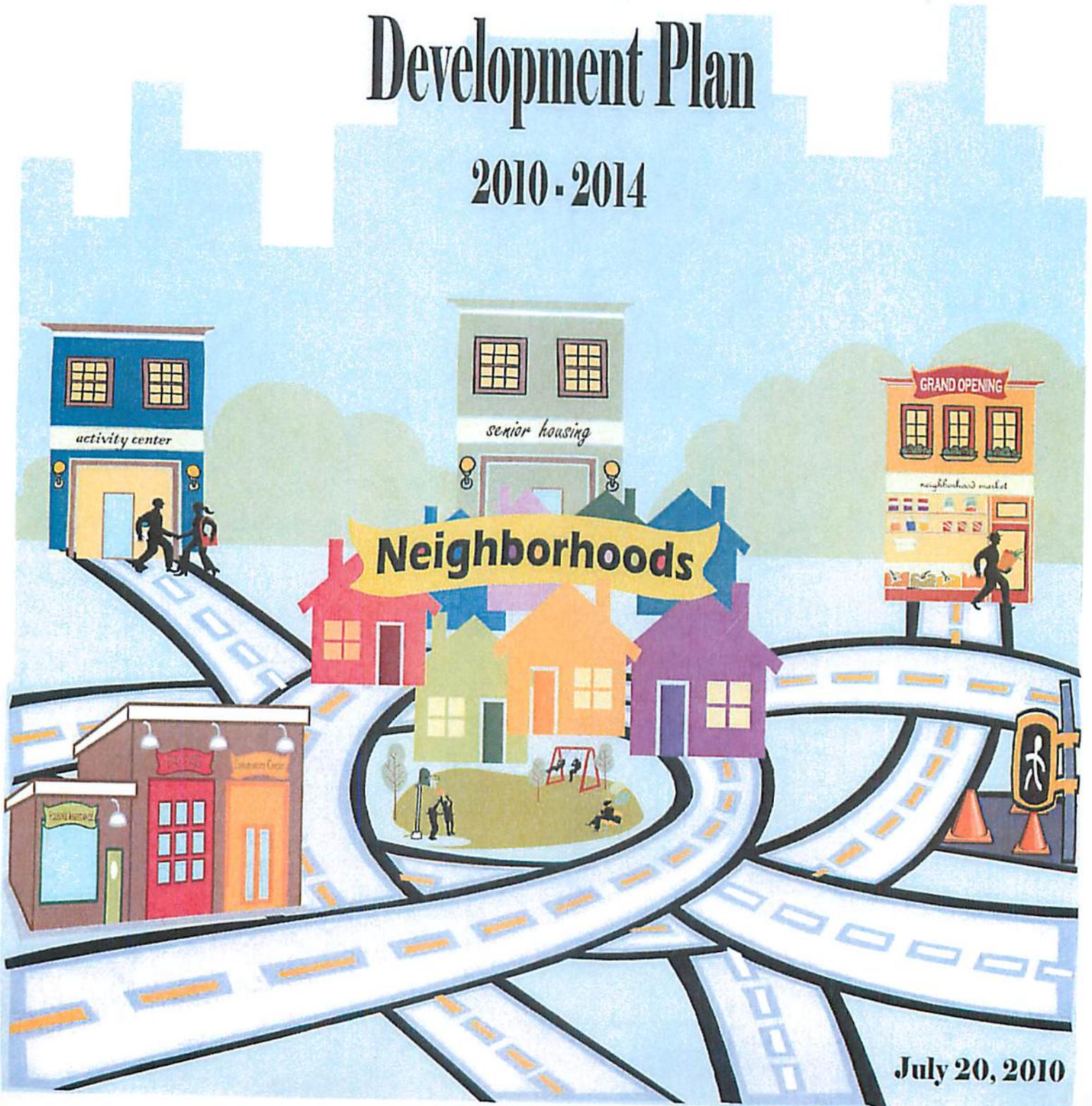


City of Amarillo, Texas

Consolidated Housing & Community

Development Plan

2010 - 2014



July 20, 2010

City of Amarillo, Texas
5-Year Consolidated Strategic Plan for
Housing and Community Development
for the
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Community Development Block Grant and
HOME Investment Partnership Funding
PY 2010-2015



Debra McCartt, Mayor

Madison Scott, Commissioner Place 1
Brian J. Eades, Commissioner Place 2
Ron Boyd, Commissioner Place 3
Jim Simms, Commissioner Place 4

**APPLICATION FOR
FEDERAL ASSISTANCE**

OMB Approved No. 3076-0006

Version 7/03

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: Application <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction		2. DATE SUBMITTED 3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE 4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY 	Applicant Identifier State Application Identifier Federal Identifier
5. APPLICANT INFORMATION Legal Name: City of Amarillo Organizational DUNS: 065032807 Address: Street: 509 SE 7th Street City: Amarillo County: Potter State: Texas Zip Code 79101 Country: USA		Organizational Unit: Department: Community Development Department Division: Name and telephone number of person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code) Prefix: First Name: Vicki Middle Name: Last Name Covey Suffix: Email: vicki.covey@amarillo.gov	
6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): [7][5]-[6][0][0][0][4][4][4]		Phone Number (give area code) 806-378-3023	Fax Number (give area code) 806-378-9389
8. TYPE OF APPLICATION: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es) (See back of form for description of letters.) Other (specify)		7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (See back of form for Application Types) C. Municipal Other (specify)	
10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: TITLE (Name of Program): Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development		9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY: Department of Housing and Urban Development	
12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): City of Amarillo, Texas		11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT: Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development	
13. PROPOSED PROJECT Start Date: October 1, 2010 Ending Date: September 30, 2014		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. Applicant 13th b. Project 13th	
15. ESTIMATED FUNDING: a. Federal \$.00 b. Applicant \$.00 c. State \$.00 d. Local \$.00 e. Other \$.00 f. Program Income \$.00 g. TOTAL \$ 1,798,543		16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS? a. Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON DATE: b. No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E. O. 12372 <input type="checkbox"/> OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW	
18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED.		17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If "Yes" attach an explanation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
a. Authorized Representative Prefix: First Name: Middle Name: Jarrett Last Name: Atkinson Suffix: b. Title: Interim City Manager c. Telephone Number (give area code): 806-378-3011 d. Signature of Authorized Representative:  e. Date Signed: 8/1/2010			

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STANDARD FORM 424

Executive Summary	1
Strategic Plan	15
General Questions	16
Summary of Specific Housing and Non-Housing Objectives	22
Managing the Process	27
Citizen participation	29
Institutional Structure	32
Monitoring	35
Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies	37
Lead-Based Paint	38
Housing	43
Housing Needs	43
Priority Housing Needs	60
Housing Market Analysis	64
Specific Housing Objectives	77
Needs of Public Housing	80
Public Housing Strategy	82
Barriers to Affordable Housing	84
Homeless	87
Homeless Needs	87
Priority Homeless Needs	92
Homeless Inventory	95
Homeless Strategic Plan	100
Emergency Shelter Grants (not applicable)	107
Community Development	108
Community Development	108
Antipoverty Strategy	117
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (not applicable)	119
Non-Homeless Special Needs	120
Specific Special Needs Objectives	120
Non-Homeless Special Needs Analysis	122
Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS (not applicable)	126
Specific HOPWA Objectives (not applicable)	127
Other Narrative	128
Attachments	129



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

The Executive Summary is required. Include the objectives and outcomes identified in the plan and an evaluation of past performance.

