



5 Year Strategic Plan

This document includes Narrative Responses to specific questions that grantees of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS and Emergency Shelter Grants Programs must respond to in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations.

GENERAL

Executive Summary

5 Year Strategic Plan Executive Summary:

The City of Surprise Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive document that addresses the city's housing, community development and economic development needs. The Consolidated Plan 2015-19 comprehensively updates the previous four-year strategic plan covering the program years of 2010-2014. It also includes the Annual Action Plan 2018-2019 Amendment. The Consolidated Plan is a combination of housing, community development, and public service plan, and acts as an application for the following two U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) entitlement programs:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program

The City of Surprise 2018-2019 Annual Action Plan fiscal year runs from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. The city's lead agency responsible for the plan's development is the Neighborhood Services Division, Human Service and Community Vitality Development Department. The executive summary includes objective and outcome expectations, as well as an evaluation of past performance. The 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan states how the city intends to utilize its HUD entitlement funds in the areas of housing, community development, public services, and administration. The Consolidated Plan ties HUD grant-funded spending to other funding initiatives in the city that benefit low- and moderate-income residents.

Key components of the plan are:

- Needs assessment.
- Strategic goals.
- Delivery system.
- Accountability and performance measurement.

Primary categories of need that are addressed in the plan are:

- Neighborhood Improvements
- Affordable Housing.
- Public Facility Improvements.
- Public services to special needs populations.

Summary of Objective and Outcome Expectations

The City of Surprise performance measurement system is tied to the city's Original Townsite Revitalization Plan objectives and to the annual budget process. In previous years, the Consolidated Plan provided an estimate of *output* measures in compliance with HUD's data system. The Consolidated Plan includes measures of performance to quantify longer-term goals by incorporating projected *outcome* measures. Quantifiable results-oriented goals for capital programs are tied to a unified framework for the benefit of low- and moderate-income residents.

- Preserve neighborhoods through infrastructure improvements in the targeted low-income area(s).
- Provide public services based on qualifications to special needs populations.
- Preserve neighborhoods through housing rehabilitation assistance to qualified homeowners.
- Preserve habitability of owner-occupied housing through emergency home repair assistance.
- Increase homeownership through downpayment assistance.
- Preserve affordability of quality rental housing through the Housing Choice Voucher program.
- Provide public service activities to city's youth, seniors, special needs persons, veterans, persons and families in crisis, and disabled persons through nonprofit agencies or other city departments.

Changes currently anticipated during the term of this plan:

- Inclusion of affordable housing activities through CDBG funding.

Past Performance Summary

Since becoming an entitlement community in 2006 for CDBG funding, infrastructure was identified as the city's highest priority and was aimed at the Original Townsite (OTS) of Surprise which is predominantly a low- to moderate-income resident area. Three street improvement projects, one park improvements and one public facility improvement project was carried out in the OTS. The infrastructure improvements aimed at creating a suitable living environment principally for the low- to moderate-income persons within the OTS of Surprise.

Implementation

This Consolidated Plan will serve as a guide for City of Surprise' endeavors in housing and community development during the next five years. The plan is updated annually through the adoption of the Annual Action Plan and may be amended from time to time as circumstances change. The Annual Action Plan and amendments to the Consolidated Plan will allow for public review and comment consistent with the Citizens Participation Plan.

Strategic Plan

Due every three, four, or five years (length of period is at the grantee's discretion) no less than 45 days prior to the start of the grantee's program year start date. HUD does not accept plans between August 15 and November 15.

Mission:

The mission of the City of Surprise is to enhance the quality of life through sustainable reconstruction of aging infrastructure systems and housing stock at the neighborhood level in order to develop a healthy living environment.

General Questions

1. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed.

Community Profile

2. Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) and the basis for assigning the priority (including the relative priority, where required) given to each category of priority needs (91.215(a)(2)). Where appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to target areas.
3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs (91.215(a)(3)).

5 Year Strategic Plan General Questions response:

1. **Surprise is located in the northwest region of the Phoenix Metropolitan Area (Figure 1). The Surprise Planning Area is bordered on the east by the cities of Peoria and El Mirage, on the west by the town of Buckeye, on the south by the city of Glendale, and on the northwest by the town of Wickenburg. Sun City and Sun City West, both unincorporated communities are adjacent to the eastern boundary of the planning area. Located within the Surprise Planning Area are the unincorporated communities of Morristown, Circle City, and Wittmann.**

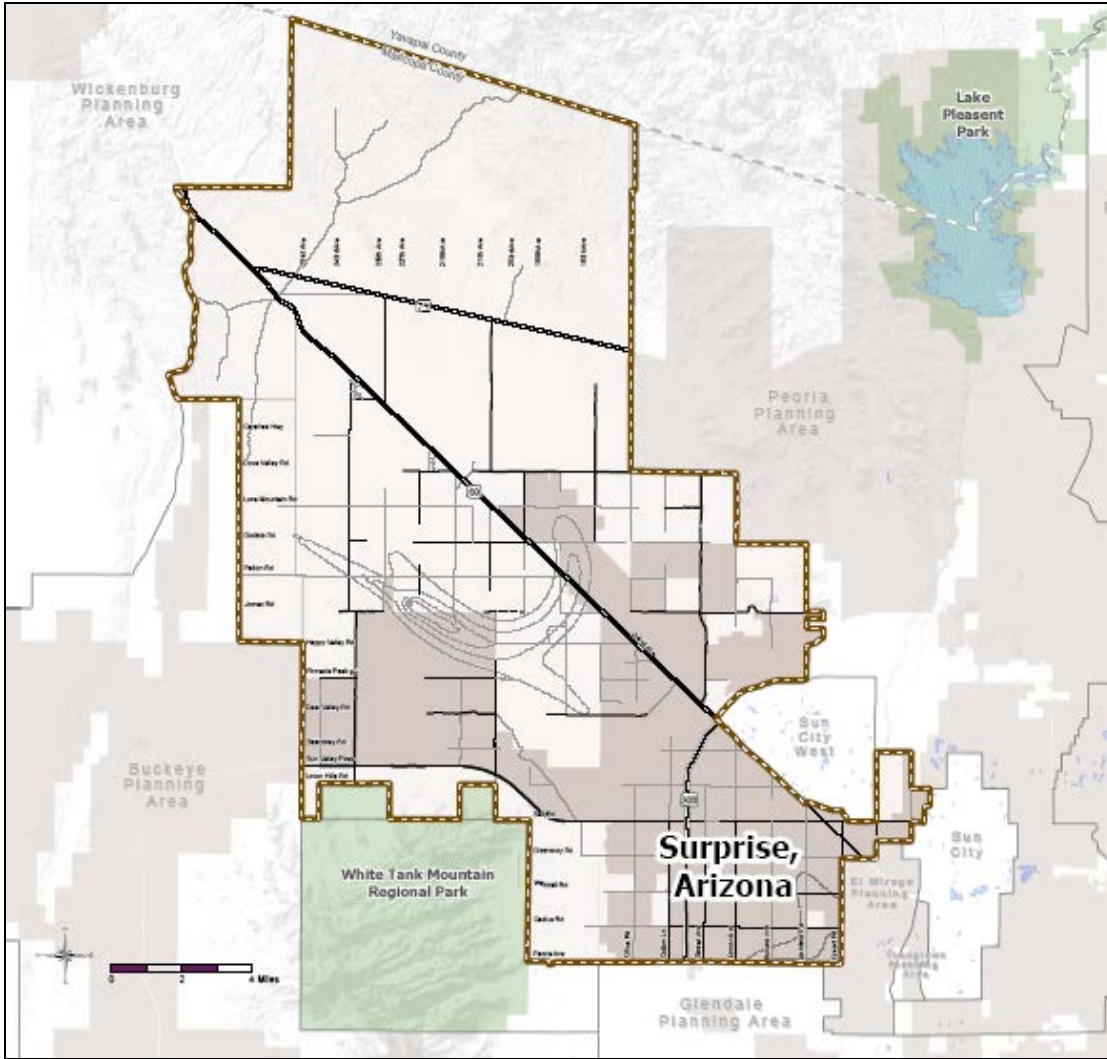


Figure 1: Surprise, AZ

Public facilities and infrastructure improvements with CDBG funds will only be undertaken in the Original Townsite (Figure 2) as area benefit activities targeted to the designated service area. This area is the only Census Tract (#608) in Surprise with a population that is more than 51% low and moderate income.



Figure 2: Original Townsite, Surprise, AZ

Economic development, public services, and other eligible activities under the CDBG program that directly benefit individuals will be provided throughout the community contingent on the eligibility of the applicant for the low- or moderate-income beneficiary requirement.

2.

The system for establishing the target areas for the CDBG-funded activities are predicated upon the following criteria:

- The Original Townsite area targeted for CDBG investments under this plan is the lowest income Census Tract in City of Surprise.
- The community has targeted this area for investment in the *Original Townsite Revitalization Plan* and *Surprise Revitalization Strategic Plan – Heritage Overlay*.
- Meeting the statutory requirements of the CDBG program.
- Coordination and leveraging of resources.
- Response to expressed needs.
- Long-term impact and sustainability.

