total population of 777 persons. In the last 13 years, the City has seen an 80% increase in their homeless population. Over 30% of this population is chronically homeless, and includes minors, veterans and other high-risk groups. The City has put a tremendous effort towards addressing this issue.

DRAFT

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

Introduction:

Non-homeless special needs populations include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with physical and developmental disabilities, substance abusers, persons with mental illness, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. These families and individuals are living either with families, in group facilities, or independently. They have a wide variety of needs, many of which are being met without public assistance. In some cases, where parents are caring for disabled children, the future of their independence is at risk.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

These populations have a broad spectrum of characteristics, similar to the population at large, but a distinguishing factor for them is an increased risk of homelessness due to the fragile nature of their existence, some relying heavily on others for their care, others living on fixed incomes and vulnerable to hardships caused by sudden demands on their resources. Alcohol and drug abuse are defined as excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs. The National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism reports that according to the 2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 7.6 percent of men age 18 and over and 4.1 percent of women age 18 and over are dealing with Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD). These percentages, when applied to Amarillo, would yield a total population 8,400 persons dealing with AUD, using US Census 2018 ACS 5-year Estimate data. Elderly are those individuals aged 62 or older. The elderly population continues to show a strong growth pattern as a population group. The elderly live a distinctive lifestyle requiring numerous supportive services. According to the US Census 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, between 2010 and 2018, the population aged 62 years and increased slightly from 14.3 percent of the population to 16.1 percent. The total number of persons aged 62 years and over rose from 26,844 in 2010 to 32,086 in 2018. Persons with physical or developmental disabilities often require special facilities and care. Persons with developmental disabilities sometimes lack the capacity to care for themselves and rely on a caretaker to see to their daily needs. More often than not the caretaker is a parent. If the child outlives the parent who has provided their care all their lives, other arrangements must be made to see to their continued care. This group can include all ages, races, and ethnicities.

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

Housing and supportive service needs of these populations include:

- Group housing,
- Physical rehabilitation and medical care,
- New job training skills,
- Unemployment and the resulting loss of income/ insurance coverage due to inability to perform job functions,

- Extensive medical care and treatment,
- Rehabilitation programs,
- Counseling/ support groups to deal with the problem,
- Addressing unemployment and the resulting loss of income/ insurance coverage due to inability to perform job functions,
- Medical care/prescription medications, straining their already limited income,
- Special transportation needs due to medical and physical condition,
- Mobility assistance in normal daily activities,
- Assistance in meal preparation, housekeeping and shopping, and
- Physical rehabilitative care due to injury/falls.

These needs were compiled through consultation with service providers.

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

According to the Texas HIV Quarterly Report, for the third quarter of 2019, there were 11 HIV infection diagnoses reported and 4 AIDS cases diagnosed in Amarillo from January 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019. According to the Texas 2018 HIV Surveillance Report published in December 2019, countywide data show a total of 280 persons living with HIV in Potter County and 157 in Randall County.

Discussion:

Non-homeless special needs populations encompass a wide variety of persons and households and cannot be easily categorized except in very general terms. Many are coping well with their situations with the use of public assistance. Some find needs that can only be met with help from outside their family. Some are on the verge of homelessness themselves and struggle from day to day. Some live independently, while others depend on family or caregivers to help them on a daily basis. Needs for these populations are as varied as the populations are themselves and depend on individual situations.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The City will be looking at a variety of different public facility improvements for future funding.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted interviews with staff, community providers, and had a survey of residents and service providers asking their input for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. Staff is using the feedback to support funding decisions.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Park improvements, demolition of unsafe structures, and community improvements inspections are the most pressing public improvement needs in Amarillo.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted interviews with staff, community providers, and had a survey of residents and service providers asking their input for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. Staff is using the feedback to support funding decisions.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

Senior services, food pantry, meals on wheels, childcare services, youth services, transportation services, and dayroom services for homeless persons are the most pressing public service needs in Amarillo.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted interviews with staff, community providers, and had a survey of residents and service providers asking their input for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. Staff is using the feedback to support funding decisions.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The local housing market and the federal temperature around interest rates, lending and market values affect the availability and affordability of housing. Based on reports published by Coldwell Banker First Equity, the 2020 median home price in Amarillo, TX is \$180,000, which in 2019 was \$168,000. Conventional 30-year mortgage loan interest rates as of June 30, 2020 were 2.875%, down 1.125% from a year ago.

Coldwell Banker First Equity's report also highlights one of the most telling market metrics, which is total months of inventory, taking into consideration the current listing inventory and first six months of sales activity. Texas A&M's Real Estate Center's definition of a buyer-seller balanced market is 6.5 months of available inventory. Overall, the total months of inventory as of June 30, 2020 is 2.53 months versus 4.03 months one year ago. Furthermore, for homes priced under \$250,000, the total months of inventory stands at 1.52 months. For homes priced between \$250,000 and \$500,000, the total months of inventory stands at 4.46 months. For homes priced over \$500,000, the total months of inventory stands at 12.96 months. This data highlights a housing inventory shortage, specifically for homes priced under \$250,000.

The Coldwell Banker First Equity's report also indicates there have been decreases seen in 2020 for homes listed on the market (the lowest number of listings since data was collected going back to 1977), building permits issued, and foreclosure activity. The report speculates these decreases may be due, in part, to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The following analysis looks at a variety of data from the American Community Survey, the Census, the Amarillo Housing Authority, and homeless service providers to provide a picture of the local market.

The City has strategically identified a general goal around affordable housing that includes improving the condition and availability of affordable housing. This goal is outlined by objectives which include minor home repair, emergency homeowner rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance thereby increasing homeownership opportunities, and increasing the supply of affordable housing for the low- and moderate-income population.

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

Introduction

The housing stock in Amarillo is heavily weighted toward single-family housing, with 72 percent of households residing in single-family detached structures. Approximately 61 percent of households are homeowners, with 81 percent of owner households living in housing units with three or more bedrooms. Twenty-one percent of housing units are in multifamily developments, with two to twenty or more units in the structure. With 17,370 multifamily units serving 29,100 renter households, the data suggests that 11,730 renter households reside in single-family structures, either attached or detached. The use of single-family structures for rental housing does address some of the need for larger housing units for renter households, but the vast disparity of larger units between renter (33%) and owner (81%) households suggests the need for new housing development aimed specifically toward larger renter households requiring three or more bedrooms.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	59,215	72%
1-unit, attached structure	2,360	3%
2-4 units	4,140	5%
5-19 units	6,990	8%
20 or more units	6,240	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	3,605	4%
Total	82,550	100%

Table 23 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	115	0%	1,085	4%
1 bedroom	640	1%	7,745	27%
2 bedrooms	7,990	18%	10,630	37%
3 or more bedrooms	36,925	81%	9,640	33%
Total	45,670	100%	29,100	101%

Table 24 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

HUD's national and local Assisted Housing data available for 2019 indicates there are a total of 3,430 subsidized housing units available in Amarillo. The subsidized units available include 2,820 units under Housing Choice Voucher programs, 488 units under Project Based Section 8 programs, 119 units under 202/PRAC programs, and 3 units under 811/PRAC programs. The Section 8 vouchers target households with low- to moderate-incomes, though demand for units among low-income households predominates. Units assisted through contracts with HUD target households with incomes below 80 percent of the area median income.

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

HUD's Insured Multifamily Mortgages Database, with data as of July 1, 2020, indicates that there are 9 properties in Amarillo with subsidized housing units, totaling 4,077 units across all 9 properties.

Four properties totaling 783 units are part of the Multifamily Housing program, Section 207/223(f), which insures mortgage loans to facilitate the purchase or refinancing of existing multifamily rental housing. Loans across the 4 properties all have maturity dates in 2047 or later.

Two properties totaling 202 units are part of the Multifamily Housing program, Section 232/223(f), which allows for the purchase or refinancing of nursing homes with or without repairs of existing projects (not requiring substantial rehabilitation). One property has a loan maturity date in 2032, and one property has a loan maturity date in 2051.

Two properties totaling 2,764 units are part of the Multifamily Housing program, Section 223(a)(7), which insures mortgage loans to facilitate the refinancing of certain mortgages currently insured by FHA and to HUD-held loans on projects subject to the Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997 (MAHRA). These two properties are also part of Section 221(d)(3), which is HUD's major insurance programs for new construction or substantially rehabilitated multifamily rental housing. One property has a loan maturity date in 2049, and one property has a loan maturity date in 2057.

One property totaling 328 units are part of the Multifamily Housing program, Section 221(d)(4), which are HUD's major insurance programs for new construction or substantially rehabilitated multifamily rental housing. This property has a loan maturity date on 2060.

This data suggests that there is little risk of loss of affordable housing units from inventory in the near future.

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

Seventy-two percent of all households in Amarillo reside in single-family detached homes. While this is often considered the ideal in terms of raising a family, the growing senior population may require a reconsideration of what is ideal with respect to housing type. In the coming years, the growing senior population may put more market pressure on smaller apartment units, particularly efficiencies and one-bedroom units, as they look to downsize from the single-family home in which they raised their families. Future development of units designed with retirees in mind and active senior apartment communities may take on a larger presence in the housing market.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As shown in the Unit Size by Tenure data, the vast majority of owner households reside in homes with three or more bedrooms (81%). By comparison, only 33 percent of renter households reside in units with three or more bedrooms. While many renter households contain single or couple households with no children, a number of larger renter households are overcrowded in smaller rental units, less than three bedrooms. There is a need for more apartment developments with larger units, particularly three or more bedrooms.

Discussion

The majority of housing units in Amarillo are in single-family structures (72%). Of renter households, most (nearly 68%) live in units with two or fewer bedrooms. As the demographics of the city and state start reflecting the aging of the baby boom generation, the housing market will need to adapt to provide new housing opportunities for those seeking to downsize from their family home to smaller units, some of which might be in senior's communities where residents can participate in a variety of community activities, including meals, exercise, shopping, and entertainment. The housing stock also needs additional supplies of larger rental units, some of which may come from the baby boomers moving to smaller units. The rental stock is 33 percent larger units (three or more bedrooms) compared to 81 percent for owner occupied units. There is a large inventory of HUD insured rental units in Amarillo which are not subsidized, suggesting loss of affordable housing inventory from the expiration of Section 8 contracts over the years.

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

Introduction

Housing costs are a major portion of any households' monthly budget. In 2009, the median home value in Amarillo was \$99,200. By 2015, the median value had increased by 19 percent to \$118,000. Rental costs had similar increases rising 18 percent from \$524 in 2009 to \$620 in 2015. In Amarillo, nearly 57 percent of renter households paid between \$500 and \$999 per month in rent. Approximately 5 percent of the rental housing stock was affordable to households earning less than 30 percent of the area

median income. No homes were priced in a range that would be affordable for a household earning less than 30 percent of the area median income.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	99,200	118,000	19%
Median Contract Rent	524	620	18%

Table 25 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	8,960	30.8%
\$500-999	16,550	56.9%
\$1,000-1,499	2,815	9.7%
\$1,500-1,999	425	1.5%
\$2,000 or more	345	1.2%
Total	29,095	100.0%

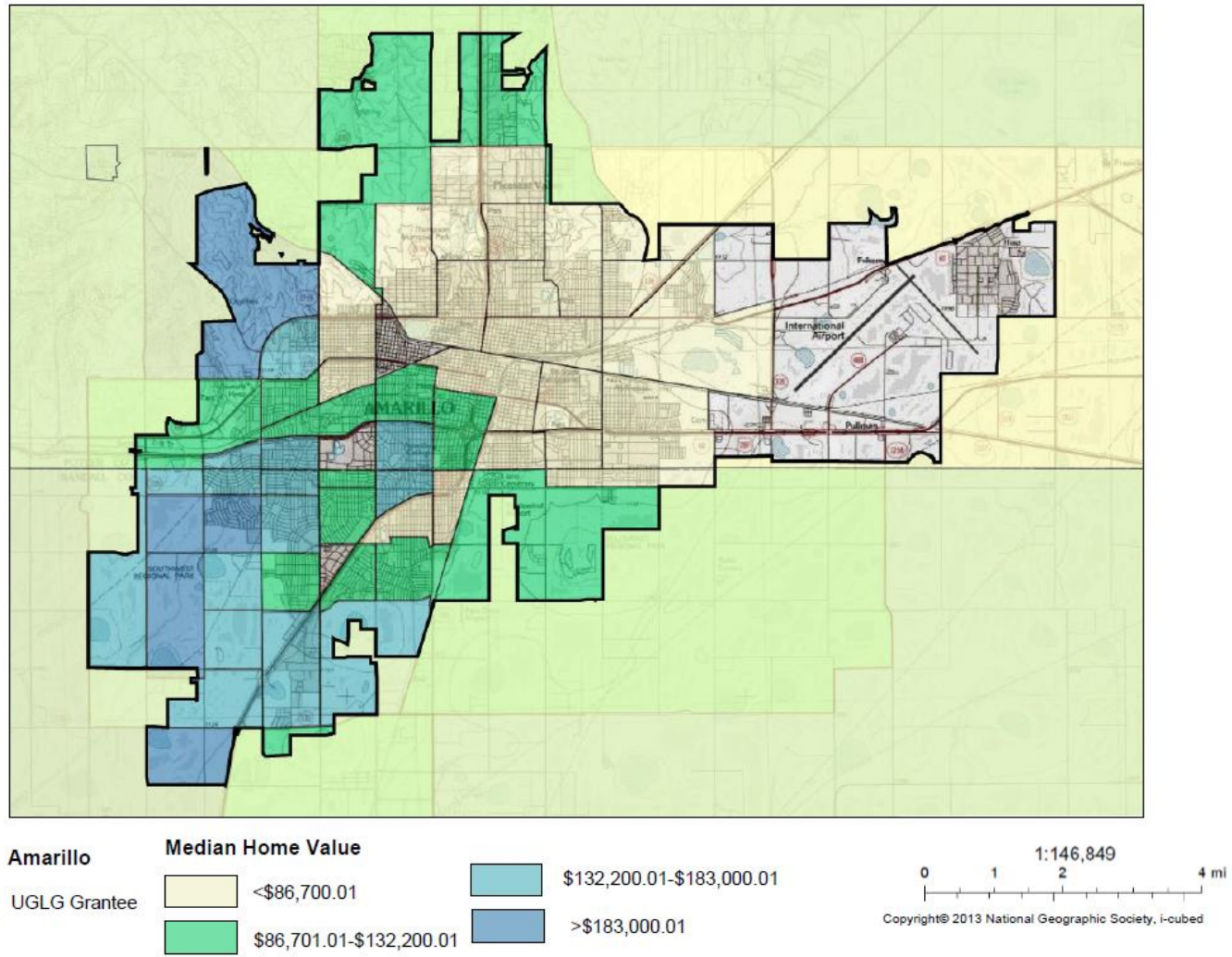
Table 26 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Median Home Value - Map

Data Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2011-2015 ACS and 2011-2015 CHAS