5 Year Strategic Plan Executive Summary:

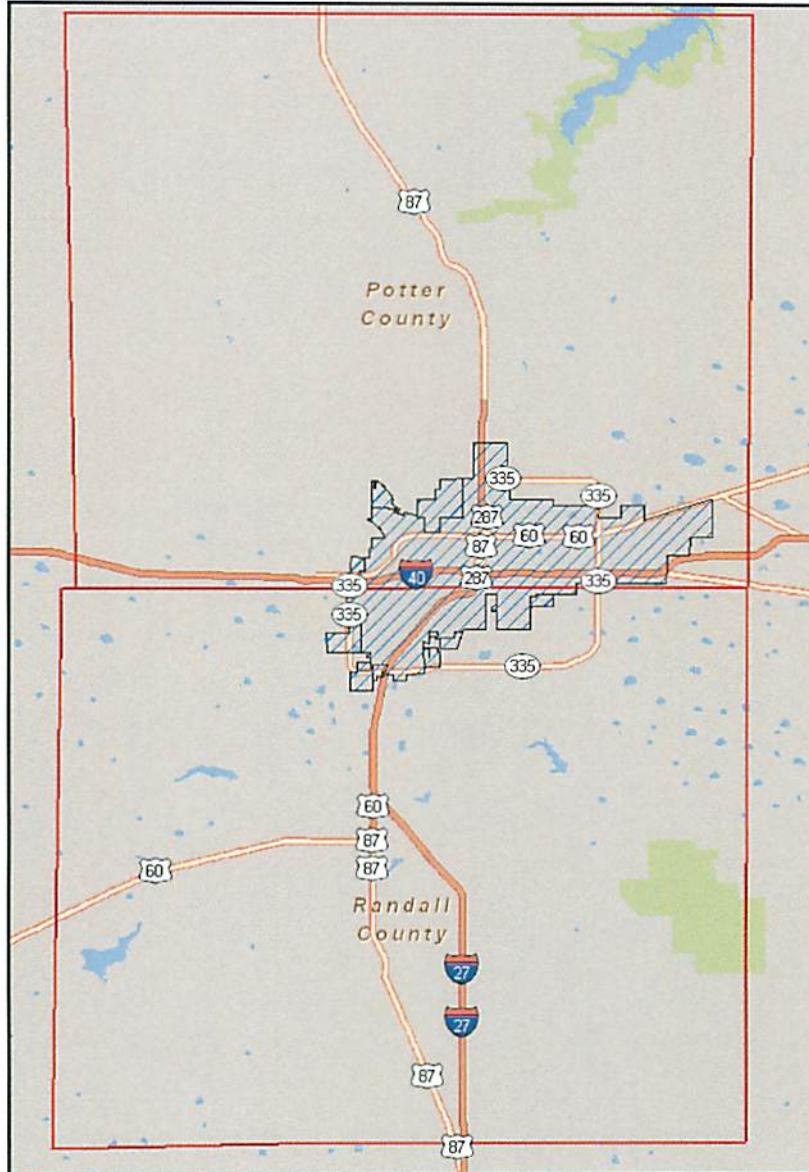
The City of Amarillo, Texas is a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Jurisdiction (EJ) and a HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) Participating Jurisdiction, receiving annual block grants from HUD. As part of the funding requirements, the City must submit a 5-Year Consolidated Plan outlining its service area, programmatic structure and capacity, needs and funding priorities in serving the low- to moderate-income residents, with particular attention to the disadvantaged due to race/ethnicity, age or disability.

In addition to the 5-Year Consolidated Plan's purpose to outline the City's funding priorities, it also serves as a community-wide needs assessment and priority-setting document. Agencies applying for HUD and other state and federal grants must secure from the City a certificate of consistency with the Consolidated Plan. This certificate states that their proposed program is consistent with the needs and priorities detailed in the Consolidated Plan.

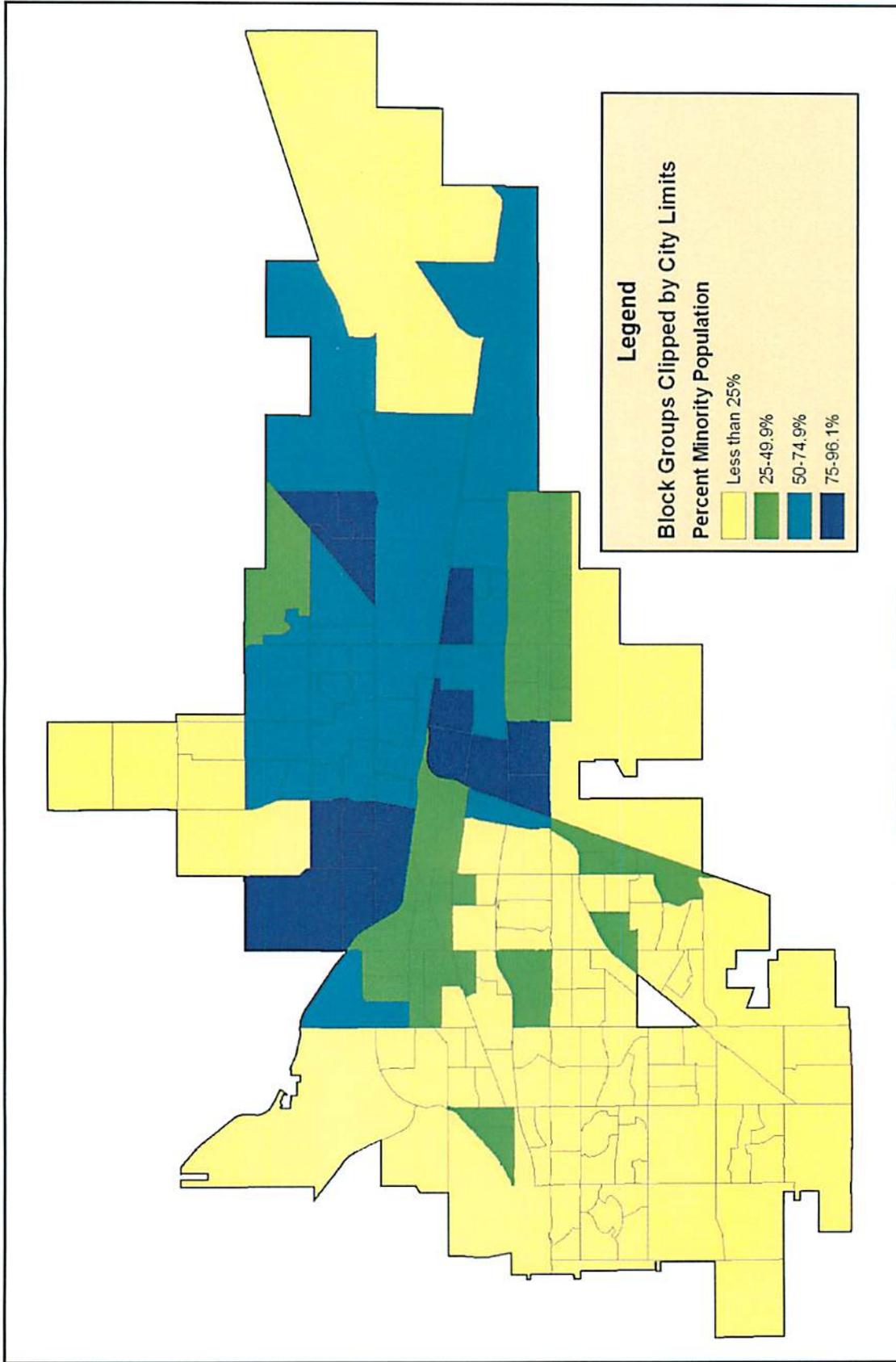
The geographic area of the jurisdiction is the city limits of Amarillo, covering part of two counties – Potter and Randall – and located in the Texas Panhandle. Amarillo serves not only the majority of the two counties but a 26-county predominately agricultural region.

The maps on the following pages show the concentrations of minority population by 2000 Census Block Group, followed by low- to moderate-income concentrations by 2000 Census Block Group and a combination the two variables.