- **The ability to measure or demonstrate progress and success.**

The steps in assignment of priority for specific activities selected for this plan are described further in the section on Priority Needs Analysis and Strategy.

3.

Funding Future

One of the main obstacles to meeting community needs is inadequate resources for programs. The decline in resources across sectors, including government agencies and foundations, due to the economic downturn has negatively impacted the quantity and quality of housing and community development services. Surprise has received an amount of \$206,373 in program income from the Neighborhood Stabilization Program that will be transferred into the CDBG program.

Other obstacles to meeting underserved needs include:

1. **Insufficient resources to meet all of the legitimate and eligible needs identified.**
2. **Private ownership of incompatible land uses within the revitalization area.**
3. **Public ownership of the water system in the revitalization area by another municipality.**
4. **Environmental issues related to the location of Grand Avenue (US 60), the Railroad, and Luke Airforce Base.**

Managing the Process (91.200 (b))

1. **Lead Agency.** Identify the lead agency or entity for overseeing the development of the plan and the major public and private agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.
2. **Identify the significant aspects of the process by which the plan was developed, and the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process.**
3. **Describe the jurisdiction's consultations with housing, social service agencies, and other entities, including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons.**

*Note: HOPWA grantees must consult broadly to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy and other jurisdictions must assist in the preparation of the HOPWA submission.

5 Year Strategic Plan Managing the Process response:

1.

The Neighborhood Services Division of the Human Service and Community Vitality Department is the lead agency for the City of Surprise Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan along with the Annual Action Plan is authorized and approved by the Mayor and City Council upon the recommendation of the appointed Surprise Planning and Zoning Commission. Actions required

to accept and administer the CDBG and HOME funds are assigned to the City Manager or his designee.

2.

The City of Surprise has developed the Consolidated Plan with the input of several key city departments and divisions, county agencies, local nonprofit agencies and service organizations, community groups, boards and commissions, and citizens of Surprise.

To gather input from the citizens of Surprise, the city has adopted a Citizen Participation Plan that describes the citizens input process for the CDBG and HOME programs.

Significant steps in the planning process included:

- a) Creating a public participation plan to involve citizens of City of Surprise.
- b) Establishment of needs assessment and priorities with other city departments and divisions.
- c) Conducting a survey and followed up with a supplemental survey to citizens of the city and city officials to determine high priorities needs within Surprise.
- d) Review of needs assessments and goals and objectives established with the Surprise Planning and Zoning Commission members.
- e) Conducting a City Council work session.

3.

During the development of the Consolidated Plan, the following groups and city departments were interviewed and or returned surveys. These groups represent or serve the populations whose needs were considered in the Consolidated Plan:

- a) City of Surprise Community Development Department.
- b) City of Surprise Community and Recreation Services.
- c) City of Surprise Economic Development Department.
- d) City of Surprise Public Works Department.
- e) Maricopa HOME Consortium.
- f) The Housing Authority of Maricopa County.
- g) Maricopa County Community Development.
- h) City of Surprise Planning and Zoning Commission.
- i) Original Town Site Stakeholder Group
- j) Area Congressional Representative response for the survey.

Citizen Participation (91.200 (b))

1. Provide a summary of the citizen participation process.
2. Provide a summary of citizen comments or views on the plan.
3. Provide a summary of efforts made to broaden public participation in the development of the consolidated plan, including outreach to minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.
4. Provide a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted.

*Please note that Citizen Comments and Responses may be included as additional files within the CPMP Tool.

5 Year Strategic Plan Citizen Participation response:

1.

Throughout the development of the Consolidated Plan, citizen input is encouraged. The City of Surprise provides its citizens many opportunities to provide input to the decision making process. Citizens are encouraged to attend and participate in City Council meetings, Planning and Zoning Commission meetings to solicit public input. These community engagement practices are designed to meet the needs and requirements of various programs and planning processes.

In accordance with 24 CFR 91.115(e), city staff has developed a Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) designed specifically for the Consolidated Plan. The CPP describes city policies relating to public hearings, public notices, and comment period. A schedule of citizen participation actions was developed at the beginning of the Consolidated Plan drafting.

Table 1: Schedule of Citizen Participation

Time	Activity
August 2, 2018	Planning and Zoning Commission Meeting on Consolidated Plan Priorities and Public Hearing
July 19-August 19, 2018 30 day public comment period on Annual Action Plan Amendment and Consolidated Plan Amendment	30 day comment period
September 4, 2018	City Council Public Hearing and approval.
September 10, 2018	Submission to HUD

2.

TBD

3.

To assist in obtaining broad-based participation, a city’s mailing distribution list is used. The list includes public, private and social service agencies and individuals that request notices of meetings and hearings. Staff publishes public notices for both public meetings and hearings in Daily News-Sun an everyday publishing newspaper, in accordance with city notification practices.

As per the CPP, the public hearings were held at accessible locations. Electronic copies of the plan were made available on the city’s website. Printed public notices were distributed in English listing the locations where copies of the Consolidated Plan are available and inviting citizens to speak at the public meetings and hearings and/or submit written comments. Public meetings and hearings are accessible and sign language interpretation is available for public hearings and meetings by request.

4.

Citizens’ request for highway access, road repairs, and other transportation improvements were not included as they do not qualify either under area

benefit or limited clientele benefit caveat for the low- to moderate-income persons in the city.

Institutional Structure (91.215 (i))

1. Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan, including private industry, nonprofit organizations, and public institutions.
2. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system.
3. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system for public housing, including a description of the organizational relationship between the jurisdiction and the public housing agency, including the appointing authority for the commissioners or board of housing agency, relationship regarding hiring, contracting and procurement; provision of services funded by the jurisdiction; review by the jurisdiction of proposed capital improvements as well as proposed development, demolition or disposition of public housing developments.

5 Year Strategic Plan Institutional Structure response:

- 1. The City of Surprise is the clearinghouse and facilitator for the activities as described by the Consolidated Plan.**

The Neighborhood Services Division of the Human Service and Community Vitality Development Department oversees the administration of all CDBG and HOME entitlement programs. The department is responsible for:

- **Program management and oversight.**
- **Interdepartmental coordination.**
- **Subrecipient contract administration and monitoring.**
- **Program evaluation.**
- **Consolidated Plan preparation, monitoring and evaluation.**
- **Required reporting to HUD.**

Other city departments and private agencies that participate in the implementation of federal-funded grants include:

- **City Council - formal approval body for policy making and release of funds.**
- **The Public Works Department - has experience in administering the procurement and Labor Standards requirements of federally funded projects.**
- **Financial management will be appropriately separated between the Finance Department and Human Service and Community Vitality Department.**
- **Maricopa HOME Consortium is the lead agency for HOME funds and activities.**
- **The Maricopa County Human Services Department provides services in workforce development and special transportation**

- The city is also served by a number of private nonprofit housing and health and human services providers and local church organizations like Habitat for Humanity, Benevilla and St. Mary's Food Bank.

2.

The major gap is the coordination of multiple organizations in regards with networking, ensuring that overlap of assignments is minimized, and facilitating more efficient use of resources.

The city is carrying out public service activities under the CDBG program through an open application process, effective management of the subrecipients would be a challenge and will likely require additional training.

3.

The Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) has two public housing developments in Surprise and administers Housing Choice Vouchers in the private rental market. The operations of HAMC in Surprise have not been formalized since Surprise incorporated as a city and an intergovernmental agreement would be beneficial.

Monitoring (91.230)

1. Describe the standards and procedures the jurisdiction will use to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

5 Year Strategic Plan Monitoring response:

The City of Surprise Neighborhood Services Division of the Human Service and Community Vitality Department oversees all grant-funded housing and community development programs and will be responsible for all performance measurement activities.

The Neighborhood Services Division is also responsible for the timely implementation of activities and projects. The City of Surprise will ensure that all grant-funded projects are monitored for compliance with the applicable city, state and federal laws. This will be accomplished using the city's current monitoring/contract compliance process for federal programs.

The Neighborhood Services Division monitors all proposed activities to ensure long-term compliance with program requirements. The objectives of these monitoring are to make sure that activities:

1. Comply with all regulations governing their administrative, financial, and programmatic operations.
2. Achieve their performance objectives within schedule and budget.

General Monitoring Procedures

Annually, with the preparation of Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), the Neighborhood Services Division will review whether the specific objectives outlined in this strategic plan are being met. Furthermore, subsequent CAPERs will give an opportunity to address

community priorities and if adequate resources are available to meet the objectives.

The City of Surprise relies upon all grant-funded entities to complete a Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) to assess project progress. Accomplishments for the quarter are identified including measurable outcomes, client information, time frames and quarterly costs.

Neighborhood Services Division also administers the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS).