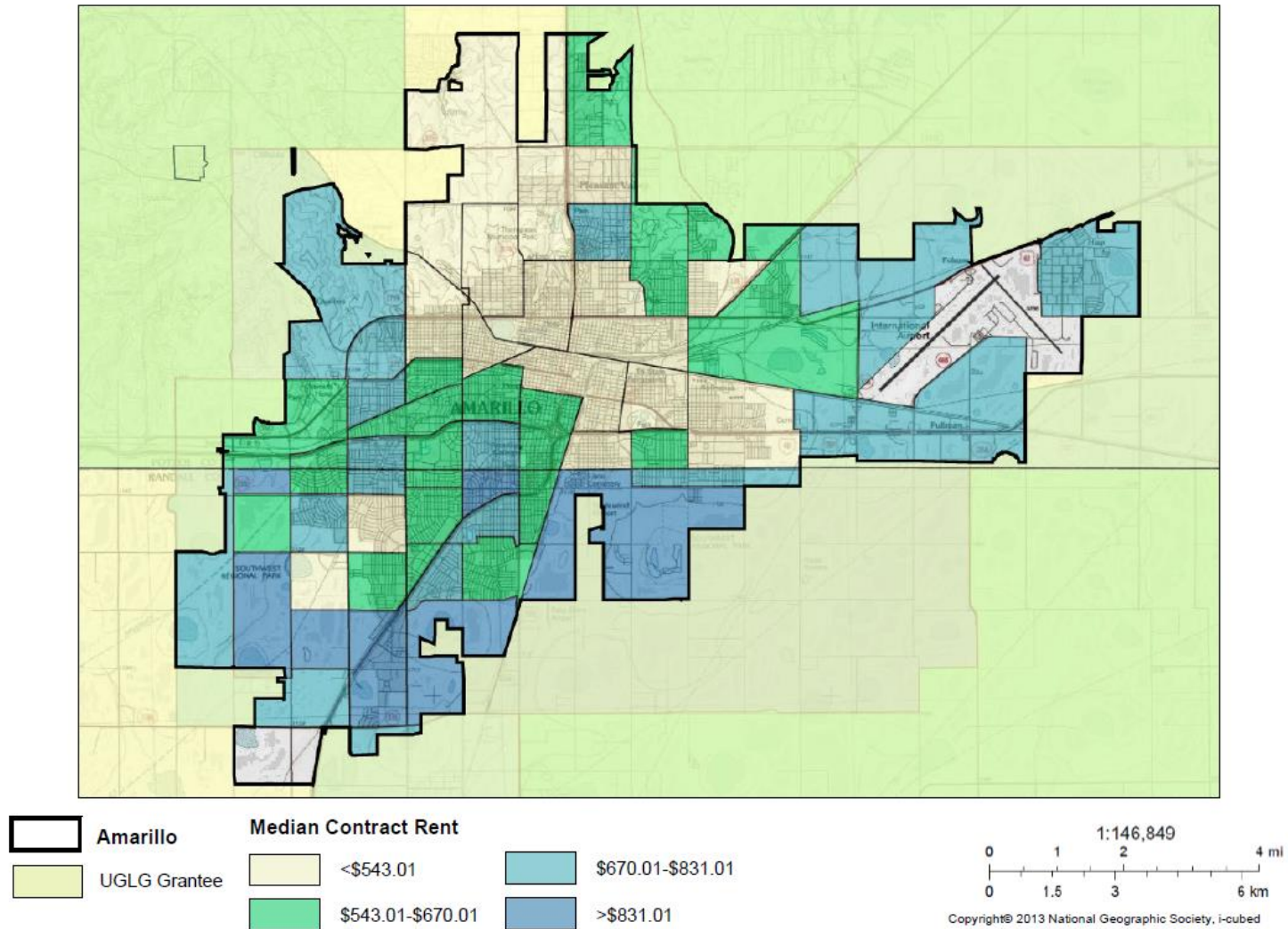
Amarillo, TX – Median Home Value



Median Contract Rent - Map

Data Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2011-2015 ACS and 2011-2015 CHAS

Amarillo, TX – Median Contract Rent



Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,470	No Data
50% HAMFI	8,100	5,570
80% HAMFI	19,830	13,610
100% HAMFI	No Data	18,724
Total	29,400	37,904

Table 27 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	553	654	849	1,148	1,293
High HOME Rent	553	654	849	1,148	1,293
Low HOME Rent	553	654	806	931	1,038

Table 28 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As would be expected, the lowest income households have the least housing stock from which to choose, clearly not enough to meet the needs of the community. With no homes priced at a level affordable to those earning below 30 percent of the area median income, rental properties are their only option. The data show that 5 percent of rental units are affordable to those earning less than 30 percent of the area median income. With this limited housing stock, many households are forced to spend more of their income on housing expenses, moving up to higher priced rental housing. This creates a cost burden for those households, requiring that they spend more than 30 percent of their household income on housing expenses. In many cases it creates a severe cost burden, requiring more than 50 percent of their income for housing. In some cases, households are forced to double-up with other families, sharing housing units that were designed for only one household.

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

With a 19 percent increase in median home value, homeownership is becoming less affordable. With a fluctuating economy due to a world-wide pandemic, interest rates for home purchase are at a historic low, however, lenders have become more restrictive in issuing loans; these circumstances significantly

affect the housing market. Many homeowners who are still employed, and with good credit are taking advantage of the lower rates to reduce mortgages and/or get cash out. The overall housing stock will change as we have known it for the last decade. Over 40 million U.S. citizens have lost their jobs due to the pandemic and filed for unemployment. This major loss will impact the economy, the housing market, the stock market and sings the tune of a recession soon. Additionally, several states have issued a moratorium on rents and evictions. As of 2015, Amarillo median rent was \$620, and the demand for affordable rental housing will likely increase in the coming years due to the pandemic.

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

High HOME rents are relatively close to Fair Market Rents (FMR) across all unit sizes (number of bedrooms). For larger unit sizes, the low HOME rents are below Fair Market Rents, with the largest disparity in 3- and 4-bedroom units. HOME and Fair Market Rents are higher than the area median rent of \$620 in 2015 for 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-bedroom units. As noted throughout the Plan, the need for additional 3 bedroom or more units will rise as the ratio of owner to renter may decrease with the COVID-19 pandemic. Data suggests that the development of new rental housing units may increase the area median rent, while possibly remaining within the fair market rents for the area.

Discussion

Competing factors in the housing market, rising prices, and historically low mortgage interest rates, have kept homeownership affordability somewhat constant over the past decade. The mortgage market, however, will experience an extreme downturn in the next several years due to company closures and loss of jobs. This may result in foreclosures, an increase in the single-family housing stock, an increase in the rental housing stock, low home sales and tighter mortgage requirements for those interested in purchasing a home. Rents, on the other hand should remain stable, however, multifamily units for families will be an immediate need.

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

The condition of housing units is highly dependent on the income of the household residing within those housing units. As reported in the HUD Consolidated Planning Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data 2011-2015, in Amarillo, 79% of owner-occupied housing units and 52% of renter-occupied housing units have no housing problems reported. Four conditions are represented as housing problems, including lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses). The data show that 20% of owner households and 44% of renter households have one housing problem or condition. Presumably, this one housing problem is most likely either cost burden or substandard housing, with the latter more likely for renter-occupied than for owner-occupied. Nearly 65% percent of the total housing units were built prior to 1980, making the majority of those units' potential sources of Lead-Based Paint (LBP) contamination, as LBP was used prior to 1978. While not all will have LBP, the age of the units suggests that at one time LBP may have been used on the unit and provides a potential hazard, particularly for households with children and elderly present. Over 8,000 units in Amarillo were built before 1980 and have children present in the household. It is reasonable to assume that a large number of these households are lower income households since older housing stock is often passed down through the income categories to the lowest income households.

Definitions

Substandard condition is defined as a combination of incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, missing windows or exterior doors, severely compromised foundations, outdated electrical infrastructure, holes in floors or walls, and holes in roof or severely compromised roofing materials preventing closure from weather penetration. Many units with a combination that includes all these conditions may be unfit for human occupation. Some may be candidates for rehabilitation, others may not be. Substandard condition by suitable for rehabilitation would be units where the home is determined to be 60 percent deteriorated or the cost of the combination of needed repairs of all conditions does not exceed the estimated after-rehabilitation value of the house.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	9,245	20%	12,835	44%
With two selected Conditions	345	1%	970	3%
With three selected Conditions	19	0%	70	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	36,055	79%	15,225	52%
Total	45,664	100%	29,100	99%

Table 29 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	6,935	15%	4,010	14%
1980-1999	9,025	20%	6,560	23%
1950-1979	23,125	51%	14,065	48%
Before 1950	6,570	14%	4,470	15%
Total	45,655	100%	29,105	100%

Table 30 – Year Unit Built

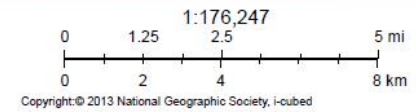
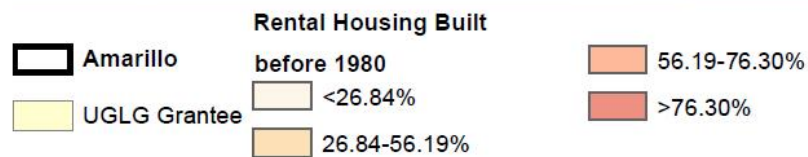
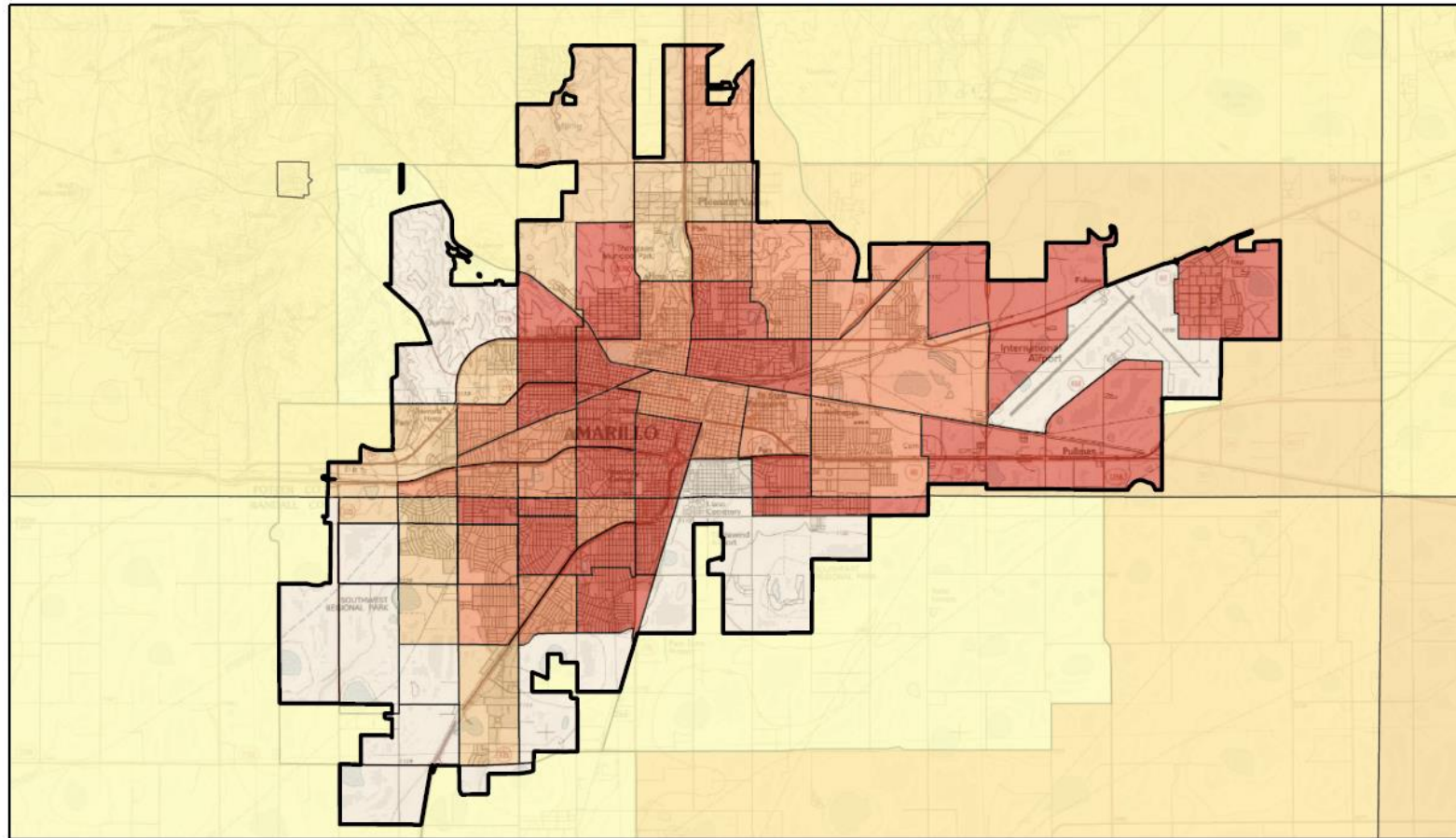
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

DRAFT

Rental Housing Built before 1980 - Map

Data Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2011-2015 ACS and 2011-2015 CHAS

Amarillo, TX - Rental Housing Built before 1980



Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	29,695	65%	18,535	64%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	5,190	11%	2,875	10%

Table 31 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units			
Abandoned Vacant Units			
REO Properties			
Abandoned REO Properties			

Table 32 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Sixty-five percent of the owner-occupied housing stock and 64 percent of the renter-occupied housing was built prior to 1980, placing the age of that housing at more than 40 years old, much of it many years older. As the housing stock ages, water infiltration and many other factors can cause rapid deterioration of housing units, particularly where the residents do not or cannot provide needed maintenance. In some areas of Amarillo, the housing stock may exceed 50 years of age and the median income of the residents of those areas may be less than 50 percent of the area median income. In these situations, it is likely that housing conditions generally throughout these areas are poor. In some areas of Amarillo one can find many homes with poor external conditions which suggest equally poor internal conditions. The City operates owner and rental rehabilitation programs that target these areas in an effort to improve the basic housing stock found in the city.

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

The data show that the number of housing units in Amarillo built prior to 1980, and potentially where lead-based paint hazards might be found, include 76% of all owner housing and 74 percent of rental housing. Eleven percent of owner housing units and 10% of rental housing units built prior to 1980 are occupied by families with children present, a total of 8,065 housing units. As housing units and neighborhoods age, they typically fall through the income classes from middle- or moderate-income households to lower income households. Neighborhoods that were once middle class become home to

lower income groups as they age. Typically, with some exceptions, the oldest neighborhoods found are where the poorest residents are found. As a result, it is reasonable to assume that most of the 8,065 units in Amarillo built prior to 1980 and occupied by families with children are likely occupied by low- or moderate-income families.

Discussion

There is an extensive need for rehabilitation programs in Amarillo targeting the improvement of the City's oldest housing stock. These programs, which are currently ongoing through the City's CDBG and HOME funding, provide owners of owner-occupied, single-family housing and multifamily rental housing with loans and/or grants to facilitate needed repairs which have not been affected by current or previous owners. These repairs include structural and cosmetic repairs both inside the unit and on the exterior and testing for and remediation of lead-based paint hazards in older housing units.

DRAFT

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

The City of Amarillo manages both project-based Section 8 and Housing Choice Vouchers. There are no public housing units in Amarillo.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project –based Section 8	Tenant –based Housing Choice Vouchers	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available				3,308	488	2,820			
# of accessible units									

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

Table 33 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: HUD User Data Set 2009-2019 and PIC.HUD.Gov (PIH Information Center – RCR Query)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

There are no public housing developments in the City of Amarillo.

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

Amarillo does not manage any public housing units. Section 8 only.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
N/A	N/A

Table 33 - Public Housing Condition

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

Amarillo does not manage any public housing units. Section 8 only.

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

Amarillo does not manage any public housing units. Section 8 only.

Discussion:

Amarillo does not manage any public housing units. Section 8 only.

DRAFT

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

The following data are the most current count of homeless facilities in Amarillo.

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)	112	0	120	46	0
Households with Only Adults	226	0	188	172	0
Chronically Homeless Households	n/a	n/a	n/a	114	0
Veterans	229	n/a	82	118	0
Unaccompanied Youth	82	n/a	149	31	0

Table 34 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source: HUD 2019 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program - Housing Inventory Count Report

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

Homeless service providers in Amarillo provide a wide range of housing and services to their clients, including shelters and transitional housing facilities, substance abuse treatment, case management, job training, clothes closets to provide clothing suitable for job interviews, food, and transportation. All depend, to some extent, on mainstream services to supplement those offered in-house. These include transportation services, dental care, legal assistance, health and mental health care, job training, and childcare. Some of these services are offered pro bono from caring professionals. Other services require some payment from the client.

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.

Amarillo is served by a wide range of organizations that address the needs of homeless individuals and families. Included are:

- **Martha's Home** - emergency shelter for women and families, case management, vocational training, legal assistance, skills training, and mentoring;
- **Downtown Women's Center** - transitional housing, addiction recovery, job training, and emergency shelter;
- **Another Chance House** - emergency shelter for men, case management, AA/NA, recovery programs, vocational training, and transportation;
- **Faith City Mission** - emergency shelter, addiction recovery, employment services, clothes closet, and meals;
- **The Salvation Army** - emergency shelter, basic needs, rehabilitation, correctional services, youth services, and senior services;
- **City of Refuge** - employment assistance, day labor program, education assistance, showers, clothing, counseling, and food pantry;
- **Domestic Violence Shelter & Counseling** - emergency confidential shelter, transportation, childcare, legal assistance, and support groups;
- **Guyon Saunders Resource Center & Day Room** - case management, food, clothing, counseling, showers, laundry facilities, and storage;
- **Legal Aid of Northwest Texas** - legal services; and Texas Panhandle Centers - mental health services, screening, assessment, counseling, treatment planning, medication management, supported housing, and substance abuse screening.

These facilities and programs address housing and service needs of homeless individuals and families by offering beds and a variety of much needed services. Contained within this group of programs are emergency shelters, transitional housing, drug treatment programs, and services for persons with severe mental illness.

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

Introduction

Special needs populations in Amarillo include the elderly; frail elderly; persons with mental, physical, or developmental disabilities; persons with HIV/AIDS; and persons with substance abuse problems.