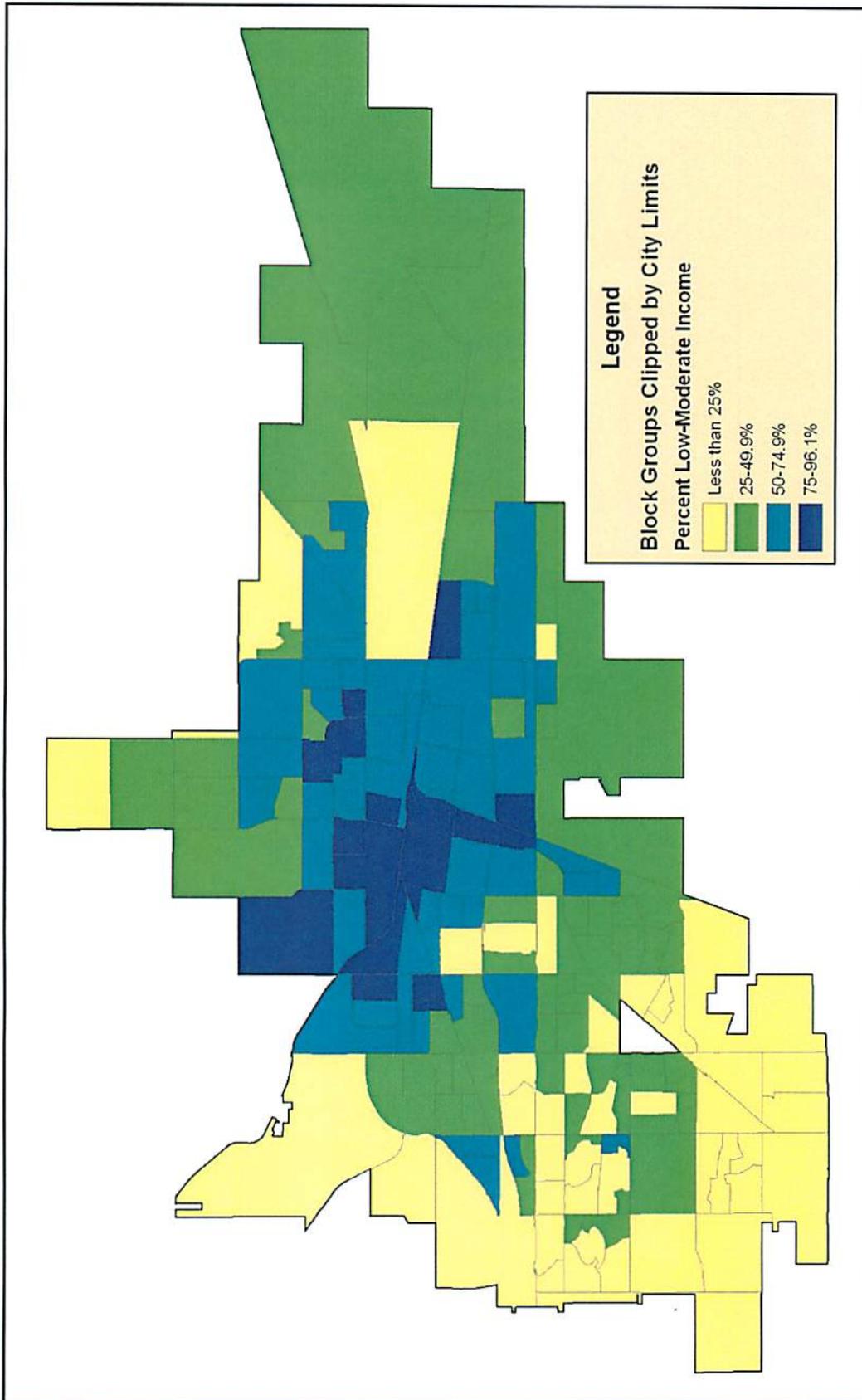
Map 1 – Location of Amarillo within Potter and Randall Counties



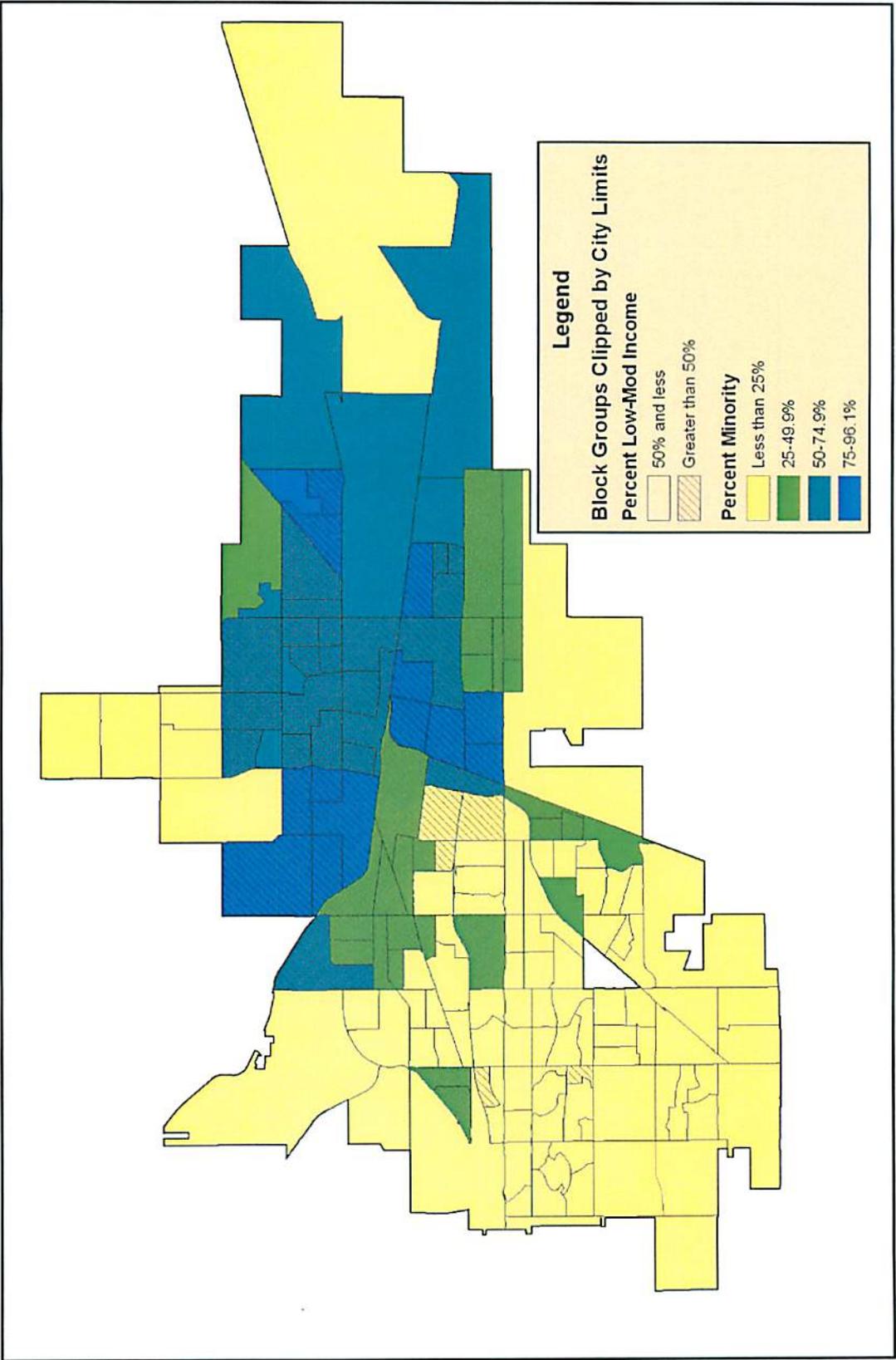
Map 2 – Minority Population Concentrations



Map 3 – Low- to Moderate-Income Concentrations



Map 4 – Low- to Moderate-Income Concentrations Over Minority Concentrations



As can be seen from the above maps, the majority of the CDBG Target Areas – those with more than 50% low- to moderate-income – have majority minority population. The CDBG Target Areas are the areas in which all neighborhood-based investments will be placed.

The geographic distributions of HUD-funded allocations are based on the following considerations:

- CDBG neighborhood based investments, such as infrastructure and public facilities, are allocated to CDBG Target Areas – those Census Block Groups with 51% or more low- to moderate-income residents.
- Housing and public service investments are allocated to low- to moderate-income households and individuals regardless of their address within the city limits of Amarillo.

Within the CDBG Target Areas, investments are based on the need as determined by the results of the Consolidated Planning process, Comprehensive Plan which is conducted simultaneously with the Consolidated Plan, Capital Improvements Plan and the results of the public hearings and resident surveys. Available allocations from HUD as well as other grant funds are a major consideration in determining which needed projects can be completed in a timely manner.

As stated above, applications by local agencies for HUD funding and other state and federal funding programs require a certificate of consistency with the City's Consolidated Plan to ensure that there is a comprehensive and collaborative approach to serving the community. Therefore, in determining levels of need and priorities, the City takes an overarching approach to ensure that projects and activities that are important but not funded by CDBG or HOME are still priorities for other funding opportunities.