The more formal monitoring begins with a risk assessment of all grant-funded projects and subrecipient contracts. The risk assessment considers size of the grant contract, changes in organizational structure, and how long it has been since the last on-site monitoring.

For the HOME programs, included is an annual peer review for each member of the Maricopa HOME Consortium. The peer monitoring is performed by representatives from other participating communities and may take the form of either a desk review or an on-site monitoring.

Subrecipient Monitoring:

All subrecipients of CDBG and HOME funds will be subject to monitoring. Fiscal monitoring will include review and approval of budgets, compliance with executed grant agreements, review of fiscal reports on a monthly or quarterly basis, and a review of audits on an annual basis. Additional monitoring will occur through on-site visits. These site visits will occur as necessary but will be conducted at least once every six months.

All subrecipients must identify the personnel working on the project; keep accurate records and filing systems to document program benefits and compliance; maintain an appropriate financial management system; submit to an audit; and submit a final report at closeout.

Affirmative and Outreach Monitoring

The city's contract compliance officer is responsible for ensuring affirmative marketing and minority outreach including Section 3 and Minority/Women Business Enterprise compliance, by using existing standards and procedures as prescribed under the CDBG and HOME programs.

Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies (91.215 (a))

1. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
2. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies response:

1.

The priorities presented were developed by:

- Weighing the severity of the need among all groups and subgroups in the city.
- Analyzing the current social, economic and housing conditions.
- Analyzing the relative needs of low- and moderate-income families.
- Assessing the resources likely to be available over the next five years.

Priorities are relative and follow these classifications:

High: The city plans to use available Consolidated Plan funds for activities to meet the need during the Five-Year Strategic Plan.

Medium: The city plans to use any available funds, including Consolidated Plan funds, for activities to meet the need during the Five-Year Strategic Plan, and can assist organizations in seeking funds to meet the need.

Low: The city does not envision using any available Consolidated Plan funds for activities to meet the need during the Five-Year Strategic Plan.

Identified Feasible Priorities Based on Survey:

- Veteran Programs
- Transportation infrastructure improvements
- Job creation/retention
- Youth centers/Youth activities
- Neighborhood Clean up
- Literacy Programs
- Health care
- Health care services
- Senior Center programs/activities

Identified Feasible Priorities Based on Needs and Urgency:

- Neighborhood Improvements
- Job training
- Water system Improvements in OTS
- Drainage Improvements in OTS
- Lighting Improvements in OTS
- Street Improvements
- Youth training program
- Youth recreation program
- Veteran services

2.

Funding Future

One of the main obstacles to meeting community needs is inadequate resources for programs. The decline in resources across sectors, including government agencies and foundations, due to the economic downturn has

negatively impacted the quantity and quality of housing and community development services. Although federal stimulus funding helps mitigate this trend to some extent, resources for these programs will likely be limited for the near future.

Other obstacles to meeting underserved include:

- a) Insufficient resources to meet all of the legitimate and eligible needs identified.
- b) Private ownership of incompatible land uses within the revitalization area.
- c) Public ownership of the water system in the Revitalization area by another municipality.
- d) Environmental issues related to the location of Grand Avenue, the railroad, and Luke Airforce Base.

Lead-based Paint (91.215 (g))

1. Estimate the number of housing units that contain lead-based paint hazards, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.
2. Outline actions proposed or being taken to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and describe how lead based paint hazards will be integrated into housing policies and programs, and how the plan for the reduction of lead-based hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards.

5 Year Strategic Plan Lead-based Paint response:

1.

Assessment of the outside parameters of lead paint hazard for the City of Surprise has been calculated in the chart below utilizing data from the 2000 Census applied to the findings of a national study titled 'The prevalence of Lead Based Paint Hazards in U.S. Housing.'

Table 2:

Sample	Region	Surprise	Prevalence		Surprise	
			Sample	%w/hazards	Owner	Renter
Western Region			Western region	15%		
Owner renter split			Construction year			
Owner	69	88%	1978+w/hazards	3%	302	33
Renter	30	12%	1960-1977	8%	63	28
In poverty	14%	8.70%	1940-1959	43%	53	24
Income			Before 1940	69%	19	0
0-\$19,999	20%		Tenure			
\$20-39,999	27%		Owner	23%	437	
\$40+	44%		Renter	30%		84
Calculations are derived from 2000 Census based on findings of "The prevalence of Lead Based Paint Hazards in U.S Housing" October 2002.			In poverty	38%	166	32
				25%	109	21
			W/children			

The Arizona Department of Health Services maintains records on the number of children reported to have elevated blood levels from any source. Since the year 2008 - 2014, sixty-seven (67) children have tested positive for elevated levels of lead in the bloodstream. During that time, two of the tests resulted in environmental investigations at the home. Neither of the home investigations revealed an apparent source for the lead.

2.

Housing units assisted under any and all programs covered under this Consolidated Plan are inspected and/or tested prior to assistance as follows:

- a. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County inspects all rental units prior to occupancy by households who have Housing Choice Vouchers. For units built before 1978, chipped or peeling paint must be removed prior to occupancy.
- b. For units built before 1978, chipped or peeling paint must be removed prior to occupancy. Renter and owner-occupied units built before 1978 that are being rehabilitated with CDBG or HOME funds must be professionally assessed and abated as part of the assisted contract.
- c. Lead-based paint is not allowed or sold for residential construction after 1978. Newly constructed single-family or multifamily residences assisted with funding from the covered grants will be free of lead paint hazards.

HOUSING

Housing Needs (91.205)

*Please also refer to the Housing Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Describe the estimated housing needs projected for the next five year period for the following categories of persons: extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income families, renters and owners, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, single persons, large families, public housing residents, victims of domestic violence, families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list, and discuss specific housing problems, including: cost-burden, severe cost-burden, substandard housing, and overcrowding (especially large families).
2. To the extent that any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, the jurisdiction must complete an assessment of that specific need. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Needs response:

Effective July 1, 2006, City of Surprise became a member of the Maricopa HOME Consortium through an Intergovernmental Agreement. Federal regulations (24 CFR 91.405) require that housing needs assessment(s) be

consolidated for the entire Consortium Service Area. See the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for the Maricopa HOME Consortium. The City of Surprise has listed Affordable Housing Opportunities as a high priority through the Consolidated Plan Amendment process for the Annual Action Plan 4 2017-2018

Priority Housing Needs (91.215 (b))

1. Identify the priority housing needs and activities in accordance with the categories specified in the Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 2A). These categories correspond with special tabulations of U.S. census data provided by HUD for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.
2. Provide an analysis of how the characteristics of the housing market and the severity of housing problems and needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority housing need category.

Note: Family and income types may be grouped in the case of closely related categories of residents where the analysis would apply to more than one family or income type.

3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
5. Year Strategic Plan Priority Housing Needs response:

Effective July 1, 2006, the City of Surprise became a member of the Maricopa HOME Consortium through an Intergovernmental Agreement. Federal regulations (24 CFR 91.405) require that housing needs assessments be consolidated for the entire Consortium Service Area. See the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for the Maricopa HOME Consortium. The City of Surprise has listed Affordable Housing Opportunities as a high priority through the Consolidated Plan Amendment process for the Annual Action Plan Year 4 2018-2019 and Annual Action Plan Year 5 2019-2020.

Housing Market Analysis (91.210)

*Please also refer to the Housing Market Analysis Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Based on information available to the jurisdiction, describe the significant characteristics of the housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, and the cost of housing; the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities; and to serve persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Data on the housing market should include, to the extent information is available, an estimate of the number of vacant or abandoned buildings and whether units in these buildings are suitable for rehabilitation.
2. Describe the number and targeting (income level and type of household served) of units currently assisted by local, state, or federally funded programs, and an assessment of whether any such units are expected to be lost from the assisted housing inventory for any reason, (i.e. expiration of Section 8 contracts).

3. Indicate how the characteristics of the housing market will influence the use of funds made available for rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of old units, or acquisition of existing units. Please note, the goal of affordable housing is not met by beds in nursing homes.

5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Market Analysis responses:

Effective July 1, 2006, the City of Surprise became a member of the Maricopa HOME Consortium through an Intergovernmental Agreement. Federal regulations (24 CFR 91.405) require that housing needs assessments be consolidated for the entire Consortium Service Area. See the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for the Maricopa HOME Consortium. The City of Surprise has listed Affordable Housing Opportunities as a high priority through the Consolidated Plan Amendment process for the Annual Action Plan Year 4 2018-2019 and Annual Action Plan Year 5 2019-2020.