Considering the non-homeless special needs population, many in these populations are currently having their housing and service needs met without or with limited public assistance. Circumstances, however, are subject to change and the more the community prepares for future needs, the better it will be able to meet those needs when they occur.

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

The supportive housing needs of special needs populations in Amarillo vary according to the population. In coming years, the needs of the elderly and frail elderly will increase as the over 65-year-old population grows with the aging of the baby boom population. Additionally, according to the US Census 2018 ACS 5-year Estimates, 10% of the senior population age 65 and older live below the poverty level. These needs may include nursing care facilities targeted to lower income households who cannot afford private nursing home care. Permanent supportive housing options for persons with mental, physical, and developmental disabilities may also become a pressing issue as persons with disabilities who previously been taken care of parents lose those caregivers to death or incapacity. With healthcare systems enabling persons with disabilities to live longer, many are now outliving their caregivers, increasing demand for group housing that provides the care this population needs.

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

Many homeless shelters operate under a rapid re-housing structure for clients coming into the system and the Amarillo Continuum of Care structure has recognized the need for discharge planning within the service provision structure in Amarillo regarding returning patients from mental and physical health institutions. At a minimum, institutions agree not to discharge individuals into homeless. Individual mental and physical health institutions may have their own discharge planning protocols in place, but they are not coordinated with any citywide planning effort. The CoC supports efforts at a more formal discharge planning protocol.

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

The City funds housing rehabilitation and emergency repair programs that work with the elderly, among other populations, in an attempt to maintain their home so they can continue to reside in their own homes. As a homeowner ages he/she is often unable to continue to provide the maintenance needed to keep the home habitable. The City's programs work with those homeowners to address pressing issues that arise, such as roof leaks or plumbing failures, and also more extensive rehabilitation needed to bring a home completely up to current building code.

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

The City of Amarillo does not directly fund programs that address the supportive service needs of non-homeless special needs populations. Public service funding is primarily dedicated to programs that addresses the needs of children and seniors. The City operates housing rehabilitation and emergency repair programs, which can include households with elderly citizens in need of assistance with housing maintenance and safety issues.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

No significant barriers to affordable housing were found to exist in the available public policies, however, information provided indicates a need for a regular review of development processes and costs.

There are no public policies that limit or affect the return on residential investments. However, although there does not appear to be any overt public policy barriers to affordable housing, regular reviews of taxes, fees, building codes, and zoning regulations continue to be necessary to ensure that unanticipated barriers do not develop. Additionally, this analysis is necessary to gauge what impact any future changes might have on accessibility to housing. Further information and a discussion regarding barriers is available in the City’s 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

DRAFT

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

Introduction

Housing preferences are fulfilled by a household's ability to meet the financial needs of owning or renting their desired housing unit. The economic health of a community has a large impact on that ability through the job market, business activity, and the household's relative place in the economy determined by their level of education and employment status. The data below provide a look at where jobs and economic activity in Amarillo provide employment opportunities and some descriptive consideration of education and employment levels.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	2,321	870	3	1	-2
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	10,351	12,201	14	16	2
Construction	4,775	4,778	6	6	0
Education and Health Care Services	11,704	14,039	15	18	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,032	6,330	7	8	2
Information	1,086	1,174	1	2	0
Manufacturing	10,935	4,116	14	5	-9
Other Services	2,821	3,360	4	4	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	4,250	5,352	6	7	1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	11,739	14,963	15	19	4
Transportation and Warehousing	2,776	2,231	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	3,921	3,721	5	5	0
Total	71,711	73,135	--	--	--

Table 35 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	100,000
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	95,135
Unemployment Rate	4.84
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	19.73
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	2.80

Table 36 - Labor Force

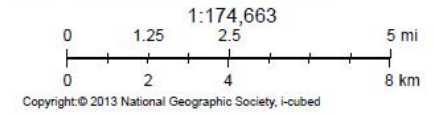
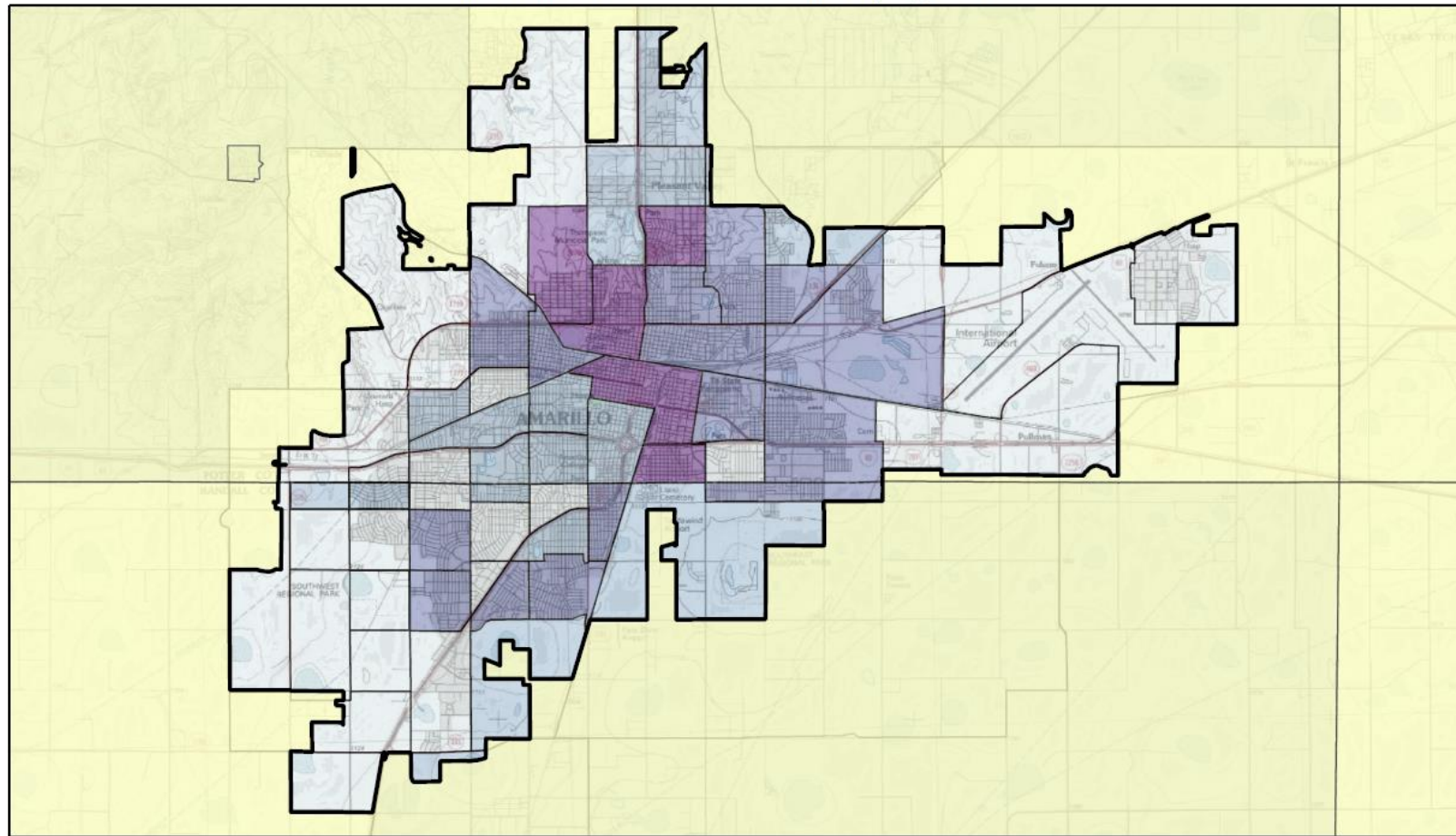
Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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Percent Unemployed – Map

Data Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2011-2015 ACS and 2011-2015 CHAS

Amarillo, TX - Percent Unemployment



Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	17,785
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	4,075
Service	11,770
Sales and office	23,975
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	9,869
Production, transportation and material moving	5,685

Table 37 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	78,575	86%
30-59 Minutes	8,825	10%
60 or More Minutes	4,115	4%
Total	91,515	100%

Table 38 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	9,845	580	5,380
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17,380	850	5,705
Some college or Associate's degree	30,190	1,010	6,670
Bachelor's degree or higher	19,090	345	2,555

Table 39 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	370	1,510	1,680	3,275	2,345
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,240	3,100	2,415	3,845	2,405
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	6,060	7,015	5,330	11,605	6,580
Some college, no degree	7,075	9,275	6,965	12,460	6,445
Associate's degree	1,145	3,010	2,430	3,825	970
Bachelor's degree	915	4,775	3,705	6,740	3,480
Graduate or professional degree	120	1,550	1,730	3,510	2,190

Table 40 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	42,884
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	55,887
Some college or Associate's degree	67,945
Bachelor's degree	93,858
Graduate or professional degree	120,668

Table 41 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The most active business sectors in Amarillo, in terms of the number of workers in the various industries, are Education and Health Care Services, Retail Trade, and Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations; with each sector constituting a 14% or 15% share of workers. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate has a 7% share of workers; followed by Construction and Professional, Scientific, Management Services, each with a 6% share of workers.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce needs of the business community include skills training, employment preparation training, and job development activities. Infrastructure needs include facade improvements and street/sidewalk improvements.

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.

According to information on the Amarillo Economic Development Corporation website, economic development activities are focused in six primary areas: (1) wind energy, (2) aviation and aerospace, (3) agriculture and livestock, (4) food technologies, (5) diversified manufacturing, and (6) financing and incentives. These six primary areas of focus provide the largest opportunities for job growth within existing businesses, establishment of new business and job creation, and workforce training and development to support continued business and economic growth. Following is a brief description of the six primary areas.

1. Wind Energy

Amarillo is uniquely qualified as one of America's best places for generating wind energy. The city's mid-continent position makes transporting massive wind-generating equipment from California all the way to North Carolina. To best serve the needs of the wind energy industry, the Amarillo EDC owns a 440-acre, master-planned and rail-served distribution/industrial park. Amarillo has a large manufacturing base in companies such as Gestamp Renewable Industries, Bell Helicopter and Amarillo Gear. The raw materials for the production of wind energy blades already exist; Owens Corning produces spun fiberglass threads used in the composites of wind turbine blade manufacturing.

2. Aviation and Aerospace

Amarillo is a solid base of operations for companies developing the latest advances in aviation, as well as those supporting it. The city is home to the leader in vertical flight, Bell Helicopter, as well as an important service hub for maintenance specialist TACAir. With these well-established enterprises, Amarillo has the existing supply lines to support additional aviation and aerospace enterprises.

3. Agriculture and Livestock

Amarillo has always had a well-established place in feeding the nation. With 14 million acres of agricultural land, agricultural production has primarily been for corn, wheat and cotton, along with sorghum, silage, hay and soybeans. Food manufacturing has made up Amarillo's largest export category. These exports include the businesses that transform livestock and agricultural products into ingredients and food. This city also has ties to large-scale producers including Tyson, Cargill and MWI, Micro Beef.

4. Food Technologies

A number of people and companies in and around Amarillo are a part of the critical food technology industry, focusing on the importance of both food safety and productivity. Amarillo's mid-continent position makes transporting domestically and internationally more expedient and cost effective. Amarillo has ties with key industry players including Ben E. Keith, Affiliated Foods Inc., Hilmar Cheese, and Pacific Cheese.

5. Diversified Manufacturing

Amarillo also exports a number of advanced products that are used to keep machines running smoothly to ensure clean rooms remain sterile and support the growing demands for renewable energy. Not only does this industry require highly specialized talent, but it also benefits from Amarillo's access to both domestic and international markets. Amarillo is home to Gestamp Renewable Industries, SciCron Technologies, and Sage Oil Vac.

6. Financing and Incentives

Amarillo's Economic Development Corporation provides support for local business to expand facilities and/or the workforce, including providing opportunities for workforce development. They support initiatives that include programs for small business loans, tax abatements and credits, and workforce retention, expansion and training. Many programs are focused on supporting low-to-moderate income business owners, entrepreneurs or communities.

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

Generally, there is a wide range of jobs in Amarillo with a variety of education and skill requirements. The industry with the most workers in Amarillo is the Education and Health Care Services sector, which typically has stringent education and skill requirements for the most visible portion of the workforce, the educators, doctors, and nurses. The sector also has a large support staff with lower education and skill requirements, including maintenance workers, drivers, and many other job classifications. Amarillo's second and third largest sectors are Retail Trade and Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations, typically calling for a less educated, less skilled workforce. Amarillo has a relatively well-educated workforce, with nearly 58% of residents over the age of 18 having a college degree or at least some college as those not having finished high school.

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.

According to the Amarillo Economic Development Corporation website, they support initiatives for Workforce and Training by working closely with the Amarillo College to create specialized training programs to meet the specific needs of local employers. Employers can also receive financial assistance with ongoing training needs of their staff through the Texas Skills Development Fund. More than \$25 million has been made available to finance job training through local colleges or technical schools for both new and existing jobs.

Employer and job seeker workforce development and training services are provided through the privately operated Workforce Solutions Panhandle, which includes childcare services, job search services, and unemployment insurance.

The Texas Skills Development Fund assists businesses by financing customized job training through local colleges or technical schools for new or existing jobs. The funds are granted directly to the college and used for the companies' specific training program needs. The funds are not used for equipment or for paying trainees' wages, just for the actual instruction.

A local employer seeking Skills Development Fund assistance can work with Amarillo College to develop a joint proposal requesting funding, which is then presented to the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC). The TWC reviews the budget request and determines the amount of funding to be granted for the training. The grant simply allows the college to recover its costs. The company doesn't pay anything so long as trainees who complete the program are paid the prevailing wage for their occupation in the local labor market.

Amarillo College fosters workforce training partnerships in its mission to provide excellence in continuing education. Courses can be provided specifically for industry, labor, government, and professional groups to supplement existing training and leadership development programs. This format offers the most flexible arrangement for courses and seminars.

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

Yes

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 Panhandle Regional Planning Commission is a voluntary association of cities, counties, and special districts in the Texas Panhandle. Established in 1969, the Planning Commission assists local governments in planning, developing, and implementing programs designed to improve the general health, safety, and welfare of the citizens in the Texas Panhandle. Activities focus in many areas, including economic and workforce development.

The Panhandle Regional Planning Commission updated the regional comprehensive economic development strategy in 2019. Potter County was identified as a distressed county (based on both per-capita money and personal income), while Randall County was identified as non-distressed. The needs identified for Potter County include: (1) water quality and conservation, (2) economic development, (3) implement quality education system, (4) access to low-interest money, and (5) public infrastructure improvements. Needs identified for Randall County include: (1) economic development, (2) water supply, (3) planned growth and county zoning, (4) quality education, and (5) quality health care.

Discussion

The City of Amarillo has been working, through the efforts of their partnership with the Amarillo Economic Development Corporation, to expand opportunities in the region. The focus of economic development activities on six primary industries, as described above, provide a strategy for targeting effort to industries that take advantage of Amarillo's competitive strengths.

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MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The census block groups that are identified as eligible for CDBG area benefit (51% of residents are low/mod-income) include some of the oldest neighborhoods in the city. The housing in these neighborhoods are often in poor condition and many are in need of extensive rehabilitation or removal. These neighborhoods are also where the lowest income households in the city live, in housing stock that is in poor condition, and, therefore, offered at lower rents or sales prices. Despite the lower rents or purchase price, the lower income households pay a large portion of their income on housing expenses. In this case, concentrated would mean that a large portion of the neighborhood shows the impact of these housing problems.

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

According to the US Census 2018 ACS 5-year Estimates, African-Americans comprise about 8 percent of the population of Amarillo. There is some concentration of the African-American population in census tracts in the central-north and eastern parts of the city, with the percentage of the total population being as much as 70 percent. Hispanics made up about 32 percent of the population of Amarillo according to the US Census 2018 ACS 5-year Estimates. Concentrations of Hispanic households can be found in central Amarillo, with population percentages as high as 82 percent of some tracts. Most of the tracts are within the CDBG area benefit tracts (where median incomes of the tracts are below 80 percent of the area median income). These areas also show high rates of poverty, with poverty rates generally ranging from 25 percent to 50 percent of the tract population. Maps of poverty rates and concentrations of African-Americans and Hispanics are included below.