For CDBG funds, the City of Amarillo anticipates spending the entire allowable 15% on public services, 20% on administration and the remaining 65% on direct assistance for housing, public infrastructure and facilities. At least 90% of the funds will be expended on activities positively impacting low- to moderate-income residents. Primary activities will include:

- **Management of a City-wide Coordinated Process through**
 - Providing guidance and technical assistance to nonprofits, neighborhood based organizations and affordable-housing developers
 - Managing the homeless Continuum of Care process
 - Overseeing and monitoring subrecipients and their programs to ensure compliance with regulations and quantifiable benefits to the low- to moderate-income
 - Management of Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program
 - Management of the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs
- **Development of Livable and Viable Neighborhoods through**
 - Providing improvements to the infrastructure, public facilities and neighborhood-based services
 - Reducing and eliminating blighted conditions that degrade the neighborhoods, depress property values and discourage investments
 - Providing new and enhanced economic opportunities through economic development incentives, particularly to small businesses and entrepreneurs

- **Development of Livable and Viable City through**
 - Providing enhanced affordable social services for the low- to moderate-income
 - Providing facilities for special needs populations
 - Providing improved access to educational and job training opportunities as well as to jobs at a livable wage
 - Providing improved transportation and mobility for low- to moderate-income with an emphasis on the special needs populations
- **Improvement of housing conditions of the low- to moderate-income through**
 - Providing first-time homebuyer assistance
 - Constructing new affordable housing
 - Rehabilitating (including reconstruction) existing housing
 - Providing Tenant Based Rental Assistance, including Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
- **Assistance to homeless individuals and families**
 - Providing additional emergency shelter assistance
 - Providing additional transitional housing
 - Providing additional permanent housing for the chronically homeless
 - Providing additional prevention activities

A key element to the development of the Consolidated Plan is input from City residents. The City conducted two formal public hearings during the planning process – the first to introduce the process and solicit input for determining priorities and the second to present the priorities and draft plan for the 30-day public comment period. In addition, the City requested input from residents during the Comprehensive Planning process which was conducted simultaneously to the Consolidated Planning process.

The City provided a survey at the public hearings, other public meetings and forums and on the City’s website. A copy of the survey is provided in the attachments. Respondents were asked to rate the need for each activity from 1 to 5 with 1 being very low need, 2 being low need, 3 being moderate need, 4 being high need and 5 being very high need. The results of the survey were used by the Community Development Advisory Committee to help determine the funding priorities for the next five years.

Housing: Housing priorities are a major element of the Consolidated Plan. The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) database provided by HUD from the 2000 Census details the level of housing need for various populations. A complete version of the table for total population (formerly Table 2A) is provided in the Needs Excel file of the CPMP Tool. A summary of that data file, including the priority assigned and the estimated number of units to be served during the next 5 years are in following tables.

Table 1 – Housing Priority Needs (Summary of HUD Table 2A)

Households		Priority Need	Unmet Needs	5-Year Goals	
Renters	Elderly	< =30%	H	671	400
		31-50%	H	463	110
		51-80%	M	297	0
	Small Related	< =30%	H	1,415	1,000
		31-50%	H	1,110	240
		51-80%	M	732	0
	Large Related	< =30%	H	439	100
		31-50%	H	373	50
		51-80%	M	335	0
Others	< =30%	M	1,514	0	
	31-50%	M	1,224	0	
	51-80%	M	449	0	
Owners	< = 30%	H	1,598	250	
	31-50%	H	1,676	250	
	51-80%	M	2,003	1,100	
Disabled	< =80%	H	3,511	240	
HIV/AIDS	< =80%	M	174	100	
Total Need & Goals			17,984	3,840	

The City of Amarillo is a Public Housing Agency and manages the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. The need among eligible residents for housing subsidies far exceeds the available Housing Choice Vouchers. Below is a table of the residents on the current waiting list for Section 8 HCVs.

Table 2 – Section 8 HCV Waiting List

HH Characteristics	# of HH on Waiting List	% of Total Waiting List HHs
Total on Waiting List	1,612	100%
Extremely Low Income (<= 30% of median)	1,331	82.57%
Low Income (31-50% of Median)	281	17.43%
Moderate Income (50-80% of median)	0	0%
Families with Children	859	53.29%
Elderly Individuals & Families	90	5.58%
Disabled Individuals and Families	530	32.88%
Others	133	8.25%
African American/Non-Hispanic	371	23.01%
Hispanic	427	26.49%
Other Non-Hispanic Minorities	49	3.04%
Non-Hispanic Anglo/White	765	47.46%

Homelessness: Amarillo has a significant homeless population and, while it does not receive Emergency Shelter Grant entitlement funds, it does receive Continuum of Care funds through its Homeless Coalition. Amarillo’s Coalition has developed a process by which people can enter the Continuum of Care system from any point and receive needed assistance. Collaboration between housing and service providers provides for a seamless delivery of services and housing which reduces the length of time an individual or family remains homeless. The table below summarizes information from the Coalition’s Continuum of Care funding application detailing the elements of service and the proposed number of service units over the next 5 years.

Table 3 – Seamless Continuum of Care Process and Proposed Units of Service

STRATEGY	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS PROPOSED	RESOURCES
Homeless Prevention	Sustain access to decent affordable housing by assisting households to remain in their homes thru HP assistance.	50/yr = 250 people	ESG, HPRP, FEMA, HOPWA, Private, CC
Emergency Shelters Operations	Sustain access to decent affordable housing by assisting shelters to provide decent housing to the homeless.	7 shelters 1,500 homeless people	ESG, CDBG, Private, CC
Transitional Housing	Sustain access to decent affordable housing by assisting households by providing transitional housing.	10 families/ yr 50 Total	CDBG, HOME, ESG, SH, LIHTC
Permanent Housing	Sustain access to decent affordable housing by assisting households by providing housing assistance with supportive services.	25/yr 125 Total Families	Section 8, HOME, SH, CC, LIHTC, Private
Coordinated Case Management	Sustain a suitable living environment by providing coordinated case management to homeless individuals and families.	400 people/yr 2,000 Total people	ESG, HPRP, CDBG, SH, CC, Private
Supportive Services	Sustain a suitable living environment by providing coordinated supportive service to homeless individuals and families.	1,000 units/ yr 5,000 units total	ESG, CDBG, SH, CC, Private

Non-housing Community Development: CDBG funds can be used for community and neighborhood enhancements and development, such as infrastructure, public facilities, code enforcement and economic development, among other projects. The City of Amarillo’s general non-housing community development priorities include:

- **Development of Livable and Viable Neighborhoods through**
 - Providing improvements to the infrastructure, public facilities and neighborhood-based services
 - Reducing and eliminating blighted conditions that degrade the neighborhoods, depress property values and discourage investments
 - Providing new and enhanced economic opportunities through economic development incentives, particularly to small businesses and entrepreneurs

- **Development of Livable and Viable City through**
 - Providing enhanced affordable social services for the low- to moderate-income
 - Providing facilities for special needs populations
 - Providing improved access to educational and job training opportunities as well as to jobs at a livable wage
 - Providing improved transportation and mobility for low- to moderate-income with an emphasis on the special needs populations

**Table 4 – Non-housing and Housing Community Development Priorities
(Formerly Table 2B)**

HUD Matrix Code	Activity	Presumed Need (includes new and improve existing)	Average of Survey Results	Priorities (H, M, L)
Target Area-Based Activities (Low-Mod Income Area)				
03	Public Facilities (General)	1 facility	3.51	H
03D	Youth Centers	2 facilities	3.98	H
03F	Parks, Recreational Facilities	4 parks	3.25	H
03I	Flood Drainage	10,000 feet	3.63	M
03J	Water/Sewer Improvements	22,500 feet	3.48	M
03K	Street Improvements (including street lighting)	40,000 feet	3.66	M
03L	Sidewalks	25,000 feet	3.70	H
03N	Tree Planting	0 trees		L
03O	Fire Stations/Equipment	1 facility	3.31	M
03P	Health Facilities	2 clinics	3.82	M
03R	Asbestos Removal	5 properties		L
04	Clearance/Demolition	300 Properties	3.83	H
04A	Cleanup Contaminated Sites	1 Site	3.83	H
05I	Crime Awareness	Program	4.06	M
06	Interim Assistance (Neighborhood clean-ups, Code Enforcement)	10 neighborhoods	3.83	H
14E	Commercial/Industrial Rehabilitation	2 projects		L
15	Code Enforcement	50,000 Inspections	3.83	H
16B	Non-residential Historic Preservation	2 properties		L
18A	Economic Development Direct Assistance to For-Profits	2 projects		L
18B	Economic Development Technical Assistance	2 projects		L
18C	Micro-Enterprise Assistance	10 projects	3.65	M
Low-Mod Income Clients or Households (any area)				
01	Acquisition of Real Property	15		L
02	Disposition of Real Property	15		L
03A	Senior Centers	1 center	3.51	M
03B	Handicapped Centers	1 center	3.60	M
03C	Homeless Facilities	557 beds	3.79	M
03M	Child Care Centers	1 center	3.75	M
03Q	Abused/Neglected Children Facilities	1 facility		M
03S/T	Facilities for HIV/AIDS Patients	1 facility		L
05	General Public Services	100 people		M
05A	Senior Services	1,955 below poverty	3.87	H
05B	Handicapped Services	25,019 with disability	3.83	H