Specific Housing Objectives (91.215 (b))

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

5 Year Strategic Plan Specific Housing Objectives response:

Specific Housing Objectives for the period of the Consolidated Plan include:

Table 3: National Objective met by: <i>Providing decent housing.</i>			
Desired outcome: <i>An increase in the number of quality affordable units.</i>			
Need to be addressed/ From the Needs Assessment	Goal to address high and medium priority needs	Activity and General Location	Anticipated sources of funding
Quality owner-occupied housing	Increase the quality of owner-occupied housing in older neighborhoods	Major and Minor Housing rehabilitation to low- and moderate-income households primarily located in the Original Townsite Area.	CDBG, HOME, Private loans and Owners' funds
Quality owner-occupied housing	Increase the availability of affordable owner-occupied housing	Support to the development of housing and neighborhoods by Habitat for Humanity.	Private financing, Sweat equity, HOME funds, and NSP Program

Quality owner-occupied housing	Preserve habitability of owner-occupied housing	Emergency repair assistance.	CDBG Funds, HOME Funds
Affordable rental housing	Increase the supply of affordable rental housing	Acquisition/ rehabilitation assistance to preserve units affordable to low- and moderate-income renters as opportunities are presented by nonprofit housing providers.	HOME, CDBG funds, affordable housing bonds, private financing
Affordable rental housing	Increase the supply of affordable rental housing	Acquisition/ new development assistance to add to the number of units affordable to low- and moderate-income renters.	HOME, CDBG funds Affordable housing bonds, Private financing, Low Income Housing Tax Credits

See the chart below for the performance measures for the above objectives.

Five-year Goals for Housing

Table 4: Priority Housing Needs (Households)		Priority		Unmet Need
Renter	Small Related	0-30%	H	270
		31-50%	H	251
		51-80%	M	348
	Large Related	0-30%	H	72
		31-50%	H	79
		51-80%	H	81
	Elderly	0-30%	H	108
		31-50%	H	167
		51-80%	M	137
	All Other	0-30%	H	261
		31-50%	H	242
		51-80%	M	319
Owner	Small Related	0-30%	M	128
		31-50%	H	157
		51-80%	H	347
	Large Related	0-30%	M	46
		31-50%	H	69
		51-80%	H	107

	Elderly	0-30%	H	219
		31-50%	H	283
		51-80%	H	296
	All Other	0-30%	M	110
		31-50%	H	77
		51-80%	H	179
Non-Homeless Special needs	Elderly	0-80%	H	126
	Frail Elderly	0-80%	H	168
	Severe Mental Illness	0-80%	H	165
	Physical Disability	0-80%	M	53
	Developmental Disability	0-80%	M	105
	Alcohol/Drug Abuse	0-80%	H	96
	HIV/AIDS	0-80%	M	15
	Victims of Domestic Violence	0-80%	H	45

Table 5: Priority Needs	5-YR. Goal Plan/Act	Year 1 Goal Plan/Act	Year 2 Goal Plan/Act	Year 3 Goal Plan/Act	Year 4 Goal Plan/Act	Year 5 Goal Plan/Act
Renters	119	24	24	24	24	24
0-30%	33	7	7	7	7	7
31-50%	17	3	3	3	3	3
51-80%	69	14	14	14	14	14
owners	135	27	27	27	27	27
0-30%	40	8	8	8	8	8
31-50%	56	11	11	11	11	11
51-80%	39	8	8	8	8	8
Homeless						
Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Homeless Special Needs						
Elderly	64	13	13	13	13	13
Frail Elderly	23	5	5	5	5	5
Severe Mental Illness	4	1	1	1	1	1
Physical Disability	18	4	4	4	4	4
Developmental Disability	13	3	3	3	3	3
Alcohol/Drug Abuse	5	1	1	1	1	1
HIV/AIDS	2	0	0	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	5	1	1	1	1	1
Total	134	27	27	27	27	27

The above two tables are derived from the Maricopa Consortium Consolidated Plan for 2015-19. The estimated number of people in Surprise for each need category is determined by multiplying the category's county population by the percentage of Surprise population that is in the Maricopa County- 3%. The estimated numbers are derived from 2007 – 2011 CHAS runs extrapolated to 2011.

Table 6: Priority Needs	5-YR. Goal Plan/Act	Year 1 Goal Plan/Act	Year 2 Goal Plan/Act	Year 3 Goal Plan/Act	Year 4 Goal Plan/Act	Year 5 Goal Plan/Act
CDBG						
Acquisition of existing rental units						
Production of new rental units						
Rehabilitation of existing rental units						
Rental assistance						
Acquisition of existing owner units						
Production of new owner units						
Rehabilitation of existing owner units	74	24	10	10	15	15
Homeownership assistance						
HOME						
Acquisition of existing rental units						
Production of new rental units						
Rehabilitation of existing rental units						
Rental assistance						
Acquisition of existing owner units						
Production of new owner units						
Rehabilitation of existing owner units	15	3	3	3	3	3
Homeownership assistance						
HOPWA						
Rental assistance						
Short term rent/mortgage utility payments						
Facility based housing development	City of Surprise does not receive HOPWA funding					
Facility based housing operations						
Supportive Services						
Other						
NSP						
Production of new owner units	2	1	1	-	N/A	N/A
Homeownership assistance	24	8	8	8	N/A	N/A

Surprise is not eligible for funding for Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS and does not track housing assistance or set housing goals for persons with AIDS separate from housing assistance for persons with other

disabilities. Section 8 regulations do not authorize the collection of this information.

The goals listed in the chart above continue services and levels of service that have been provided in the past under operating agreements with Maricopa County Community Development, the Housing Authority of Maricopa and nonprofit housing providers.

2.

Resources anticipated to address these objectives include:

1. HUD funding
 - a. Community Development Block Grants.
 - b. HOME Investment Partnerships funds.
 - c. Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP).
 - d. Housing Choice Vouchers.
2. Low Income Housing Tax Credits issued through the state.
3. State and County IDA funding from
 - a. Multifamily.
 - b. Single-Family bonds.
 - c. Mortgage Credit Certificates.
4. Private funding
 - a. Family Self-sufficiency escrow accounts.
 - b. IDEA grants.
 - c. Individual Development Accounts.
 - d. Unrestricted funds leveraged and matched by nonprofit housing providers.
 - e. Subsidized and unsubsidized private investments by private investors.

Needs of Public Housing (91.210 (b))

In cooperation with the public housing agency or agencies located within its boundaries, describe the needs of public housing, including the number of public housing units in the jurisdiction, the physical condition of such units, the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction, and other factors, including the number of families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists and results from the Section 504 needs assessment of public housing projects located within its boundaries (i.e. assessment of needs of tenants and applicants on waiting list for accessible units as required by 24 CFR 8.25). The public housing agency and jurisdiction can use the optional Priority Public Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 4) of the Consolidated Plan to identify priority public housing needs to assist in this process.

5 Year Strategic Plan Needs of Public Housing response:

The Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) administers the public housing and Section 8 subsidized housing programs for City of Surprise. Surprise' housing activities are planned and reported through the Maricopa Consortium Plan. See the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for the Maricopa HOME Consortium for more information.

Public Housing Strategy (91.210)

1. Describe the public housing agency's strategy to serve the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families residing in the jurisdiction served by the public housing agency (including families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list), the public housing agency's strategy for addressing the revitalization and restoration needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction and improving the management and operation of such public housing, and the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate families residing in public housing.
2. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. (NAHA Sec. 105 (b)(11) and (91.215 (k))
3. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation. (NAHA Sec. 105 (g))

5 Year Strategic Plan Public Housing Strategy response:

1. **Not Applicable**
2. **Not Applicable**
3. **HAMC is not designated as a "troubled agency."**

Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 (e) and 91.215 (f))

1. Explain whether the cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing are affected by public policies, particularly those of the local jurisdiction. Such policies include tax policy affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment.
2. Describe the strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, except that, if a State requires a unit of general local government to submit a regulatory barrier assessment that is substantially equivalent to the information required under this part, as determined by HUD, the unit of general local government may submit that assessment to HUD and it shall be considered to have complied with this requirement.;

5 Year Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing response:

1. **While the city's housing supply is large enough to meet demand, there is a significant disconnect between the supply of housing units and the location, price, and quality of the housing units. The housing stock has been growing and stands at 52,384 units as of 2013. This includes single-family units, multi-family units and mobile homes. An average of 2511 units has been built each year from 2008 through 2013. The average household size is now 2.75. More than half of Surprise's housing stock was built after 2000.**

The City of Surprise is recognized for its relative affordability. First time homebuyers have been able to purchase quality homes in master planned neighborhoods due to affordable pricing and homebuyer assistance programs. Monitoring housing affordability as the city matures will be important. The key is to ensure the widest range of housing supply possible to meet the needs of a growing city including low- and moderate-income households.

The main contributors to the cost of housing in Surprise are:

- The cost of vacant land and built residential property.
- The lack of a supply of land available for residential development outside of master-planned communities.
- The lack of supply of a variety of housing.
- The lack of available credit for low- and moderate-income persons.

The growth of Surprise over the last 15 years can only be described as extreme. Much of this development has been in master-planned subdivisions with high amenities and innovative development patterns. The city’s development standards are strict enough to support long-term neighborhood quality in the intense Arizona sun. The result has been rapid increases in the cost of housing that has been exacerbated by the recent run-up in the value of resale housing in all of Maricopa County.