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

These neighborhoods, as mentioned above, contain much of the poorest housing stock in the city. As a result, the housing market contains much of the lowest cost housing as well. Code enforcement officials worked extensively in these areas in an attempt to maintain the integrity of the community in past years. Some neighborhoods have a number of vacant lots where homes have been removed.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas do have community assets, including community and senior centers, parks, and other public facilities.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

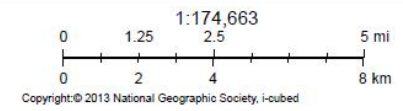
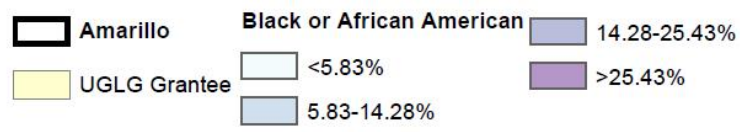
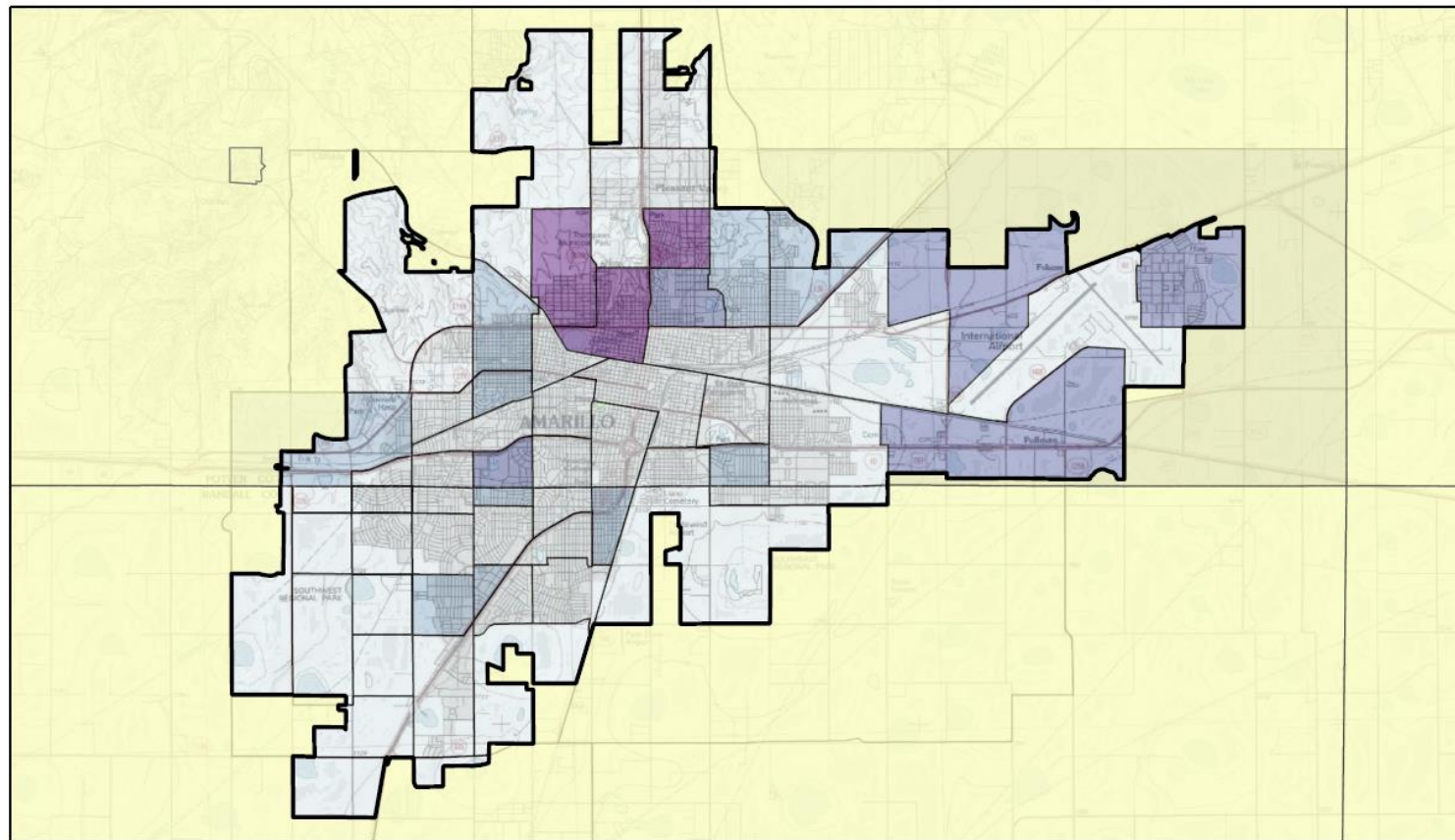
In neighborhoods where many homes have been removed, there may be opportunities for development of new housing units. In areas where brownfield issues are not a concern, private and non-profit developers can find appropriate redevelopment sites to provide homes for a range of household incomes, including lower and upper income households. These efforts would aid in sustainability efforts, bringing more people into the neighborhoods and improving the housing stock available in the market.

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Percent Black or African American alone – Map

Data Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2011-2015 ACS and 2011-2015 CHAS

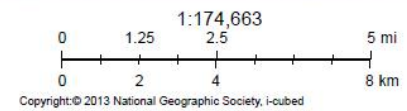
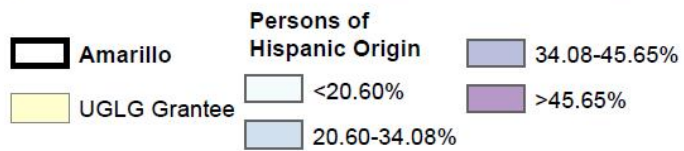
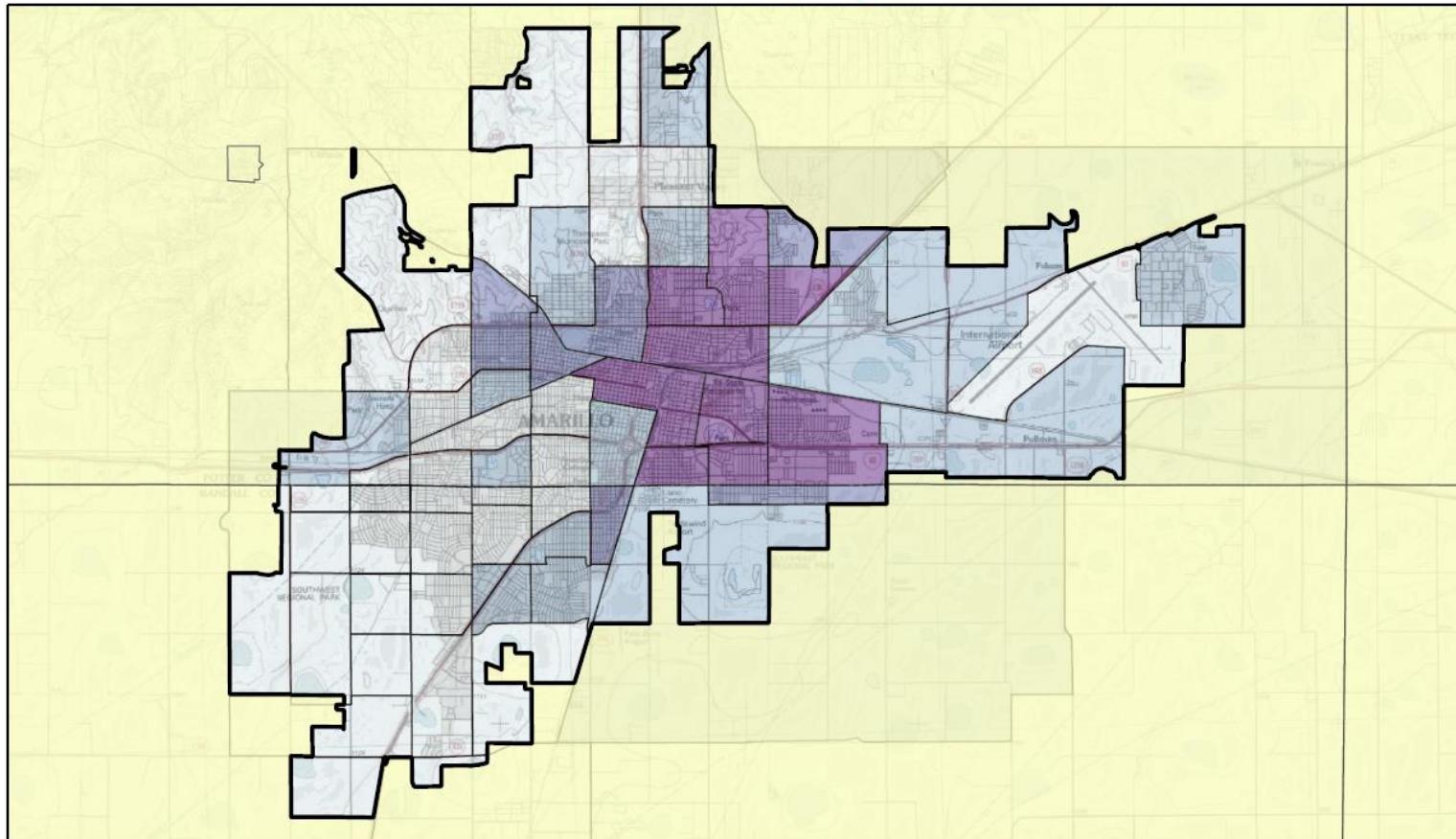
Amarillo, TX - Percent Black or African American alone



Persons of Hispanic Origin – Map

Data Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2011-2015 ACS and 2011-2015 CHAS

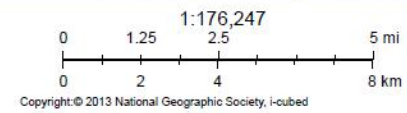
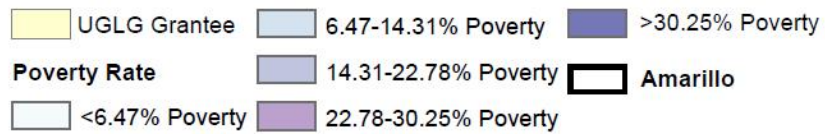
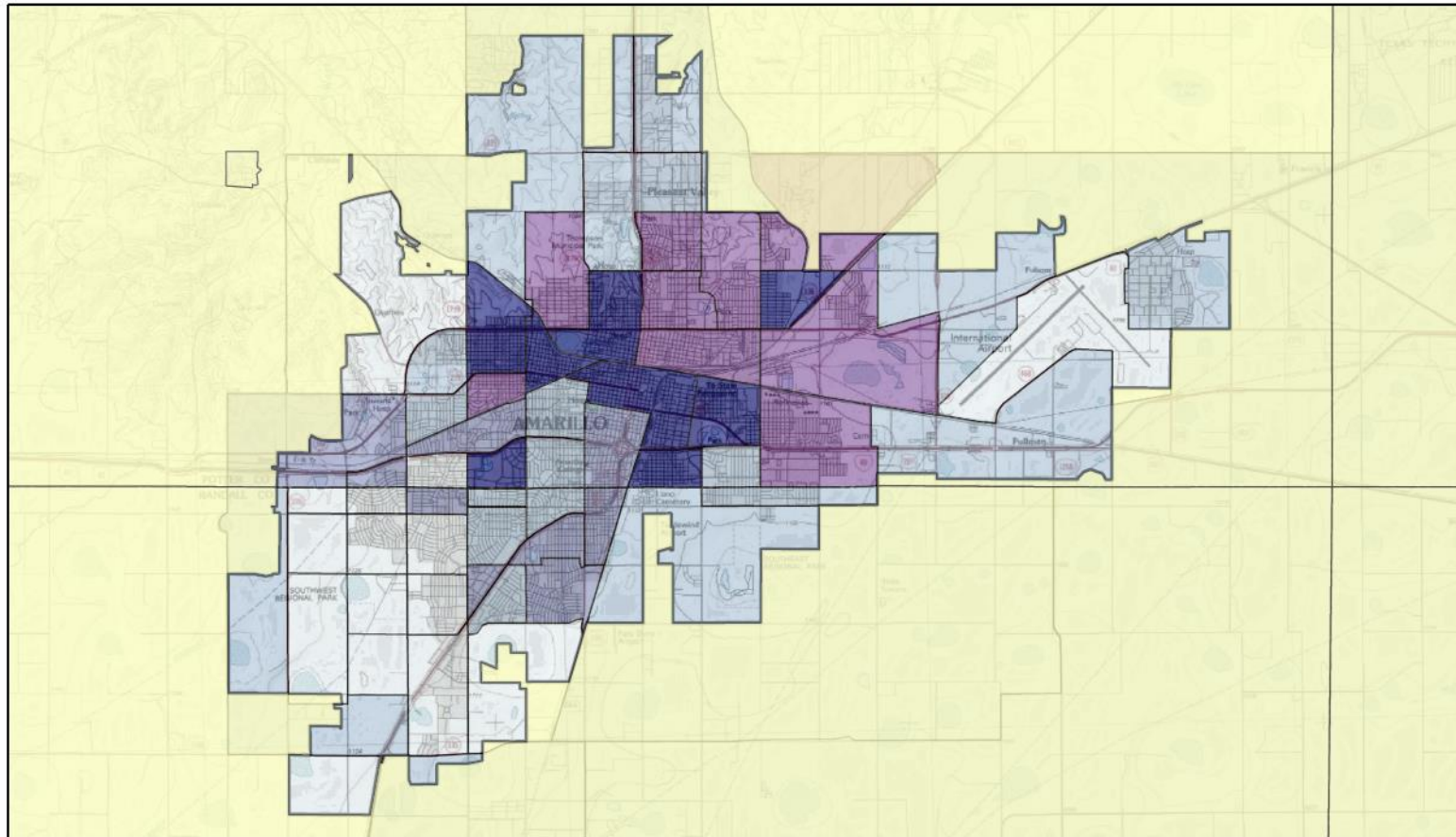
Amarillo, TX - Persons of Hispanic Origin



Percent Living in Poverty – Map

Data Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2011-2015 ACS and 2011-2015 CHAS

Amarillo, TX - Percent Living in Poverty (Poverty Rate)



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.

Not applicable. HUD stated in the preamble to the Rule that it would not require a grantee to incorporate these new requirements into its consolidated plan process until HUD is able to make the data available to all grantees.

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

Not applicable. HUD stated in the preamble to the Rule that it would not require a grantee to incorporate these new requirements into its consolidated plan process until HUD is able to make the data available to all grantees.

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

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

Not applicable. HUD stated in the preamble to the Rule that it would not require a grantee to incorporate these new requirements into its consolidated plan process until HUD is able to make the data available to all grantees.

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

Not applicable. HUD stated in the preamble to the Rule that it would not require a grantee to incorporate these new requirements into its consolidated plan process until HUD is able to make the data available to all grantees.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan lays out the direction the City intends to take in the distribution of the Community Development Block Grant and HOME funding for the next five years. The priorities listed were determined through consultation with service providers and consideration of a community survey that was conducted in the development of the Consolidated Plan. Some of the activities included will be targeted to individual households who qualify for the programs according to their income status (individual benefit). Other programs are directed toward particular areas within Amarillo where the median incomes of the census tracts involved are below 80 percent of the area median income (area benefit). The City's goals and objectives are summarized in Section SP-45.

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

Table 42 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Citywide
	Area Type:	Areas for individual benefit and program administration.
	Other Target Area Description:	Areas for individual benefit and program administration.
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The boundaries are the city boundaries.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Housing and commercial characteristics span the range of characteristics from the poorest quality and condition to the best quality and condition. The area includes all the housing and commercial structures in the city.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The area was chosen to allow for a target are for administration and those programs that do not require area benefit.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	The target area needs include all needs identified in the Market Analysis and Needs Assessment.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Improvement to public facilities and infrastructure, home repairs, public services, homeless services/prevention, and economic/workforce development.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Lack of adequate funding to make all the improvements that are needed.	
2	Area Name:	CDBG Eligible Areas
	Area Type:	Areas eligible for CDBG area benefit.
	Other Target Area Description:	Areas eligible for CDBG area benefit.
	HUD Approval Date:	

% of Low/ Mod:	
Revital Type:	Comprehensive
Other Revital Description:	
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See <i>Low-Mod Block Groups – Map</i> below. Boundaries for these areas coincide with block group boundaries for block groups where CDBG income eligibility criteria are met.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Housing and commercial characteristics vary by block group. Generally, housing will likely be of lower-cost and poorer quality.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	It did not. The only criteria were CDBG income eligibility.
Identify the needs in this target area.	Needs include housing rehabilitation, improvements to public facilities and infrastructure, services to lower-income and homeless residents, and training/workforce development.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Improvement to public facilities and infrastructure, code enforcement, demolition, home repairs, public services, homeless services/prevention, and economic/workforce development.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Resident incomes and lack of public funds to provide improvements.

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City of Amarillo anticipates investing a majority of CDBG and HOME funds citywide. While the City may focus outreach and prioritize investment in the Low-Mod Block Groups identified in the map below, funds will be distributed based on household income and need, regardless of geographic location.