05C	Legal Services	1,000 households	3.63	M
05D	Youth Services	18,206 at risk	4.12	H
05E	Transportation Services	3,641 w/ no auto	4.07	H
05F	Substance Abuse Services	13,420 people 12 and older	4.00	H
05G	Domestic Violence Services	4,160 abused	3.93	H
05H	Employment Training	5,632 adults	3.93	H
05J	Fair Housing Activities	1 activity per year		M
05K	Tenant/Landlord Counseling	0		L
05L	Child Care Services	50 children	3.85	M
05M	Health Services	34,052 w/o insurance	3.90	H
05N	Abused/Neglected Children Services	917 reported children	4.02	H
05O	Mental Health Services	5,730 adults w/o insurance	4.00	H
05P	Lead Based Paint/Lead Hazard Screening	1,623 potential elevated blood lead levels		M
05Q	Subsistence Payments	17,821 w/ cost burden		H
05R/13	Homeownership Assistance	2,889 mod income renters to buy	3.64	H
05S	Rental Housing Subsidies	10,544 renters w/ cost burden		H
05T	Security Deposits	7,047 low-mod renters		H
12	Construction of Housing	1,437 new homes	3.85	M
14A	Single Family Housing Rehabilitation	5,283 minor to major	3.47	H
14B	Multi-family Housing Rehabilitation	2,907 minor to major	3.59	M
14D	Rehab of Publicly-owned Residential Buildings	0		L
14F	Energy Efficiency Improvements	15,838 owner occupied	3.95	H
14G	Acquisition for Rehabilitation	200 units		M
14I	Lead Based Paint Abatement	29,243 units		H
16A	Residential Historic Preservation	1,065 owner occupied		M
19C	Non-profit Capacity Building	5 non-profits		M
19D	Assistance to Institutes of Higher Learning	0		L
19E	Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Properties	0		L

Special Needs Population: HUD defines certain populations as “special needs” or “limited clientele” because they have a much higher rate of poverty and in many cases face discrimination in hiring, housing and service provision. Many are on the verge of homelessness or have had periods of homelessness in their lives. These special needs populations include those who are elderly, disabled, living with HIV/AIDS, mentally ill or chronic substance abusers. Without assistance many will become homeless. The table below summarizes the level of need and funding priority for each of the special needs populations.

Table 5 – Needs and Priorities for Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations

Non-Homeless Special Needs Including HOPWA		Needs	Currently Available	GAP	Priority
Housing Needed	52. Elderly	1,514	888	626	H
	53. Frail Elderly	1,917	1,182	735	H
	54. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	345	145	200	H
	55. Developmentally Disabled	3,895	750	3145	H
	56. Physically Disabled	2,348	660	1,688	H
	57. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	736	127	609	H
	58. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	347	16	331	H
	59. Public Housing Residents	0	0	0	N/A
Total		11,102	3,768	7,334	
Supportive Services Needed	60. Elderly	3,318	2,000	1,318	H
	61. Frail Elderly	5,079	750	4,329	H
	62. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	10,344	3,114	7,230	H
	63. Developmentally Disabled	5,296	1,589	3,707	H
	64. Physically Disabled	12,324	3,697	8,627	H
	65. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	3,680	850	2,830	H
	66. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	347	16	331	H
	67. Public Housing Residents	0	0	0	N/A
Total		40,388	12,016	28,372	

Past Accomplishments: During the first four years of the current 5-Year Consolidated Plan, the City of Amarillo, using a myriad of funding sources, provided 27,828 units of service to City residents. Many beneficiaries received multiple services, but more than 20,000 individuals were assisted. The table below details the activities and the number of individuals, households or public improvement projects by year.

Table 6 -- Accomplishments PY 2005-PY 2008

Activity	PY 2005	PY 2006	PY 2007	PY 2008	Total
Housing Accomplishments Using Section 8 HCVs, CDBG and HOME					
Rental Assistance	660	489	501	232	1,882
Self Sufficiency	133	132	131	100	496
Tenant Education	582	252	306	271	1,411
Rental Rehabilitation	35	2	35	11	73
Homebuyer Assistance	77	70	27	18	192
Homebuyer Education	154	301	303	48	806
Rehabilitation & Sale	0	1	0	0	1
New Construction	2	3	5	3	13
Rehabilitation	4	1	0	0	5
Emergency Repair	279	208	202	204	893
Weatherization	63	43	22	60	288
Homeless Accomplishments Using Continuum of Care (CofC) and State ESG					
Homeless Prevention	5,035	2,148	2,777	1,057	11,017
Emergency Shelters	7	7	7	7	7
Transitional Housing	15	22	32	12	81
Permanent Housing	45	30	29	23	127
Coordinated Case Management	523	1,435	1,579	867	4,404
Supportive Services	781	949	998	858	3,586
Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations Using CofC, MHMRA, HOPWA, CDBG, HOME and Private					
Supportive Housing	197	151	144	121	613
Assisted Housing for the Elderly	0	101	116	99	316
Accessible Housing for the Disabled	8	13	10	20	51
Non-Housing Community Development Using City, CDBG, State and Private Funds					
Infrastructure	12	3	0	2	17
Parks	2	1	8	0	11
Neighborhood & Public Improvements	6	3	3	1	13
Elderly Services	176	91	95	71	433
Youth Services	424	224	131	112	891
Family Services	85	84	0	9	178
Micro-Enterprises	0	0	0	2	2

Strategic Plan

Mission:

Since the inception of the CDBG program in 1975, the City has focused the efforts and resources of this program to assist those in our community most in need. This commitment to the purposes of the CDBG program has made a difference in the conditions of lower income neighborhoods and in the lives of lower income citizens. In an effort to translate that ongoing commitment to our citizens, the City has adopted a vision for its Community Development programs.

Amarillo will use its federal resources to assist lower income households to achieve a better quality of life, and to help create neighborhoods that are safe, and to provide affordable housing and opportunities to create wealth through homeownership and an equitable distribution of urban amenities and services.

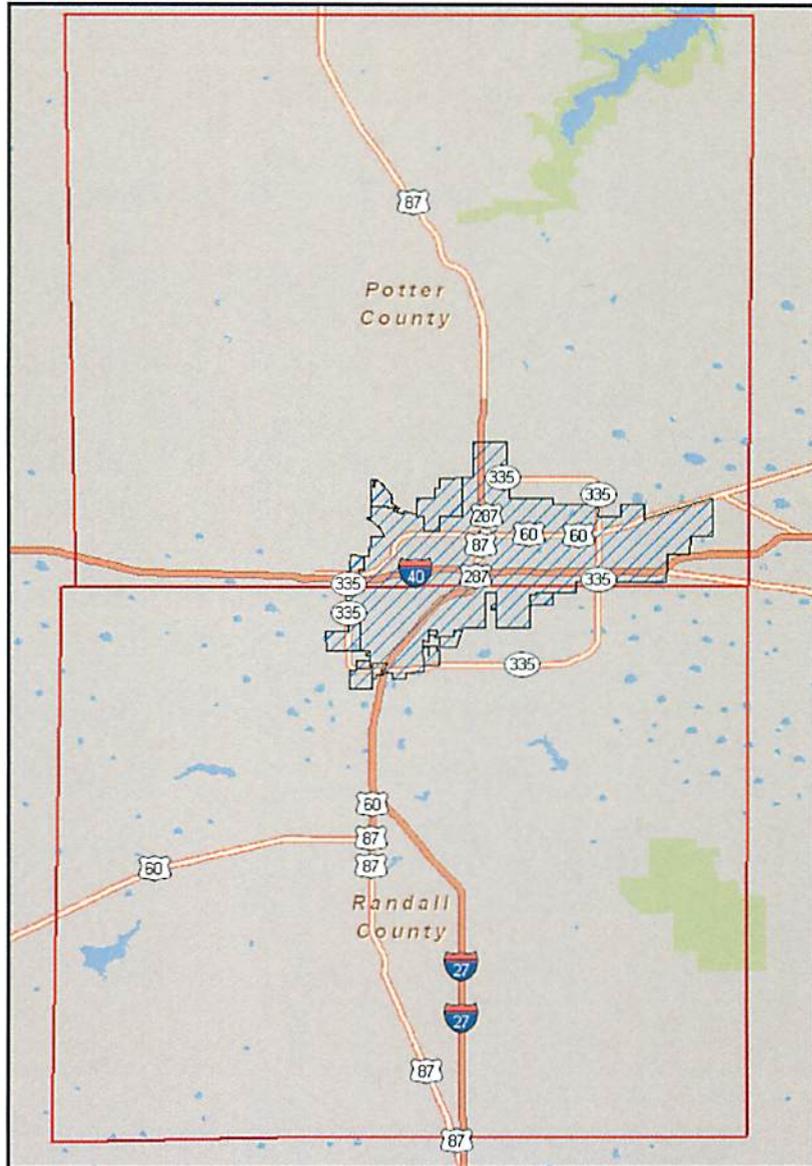
General Questions

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.