The following table, although not required, documents the city’s standing pursuant to the April 21, 2004 Federal Register Notice on the Affordable Communities Initiative.

America's Affordable Communities Initiative	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	OMB approval no. 2535-0120 (exp. 11/30/2014)
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Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 3 hours. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting the data. The information will be used for encourage applicants to pursue and promote efforts to remove regulatory barriers to affordable housing. Response to this request for information is required in order to receive the benefits to be derived. This agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Questionnaire for HUD’s Initiative on Removal of Regulatory Barriers

Part A. Local Jurisdictions. Counties Exercising Land Use and Building Regulatory Authority and Other Applicants Applying for Projects Located in such Jurisdictions or Counties

	1	2
<p>1. Does your jurisdiction's comprehensive plan (or in the case of a tribe or TDHE, a local Indian Housing Plan) include a "housing element? A local comprehensive plan means the adopted official statement of a legislative body of a local government that sets forth (in words, maps, illustrations, and/or tables) goals, policies, and guidelines intended to direct the present and future physical, social, and economic development that occurs within its planning jurisdiction and that includes a unified physical plan for the public development of land and water. If your jurisdiction does not have a local</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

<p>comprehensive plan with a "housing element," please enter no. If no, skip to question # 4.</p>		
<p>2. If your jurisdiction has a comprehensive plan with a housing element, does the plan provide estimates of current and anticipated housing needs, taking into account the anticipated growth of the region, for existing and future residents, including low, moderate and middle income families, for at least the next five years?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<p>3. Does your zoning ordinance and map, development and subdivision regulations or other land use controls conform to the jurisdiction's comprehensive plan regarding housing needs by providing: a) sufficient land use and density categories (multifamily housing, duplexes, small lot homes and other similar elements); and, b) sufficient land zoned or mapped "as of right" in these categories, that can permit the building of affordable housing addressing the needs identified in the plan? (For purposes of this notice, "as-of-right," as applied to zoning, means uses and development standards that are determined in advance and specifically authorized by the zoning ordinance. The ordinance is largely self-enforcing because little or no discretion occurs in its administration.). If the jurisdiction has chosen not to have either zoning, or other development controls that have varying standards based upon districts or zones, the applicant may also enter yes.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
<p>4. Does your jurisdiction's zoning ordinance set minimum building size requirements that exceed the local housing or health code or is otherwise not based upon explicit health standards?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>5. If your jurisdiction has development impact fees, are the fees specified and calculated under local or state statutory criteria? If no, skip to question #7. Alternatively, if your jurisdiction does not have impact fees, you may enter yes.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
<p>6. If yes to question #5, does the statute provide criteria that sets standards for the allowable type of capital investments that have a direct relationship between the fee and the development (nexus), and a method for fee calculation?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
<p>7. If your jurisdiction has impact or other significant fees, does the jurisdiction provide waivers of these fees for affordable housing?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<p>8. Has your jurisdiction adopted specific building code language regarding housing rehabilitation that encourages such rehabilitation through graduated regulatory requirements applicable as different levels of work are performed in existing buildings? Such code language increases regulatory requirements (the additional improvements required as a matter of regulatory policy) in proportion to the extent of rehabilitation that an owner/developer chooses to do on a voluntary basis. For further information see HUD publication: "Smart Codes in Your Community: A Guide to Building Rehabilitation Codes" (www.huduser.org/publications/destech/smartcodes.html)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

<p>9. Does your jurisdiction use a recent version (i.e. published within the last 5 years or, if no recent version has been published, the last version published) of one of the nationally recognized model building codes (i.e. the International Code Council (ICC), the Building Officials and Code Administrators International (BOCA), the Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCI), the International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)) without significant technical amendment or modification. In the case of a tribe or TDHE, has a recent version of one of the model building codes as described above been adopted or, alternatively, has the tribe or TDHE adopted a building code that is substantially equivalent to one or more of the recognized model building codes?</p> <p>Alternatively, if a significant technical amendment has been made to the above model codes, can the jurisdiction supply supporting data that the amendments do not negatively impact affordability.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
<p>10. Does your jurisdiction's zoning ordinance or land use regulations permit manufactured (HUD-Code) housing "as of right" in all residential districts and zoning classifications in which similar site-built housing is permitted, subject to design, density, building size, foundation requirements, and other similar requirements applicable to other housing that will be deemed realty, irrespective of the method of production?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<p>11. Within the past five years, has a jurisdiction official (i.e., chief executive, mayor, county chairman, city manager, administrator, or a tribally recognized official, etc.), the local legislative body, or planning commission, directly, or in partnership with major private or public stakeholders, convened or funded comprehensive studies, commissions, or hearings, or has the jurisdiction established a formal ongoing process, to review the rules, regulations, development standards, and processes of the jurisdiction to assess their impact on the supply of affordable housing?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<p>12. *Within the past five years, has the jurisdiction initiated major regulatory reforms either as a result of the above study or as a result of information identified in the barrier component of the jurisdiction's "HUD Consolidated Plan?" If yes, attach a brief list of these major regulatory reforms.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
<p>13. Within the past five years has your jurisdiction modified infrastructure standards and/or authorized the use of new infrastructure technologies (e.g. water, sewer, street width) to significantly reduce the cost of housing?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<p>14. Does your jurisdiction give "as-of-right" density bonuses sufficient to offset the cost of building below market units as an incentive for any market rate residential development that includes a portion of affordable housing? (As applied to density bonuses, "as of right" means a density bonus granted for a fixed percentage or number of additional market rate dwelling units in exchange for the provision of a fixed number or percentage of affordable dwelling units and without</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

the use of discretion in determining the number of additional market rate units.)		
15. Has your jurisdiction established a single, consolidated permit application process for housing development that includes building, zoning, engineering, environmental, and related permits? Alternatively, does your jurisdiction conduct concurrent, not sequential, reviews for all required permits and approvals?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
16. Does your jurisdiction provide for expedited or "fast track" permitting and approvals for all affordable housing projects in your community?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
17. Has your jurisdiction established time limits for government review and approval or disapproval of development permits in which failure to act, after the application is deemed complete, by the government within the designated time period, results in automatic approval?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
18. Does your jurisdiction allow "accessory apartments" either as: a) a special exception or conditional use in all single-family residential zones or, b) "as of right" in a majority of residential districts otherwise zoned for single-family housing?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
19. Does your jurisdiction have an explicit policy that adjusts or waives existing parking requirements for all affordable housing developments?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
20. Does your jurisdiction require affordable housing projects to undergo public review or special hearings when the project is otherwise in full compliance with the zoning ordinance and other development regulations?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Total Points:	10	10

The questions above indicate that the city has reviewed policies and procedures and removed potential barriers when possible. The only barriers in the city that remain on the form above are due to their significant legal or financial costs.

2.

The City of Surprise has an active strategy to promote homeownership and the preservation and management of existing residential property. To offset the increasing cost of housing in the private market, the city has undertaken a number of strategies to preserve and develop new affordable housing. These strategies include:

1. The use of general funds and HOME funds for the preservation of existing affordable owner-occupied housing.
2. Support of for-profit and nonprofit developers in the construction of Tax Credit assisted rental housing for families and seniors.
3. Development of Original Townsite Revitalization Plan which has already resulted in public investment in community facilities and infill construction of mixed income owner-occupied homes.

HOMELESS

Homeless Needs (91.205 (b) and 91.215 (c))

*Please also refer to the Homeless Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

Homeless Needs— The jurisdiction must provide a concise summary of the nature and extent of homelessness in the jurisdiction, (including rural homelessness and chronic homelessness where applicable), addressing separately the need for facilities and services for homeless persons and homeless families with children, both sheltered and unsheltered, and homeless subpopulations, in accordance with Table 1A. The summary must include the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals and children, (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered. In addition, to the extent information is available, the plan must include a description of the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group. A quantitative analysis is not required. 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.

5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Needs response:

City of Surprise' homeless needs and activities are planned and reported through the Maricopa Consortium Plan. See the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for the Maricopa HOME Consortium for a complete description of these activities. Additional information is provided below.

The Maricopa Association of Governments Continuum of Care Subcommittee (MAG CoC) is the regional body that manages the collaborative efforts of communities and agencies in Maricopa County to plan for the needs of the homeless and access federal funding on behalf of agencies organized to address those needs. According to the *'Regional Plan to End Homelessness'* published by MAG CoC in March 2009, there are no homeless persons in the city (*Table 7*). However, the city did a Point in Time Homeless Street Count in January 2018 in conjunction with MAG and interviewed 39 homeless persons. The city will continue to do a periodic assessment of any new homeless person cases in the city and will act accordingly to mitigate the problems.

Table 7: Homeless Street Count



2011 Homeless Street Count
Municipal Summary Data

*All counts were conducted on Tuesday, January 25, 2011.