Because low-income, elderly, disabled, and special needs homeowners and renters reside throughout the city, housing and homebuyer assistance will be available citywide. Persons dealing with homelessness and those facing potential homelessness also reside throughout the city, making the need for shelter and housing a citywide activity.

CDBG activities, such as public facilities, infrastructure improvements, and code enforcement, may be located within specific neighborhoods when meeting the area benefit objective; in this case, at least 51% of the service population (defined as citizens benefiting from the activity) meets low and moderate-income guidelines, or where the nature and use of a facility can be documented and reasonably assume to benefit and serve low-income citizens.

Public Services for special needs populations (i.e. elderly people, disabled persons, persons with drug/alcohol addictions, persons with AIDS/HIV) will also be provided citywide, as these populations exist throughout the city. These services are also expected to be readily available based on need, regardless of geographic location.

Economic development activities will also be provided citywide, recognizing that low-income individuals live throughout the city and the need for workforce development can benefit all communities, regardless of geographic location.

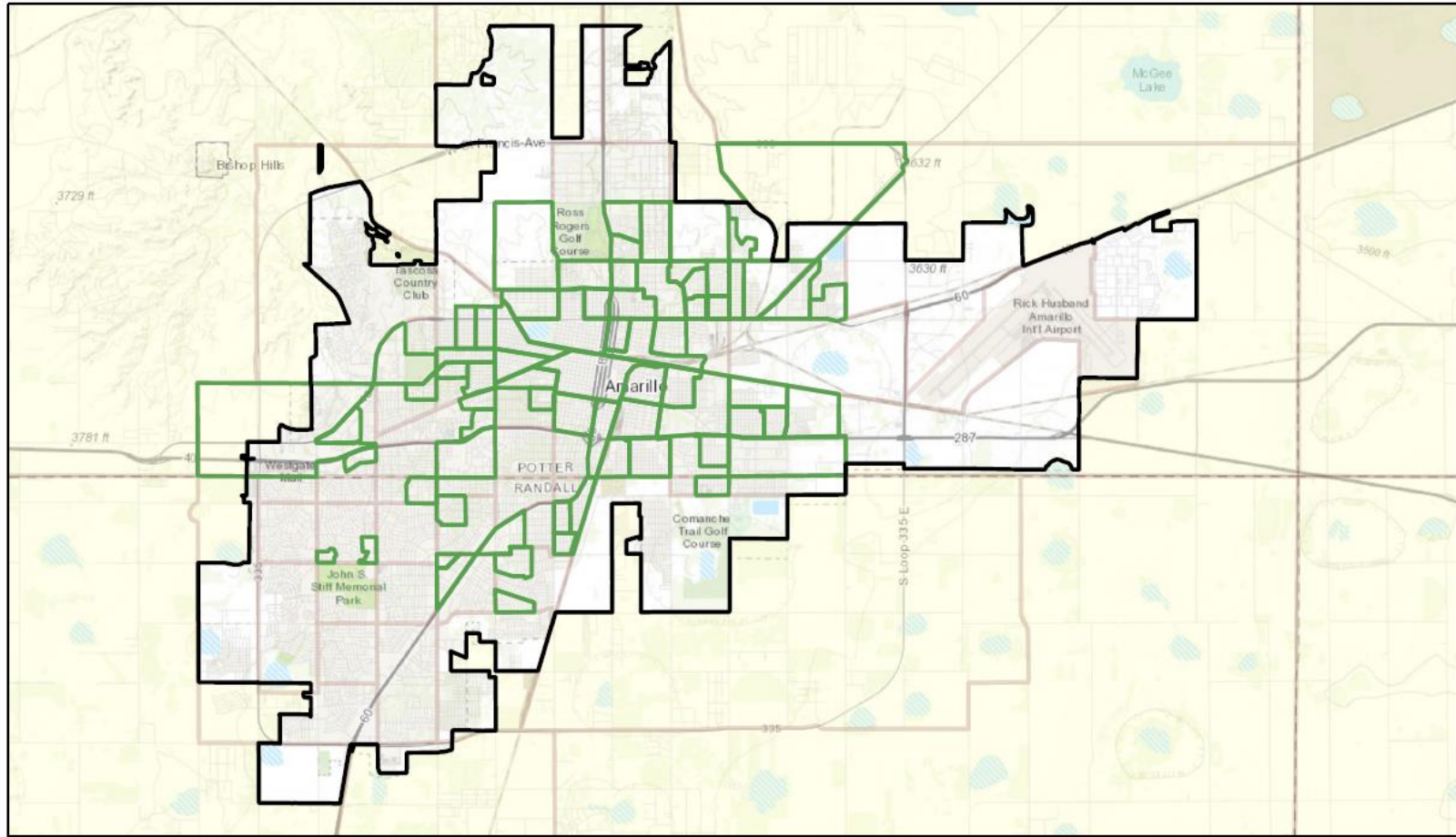
Like HUD, the City's goal is to reduce concentrations of lower-income populations. Therefore, limiting activities on a geographic basis, rather than based on a need or income basis, would be contradictory to local and federal goals.





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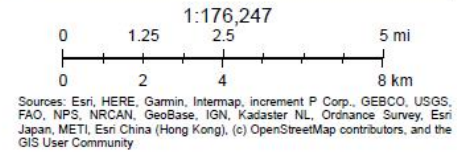
Low-Mod Block Groups – Map

Data Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2011-2015 ACS and 2011-2015 CHAS

Amarillo, TX - Low-Mod Block Groups



-  **Amarillo, TX**
-  **Low-Mod Block Groups**
-  **Census Tract**
-  **UGLG Grantee**



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

Priority Needs

Table 43 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable and Quality Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Housing and Neighborhood Development/Revitalization
	Description	Support initiatives and projects that provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for owner-occupied and renter-occupied units • emergency home repairs to homeowners • development of new/affordable housing units • opportunities to promote homeownership (including providing down payment assistance, closing cost assistance, and equity investments).
	Basis for Relative Priority	Priorities were determined through public input, refined by City staff.
2	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide

	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Description	<p>Support initiatives and projects that provide improved availability and accessibility to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public and community facilities • transportation resources • parks and recreation facilities <p>Also support initiatives that provide public improvements (including ADA compliance modifications and enforcement of housing/city codes), and improvements to existing infrastructure (including streets, sidewalks, drainage, and water and sewer connections).</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	Priorities were determined through public input, refined by City staff.
3	Priority Need Name	Public Services <i>(includes Activities to assist Homeless)</i>
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Chronic Substance Abuse Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Mentally Ill Chronic Homelessness
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Services and Homelessness

	Description	Support initiatives and programs that provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • services to residents dealing with a disability • affordable childcare services, including before and after school programs • services to seniors • meals to homeless persons, food pantries for lower income households, and meals on wheels for seniors • shelter and support to residents dealing with domestic violence • services to youth • services to residents dealing with health and substance abuse • services to residents dealing with domestic violence and/or child abuse • mental health and supportive services to individuals and families, including residents experiencing homelessness
	Basis for Relative Priority	Priorities were determined through public input, refined by City staff.
4	Priority Need Name	Homelessness Prevention, Transitional Housing, and Supportive Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children Chronic Homelessness
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Homelessness

	Description	Support initiatives and programs that work to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent homelessness and assist individuals or families at risk for homelessness • provide housing designed to assist individuals and families transitioning from homelessness to permanent housing • provide shelter to homeless individuals and families
	Basis for Relative Priority	Priorities were determined through public input, refined by City staff.
5	Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement and Demolition/Removal of Slum and Blight
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Infrastructure, Demolition and Removal of Slum and Blight, and Code Enforcement
	Description	Support initiatives and projects that remove dilapidated structures and debris from vacant lots and encourage code enforcement for maintenance of properties not in compliance with City ordinances and community standards.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Priorities were determined through public input, refined by City staff.
6	Priority Need Name	Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Administration

	Description	Support initiatives and programs that support the management, planning, and administration of the City's eligible grant funded programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Priorities were determined through public input, refined by City staff.
7	Priority Need Name	Economic and Workforce Development
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Economic and Workforce Development
	Description	Support initiatives and programs that promote economic and workforce development activities, including supporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small businesses, creating new jobs, and expanding job opportunities/advancement • programs that teach residents how to find and keep jobs and provide opportunities for training certifications that provide career advancement • technical assistance and opportunities to advance new and existing small businesses
	Basis for Relative Priority	Priorities were determined through public input, refined by City staff.

Narrative (Optional)

The City conducted a survey of residents through a survey instrument posted on the City's website. The City also consulted several service agencies and City staff to help determine priorities across a variety of needs.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
<p>Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)</p>	<p>The world-wide pandemic has had major impacts on the economy, including loss of jobs and income, resulting in the inability of many individuals and families to pay their rent or their mortgage. There will likely be an increase in foreclosures/evictions; an increase in homelessness is highly likely, creating a larger demand for affordable housing options. These conditions will be exacerbated if the current COVID-19 virus is not fully contained, or if another wave of the virus resurfaces.</p> <p>Furthermore, the availability of affordable rental housing (specifically a lack of affordable rental units for larger families, as well as smaller rental units to support the aging population), may not provide enough rental inventory to support the increased demand.</p> <p>Rental property-owners must also be willing to rent their units to TBRA clients. In many communities, landlords are reluctant to rent to TBRA clients, due to concerns with TBRA clients’ ability to pay rent and maintain and keep the property/unit in good condition.</p>
<p>TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs</p>	<p>The TBRA market characteristics described above will also influence TBRA for non-homeless special needs populations. Loss of jobs and income due to the world-wide pandemic, coupled with the fact that housing costs are a major portion of any households’ monthly budget, will likely force more individuals and families to seek new, affordable rental housing options. The current affordable rental housing options likely cannot support the increased demand across the homeless and non-homeless special needs populations.</p> <p>Non-homeless special needs clients may also encounter rental housing units that do not meet their individual accessibility needs. The current housing stock is weighted heavily toward single-family housing, and do not have accessibility improvements that allow persons with mobility issues ease of access. While landlords are obligated to make reasonable accommodations for such renters, many need more accommodations than typical landlords would consider reasonable.</p>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
New Unit Production	<p>The increased demand for affordable housing units outlined above indicate a greater need for new unit production, especially given that the current housing stock is largely single-family, detached housing. The aging population need smaller, affordable units that are developed with retirees in mind and support aging in place. Larger families also need affordable, larger units (particularly 3 or more bedrooms), in apartment developments to help decrease overcrowding.</p> <p>The production of new housing units is influenced by several market conditions, including the cost of land, the cost of construction, and prevailing interest rates. With a fluctuating economy due to the world-wide pandemic, interest rates are at a historic low, however lenders have become more restrictive in issuing loans. Furthermore, if the economy does not recover and a recession occurs, this could greatly impact lending and associated production costs. These factors would likely further restrict housing development and investments in new unit production.</p>
Rehabilitation	<p>Rehabilitation activities can be influenced by the cost of materials and labor, which may increase given the current economic situation. The efficiency of rehabilitation is also dependent on the after-rehabilitation value of the home. If the market value of the home does not support the extent of rehabilitation required, due to a decrease in home values in an economic downturn, it may not support the effort to make the necessary repairs.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of units is also impacted by demands on construction resources and material costs; if there is an increase cost for resources and materials due to the current economic situation, this could further restrict rehabilitation activities.</p> <p>Rehabilitation is also influenced by property condition, title ownership, tax liens, and available resources, both from the owner and agencies assisting the rehabilitation process. Property owners experiencing a loss of income or employment in the current economy may result in the inability of owners to adequately contribute funds to the project, maintain properties, afford taxes, or pay their mortgage. Often, units are not feasible to rehabilitate due to significant structural and/or mechanical failures due to lack of property maintenance, or defects in title and tax liens.</p>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition, including preservation, can be influenced by the market value of the structure and interest rates. If interest rates and structure values remain low or decrease due to the economic downturn, this could support more investment in Acquisition. In the case of a City agency or non-profit organization buying housing stock for rehabilitation and resale, or for preservation, the costs of purchasing a home outright at lower prices could increase the number of homes that can be purchased or increase the funds available for rehabilitation activities.

Table 44 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Amarillo receives funding from two federal grant programs, the Community Development Block Grant Program and the HOME Investment Partnership. These two grant programs combined will bring \$1,9278,393 into the city to support affordable housing, homeless, and community development programs and projects in the first program year.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,695,572	0	0	1,695,572	8,477,860	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation times four.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	721,116	0	0	721,116	3,605,580	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation times four.

Table 45 - Anticipated Resources

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

The funds awarded to CDBG projects are leveraged by the subrecipient agencies from a variety of resources including independent fundraising, other federal awards, local foundations, independent donations, and value of capital including building, equipment, salaries, inventory, and volunteer hours. Other federal funds include the Amarillo PHA's administration of the Section 8 HCV Program and the VA-VASH Program. Continuum of Care funds will be used for the Shelter Plus Care Program, Supportive Housing Program, and the Amarillo HMIS. The City of Amarillo will also receive TX-ESG funds on behalf of the Amarillo Continuum of Care in the 2020 program year.

The 2020-2021 obligation for HOME match is \$180,279 (25% of the \$721,116 allocation.) Over the years, the City has accumulated excess match for the HOME Program through a variety of sources. The \$180,279 HOME match for the FY 2020 program year is satisfied with current resources as described below:

- 25% of the single-family mortgage loans made to HOME eligible homebuyers through the 2003 bond issued by the Amarillo Housing Finance Corporation.
- Contributions from the Amarillo Housing Finance Corporation for homebuyer assistance.
- Donations of volunteer labor and building materials on CHDO projects undertaken by Amarillo Habitat for Humanity or Catholic Charities of the Texas Panhandle that are not reflected in sales price of a home.
- Other sources are miscellaneous contributions of cash, forgiven fees and liens, and financing fees.

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

N/A. No publicly owned land will be used to address the needs identified in the plan.

Discussion

The City has programmed a minimum of approximately \$2.3 million from the CDBG and HOME programs for the FY 2020-2021 program year. This sum included the annual allocation, program income, and reprogrammed funds from previous program years. These funds will be used to operate a range of private and public services as described later in the Annual Action 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.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Amarillo	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Amarillo Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction

Table 46 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery system in Amarillo is well coordinated and spans a range of community needs. The City has many years of experience managing and implementing the programs addressed in the Consolidated Plan, as well as working with outside agencies that fill some of the needs as outlined in the Consolidated Plan.

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

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

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

Table 47 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS and mainstream services are made available through the coordination of services provided by the array of non-profit service providers that constitute Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless. These organizations partner with each other, the City, and mainstream service providers to provide a wide ranging response to the service needs of homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

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

The service providers in Amarillo work closely together to provide a continuum of services in response to needs identified through surveys of homeless persons and general observations of the providers. Providers in Amarillo are particularly strong in the areas of mental health services, employment training, and life skills training. Gaps exist in emergency shelter capacity. There are not enough beds on a typical night. Another gap is the coordination of service centers through the lack of universal participation of providers in the HMIS system. All homeless providers who participate in federal funding programs are enrolled in the HMIS system.

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

1. Work with non-profit organizations to address community needs and provide support to federal and non-federal funding initiatives.
2. Work with private industry to address important issues that hamper housing and community development efforts.
3. Identify opportunities to create private/public partnerships for project finance and development to leverage federal funds.