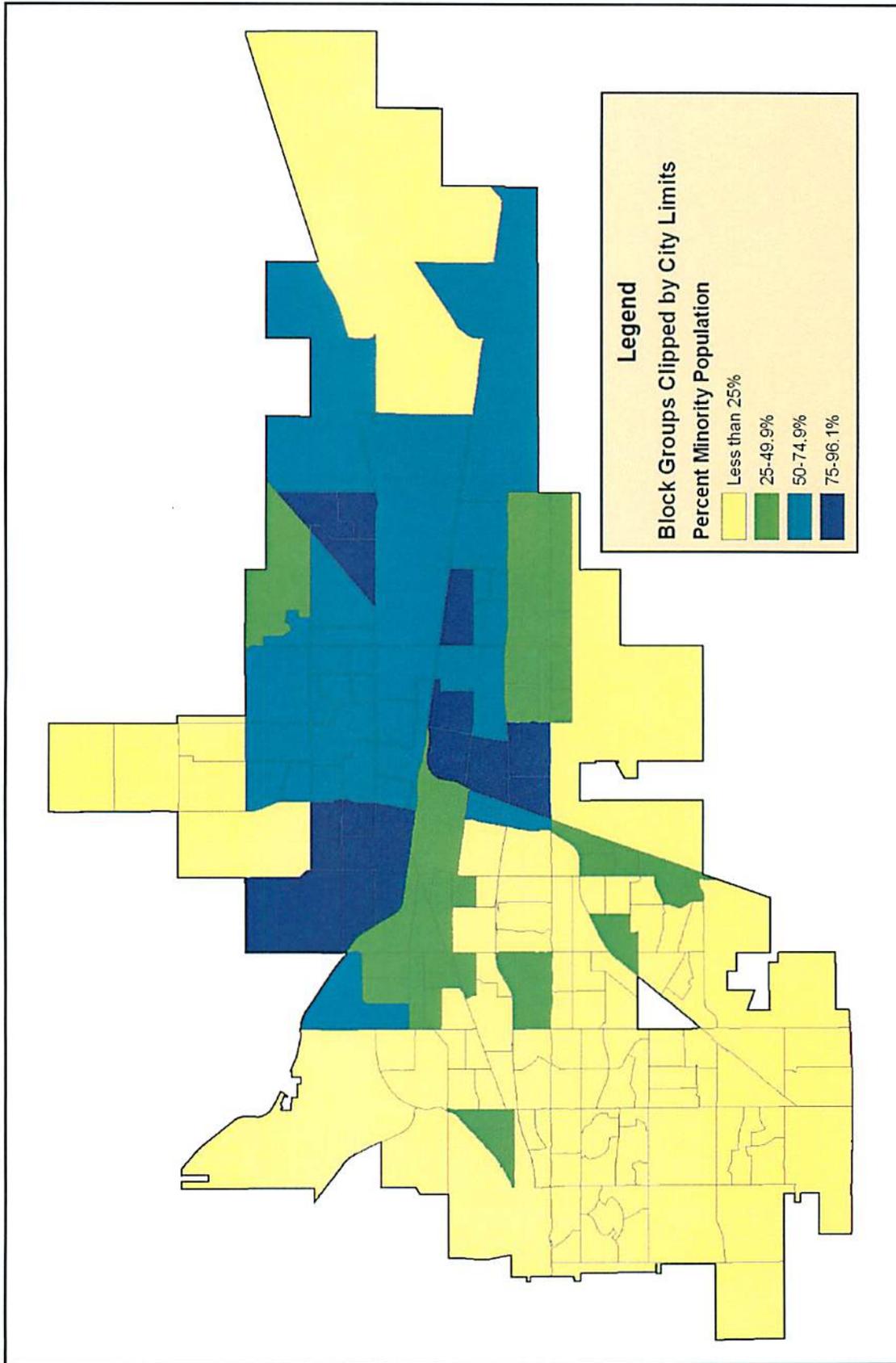
The geographic area of the jurisdiction is the city limits of Amarillo, covering part of two counties – Potter and Randall – and located in the Texas Panhandle. Amarillo serves not only the population of a majority of the two counties but a 26-county predominately agricultural region.

The maps on the following pages show the concentrations of minority population by 2000 Census Block Group, followed by low- to moderate-income concentrations by 2000 Census Block Group and a combination the two variables.

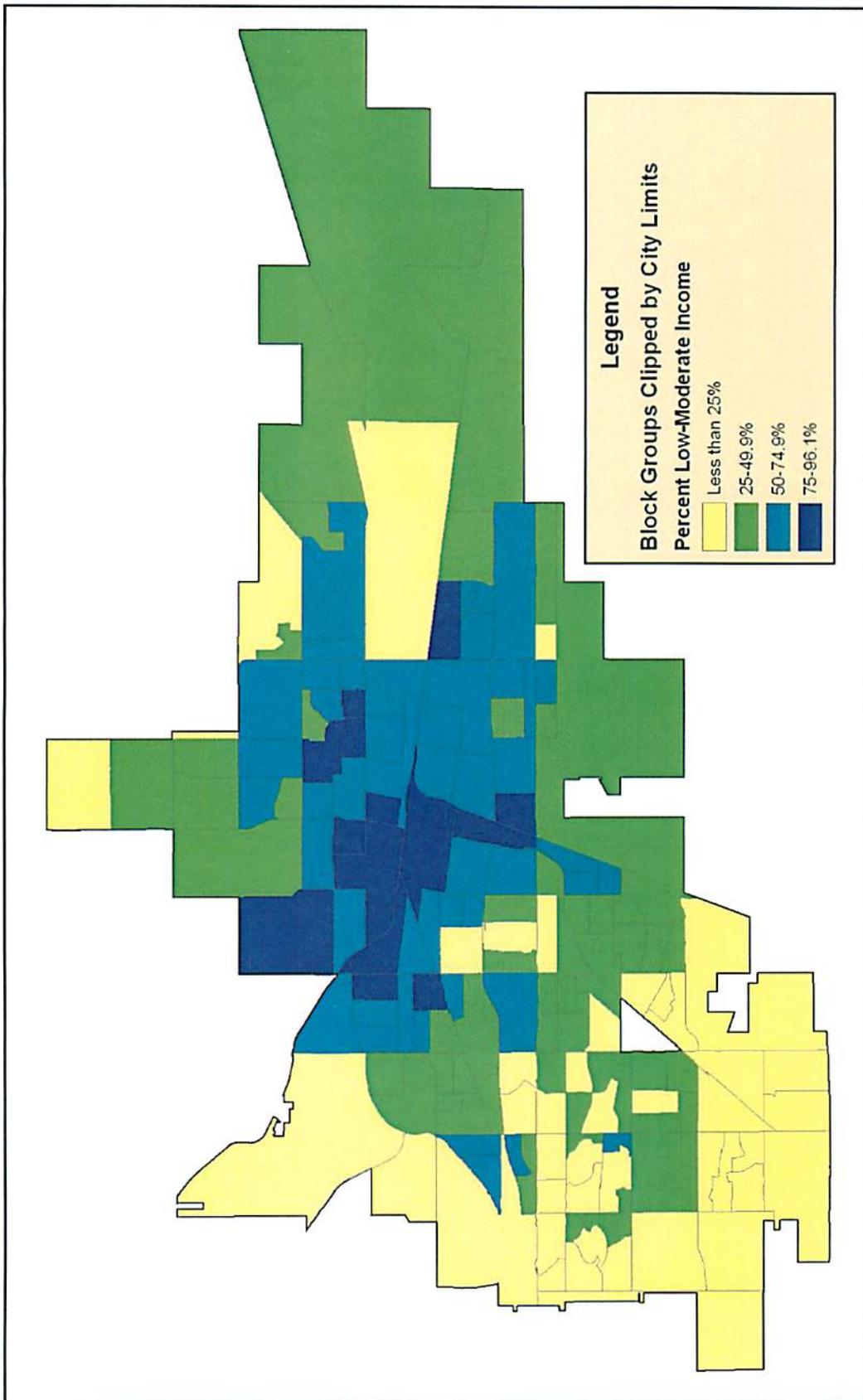
Map 5 – Location of Amarillo within Potter and Randall Counties