MAG Region Totals	Non-Chronically Homeless Male	Non-Chronically Homeless Female	Non-Chronically Homeless Male/Veteran	Non-Chronically Homeless Female/Veteran	Chronically Homeless Male	Chronically Homeless Female	Chronically Homeless Male/Veteran	Chronically Homeless Female/Veteran	Persons in Families Adult Women**	Persons in Families Adult Men	Families Adult Male/Veteran	Families Adult Female/Veteran	Persons in Families Children	Male Youth On Own	Female Youth on Own	2011 Municipal Total	2010 Municipal Total	Percent Change, NC=No Change
Avondale	0	0	0	0	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	20	-45%
Buckeye	11	3	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	15	27%
Carefree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NC
Cave Creek	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	200%
Chandler	14	1	0	0	42	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	65	12	442%
El Mirage	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	-33%
Fountain Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NC
Gila Bend	2	1	0	0	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	12	17%
Gilbert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-100%
Glendale	9	5	1	0	16	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	28	50%
Goodyear	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	17	-76%
Guadalupe	52	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	80	-28%
Litchfield Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NC
Mesa	9	2	1	0	60	18	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	461	-78%
Paradise Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NC
Peoria	4	0	2	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	20	-10%
Phoenix	424	118	83	22	302	60	58	24	1	3	0	0	2	42	20	1159	1750	-34%
Queen Creek	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	38%
Scottsdale	57	7	1	0	38	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	119	126	-6%
Sun City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NC
Surprise	4	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	18	-39%
Tempe	23	9	2	0	50	13	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	155	-28%
Tolleson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-100%
Wickenburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NC
Youngtown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NC
Municipal Total	622	148	96	23	542	119	103	25	2	3	0	0	3	43	20	1749	2729	-36%

Priority Homeless Needs

- Using the results of the Continuum of Care planning process, identify the jurisdiction's homeless and homeless prevention priorities specified in Table 1A, the Homeless and Special Needs Populations Chart. The description of the jurisdiction's choice of priority needs and allocation priorities must be based on reliable data meeting HUD standards and should reflect the required consultation with homeless assistance providers, homeless persons, and other concerned citizens regarding the needs of homeless families with children and individuals. The jurisdiction must provide an analysis of how the needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority homeless need category. A separate brief narrative should be directed to addressing gaps in services and housing for the sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless.
- A community should give a high priority to chronically homeless persons, where the jurisdiction identifies sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless persons in its Homeless Needs Table - Homeless Populations and Subpopulations.

5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Homeless Needs response:

Priority Homeless Needs

The needs chart below is developed directly from the 'Regional Plan to End Homelessness' published by MAG CoC in March 2009.

Table 8 Part 1: Homeless Population		Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total
		Emergency	Transitional		
1. Homeless Individuals	0	0	0	0	
2. Homeless Families with Children	0	0	0	0	
2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	0	0	0	0	
Total (lines 1 + 2a)	0	0	0	0	
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations		Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total
1. Chronically Homeless		0		0	0
2. Severely Mentally Ill		0			
3. Chronic Substance Abuse		0			
4. Veterans		0			
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS					
6. Victims of Domestic Violence		0			
7. Youth (Under 18 years of age)					

Source: "Regional Plan to End Homelessness", MAG CoC, March 2009.

The definitions used for emergency and transitional housing:

Emergency Shelter means any facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary housing for homeless people.

Transitional Housing means any facility that has the goal of facilitating the movement of homeless people to permanent housing within 24 months.

Homeless Inventory (91.210 (c))

The jurisdiction shall provide a concise summary of the existing facilities and services (including a brief inventory) that assist homeless persons and families with children and subpopulations identified in Table 1A. These include outreach and assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, access to permanent housing, and activities to prevent low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) from becoming homeless. The jurisdiction can use the optional Continuum of Care Housing Activity Chart and Service Activity Chart to meet this requirement.

5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Inventory response:

The Table below documents the inventory of beds in the County from the Update to the MAG Continuum of Care Plan to End Homelessness and the inventory of beds in Surprise from local records.

<i>Table 8</i> Inventory/Beds	Shelter	Transitional	Permanent Supportive
Maricopa County			
Total	2694	2999	2523
Surprise			
Eve's Place	10 beds		
Catholic Charities		3 units	
Central AZ Shelter Services	1260 nights		
Surprise Total	10 beds	3 units	50 units

Homeless Strategic Plan (91.215 (c))

1. Homelessness— Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for developing a system to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons and families (including the subpopulations identified in the needs section). The jurisdiction's strategy must consider the housing and supportive services needed in each stage of the process which includes preventing homelessness, outreach/assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, and helping homeless persons (especially any persons that are chronically homeless) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The jurisdiction must also describe its strategy for helping extremely low- and low-income individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.
2. Chronic homelessness—Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for eliminating chronic homelessness by 2019. This should include the strategy for helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. This strategy should, to the maximum extent feasible, be coordinated with the strategy presented Exhibit 1 of the Continuum of Care (CoC) application and any other strategy or plan to eliminate chronic homelessness. Also describe, in a narrative, relationships and efforts to coordinate the Conplan, CoC, and any other strategy or plan to address chronic homelessness.
3. Homelessness Prevention—Describe the jurisdiction's strategy to help prevent homelessness for individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.
4. Institutional Structure—Briefly describe the institutional structure, including private industry, nonprofit organizations, and public institutions, through which the jurisdiction will carry out its homelessness strategy.
5. Discharge Coordination Policy—Every jurisdiction receiving McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, or Section 8 SRO Program funds must develop and implement a Discharge Coordination Policy, to the maximum extent practicable. Such a policy should include "policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons." The jurisdiction should describe its planned activities to implement a cohesive, community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy, and how

the community will move toward such a policy.

5 Year Homeless Strategic Plan response:

Since 39 persons were identified in the last Point in Time count (January 2018), the city will continue to do a periodic assessment of any new homeless person cases and will continue to connect people experiencing homelessness to local and regional services through the new Surprise Resource Center and beyond. A new five-year plan will be developed and implemented in coordination with the Continuum of Care within the next two years.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

(States only) Describe the process for awarding grants to State recipients, and a description of how the allocation will be made available to units of local government.

5 Year Strategic Plan ESG response:

This section is not applicable to this plan. Surprise does not receive Emergency Shelter Grant funding.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development (91.215 (e))

*Please also refer to the Community Development Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs Table (formerly Table 2B), – i.e., public facilities, public improvements, public services and economic development.
2. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
4. Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

NOTE: Each specific objective developed to address a priority need, must be identified by number and contain proposed accomplishments, the time period (i.e., one, two, three, or more years), and annual program year numeric goals the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.

5 Year Strategic Plan Community Development response:

1. **Based on feedback from citizens, city staff, CDBG and Planning and Zoning Commission members, five priority needs have been identified for**

implementation under the CDBG funding that will benefit low- to moderate-income persons in the City of Surprise. They are:

- a) Youth, Senior and Veteran Programs.
- b) Job training programs for residents in Surprise with focus on the OTS.
- c) Water system improvements in the OTS.
- d) Lighting improvements in the OTS.
- e) City wide housing rehabilitation.
- f) Public Service Activities through nonprofit agency(s). Fifteen percent of the allotted PY 2015 funding will be delineated for this activity.

These projects are designated high priority in the following table. For the first time, the city will aim funds at public services and consider economic development activities per the public response that the city received from the survey as part of public participation process. Fifteen percentage of the allotted CDBG funding will be set aside for public service activities. The CDBG funds will be targeted to the Original Townsite Area under the area benefit caveat as this is the only place in the city with a census tract where majority of the population is either low or moderate income.

The City of Surprise will transfer Program Income in the amount of \$206,373 from the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) into the CDBG program for the Annual Action Plan 4 2018-19. This transfer of funds constitutes a Consolidated Plan Amendment. The funding breakdown is listed below in Table 9.