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SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	<p>Housing and Neighborhood Development/Revitalization</p> <p>Outcome: Affordability</p> <p>Objective: Provide decent affordable housing</p>	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Emergency Home Repairs Housing Development Housing Assistance	CDBG: \$2,543,358 HOME: \$3,245,022	Homeowner Emergency Repair Housing Rehabilitated: 925 Household Housing Units Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 35 Household Housing Units Rental units rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Units Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Units Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 180 Households Assisted CHDO Homeowner Housing Added: 20 Household Housing Units

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	<p>Public Facilities and Infrastructure</p> <p>Outcome: Availability/Accessibility</p> <p>Objective: Create suitable living environments</p>	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public and Community Facilities Parks and Recreation Facilities Public Improvements Infrastructure Transportation	CDBG: \$1,949,908	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 150,000 Persons Assisted for public facilities, parks, improvements.
3	<p>Public Services <i>(includes Activities to assist Homeless)</i></p> <p>Outcome: Availability/Accessibility</p> <p>Objective: Create suitable living environments</p>	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Youth Services Disability Services Child Care Services Senior Services Health Services/ Substance Abuse Domestic Violence/ Child Abuse Meals/Food Pantry/ Meals on Wheels Mental Health Services/Supportive Services Domestic Violence Shelters	CDBG: \$1,186,900	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7,100 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	<p>Homelessness</p> <p>Outcome: Affordability</p> <p>Objective: Provide decent affordable housing</p>	2020	2024	Homeless Public Housing	Citywide	Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance Transitional Housing Homeless Facilities Meals/Food Pantry/ Meals on Wheels	CDBG: \$84,779	Homelessness Prevention: 2,331 Persons Assisted
5	<p>Code Enforcement</p> <p>Outcome: Sustainability</p> <p>Objective: Create suitable living environments</p>	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Public Improvements	CDBG: \$381,504	<p>Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 49,765 Household Housing Units</p> <p>Other CDBG Inspections: 62,500 Inspections</p>
6	<p>Demolition and Removal of Slum and Blight</p> <p>Outcome: Sustainability</p> <p>Objective: Create suitable living environments</p>	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Demolition/Removal of Slum and Blight	CDBG: \$423,893	Buildings Demolished: 400 Buildings

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Economic and Workforce Development Outcome: Sustainability Objective: Create economic opportunities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Job Training/ Workforce Development Employment Training Job Development/ Creation Technical Assistance for Small Businesses	CDBG: \$211,947	Jobs created/retained: 5 Jobs
8	Administration Outcome: Sustainability Objective: Create suitable living environments	2020	2024	Administration Program Oversight	Citywide	Administration	CDBG: \$1,695,572 HOME: \$360,558	Other: 5 Other

Table 48 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing and Neighborhood Development/Revitalization
	Goal Description	<p>Goal 1: Support projects that provide affordable housing options, rehabilitation of owner- and renter-occupied units/homes, and revitalization of depressed and declining neighborhoods to strengthen communities, reduce economic disparities, and improve quality of life.</p> <p>Objective 1: Provide resources that encourage neighborhood engagement, homeownership, and redevelopment, focused on addressing community housing needs/repairs, and availability of affordable housing to low- and moderate-income residents.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Partner with existing community/local agencies and State Programs to support projects and best utilize all available funding to provide a holistic and collective approach to increase availability of affordable housing, increase homeownership, support owner- and renter-occupied housing rehabilitation, and neighborhood revitalization.</p>
2	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	<p>Goal 2: Support projects that improve existing public facilities and infrastructure to enhance the connection of communities and residents, provide a foundation for a strong and growing economy, and ensure higher quality opportunities for employment, healthcare, and education.</p> <p>Objective 2: Provide resources that support a holistic approach to public facility and infrastructure redevelopment, focused on investments in projects that will best serve ongoing community and resident needs.</p> <p>Strategy 2.1: Identify development or redevelopment of public facilities that align with community needs, including supporting projects that focus on creating safe, modern, functional, and/or accessible facilities.</p> <p>Strategy 2.3: Partner with key stakeholders involved in private development projects to identify strategies and establish City projects that align the City's investments in improving infrastructure, housing, and communities with private development projects.</p>

3	Goal Name	Public Services <i>(includes Activities to assist Homeless)</i>
	Goal Description	<p>Goal 3: Support projects that encourage the provision of public service benefits to low- and moderate-income residents based on individual needs; including providing opportunities for residents to engage with the community and connect to available social service, employment, health, and education resources.</p> <p>Objective 3: Provide resources that support and expand the availability and accessibility of public services provided by local agencies.</p> <p>Strategy 3: Partner with local non-profit/community agencies to collaborate and expand existing public services, including but not limited to homeless services, health and mental care, affordable day care, after school programs, senior services, transitional housing, programs for victims of domestic violence, programs for persons with a disability, and advocacy services.</p>
4	Goal Name	Homelessness
	Goal Description	<p>Goal 4: Support projects that encourage the prevention of homelessness and support the delivery of services and resources to help extremely low- or no-income families and individuals deal with homelessness.</p> <p>Objective 4: Provide resources that support and expand the availability and accessibility of homeless prevention and support services provided by local agencies, focused on ending homelessness and providing homeless individuals and families with opportunities to recover from homelessness.</p> <p>Strategy 4: Partner with local non-profit/community agencies to collaborate and expand existing homeless prevention and support services, including but not limited to rental and other housing assistance, temporary shelter, food and clothing assistance, health services, job counseling, and job training.</p>

5	Goal Name	Code Enforcement
	Goal Description	<p>Goal 5: Support projects that encourage code enforcement for maintenance of properties not in compliance with City ordinances and community standards and provide methods to remove dilapidated structures.</p> <p>Objective 5: Provide resources that support and encourage code enforcement, focused on ensuring the structural and aesthetic integrity of properties/structures, and that city regulatory requirements incentivize development and support long-term growth and development.</p> <p>Strategy 5: Identify code enforcement initiatives that align with housing and neighborhood development/revitalization goals, to further enhance the structural and aesthetic integrity of community properties/structures.</p>
6	Goal Name	Demolition and Removal of Slum and Blight
	Goal Description	<p>Goal 6: Support projects that encourage demolition and removal of dilapidated or unsafe structures, including maintaining housing conditions, removing slum/blight, and creating a more suitable living environment.</p> <p>Objective 6: Provide resources that support and encourage demolition projects, focused on ensuring the structural and aesthetic integrity of community properties and structures.</p> <p>Strategy 6: Identify demolition projects that align with housing and neighborhood development/revitalization goals, and that also align with code enforcement projects and initiatives.</p>

7	Goal Name	Economic and Workforce Development
	Goal Description	<p>Goal 7: Support projects that ensure resources and strategies are in place to improve economic prosperity and standard of living; including support for workforce development resources that allow residents to gain knowledge, grow skills, improve work performance, and provide opportunities for individual career advancement.</p> <p>Objective 7: Provide resources that support and encourage business, workforce, and job development, focused on attracting and retaining young workers, and assisting lower income individuals/workers and small business owners.</p> <p>Strategy 7.1: Partner with the Chamber of Commerce and other community agencies to collaborate on initiatives established to accelerate economic development and job growth.</p> <p>Strategy 7.2: Partner with key stakeholders at local education institutions to collaborate and expand existing initiatives supporting workforce development, including aligning offered skill development and certification programs with local employment needs.</p>
8	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	<p>Goal 8: Support the management, planning, and administration of the City’s eligible grant programs for low- and moderate-income residents, including supporting initiatives to increase public awareness and engagement with CDBG-assisted activities.</p> <p>Objective 8: Provide resources that support and encourage the planning, implementation, and assessment of CDBG-assisted activities, focused on promoting public participation, effective governance, and streamlining municipal business processes to build capacity.</p> <p>Strategy 8.1: Partner with key City stakeholders to identify strategies and establish projects that support transparency to the public, provide mechanisms to streamline processes, and opportunities to improve performance management and benchmark.</p> <p>Strategy 8.2: Partner with key City stakeholders to help disseminate information to the public, including identifying marketing, website, and social media mechanisms to increase public outreach and engagement.</p>

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)

Over the course of the five-year Strategic Plan, the following housing production goals are anticipated:

- 925 homeowner housing units rehabilitated with homeowner emergency repairs.
- 35 homeowner housing units rehabilitated.
- 30 rental housing units rehabilitated.
- 25 new household housing units constructed (includes 20 CHDO homeowner housing units).
- 180 direct financial assistance provided to homebuyers.

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**SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)
Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary
Compliance Agreement)**

Amarillo does not have any public housing units.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Amarillo does not have any public housing units.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

NA

DRAFT

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

No significant barriers to affordable housing were found to exist in the available public policies, however, information provided indicates a need for a regular review of development processes and costs.

There are no public policies that limit or affect the return on residential investments. However, although there does not appear to be any overt public policy barriers to affordable housing, regular reviews of taxes, fees, building codes, and zoning regulations continue to be necessary to ensure that unanticipated barriers do not develop. Additionally, this analysis is necessary to gauge what impact any future changes might have on accessibility to housing. Further information and a discussion regarding barriers is available in the City’s 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

NA

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

City staff will continue its work with the Continuum of Care and assist in the submission of grant applications for homeless initiatives. The CoC coalition conducts yearly point-in-time counts of the homeless and conducts a bi-yearly survey of the homeless. City staff participates in the counts and surveys. The point-in-time counts and the surveys work to reach out to homeless persons, including unsheltered persons, and assess individual and family needs, contributing to the consultation brought to the Consolidated Plan forums and survey from which priorities are formed.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City provides federal funding for shelter services. Local organizations are working to find ways to finance the development of more shelter space, but funding is limited.

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.

Funding is proposed in the Strategic Plan to address service needs relating to homelessness. The City supports the efforts of the Continuum of Care to address homelessness issues through their funding venues.

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

No funding is proposed in the Strategic Plan to address issues relating to homelessness. The City supports the efforts of the Continuum of Care to address homelessness issues through their funding venues.

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

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

Goal: Increase the inventory of lead safe housing units.

Strategies:

- Continue to meet HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in housing rehabilitation programs.
- Expand the stock of lead safe housing units through housing initiatives.
- Obtain training for program staff on lead hazard evaluation and reduction
- Establish working relationships with lead professionals and key partners, such as risk assessors and clearance technicians, public health departments, and HUD lead grantees.
 - Provide public information and education regarding lead-based paint at public hearings
 - Provide information regarding lead hazards to homeowners participating in housing programs
 - Integrate lead hazard evaluation and reduction activities into housing activities when applicable
 - Monitor regular reports from the County Health Department and Texas Department of State Health Services to monitor the level of reported lead poisoning issues
 - Encourage local construction contractors to become certified as lead paint inspectors, removers, and abaters
 - Develop technical capacity within the City to manage lead-paint impacted projects

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

The effectiveness of the programs operated by Amarillo work through the City's housing rehabilitation programs. These programs target some of the oldest housing stock in the city, which is typically in the worst condition and most likely to have lead-based paint hazards. To the extent that lead-based paint hazards are found in the older housing stock, these programs address the issue directly.

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

The housing program policies and procedures will be in compliance with HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule and will address lead paint hazards as required by HUD and the State of Texas requirements.

The actions listed above will impact homeowners who may reside in housing built prior to 1978 who may have LBP hazards in their homes and may participate in the City's housing repair program. These homeowners will benefit by having those LBP hazards addressed in compliance with HUD's requirements. Other residents will benefit by receiving educational knowledge about LBP hazards by participating in public hearings.

Amarillo currently performs visual inspections of housing units included in their housing programs. Where defective paint is observed, surfaces are prepped and repainted, following abatement guidelines provided by HUD. All rehabilitation and down-payment assistance programs include provisions requiring that all painted surfaces be in good condition.

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

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

Several of the City's Consolidated Plan goals and objectives address issues related to poverty and assisting those who fall below the poverty level. Examples include:

- Address non-housing community development for special needs populations through public service programs;
- Programs targeting youth, providing education enrichment and job preparedness activities,
- Food and nutrition programs offered to seniors; and
- Continue to collaborate with homeless providers to support Continuum of Care services.
- Support the efforts of existing affordable housing programs to reduce the economic impact of rent and homeownership burdens on low-income households.
- Continue to provide economic development incentives utilizing local funds to encourage the retainment and creation of employment opportunities available to low income residents.
- Continue to include and enforce requirements of Section 3 in applicable contracts utilizing federal funds.
- Support the efforts of non-profit organizations that enhance the quality of life of low-income residents, provide educational courses, budgeting, nutrition, parenting, and other health and human services.
- Continue to support public service activities that allow youth to meet their maximum potential and ultimately leave the poverty environment.

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

Activities to reduce the number of poverty-level families will center around strengthening existing collaborations and seeking new ways to partner with agencies and organizations that work directly with poverty-level households to provide intervention and assistance services. Such services may include but are not limited to: counseling, substance abuse, mental health treatment, health services, adult education and job re/training, employment assistance, financial management and credit counseling, parenting programs, after-school and day care assistance programs, and interim cash assistance programs with respect to paying for food, shelter and utility bills.

The City will continue to notify such agencies of funding opportunities to enable them to continue providing and/or expanding their services.

Given the City's limited financial resources and that the majority of factors affecting a family's poverty-level status are typically beyond the control of City policies, the extent to which the proposed strategies will reduce and/or assist in reducing the number of poverty-level families is difficult to gauge. In the Consolidated Plan

coming future, the Community Development Department will work with the community to address deficiencies and attempt to measure the impact of the CDBG and HOME programs in reducing and/or preventing poverty.

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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 City will also monitor the performance of all programs to ensure that the activities are being performed and goals are being met, and all requirements of the programs are being fulfilled according to regulations and the goals and objectives stated in the Consolidated Plan.

As part of the City's annual auditing process, an outside accounting firm audits the expenditure of CDBG grant funds. Third party public service programs administered by subrecipients receiving CDBG funds also complete annual audits as required by HUD and City of Amarillo's program guidelines.

The City will provide effective monitoring focusing on the following areas:

1) Financial – Staff will review requests for expenditures to ensure that all funded requests are for authorized activities on approved projects. Activity agreements, expense documentation, and beneficiary reports must be provided for funds to be expended. As part of the contract agreement, each subrecipient that receives CDBG funding must submit either an independent audit or financial reviews to ensure fiscal accountability. Annually, the City is subject to single audits conducted by an independent accounting firm.

2) Environmental – All projects and individual activities requiring environmental reviews per HUD regulations will be reviewed for clearance prior to funding approval. Remediation of impacts will be implemented where required. Projects or activities unable to meet environmental requirements will be reviewed to determine alternative acceptable solutions, and if no alternatives are identified, the project will not be funded with federal funds.

3) Programmatic – Projects that are being considered for federal funding undergo an extensive review to ensure eligibility compliance with HUD's National Objectives, Consolidated Plan priority needs and goals, and Annual Plan objectives. Measurable results are expected on all funded projects and will be evaluated through the monitoring process. Progress toward project goals will be reviewed on a regular basis. The City's reimbursement of funds for project expenditures is directly correlated with the reporting of accomplishments.

On-site inspections will be completed on all construction projects by trained city staff to ensure completion of the funded items included in the work write-ups. Inspection visits will be documented on an Inspection Log form in each project file. City Building Inspection staff will conduct interim and final inspections on all construction projects to ensure compliance with applicable local, state, and federal building and housing codes.

4) Subrecipient Monitoring - All agencies who are subrecipients of the City's CDBG funds must enter into a contract with the City which defines very specifically the following: the funding amount, the services to be provided, the time frame in which the services will be provided, compliance responsibilities, reimbursement procedures, and recipient reporting requirements. Each recipient of funds must submit a monthly or quarterly performance report, containing beneficiary information. Each subrecipient will be monitored a minimum of once annually for each program year, with all organizations receiving a desk review as needed and at least one site visit.

5) Labor Standards – Compliance with labor standards on eligible construction sites will be monitored by City staff through on-site interviews and desk reviews of bid documents, payrolls, and reports.

6) Procurement and Contractual Compliance – The City maintains strict adherence to the federal procurement requirements applicable when securing contractor or consulting services. Federal compliance requirements with applicable regulations, such as Section 3, Section 504, Davis-Bacon, and others, are contained in all contracts.

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2020 – 2021 Annual Action Plan

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

Introduction

Amarillo receives funding from two federal grant programs, the Community Development Block Grant Program and the HOME Investment Partnership. These two grant programs combined will bring \$1,9278,393 into the city to support affordable housing, homeless, and community development programs and projects in the first program year.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,695,572	0	0	1,695,572	6,782,288	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation times four.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	721,116	0	0	721,116	2,884,464	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation times four.

Table 49 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The funds awarded to CDBG projects are leveraged by the subrecipient agencies from a variety of resources including independent fundraising, other federal awards, local foundations, independent donations, and value of capital including building, equipment, salaries, inventory, and volunteer hours. Other federal funds include the Amarillo PHA's administration of the Section 8 HCV Program and the VA-VASH Program. Continuum of Care funds will be used for the Shelter Plus Care Program, Supportive Housing Program, and the Amarillo HMIS. The City of Amarillo will also receive TX-ESG funds on behalf of the Amarillo Continuum of Care.

The 2020-2021 obligation for HOME match is \$180,279 (25% of the \$721,116 allocation.) Over the years, the City has accumulated excess match for the HOME Program through a variety of sources. HOME match for the FY 2020-2021 program year is satisfied with current resources as described below:

- 25% of the single-family mortgage loans made to HOME eligible homebuyers through the 2003 bond issued by the Amarillo Housing Finance Corporation.
- Contributions from the Amarillo Housing Finance Corporation for homebuyer assistance.
- Donations of volunteer labor and building materials on CHDO projects undertaken by Amarillo Habitat for Humanity or Catholic Charities of the Texas Panhandle that are not reflected in sales price of a home.
- Other sources are miscellaneous contributions of cash, forgiven fees and liens, and financing fees.

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

N/A. No publicly owned land will be used to address the needs identified in the plan.

Discussion

The City has programmed a minimum of \$2.3 million from the CDBG and HOME programs for the FY 2020-2021 program year. This sum included the annual allocation, program income, and reprogrammed funds from previous program years. These funds will be used to operate a range of private and public services as described later in the Annual Action Plan.