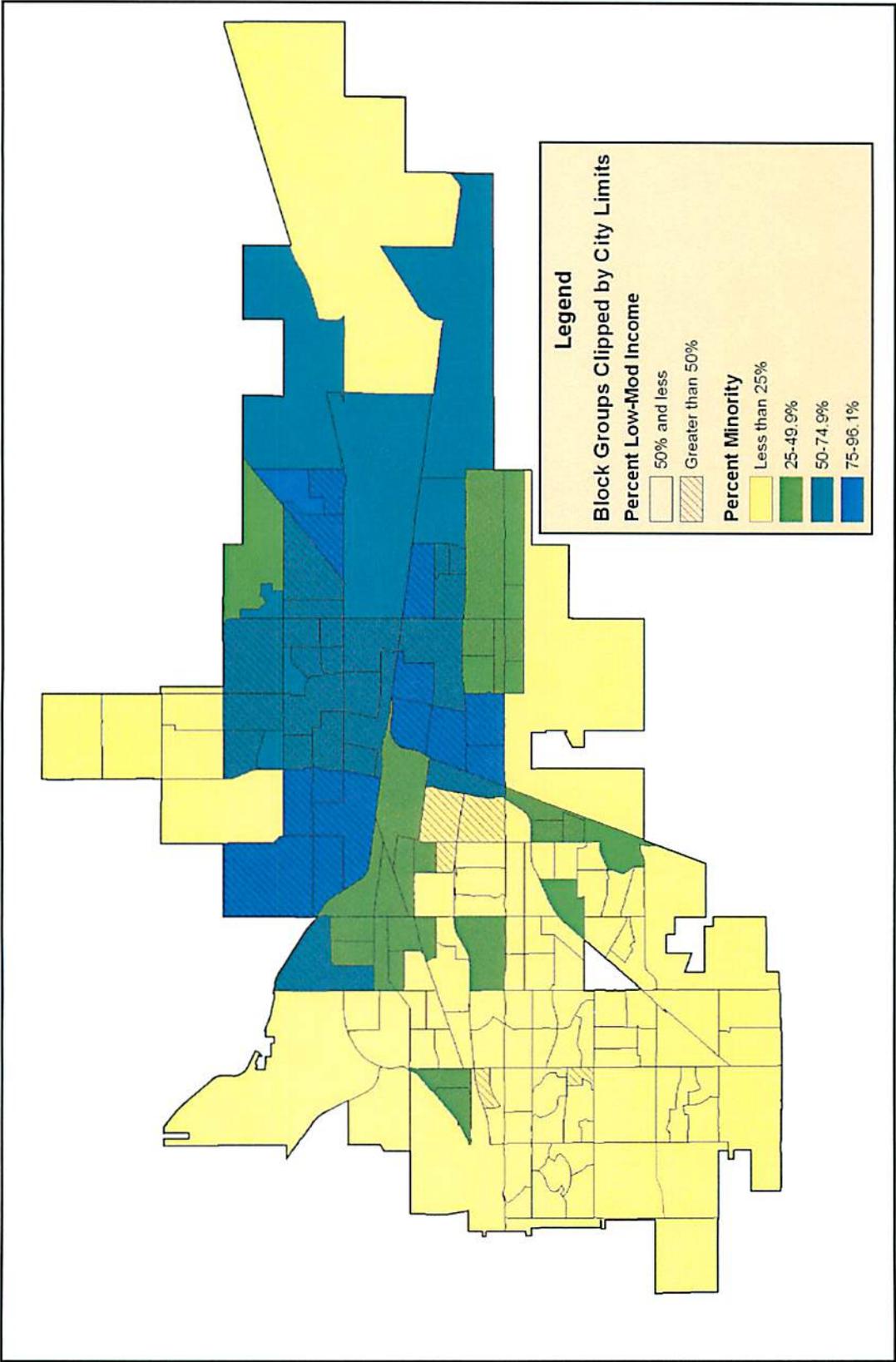
Map 6 – Minority Population Concentrations



Map 7 – Low- to Moderate-Income Concentrations



**Map 8 – Low- to Moderate-Income Concentrations Over
Minority Concentrations**



As can be seen from the above maps, the majority of the CDBG Target Areas – those with more than 50% low- to moderate-income – have majority minority population. The CDBG Target Areas are the areas in which all neighborhood-based investments will be placed.

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.

The geographic distributions of HUD-funded allocations are based on the following considerations:

- CDBG neighborhood based investments, such as infrastructure and public facilities, are allocated to CDBG Target Areas – those Census Block Groups with 51% or more low- to moderate-income residents.
- Housing and public service investments are allocated to low- to moderate-income households and individuals regardless of their address within the city limits of Amarillo.

Within the CDBG Target Areas, investments are based on the need as determined by the results of the Consolidated Planning process, Comprehensive Plan which is conducted simultaneously with the Consolidated Plan, Capital Improvements Plan and the results of the public hearings and resident surveys. Available allocations from HUD as well as other grant funds are a major consideration in determining which needed projects can be completed in a timely manner.

For CDBG funds, the City of Amarillo anticipates spending the entire allowable 15% on public services, 20% on administration and the remaining 65% on direct assistance for housing, public infrastructure and facilities. At least 90% of the funds will be expended on activities positively impacting low- to moderate-income residents. Primary activities will include:

- **Management of a City-wide Coordinated Process through**
 - Providing guidance and technical assistance to nonprofits, neighborhood based organizations and affordable-housing developers
 - Managing the homeless Continuum of Care process
 - Overseeing and monitoring subrecipients and their programs to ensure compliance with regulations and quantifiable benefits to the low- to moderate-income
 - Management of Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program
 - Management of the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs
- **Development of Livable and Viable Neighborhoods through**
 - Providing improvements to the infrastructure, public facilities and neighborhood-based services
 - Reducing and eliminating blighted conditions that degrade the neighborhoods, depress property values and discourage investments
 - Providing new and enhanced economic opportunities through economic development incentives, particularly to small businesses and entrepreneurs

- **Development of Livable and Viable City through**
 - Providing enhanced affordable social services for the low- to moderate-income
 - Providing facilities for special needs populations
 - Providing improved access to educational and job training opportunities as well as to jobs at a livable wage
 - Providing improved transportation and mobility for low- to moderate-income with an emphasis on the special needs populations
- **Improvement of housing conditions of the low- to moderate-income through**
 - Providing first-time homebuyer assistance
 - Constructing new affordable housing
 - Rehabilitating (including reconstruction) existing housing
 - Providing Tenant Based Rental Assistance, including Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
- **Assistance to homeless individuals and families**
 - Providing additional emergency shelter assistance
 - Providing additional transitional housing
 - Providing additional permanent housing for the chronically homeless
 - Providing additional prevention activities

On the following pages, Table 2C summarizes these priorities and specific objectives anticipated for the five year period. Table 2C identifies performance indicators and expected numbers to be achieved annually and in total for housing, non housing, an homeless objectives. The details of each priority are discussed in depth in other sections of the plan.

3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs (91.215(a)(3)).

The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs is limited funding. Historically, lack of sufficient funding to address all of the needs has been the primary obstacle. This has been exacerbated by the economic recession of 2008, which has reduced the funds available to subrecipients through foundations, corporations and individuals. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 has provided additional funds to the community to assist in meeting select needs, however the needs far outweigh the available resources.

Secondarily, though there are numerous dedicated nonprofits in Amarillo, many do not have the capacity to apply for, receive and manage federal funds. The City, along with United Way and the Non-profit Service Center, makes every effort to provide technical assistance to agencies so that they are able to secure and manage federal, state, local and foundation funding and to collaborate in the efficient delivery of services.