Table 9:

Program year	Projects	Public Services (15% max.)	Administrative functions (20% max.)	Carried Over CDBG Funds	Total
2015-16	\$551,309	\$82,696	\$110,261	\$551,177	\$1,102,486
2016-17	\$358,352	\$82,696	\$110,261	-	\$551,309
2017-18	\$415,064	\$95,784	\$127,712	-	\$638,560
2018-19 Transfer	\$206,373	\$N/A	\$N/A	-	\$206,373
2018-19	\$443,627	\$95,784	\$127,712	-	\$667,123
2019-20	\$443,627	\$95,784	\$127,712	-	\$667,123

Below is the community development needs table based on funding projections and prioritized needs for the next five years:

Table 10: Community Development Needs		Needs	Priorit y Need: H, M, L	Dollars to Address- Specifically planned for this Strategic Plan	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source	Objective	Outcome
Public Fac/Improvements	03 Public Facilities and Improvements (General) 570.2011	Yes – 5 Years	H	\$206,373	Y	NSP - CDBG	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability
	03F Parks, Recreational Facilities 570.2011	Yes	H		N	CDBG	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability
	03J Water/Sewer Improvements 570.2011	Yes	H	1,369,000	Y	CDBG	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability
	03K Street Improvements 570.2011	Yes- Jerry Street Year 1 and 2	H	\$141,250	Y	CDBG/other	Suitable Living Environment /Economic Dev.	Sustain-ability
	03I Flood Drain Improvements 570.2011	Yes 3 locations	H	\$100,000	Y	CDBG	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability
	03O Fire Stations/Equipment 570.2011	No	L		Y	General	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability
	03A Senior Centers 570.2011	Yes	H	\$50,000	Y	General	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability
	03B Handicapped Centers 570.2011	Yes	L	\$10,000	N	CDBG/other	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability
	03C Homeless Facilities 570.2011	Yes	H	\$10,000	Y	CDBG	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability
	03D Youth Centers 570.2011	Yes	H	\$26,000	Y	CDBG	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability
	03P Health Facilities 570.2011	Yes	H		N	Unknown	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability
Public Services	05 Public Services (General) 570.201(e)	Yes; 5 Years	H	\$419,331	Y	CDBG	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability
	05A Senior Services 570.201(e)	Yes	H		Y	CDBG	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability
	05B Handicapped Services 570.201(e)	Yes	H		Y	General	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability
	05D Youth Services 570.201(e)	Yes; Year1-5	H	\$270,498	Y	CDBG/other	Suitable Living Environment /Economic Dev.	Sustain-ability
	05E Transportation Services 570.201(e)	Yes	H		Y	General	Suitable Living Environment	Sustain-ability

05G Battered and Abused Spouses 570.201(e)	Yes	H		Y	CDBG	Suitable Living Environment	Sustainability
05H Employment Training 570.201(e)	Yes	H		Y	CDBG	Suitable Living Environment	Sustainability
05J Fair Housing Activities (if CDBG, then subject to 570.201(e))	Yes	H	\$15,000	Y	CDBG	Suitable Living Environment	Sustainability
05M Health Services 570.201(e)	Yes	H		Y	Other	Suitable Living Environment	Sustainability
05N Abused and Neglected Children 570.201(e)	Yes	H		Y	CDBG	Suitable Living Environment	Sustainability
05P Screening for Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards Poison 570.201(e)	Yes	M		Y	CDBG/HOME	Suitable Living Environment	Sustainability
05Q Subistence Payments 570.204 (Temporary)	Yes	H			General	Suitable Living Environment	Sustainability
05S Rental Housing Subsidies (if HOME, not part of 5% 570.204)	Yes	H		N	Section 8 Vouchers	Suitable Living Environment	Sustainability
05T Security Deposits (if HOME, not part of 5% Admin c	Yes	H		Y	Private	Suitable Living Environment	Sustainability
13 Direct Homeownership Assistance 570.201(n)	Yes	H		Y	HOME/NSP	Decent Housing	Affordability
14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Yes; 25 homes; Year 1-5	H	\$667,250	Y	CDBG/HOME /other	Decent Housing	Affordability
14B Rehab; Multi-Unit Residential 570.202	Yes	H		Y	HOME	Decent Housing	Affordability
14G Acquisition – for Rehabilitation 570.202	Yes	H		Y	HOME	Decent Housing	Affordability
14H Rehabilitation Administration 570.202	Yes	H		Y	CDBG	Decent Housing	Affordability
14I Lead-Based/Lead Hazard Test/Abate 570.202	Yes	H		Y	CDBG/HOME	Decent Housing	Affordability
17A CI Land Acquisition/Disposition 570.203(a)	Yes	H		Y	CDBG	Decent Housing	Affordability
19A HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (not part of 5% Ad	Yes	H		Y	HOME		
19B HOME CHDO Operating Costs (not part of 5% Admin ca	Yes	H		Y	HOME		
20 Planning 570.205	Yes	Yes		Y	CDBG		
21A General Program Administration 570.206	Yes; 5 years	H	\$406,873	Y	CDBG/HOME		
21D Fair Housing Activities (subject to 20% Admin cap) 570.206	Yes	H		Y	CDBG	Suitable Living Environment	Sustainability
21I HOME CHDO Operating Expenses (subject to 5% cap)	0	M		Y	HOME		
22 Unprogrammed Funds	0				CDBG		

All of the stated priorities and needs are subject to amendment and change due to:

- Changes in regulatory requirements at the local, state, and federal level that impact the priorities, funding, and delivery of services;
- Changing demographics and socio-economic factors affecting the city;
- Annual reevaluations of resources, priorities, objectives, strategies and goals for the city; and
- Changes in the funding resources and amounts available for programs and services for city residents.

2.

Priority needs for CDBG eligible activities have been assessed using the following resources:

- Citizens and city staff input through surveys, interviews AND Public Hearings;
- The City of Surprise Capital Improvement Plan;
- The City of Surprise General Plan;
- Activity and project needs assessments; and
- Planning and Zoning Commission
- Local information from the Maricopa HOME Consortium and MAG CoC.

The primary objective of the City of Surprise CDBG program is to foster the development, revitalization, and preservation of neighborhoods to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities, especially for low- and moderate-income persons in the OTS area of Surprise.

3.

Funding Future

One of the main obstacles to meeting community needs is inadequate resources for programs. The decline in resources across sectors, including government agencies and foundations, due to the economic downturn has negatively impacted the quantity and quality of housing and community development services. Although federal stimulus funding helps mitigate this trend to some extent, resources for these programs will likely be limited for the near future.

Other obstacles to meeting underserved include:

- a) Insufficient resources to meet all of the legitimate and eligible needs identified.
- b) Private ownership of incompatible land uses within the revitalization area.
- c) Public ownership of the water system in the revitalization area by another municipality.
- d) Environmental issues related to the location of Grand Avenue, the railroad, and Luke Airforce Base.

Antipoverty Strategy (91.215 (h))

1. Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually). In consultation with other appropriate public and private agencies, (i.e. TANF agency) state how the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for producing and preserving affordable housing set forth in the housing

component of the consolidated plan will be coordinated with other programs and services for which the jurisdiction is responsible.

2. Identify the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number of poverty level families, taking into consideration factors over which the jurisdiction has control.

5 Year Strategic Plan Antipoverty Strategy response:

1.

The City of Surprise Anti-Poverty Strategy is to help people to move out of poverty through emergency stabilization actions with local non-profits and Community Housing Development Corporations that include:

- Intake and case management.
- Utility assistance.
- Emergency mortgage/rent assistance.

The long-term actions include:

- Operation and capital costs for organizations that provide job training, self sufficiency, and other counseling and planning services for homeless or at-risk persons. CDBG public service funding would be targeted for this action.
- After school and other youth programs that help at-risk youth that provide positive role models and promote healthy lifestyles.
- Information and referral services on job training, small business, and similar programs.
- Counseling and downpayment assistance for low- and moderate-income first-time homebuyers.
- Limited emergency assistance for low- and moderate-income persons at risk of becoming homeless to help them maintain their current housing and not become dependent on more costly outside services.

These programs are provided locally and regionally. They all support the broad goal of helping prevent or end homelessness by promoting self-sufficiency. CDBG and HOME funds will be available to fund these activities.

2.

A number of residents will experience improved economic conditions over the next five years but the number of households that will move out of poverty is expected to be relatively small.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Coordination (91.315 (k))

1. (States only) Describe the strategy to coordinate the Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) with the development of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income families.

5 Year Strategic Plan LIHTC Coordination response:

Not Applicable.

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

5 Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

1.
The City of Surprise has included public service activities through CDBG funding to benefit low- and moderate-income residents in the city. The top priorities for the next five years as per the survey feedback are:

- **Neighborhood improvement services**
- **Youth activities**
- **Senior activities**
- **Veteran services**
- **Job training activities**
- **Affordable Housing**

For the program year 2015-16, the city will be targeting the delineated CDBG public service funds for emergency food boxes, services for youth, seniors, homeless individuals and families and veterans through nonprofit organizations.

2.
Due to the economic downturn, no city general revenue will be allotted to these services at this time. Other funding from state and federal sources will be requested as feasible.

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 (d) and 91.210 (d)) Analysis (including HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the Non-homeless Special Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. Estimate, to the extent practicable, the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify and describe their supportive housing needs. The jurisdiction can use the Non-Homeless Special Needs Table (formerly Table 1B) of their Consolidated Plan to help identify these needs.

*Note: HOPWA recipients must identify the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families that will be served in the metropolitan area.

2. Identify the priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but may or may not require supportive housing, i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction by using the Non-homeless Special Needs Table.
3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
5. To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.
6. If the jurisdiction plans to use HOME or other tenant based rental assistance to assist one or more of these subpopulations, it must justify the need for such assistance in the plan.