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Annual Goals and Objectives

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AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	<p>Housing and Neighborhood Development/Revitalization</p> <p>Outcome: Affordability</p> <p>Objective: Provide decent affordable housing</p>	2020	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	<p>Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction</p> <p>Emergency Home Repairs</p> <p>Housing Development</p> <p>Housing Assistance</p>	<p>CDBG: \$508,672</p> <p>HOME: \$649,004</p>	<p>Homeowner Emergency Repair Housing Rehabilitated: 185</p> <p>Household Housing Units</p> <p>Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 7 Household Housing Units</p> <p>Rental units rehabilitated: 6 Household Housing Units</p> <p>Homeowner Housing Added: 1 Household Housing Units</p> <p>Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 36 Households Assisted</p> <p>CHDO Homeowner Housing Added: 4 Household Housing Units</p>

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	<p>Public Facilities and Infrastructure</p> <p>Outcome: Availability/Accessibility</p> <p>Objective: Create suitable living environments</p>	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public and Community Facilities Parks and Recreation Facilities Public Improvements Infrastructure Transportation	CDBG: \$389,982	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,000 Persons Assisted
3	<p>Public Services <i>(includes Activities to assist Homeless)</i></p> <p>Outcome: Availability/Accessibility</p> <p>Objective: Create suitable living environments</p>	2020	2021	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Youth Services Disability Services Child Care Services Senior Services Health Services/ Substance Abuse Domestic Violence/ Child Abuse Meals/Food Pantry/ Meals on Wheels Mental Health Services/Supportive Services Domestic Violence Shelters	CDBG: \$237,380	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,420 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	<p>Homelessness</p> <p>Outcome: Affordability</p> <p>Objective: Provide decent affordable housing</p>	2020	2021	Homeless Public Housing	Citywide	Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance Transitional Housing Homeless Facilities Meals/Food Pantry/ Meals on Wheels	CDBG: \$16,956	Homelessness Prevention: 500 Persons Assisted
5	<p>Code Enforcement</p> <p>Outcome: Sustainability</p> <p>Objective: Create suitable living environments</p>	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Public Improvements	CDBG: \$76,301	<p>Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 9,953 Household Housing Units</p> <p>Other CDBG Inspections: 12,500 Inspections</p>
6	<p>Demolition and Removal of Slum and Blight</p> <p>Outcome: Sustainability</p> <p>Objective: Create suitable living environments</p>	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Demolition/Removal of Slum and Blight	CDBG: \$84,779	Buildings Demolished: 80 Buildings

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	<p>Economic and Workforce Development</p> <p>Outcome: Sustainability</p> <p>Objective: Create economic opportunities</p>	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	<p>Job Training/ Workforce Development</p> <p>Employment Training Job Development/ Creation</p> <p>Technical Assistance for Small Businesses</p>	CDBG: \$42,389	Jobs created/retained: 2 Jobs
8	<p>Administration</p> <p>Outcome: Sustainability</p> <p>Objective: Create suitable living environments</p>	2020	2021	Administration Program Oversight	Citywide	Administration	<p>CDBG: \$339,114</p> <p>HOME: \$72,112</p>	Other: 1 Other

Table 50 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing and Neighborhood Development/Revitalization
	Goal Description	Goal 1: Support projects that provide affordable housing options, rehabilitation of owner- and renter-occupied units/homes, and revitalization of depressed and declining neighborhoods to strengthen communities, reduce economic disparities, and improve quality of life.
2	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Goal 2: Support projects that improve existing public facilities and infrastructure to enhance the connection of communities and residents, provide a foundation for a strong and growing economy, and ensure higher quality opportunities for employment, healthcare, and education.
3	Goal Name	Public Services (<i>includes Activities to assist Homeless</i>)
	Goal Description	Goal 3: Support projects that encourage the provision of public service benefits to low- and moderate-income residents based on individual needs; including providing opportunities for residents to engage with the community and connect to available social service, employment, health, and education resources.
4	Goal Name	Homelessness
	Goal Description	Goal 4: Support projects that encourage the prevention of homelessness and support the delivery of services and resources to help extremely low- or no-income families and individuals deal with homelessness.
5	Goal Name	Code Enforcement
	Goal Description	Goal 5: Support projects that encourage code enforcement for maintenance of properties not in compliance with City ordinances and community standards and provide methods to remove dilapidated structures.
6	Goal Name	Demolition and Removal of Slum and Blight
	Goal Description	Goal 6: Support projects that encourage demolition and removal of dilapidated or unsafe structures, including maintaining housing conditions, removing slum/blight, and creating a more suitable living environment.

7	Goal Name	Economic and Workforce Development
	Goal Description	Goal 7: Support projects that ensure resources and strategies are in place to improve economic prosperity and standard of living; including support for workforce development resources that allow residents to gain knowledge, grow skills, improve work performance, and provide opportunities for individual career advancement.
8	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Goal 8: Support the management, planning, and administration of the City's eligible grant programs for low- and moderate-income residents, including supporting initiatives to increase public awareness and engagement with CDBG-assisted activities.

DRAFT

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following projects were developed by staff with consultation from non-profit service providers and community input through priorities established with involvement of the community survey.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Mesa Verde Park Improvements
2	Community Improvement Inspector
3	Demolition and Clearance
4	Amarillo Multiservice Center - Jan Werner Adult Day Care
5	Catholic Family Service - InterFaith Hunger Project
6	PRPC Area Agency on Aging - FoodNET
7	Hilltop Senior Citizens Center
8	Wesley Community Center
9	PRPC Childcare
10	Wesley Wrestling
11	Family Support Services Strengthening Families Program
12	Transportation for the Homeless
13	Guyon Saunders Dayroom Services
14	Homeowner Rehabilitation - Major
15	Homeowner Rehabilitation - Minor
16	Rental Housing Rehabilitation
17	Homeowner Emergency Repair
18	New Construction/Reconstruction
19	Rehabilitation Support Administration
20	CHDO - Amarillo Habitat for Humanity
21	CHDO Operating Support
22	CDBG Administration
23	HOME Program Administration

Table 51 – Project Information

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

needs

The projects listed above were selected from the total of project proposals received in accordance with their consistency with the priorities established through the Consolidated Plan forums and community survey process. These projects meet needs enumerated in the Needs Assessment and prioritization process to the extent that funding was available. Organizational competencies were also considered when selecting one project over another, leaning toward those organizations with long-standing histories of successful project management.

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AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

DRAFT

1	Project Name	Mesa Verde Park Improvements
	Target Area	Community Development Target Area
	Goals Supported	Parks and Recreation Objective
	Needs Addressed	Park and Recreation Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$168,000
	Description	Improvements to Mesa Verde Park.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
Planned Activities	Support the improvement to Parks and Recreation Trails and open space in low and moderate income census tracts.	
2	Project Name	Community Improvement Inspector
	Target Area	Community Development Target Area
	Goals Supported	Code Enforcement Objective
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement
	Funding	CDBG: \$67,482
	Description	Staff to conduct code enforcement activities. This position conducts inspections and code enforcement activities in the CDBG target area. Issues addressed include issuing citations for dangerous structures, junk vehicles, extensive weeds, and accumulation of junk and debris. Referrals resulting from these inspections may result in demolition of a property if property owners are unable to take corrective action.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	

	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Community Improvement Inspectors' inspection of property to insure compliance with building codes and reducing slum and blighted conditions.
3	Project Name	Demolition and Clearance
	Target Area	Community Development Target Area
	Goals Supported	Demolition Objective
	Needs Addressed	Demolition/Removal of Slum and Blight
	Funding	CDBG: \$80,000
	Description	Demolition of dangerous structures and clearance of debris from vacant lots. These units are hazard to the neighborhood, a blight on the area and unsafe environment.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
Planned Activities	Provide funding for demolition of blighted and substandard property to insure compliance with building codes and reducing slum and blighted conditions.	
4	Project Name	Amarillo Multiservice Center - Jan Werner Adult Day Care
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Senior Services Objective
	Needs Addressed	Senior Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$18,000
	Description	Jan Werner Adult Day Care Center provides elderly and disabled citizens with daycare services that include medical care, recreational activities, and nutritional support.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The strategic goal is to provide Adult Day Care services (Amarillo Multiservice Center - Jan Werner Adult Day Care) to seniors.
5	Project Name	Catholic Family Service - InterFaith Hunger Project
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Senior Services Objective
	Needs Addressed	Senior Services Meals/Food Pantry/Meals on Wheels
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	Catholic Family Services provides groceries to low and moderate income elderly or disabled persons through the Interfaith Hunger Project. Clients are able to shop in the food pantry and select the items they need.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The strategic goal is to meal services and delivery operations (Interfaith Hunger) to seniors.
6	Project Name	PRPC Area Agency on Aging - FoodNET
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Senior Services Objective
	Needs Addressed	Senior Services

	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	Panhandle Regional Planning Commission-Area Agency on Agency provides delivered meals to homebound low to moderate income elderly persons.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The strategic goal is to meal services and delivery operations (PRPC FoodNET) to seniors.
7	Project Name	Hilltop Senior Citizens Center
	Target Area	Community Development Target Area
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities Objective
	Needs Addressed	Public and Community Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$65,000
	Description	Provide funding for community facility improvements (Hilltop Senior Citizen Center) in low to moderate income section of the community.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Provide funding for community facility improvements (Hilltop Senior Citizen Center) in low to moderate income section of the community.
8	Project Name	Wesley Community Center
	Target Area	Community Development Target Area

	Goals Supported	Community Facilities Objective
	Needs Addressed	Public and Community Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$125,000
	Description	Provide funding for community facility improvements (Wesley Community Center) in low to moderate income section of the community.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Provide funding for community facility improvements (Wesley Community Center) in low to moderate income section of the community.
9	Project Name	PRPC Childcare
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Youth Services Objective
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services Child Care Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$76,000
	Description	Panhandle Regional Planning Commission's Childcare Program provides low and moderate income parents with the costs of childcare so they may attend school and seek employment.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	

	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The strategic goal is to provide childcare services (PRPC Childcare) for children.
10	Project Name	Wesley Wrestling
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Youth Services Objective
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$14,000
	Description	The Wesley Wrestling Program provides recreational and sports activities, which also incorporate life skills and mentoring, for low and moderate income children.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The strategic goal is to provide recreation and sports services (Wesley Wrestling) for children.
11	Project Name	Family Support Services Strengthening Families Program
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Homeless Shelter and Services Objective
	Needs Addressed	Public Transportation Mental Health Services/Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,885
	Description	Family Support Services will provide educational services to low and moderate income families through the Strengthening Families Program.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The strategic goal is to provide transportation services (Transportation for Homeless) for homeless persons and families.
12	Project Name	Transportation for the Homeless
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Homeless Shelter and Services Objective
	Needs Addressed	Public Transportation Mental Health Services/Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,635
	Description	The Transportation for the Homeless Program provides City of Amarillo bus tickets to persons experiencing homelessness for transportation to medical appointments or job interviews.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The strategic goal is to provide transportation services (Transportation for Homeless) for homeless persons and families.
13	Project Name	Guyon Saunders Dayroom Services
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Homeless Shelter and Services Objective
	Needs Addressed	Mental Health Services/Supportive Services Homeless Facilities

	Funding	CDBG: \$42,670
	Description	The Guyon Saunders Dayroom provides services and shelter during daytime hours 36d days a year for persons experiencing homelessness including laundry, shower facilities, storage for personal belongings, computer and television access, and connection and referrals to community resources.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The strategic goal is to provide Day Resource Services (Guyon Saunders Dayroom Services) for homeless persons and families.
14	Project Name	Homeowner Rehabilitation - Major
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Homeowner Rehab - Major Objective
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
	Funding	HOME: \$50,000
	Description	The Major deferred loans/grants to low/mod income elderly and disabled homeowners for major repairs and correction of recognized hazards to health and safety such as leaking roofs, failed heating systems, unsafe wiring, failed plumbing and other necessary and eligible repairs.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	Provide deferred loans/grants to low/mod income elderly and disabled homeowners for major repairs and correction of recognized hazards to health and safety such as leaking roofs, failed heating systems, unsafe wiring, failed plumbing and other necessary and eligible repairs.
15	Project Name	Homeowner Rehabilitation - Minor
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Homeowner Rehab - Minor Objective
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	Minor Homeowner Rehabilitation provides minor repairs to low income homeowners up to \$25,000 in order to maintain the sustainability of their housing.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Provide deferred loans/grants to low/mod income elderly and disabled homeowners for minor repairs.
16	Project Name	Rental Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Rental Rehab Objective
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
	Funding	HOME: \$129,509
	Description	The Rental Rehabilitation Program provides loans to rental property owners to make repairs on units that are then rented to low and moderate income tenants. Investment of HOME funds is matched by the property owner. The investment into rental properties require that units are only rented to low or moderate income tenants for an affordability period.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Rental Housing Rehabilitation - Provide loans/grants to rental property owners providing housing to low/mod income to repair rental property.
17	Project Name	Homeowner Emergency Repair
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Homeowner Emergency Repair Objective
	Needs Addressed	Emergency Home Repairs
	Funding	CDBG: \$247,243
	Description	The Emergency Repair Grant program provides grants to low/mod income elderly and disabled homeowners for emergency repairs in their home. Emergencies include system failures such as plumbing or electrical failures that prevent safe and sustainable living in that home.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Homeowner Emergency Repair - Provide deferred loans/grants to low/mod income elderly and disabled homeowners for emergency repairs.
18	Project Name	New Construction/Reconstruction
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Housing Development Objective
	Needs Addressed	Housing Development

	Funding	HOME: \$105,028
	Description	The Homeowner New Construction/Reconstruction Program provides for the total rebuild of homes that are too substandard to become safe and sustainable through the repairs or renovation. Low and moderate income homeowners are provided a loan for the demolition and complete rebuild of the existing structure.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Provide funding for new construction or reconstruction of single-family homes for owner occupancy.
19	Project Name	Rehabilitation Support Administration
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Housing Development Objective
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Emergency Home Repairs Housing Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$125,437
	Description	Rehabilitation Support Administration provides staff costs for implementation of housing projects.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Staff support for housing programs.

20	Project Name	CHDO - Amarillo Habitat for Humanity
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	CHDO Objective
	Needs Addressed	Housing Assistance Housing Development
	Funding	HOME: \$140,000
	Description	Project provides funding to CHDO organization, Amarillo Habitat for Humanity, for construction of affordable new housing for low-moderate income homebuyers. Homebuyers participate in construction of their own home and are provided a no interest/no payment loan for an affordability period.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Provide funding to CHDO organization for program cost and development fees to develop affordable housing for low-moderate income homeownership and rental housing.
21	Project Name	CHDO Operating Support
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	CHDO Objective
	Needs Addressed	Housing Development
	Funding	HOME: \$24,972
	Description	CHDO Operating Funds.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	CHDO Operating Funds.
22	Project Name	CDBG Administration
	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Administration Objective
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$285,587
	Description	General administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement programs. Activities include program design; develop Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations and training; environmental review and labor standards.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	General administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement programs. Activities include program design; develop Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations and training; environmental review and labor standards.
	Project Name	HOME Program Administration

23	Target Area	City Wide Amarillo
	Goals Supported	Administration Objective
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	HOME: \$49,945
	Description	General administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement programs. Activities include program design; develop Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations and training; environmental review and labor standards.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
Planned Activities	General administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement programs. Activities include program design; develop Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations and training; environmental review and labor standards.	

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

Much of the funding from the CDBG and HOME programs is available for use in any of the CDBG neighborhoods or citywide, depending on the specifics of the designated activities. Also, some funding is available according to individual benefit rather than area benefit. It is, therefore, difficult to provide reasonable projections of the distribution of funds by target area. The numbers below are strictly estimates based on experience.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
CDBG Eligible Areas	26
Citywide	74

Table 52 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The proposed allocation of funds is based on federal funding requirements for each formula-allocated grant. Areas of low to moderate-income concentration and certain areas of high minority concentration are targeted. Areas of low homeownership and deteriorating housing conditions were also considered in the targeting process.

Discussion

The distribution of funds by target area is projected to be primarily citywide due to use of funds for administrative, non-profit support, and individual benefit-oriented programmatic uses of the funds. The remaining funds are estimated to be spread through smaller CDBG-eligible areas.