5 Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

The estimate of need in the following chart is based on national population studies and is taken from the Maricopa HOME Consortium Strategic Plan. The estimated number of people in Surprise for each need category is determined by multiplying the category's county population by the percentage of Surprise population that is in the Maricopa County- 3%.

Table 11:

Special needs populations identified here are ranked as high priority for Consolidated Planning Purposes but may not necessarily be funded through CDBG/HOME	Population count for Maricopa County	Data Sources	Population count proportional to the City of Surprise-3%	Types of supportive services needed by this population	Identified funding gap in services	Identified sources of service for this population
Elderly	537,261	2010 Census	16,117	Case management, Befriending services, Counseling, Adult day care, Home Care Home delivered meals	Area Agency on Aging Study in 2013 indicated current funding serves about one third of need.	Area Agency on Aging, Maricopa County Special Transportation Services, AHCCCS, Community Action Program
Frail elderly	91,937	<i>Area of Agency on Aging 2013</i>	2758	Case management, Befriending services, Counselling, Adult day care, Home care, Home delivered meals, Help service, Nursing/ medical services	Area Agency on Aging Study in 2013 indicated current funding serves about one third of need.	Area Agency on Aging, Senior Adult Independent Living (SAIL), Arizona Long Term Care System, AHCCCS
Persons with severe mental illness	134,315	<i>Mental Health: Heath Service Executive</i>	4029	Outreach and identification, Treatment, Health care, Income support, Rehabilitation services		AHCCCS
Developmentally disabled persons	80,188	<i>Bethesda Institute 2006</i>	723	Assistive technology, Employment and training, Information and referral, Transportation, Caregiver respite	Area Agency on Aging Study in 2013 indicated current funding serves about one third of need.	The Centers for Habilitation, Arizona Bridge to Independent Living, Maricopa County Special Transportation Services, AHCCCS

Special needs populations identified here are ranked as high priority for Consolidated Planning Purposes but may not necessarily be funded through CDBG/HOME	Population count for Maricopa County	Data Sources	Population count proportional to the City of Surprise-3%	Types of supportive services needed by this population	Identified funding gap in services	Identified sources of service for this population
Physically disabled persons	469,101	Disabilitystatistics.org 2012	14,073	Assistive technology, Employment and training, Information and referral, Transportation, Caregiver respite	Area Agency on Aging Study in 2013 indicated current funding serves about one third of need.	Arizona Technology Access Program, Easter Seals, Southwest Human Development, Arizona Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Valley Center for the Deaf, Arizona Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Arizona Bridge to Independent Living, Maricopa County Special Transportation Services, AHCCCS
Alcohol/drug addicted persons	400,941	Closing the Addiction Treatment Gap (CATG) 2010	12,028	Monitoring, Screening, Information and referral, Detox medication, Education, Self-help groups		CDBG, AHCCCS

Special needs populations identified here are ranked as high priority for Consolidated Planning Purposes but may not necessarily be funded through CDBG/HOME	Population count for Maricopa County	Data Sources	Population count proportional to the City of Surprise-3%	Types of supportive services needed by this population	Identified funding gap in services	Identified sources of service for this population
Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families	10200	Arizona Dept. of Health Services 2012 Annual Report	306	Case management, Emergency financial assistance, Food, Transportation, Early intervention, Education, Wellness and nutrition		CDBG, Maricopa County Health Department, Ryan White, AHCCCS

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the HOPWA Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. The Plan includes a description of the activities to be undertaken with its HOPWA Program funds to address priority unmet housing needs for the eligible population. Activities will assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, such as efforts to prevent low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless and may address the housing needs of persons who are homeless in order to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The plan would identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs and summarize the priorities and specific objectives, describing how funds made available will be used to address identified needs.
2. The Plan must establish annual HOPWA output goals for the planned number of households to be assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. The plan can also describe the special features or needs being addressed, such as support for persons who are homeless or chronically homeless. These outputs are to be used in connection with an assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.
3. For housing facility projects being developed, a target date for the completion of each development activity must be included and information on the continued use of these units for the eligible population based on their stewardship requirements (e.g. within the ten-year use periods for projects involving acquisition, new construction or substantial rehabilitation).

4. The Plan includes an explanation of how the funds will be allocated including a description of the geographic area in which assistance will be directed and the rationale for these geographic allocations and priorities. Include the name of each project sponsor, the zip code for the primary area(s) of planned activities, amounts committed to that sponsor, and whether the sponsor is a faith-based and/or grassroots organization.
5. The Plan describes the role of the lead jurisdiction in the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA), involving (a) consultation to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families living throughout the EMSA with the other jurisdictions within the EMSA; (b) the standards and procedures to be used to monitor HOPWA Program activities in order to ensure compliance by project sponsors of the requirements of the program.
6. The Plan includes the certifications relevant to the HOPWA Program.

5 Year Strategic Plan HOPWA response:

This section is not applicable to this plan. Surprise does not receive HOPWA funding.

Specific HOPWA Objectives

1. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

5 Year Specific HOPWA Objectives response:

This section is not applicable to this plan. Surprise does not receive HOPWA funding.

OTHER NARRATIVE

Include any Strategic Plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section.

Fair Housing Policies

The City of Surprise continues to be committed to fair housing and to eliminate discrimination in the city. The city completed an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in 2012. Major points from the plan include:

Table 12: Fair Housing Plan 2012-17

IMPEDIMENT TO BE ADDRESSED	GOAL	STRATEGY TO MEET THE GOAL	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES ASSIGNED TO MEET GOALS	PROPOSED INVESTMENT	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Lack of diversity in many Census Tracts	Opportunities for diverse populations to choose	Continue to engage the real estate community in	Fair Housing Coordinator, 2015	Staff time	Number of meetings initiated

IMPEDIMENT TO BE ADDRESSED	GOAL	STRATEGY TO MEET THE GOAL	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES ASSIGNED TO MEET GOALS	PROPOSED INVESTMENT	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
	places to live throughout the community	increasing opportunities for greater diversity in neighborhoods. Become a participant in the Arizona Fair Housing Partnership.	Fair Housing Coordinator, 2015		Number of meetings attended
High denial rates for Black/African Americans in CT 405.11	Equal access to credit and mortgages throughout the community	Engage the services of one of the fair housing services to provide paired test to assess whether minorities are treated with different terms and conditions.	Neighborhood Services, within the next five years.	\$5,000	Number of tests performed
Lack of affordable rental housing has a disproportionate impact on single female heads of households with children.	Opportunities for parents who become single to find places to live in the community.	Develop an IGA with the Housing Authority of Maricopa County to formalize the operating relationship with the agency. Seek additional resources to facilitate development of affordable rental housing.	Neighborhood Services Department, within the next 24 months. Neighborhood Services	Staff time Indirect, in that funding would actually come from other sources.	IGA executed Additional affordable units constructed for families.
Lack of knowledge about fair housing rights and how to file a fair housing complaint.	An increase in people's knowledge of fair housing rights.	Facilitate and/or participate in fair housing training for City staff, real estate professionals and citizens.	Fair Housing Coordinator	Staff time and incidental costs related to speakers and sessions.	Sessions provided
Lack of fair housing infrastructure required as part of the CDBG Certification to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing.	Compliance with the CDBG Certification to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing	Modify the Fair Housing page on the City website to access directly HUD and the Attorney General's fair housing web sites. Develop a data	Neighborhood Services and the City's web manager Fair Housing Coordinator and	Staff time	New information available A new useable database

IMPEDIMENT TO BE ADDRESSED	GOAL	STRATEGY TO MEET THE GOAL	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES ASSIGNED TO MEET GOALS	PROPOSED INVESTMENT	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
		<p>base that can be used by both the Fair Housing Coordinator and the ADA Coordinator to record, identify and track resolution when fair housing complaints and inquiries come to the City.</p> <p>Develop a grievance procedure for Section 504 complaints. Such a procedure may also be used for other types of complaints related to federal grants administration.</p> <p>Update the AI periodically as new information is available from the Census or other sources which makes an update appropriate.</p>	<p>ADA Coordinator.</p> <p>Fair Housing Coordinator and City Attorney</p> <p>Neighborhood Services</p>		<p>A formal administrative grievance procedure</p> <p>Periodic updates to the AI</p>

Area of Minority Concentration

Surprise has one area of minority concentration. The Hispanic population makes up 18.5% of Census Tract 608 and totals 22,856 residents as per census 2010. This census tract includes all the Original Townsite and is the only low- and moderate-income census tract in the community. All area benefit activities included in the 5 Year Strategic Plan will take place in this area. The city has a Council appointed, the Planning and Zoning Commission, which monitor the implementation of the Specific Plan for the Revitalization of the Original Townsite. Resources recommended by these boards include CDBG funds and general funds set aside for the revitalization of the OTS. In addition, many direct benefit recipients of housing rehabilitation assistance are residents of this neighborhood. The commitment of facilities and resources to this neighborhood is substantial.