The Community Development Departments publicizes our income eligibility standards on all appropriate written material as well as on our web page. All staff are trained in assisting the public on inquiries about eligibility. The Public can receive detailed information about our programs at City Hall, Room 104 or by contacting our office at 806 378-3098. In addition, we notify the nonprofit agencies in Amarillo of our programs and eligibility criteria. Applications are reviewed for eligibility and clients are served on first come first serve basis.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The annual goals listed previously specify the following production numbers for housing assistance and for homelessness, non-homeless, and special needs populations.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	216
Special-Needs	23
Total	239

Table 53 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	5
Rehab of Existing Units	198
Acquisition of Existing Units	36
Total	239

Table 54 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

These figures relate to production targets specified in the annual goals for 2020. CDBG and HOME funding for these activities may target more households.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

N/A. The City of Amarillo does not operate low-rent public housing, but is the administrator of the Housing Choice Voucher program.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

N/A. The City of Amarillo does not operate low-rent public housing, but is the administrator of the Housing Choice Voucher program.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

N/A. The City of Amarillo does not operate low-rent public housing, but is the administrator of the Housing Choice Voucher program.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

NA

Discussion

N/A. The City of Amarillo does not operate low-rent public housing, but is the administrator of the Housing Choice Voucher program.

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

Introduction

Homeless and other special needs activities are a high priority in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Urban Development. Activities focus on outreach and assessment, emergency shelter and transitional housing needs, permanent housing, especially for the chronically homeless, and services for homeless persons discharged from institutions. Collaboration and consultation with the Amarillo Continuum of Care Committee focus on meeting the needs of the homeless population in Amarillo.

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

Outreach to homeless persons (particularly unsheltered persons) will be primarily conducted at the Guyon Saunders Homeless Dayroom. This facility is open 365 days a year as a day shelter for homeless persons where they receive basic services such as showers, laundry and mail. Homeless persons are connected with case managers who assess individual needs and make appropriate referrals to services. The salary of the homeless dayroom staff will be funded in part from the CDBG grant.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Ongoing needs assessment for emergency shelter and transitional housing for homeless persons is addressed by the Amarillo Continuum of Care. A committee, led by the City of Amarillo, meets monthly to work toward meeting homeless needs in the community. Representatives of the committee include all local emergency shelter organizations. Transitional housing needs are addressed through a partnership between the City of Amarillo and the Downtown Women's Center under a CoC funded supportive housing program.

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 Amarillo Continuum of Care places particular emphasis on programs to assist chronically homeless persons transition to permanent housing and independent living. The Shelter Plus Care program will continue to provide permanent housing for chronically homeless persons with mental health issues. The 50 permanent housing units under the Shelter Plus Care program include ongoing supportive services to prevent persons from becoming homeless again. The supportive services are provided by Texas Panhandle Centers (TPC).

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

The Amarillo Continuum of Care incorporates discharge planning for persons who may become homeless after discharge from institutions such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care, or corrections. Consultation with representatives of local institutions continues to be a priority for the Continuum to ensure persons are not regularly being discharged into homelessness and are connected to available housing and services.

Additionally, most service providers conduct outreach and assessment as part of providing services and/or housing. The Guyon Saunders Resource Center provides a comprehensive approach to assessing needs by co-locating with a number of services in one location. The Resource Center provides assistance with rent and utilities; transportation; health and mental health services; and educational services. This one-stop shop approach has proven to be an effective method of delivering coordinated services and maximizing resources. Referrals to more specialized services are made to the appropriate provider. The HMIS Project allows for better communication and coordination of case management services and has streamlined the referral process.

Discussion

The 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan includes activities that will serve the homeless population of Amarillo and continue progress toward the goal of meeting homeless needs. Consultation and planning activities continue to take place monthly at Amarillo Continuum of Care and Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless meetings.

The 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan also includes activities that will benefit non-homeless special needs populations. Specifically, Senior Services programs will provide adult daycare services, home delivered

meal services, and food pantry services to elderly and disabled persons.

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

Introduction:

The 2015 Analysis of Impediments (AI) studied barriers to affordable housing. An Analysis of Impediments was completed in 2015. The 2020 AI is under development.

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

The 2015 Analysis of Impediments did not identify any public policies serving as barriers to affordable housing.

Discussion:

The 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice found that the City of Amarillo's Zoning Regulations and Building Codes do not hinder the development of affordable housing. The City recognizes that the enforcement of property codes is essential to the maintenance of quality housing stock. The Emergency Repair Grant, Homeowner Rehabilitation, and Rental Rehabilitation programs provide funds to make needed repairs to arrest the deterioration of properties and correct building code violations. The programs are targeted to homeowners with household incomes less than 50% or 80% MFI.

Additional strategies to expand housing choice and remove barriers to housing include the following:

- Increasing awareness of tenant's rights through distribution of the Tenant Rights Handbook and investigation of all tenant complaints by Section 8 and Building Safety inspectors.
- Providing fair housing education through participation in community wide events and realtor training for and Section 8 programs.
- Increasing affordable housing by ongoing new construction and renovation projects in partnership with two CHDO's, Amarillo Habitat for Humanity and Catholic Charities of the Texas Panhandle.
- Providing education on credit issues and financial literacy by conducting classes for Section 8 tenants and seminars for first. Financial literacy classes are also provided at Guyon Saunders Resource Center.
- Developing neighborhood revitalization strategies through community meetings to identify

needs for future planning.

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AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

This section will describe the City's plans for the next year to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, foster and maintain affordable housing, evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards, reduce the number of poverty level families, develop institutional structure, and enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City of Amarillo, through the implementation of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020 Annual Plan, will continue its efforts to addressing identified obstacles to meeting underserved needs and barriers to affordable housing. The City will provide relevant information regarding the availability of homebuyer's assistance, rental assistance, and lead based paint issues to residents by posting the referral information on the City's website, and at public locations such as the Amarillo Public Library and the Amarillo Community Development Department. The information provided will include a listing of providers of each service, including the state and federal programs for homebuyers' assistance, a listing of subsidized housing providers available for Amarillo residents and lead-paint education materials and contact information for the Potter County Health Department.

Obstacles to meeting underserved needs are identified through ongoing public community meetings including the Community Development Advisory Committee, Amarillo Continuum of Care Committee, and the Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless. Solicitation for public comment is made at all public hearing meetings. Comment on areas of underserved needs will continue to be encouraged from community participation.

While the City of Amarillo is strongly committed to meeting underserved needs in the community, the primary gap in the delivery of services continues to be a lack of adequate financial resources to best serve the city's populations in need. The reductions in financial resources, as well as program caps on public services, are obstacles in meeting all underserved needs in the community. However, the city has strong and stable relationships with the service providers in the community and continues to work cooperatively with all service providers to maximize financial resources and reduce gaps in the

institutional structure wherever possible.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Amarillo, through the implementation of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020 Annual Plan, will continue its efforts to foster decent housing for residents. Specifically, the City will:

- Facilitate the efforts of other entities and non-profit organizations providing affordable and standard housing
- Make available technical assistance and funding, if available, in support of other projects and activities that remove health and safety hazards
- Make available technical assistance and funding, if available, in support of public facility and infrastructure improvements in low income neighborhoods in order to encourage the redevelopment and new development of new affordable and decent housing opportunities and to improve the overall quality of life for low income residents

In addition to the CDBG and HOME funds, other major funding resources for housing activities include housing tax credits from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA) for construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing, Continuum of Care grants and Section 8 housing choice vouchers.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Amarillo, through the implementation of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020 Annual Plan, will continue its efforts to foster decent housing for residents. Specifically, the City will:

- Facilitate the efforts of other entities and non-profit organizations providing affordable and standard housing
- Make available technical assistance and funding, if available, in support of other projects and activities that remove health and safety hazards
- Make available technical assistance and funding, if available, in support of public facility and infrastructure improvements in low income neighborhoods in order to encourage the redevelopment and new development of new affordable and decent housing opportunities and to improve the overall quality of life for low income residents

Housing units built prior to 1980 typically have a higher incidence of substandard features due to original and inadequate design and materials that were acceptable under the applicable building codes at the time. Units that are deteriorating and have defective paint surfaces pose an even higher risk because of the possibility of contact with dust containing lead. These units

could now be expected to be occupied by elderly, or low-income homeowners or renters. The City will comply with HUD's Lead-Safe Housing Rule when assistance is provided for rehabilitation of these units.

The City is aware of the possible dangers of lead poisoning and will continue to monitor available health data to identify the incidence of the problem. The City will distribute information to the public regarding the hazards of lead.

The following actions will be undertaken:

- Incorporate lead paint removal and abatement in residential rehabilitation programs
- Provide public information and education regarding lead-based paint
- Monitor regular reports from the County Health Department and Texas Department of State Health Services to monitor the level of reported lead poisoning issues
- Encourage local construction contractors to become certified as lead paint inspectors, removers, and abaters

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Amarillo's anti-poverty policies include:

- Targeting financial resources to those most in need;
- Encouraging local housing and service providers to become more self-sustaining and less dependent on government resources;
- Encourage local and state foundations to prioritize resources to those nonprofits with the capacity and structure to best assist those in poverty;
- Assist in strengthening and expanding the existing service delivery system, engaging all nonprofit and for-profit service providers;
- Promote the Panhandle 2020 goal to increase educational attainment;
- Support of the Bank On program initiative;
- Support economic development activities through technical assistance, facade improvements, commercial district enhancements, historic preservation, small business and microenterprise assistance; and
- Include issues surrounding poverty, its causes and its cures in other planning-related venues such as in the development of the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Amarillo's goal for reducing poverty is to give funding priority to projects and activities which:

- Involve low to moderate income residents, advocates, and services providers in the planning

and decision-making process for the distribution of HUD and other public funds;

- Encourage and foster collaborations between public service providers, foundations, governmental entities, school districts, corporations, and other private sector entities to develop a coordinated and cohesive approach to the reduction of poverty and the increase in opportunities for Amarillo residents;
- Expand economic opportunities through adult education, job training, job readiness assistance, as well as through small business/entrepreneur assistance and incentives for businesses to hire those in poverty;
- Continue to expand and enhance the City's continuum of care process for the homeless and those at risk of homelessness;
- Reduce or eliminate barriers to employment, by assisting in the expansion of services such as transportation, child care, health care;
- Encourage and support community-based activities that engage and assist those disenfranchised in the community.

The strategies outlined above can be effective in reducing the number of poverty level families if significantly greater financial resources are made available and capacity and cooperation in the private sector can be increased. Given the current level of state and federal funding to the City of Amarillo, it is unlikely that the City alone can measurably reduce the number of persons in poverty. The programs to be funded through CDBG, HOME and Section 8 can reduce the impact of poverty on the lives of the very low and low income residents by increasing access to free or reduced-cost services and housing, making the essentials of life more affordable.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

It has been and remains a priority for the City to develop and enhance an effective and efficient program delivery system for the use of federal funds. Even though the system has been streamlined and improved in recent years, the City continues to monitor, assess, and seek ways to further improve its performance. Solid relationships have been built with public institutions, private and nonprofit partners, to implement activities and projects that require multiple funding sources. All partners are encouraged to share their thoughts on how the delivery system and programs could be made better.

The City of Amarillo works with a variety of non-profit agencies and community groups to develop and implement the projects and activities described in the Annual Action Plan. Technical assistance is offered to community and neighborhood groups interested in developing projects for future funding consideration. Two community-based organizations are designated as Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) including Amarillo Habitat for Humanity, Inc. and Catholic Charities of the Texas Panhandle, Inc. which are both re-certified annually with the City. Efforts continue to be made to further develop the capacity of these agencies to administer and implement housing activities. Additionally, the City of Amarillo has recently engaged in discussions with the Amarillo

Association of Realtors to work towards mutual cooperation on housing issues in the community.

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

To coordinate the various affordable housing programs with other private and public service providers, the City of Amarillo will undertake the following activities:

- Continue to operate as the lead agency for the Amarillo Continuum of Care Committee to administer and evaluate homeless programs and address additional needs in the continuum of care.
- Work with the Coalition for the Homeless in assessing the needs of the homeless and planning effective delivery systems.
- Continue to work with the Texas Panhandle Centers and the Shelter Plus Care project as a collaborative partnership providing housing and mental health services for 50 households.
- List all assisted housing programs in the United Way 211 Texas statewide referral system.
- Refer homeowners to Panhandle Community Services for weatherization assistance and utility assistance under the CEAP program.
- Work with the Worksource Solutions Panhandle and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission to develop and implement activities that assist families moving from welfare to work.
- Provide referrals to the private assisted housing projects in Amarillo and surrounding area.
- Provide technical assistance to developers, non-profits, coalitions and neighborhood groups interested in developing housing projects or special activities related to the CDBG, HOME, and Continuum of Care Programs.
- Participate in outreach events to educate the public and network with other agencies on housing programs available through the Community Development office.

Utilize the Community Development office to make efforts, as appropriate, to bring various groups together to achieve community goals, coordinate services or encourage joint projects.

Discussion:

The City of Amarillo engages in collaboration with many local community partners including private housing providers, social service agencies, and others; but also continues through outreach efforts to seek additional involvement from other entities on community development issues.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

This section will describe activities planned with respect to all CDBG funds expected to be available during the program year (including program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year), except that an amount generally not to exceed ten percent of such total available CDBG funds may be excluded from the funds for which eligible activities are described if it has been identified for the contingency of cost overruns.

The 2020 Annual Action Plan does not include any CDBG funded projects that are planned to include program income from previous years, proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees, or surplus from urban renewal settlements. HOME funded activities, including forms of investment and recapture and resale guidelines are described below.

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	1,142,352
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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%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

Over the years, the City of Amarillo has accumulated excess match for the HOME program through a variety of sources including the following:

- 25% of the single-family mortgage loans made to HOME eligible homebuyers through the 2003 bond issued by the Amarillo Housing Finance Corporation.
- Contributions from the Amarillo Housing Finance Corporation for homebuyer assistance, including prior contributions from the former American Housing Foundation whose mission was to expand affordable housing opportunities.
- Donations of volunteer labor and building materials on CHDO projects undertaken by Amarillo Habitat for Humanity and Catholic Charities of the Texas Panhandle that are not reflected in sale prices of homes.
- Other sources are miscellaneous contributions of cash, forgiven fees and liens, as well as financing fees.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

Amarillo's primary method of enforcing the HOME affordability requirements is recapture of the HOME funds provided. If recapture cannot be used, restricted resale provisions will be applied. The guidelines used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities include the following:

- If the homebuyer fails to live in the unit for the period of affordability or otherwise breaches the HOME agreement, the full amount of the no interest deferred loan must be recaptured.
- If the homebuyer sells the unit during the required period of affordability, the amount of the HOME investment to be recaptured may be reduced on a prorated basis based on the length of time that

the homebuyer has resided in the unit.

- Proration is based on the number of days the homebuyer has occupied the unit. The recapture funds will be used for other eligible HOME activities.
- Net Sales Proceeds - If a sale or foreclosure occurs and if the sales proceeds are insufficient to cover the full required repayment amount, a lesser repayment amount will be made from Net Sales Proceeds. "Net Sales Proceeds" are defined as the amount remaining after repayment of the first mortgage loan balance, the payment of the documented closing costs at sale and the documented down payment and closing costs at the original purchase paid directly by the homebuyer from his/her own funds.
- No Net Sales Proceeds - If after completion of a sale or foreclosure and the distribution of the sales proceeds, the amount of the Net Sales Proceeds is insufficient to cover any of the required recapture amounts; there were no net proceeds. The City will maintain data to verify that no proceeds were distributed to the homebuyer or the City.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

HOME assisted housing must meet the affordability requirements for not less than the applicable period beginning after project completion which is determined based on the following investment amounts: -Under \$15,000 = 5 years minimum affordability period

-\$15,000 - \$40,000 = 10 years minimum affordability period

-Over \$40,000 = 15 years minimum affordability period

To ensure compliance with affordability guidelines, annual monitoring of properties funded with HOME funds are conducted by the Community Development Affordable Housing Coordinator. At project completion a lien is filed against the property for the amount of the HOME investment and for the duration of the affordability period. Annual inspections of the properties are conducted by the Rehab Inspector II and verification of proof of insurance and payment of property taxes are verified. Failure to meet affordability terms results in repayment due immediately and the lien to secure payment may be foreclosed.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that

will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

No HOME funds will be used to refinance any existing debt on multifamily housing rehabilitations. The City of Amarillo continues to operate the HOME program in compliance with all current HOME program affordability and resale/recapture regulations.

Attachments

DRAFT

Citizen Participation Comments

DRAFT

Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)

DRAFT

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Need
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. CoC partner, Salvation Army
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Our Salvation Army is the largest emergency shelter – they had 221 people in there March 19, 2020 and their space is totally inadequate. When they leave the shelter in the morning most of them walk ½ mile down the road to the day center – who is averaging a 140 people a day, again, no ability to provide social distancing.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Demonstrate the urgent need for mitigating assistance from the Community Development Department.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? March 19, 2020
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? complete