Table 2C and 1C – Summary of Specific Housing and Non-Housing Objectives

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Expected Number
Table 2C – Summary of Specific Housing Objectives					
Decent Housing with Purpose of New or Improved Availability/Accessibility (DH-1)					
DH 1.1	Rental assistance	Section 8 HCV	2010	# of Households assisted	350
			2011		350
			2012		350
			2013		350
			2014		350
Multi-year goal					1,750
DH 1.2	Tenant Education	Section 8 HCV	2010	# of Households served	300
			2011		300
			2012		300
			2013		300
			2014		300
Multi-year goal					1,500
DH 1.3	Rental rehabilitation	HOME	2010	# of Rental units rehabilitated	10
			2011		10
			2012		10
			2013		10
			2014		10
Multi-year goal					50
DH 1.4	Acquisition, rehabilitation and sale of units	HOME	2010	# of Units acquired, rehabilitated and sold	1
			2011		1
			2012		1
			2013		1
			2014		1
Multi-year goal					5
DH 1.6	New construction	CDBG HOME	2010	# of Incentives provided/units constructed with incentives	4
			2011		4
			2012		4
			2013		4
			2014		4
Multi-year goal					20
DH 1.7	Rehabilitation Assistance	CDBG HOME	2010	# of Owner occupied units rehabilitated	5
			2011		5
			2012		5
			2013		5
			2014		5
Multi-year goal					25
DH 1.8	Supportive housing for special needs populations	ESG LIHTC CoC	2010	# of persons able to access affordable supportive housing	48
			2011		48
			2012		48
			2013		48
			2014		48
Multi-year goal					240
DH 1.9	Assisted living/housing for elderly & frail elderly	CDBG HOME Sec 202	2010	# of elderly/frail elderly able to access assisted living	10
			2011		10
			2012		10
			2013		10

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Expected Number
			2014		10
Multi-year goal					50
Decent Housing with Purpose of new or Improved Affordability (DH-2)					
DH 2.1	Homebuyer assistance	HOME	2010	# of households	50
			2011	provided homebuyer	50
			2012	assistance	50
			2013		50
			2014		50
Multi-year goal					250
Decent Housing with Purpose of New or Improved Sustainability (DH-3)					
DH 3.1	Homebuyer education	CDBG HOME	2010	# of households	50
			2011	receiving homebuyer	50
			2012	education	50
			2013		50
			2014		50
Multi-year goal					250
DH 3.2	Emergency repair of hazardous conditions	CDBG HOME AAA	2010	# of owner-occupied	200
			2011	housing units	200
			2012	receiving emergency	200
			2013	repairs	200
			2014		200
Multi-year goal					1,000
DH 3.3	Weatherization	CDBG HOME DOE	2010	# of owner-occupied	50
			2011	housing units	50
			2012	weatherized	50
			2013		50
			2014		50
Multi-year goal					250
DH 3.4	Homeless prevention	ESG HPRP FEMA HOPWA CoC Private	2010	# of households	250
			2011	receiving	250
			2012	subsistence	250
			2013	payments for	50
			2014	homeless prevention	50
				or rehousing	
Multi-year goal					850
DH 3.5	Permanent supportive housing	HOME Sec 8 HCV CoC LIHTC Private	2010	# of households	25
			2011	provided housing	25
			2012	assistance with	25
			2013	supportive services	25
			2014		25
Multi-year goal					125
DH 3.6	Accessible housing	CDBG AAA	2010	# of homes modified	10
			2011	to be ADA accessible	10
			2012		10
			2013		10
			2014		10
Multi-year goal					50
DH 3.7	Lead-based paint testing and	CDBG HOME	2010	# of homes tested	90
			2011	and remediated	90

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Expected Number
	clearance	Sec 8 HCV	2012 2013 2014		90 90 90
Multi-year goal					450
Table 1C – Non-housing Objectives					
Suitable Living Environment with Purpose of New or Improved Availability / Accessibility (SL1.1)					
SL 1.1	Infrastructure improvements	CDBG City Private	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	# of blocks improved by type of improvement (streets, water/sewer lines/sidewalks)	10 10 10 10 10
Multi-year goal					50
SL 1.2	Park improvements	CDBG City TDPW	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	# of parks and recreational facilities improved	2 2 2 2 2
Multi-year goal					10
SL 1.3	Neighborhood centers and public facilities	CDBG Private	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	# of neighborhood centers and public facilities improved	1 1 1 1 1
Multi-year goal					5
SL 1.4	Elderly services	CDBG TDSHS USDA/TDA Private	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	# of elderly provided access to services	200 200 200 200 200
Multi-year goal					1,000
SL 1.5	Youth services	CDBG Private	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	# of youth provided access to services	200 200 200 200 200
Multi-year goal					1,000
SL 1.6	General social services	CDBG Private	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	# of households provided access to general social services	100 100 100 100 100
Multi-year goal					500
SL 1.7	Supportive Services and Case Management to the Homeless	CDBG ESG HPRP CoC Private	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	# of individuals provided access to general social services and case management	1,400 1,400 1,400 1,400 1,400
Multi-year goal					7,000

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Expected Number
SL 1.8	Emergency Shelter Operations	CDBG	2010	# of shelters assisted	7
		ESG	2011		7
		CoC	2012		7
		Private	2013		7
			2014		7
Multi-year goal					7
Suitable Living Environment with Purpose of New or Improved Affordability (SL-2)					
SL 2.1	Assisted child care	CDBG	2010	# of children provided affordable child care	200
		TWC	2011		200
		Private	2012		200
			2013		200
			2014		200
Multi-year goal					1,000
SL 2.2	Transportation services	CDBG	2010	# of homeless and others provided access to affordable transportation	900
		ESG	2011		900
		CoC	2012		900
			2013		900
			2014		900
Multi-year goal					4,500
Suitable Living Environment with Purpose of New or Improved Sustainability					
SL 3.1	Subsistence payments	CDBG	2010	# of individuals provided utility, food, prescription assistance (rental assistance in decent housing)	300
		HPRP	2011		300
		ESG	2012		300
		HOPWA	2013		300
		Private	2014		300
Multi-year goal					1,500
SL 3.2	Demolition and clearance	CDBG	2010	# of substandard structures removed # of loads of solid waste removed	30
		City	2011		30
			2012		30
			2013		30
			2014		30
Multi-year goal					150
SL 3.3	Code enforcement	CDBG	2010	# of properties assessed/inspected for code violations	10,000
		City	2011		10,000
			2012		10,000
			2013		10,000
			2014		10,000
Multi-year goal					50,000
Economic Opportunity with Purpose of New or Improved Availability /Accessibility (EO1)					
EO 1.1	Micro-Enterprise	CDBG	2010	# of small loans and technical assistance provided	1
		Private	2011		1
			2012		1
			2013		1
			2014		1
Multi-year goal					5
EO	Small business	CDBG	2010	# of jobs created	2

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Expected Number
1.2	assistance	Private	2011	through small business loans	2
			2012		2
			2013		2
			2014		2
			Multi-year goal		
Economic Opportunity with Purpose of New or Improved Affordability					
0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Opportunity with Purpose of New or Improved Sustainability (EO3)					
EO 3.1	Façade improvements	CDBG TIRZ Private	2010	# of businesses in CDBG Target Area provided assistance for improving deteriorating facades	1
			2011		1
			2012		1
			2013		1
			2014		1
Multi-year goal				5	
Neighborhood Revitalization (NR-1)					
Other (O-1)					

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.**

The City of Amarillo, Texas is the grantee with the Community Development Department as the lead agency for the development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan and the Public Housing Agency (PHA) plan. The Community Development Department also oversees the development of the Homeless Continuum of Care process and annual applications, which include the HIMS program and the Texas Emergency Shelter Grant Program.

- 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.**

The Consolidated Plan process was conducted simultaneously with the updating of the City's Comprehensive Plan. By developing both plans concurrently, more public input and needs analysis were able to be included. The plan involved the use of secondary data, including Census data, real estate information, data from various State agencies and departments, consultation with stakeholders and citizen involvement. A survey was provided at the first public hearing for the Consolidated Plan and the first two public meetings for the Comprehensive Plan as well as on-line at the City's website. A copy of the survey can be found in the attachments and the results can be found in the Citizen Participation section below.

The planning process is governed by the City's *Guide for Citizen Participation* that defines residents' roles in the planning and decision-making process and how individual residents and neighborhood groups can become involved in the process.

The City's Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) works with the Community Development Department to determine priorities, review applications from potential subrecipients, set policies and bring stakeholders to the table for discussion. The CDAC consists of eleven city residents. Ten members represent their parts of the city – two each from the four quadrants and two from the CDBG Target Area. The Mayor appoints the eleventh as the chairperson. The CDAC meetings are open to the public and public comment is welcomed.

- 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.**

Consultations with a number of stakeholders were conducted in coordination with both the Consolidated and Comprehensive Plans. Stakeholder meetings were held where both plans were discussed along with the differences in purpose and intent. Input was solicited from the individuals involved in the planning process. The meetings and Comprehensive Plan workshops, where the Consolidated Plan was also addressed, involved business leaders, developers, neighborhood-based organizations, social service agencies, elected officials and interested residents.

The Consolidated Planning Process is not an isolated activity that occurs once every five years. It is an on-going process that involves as many groups, agencies and coalitions as possible in determining goals and objectives for addressing the needs of the low- to moderate-income residents of Amarillo. The Community Development staff participates as active members in a number of coalitions and collaboratives, including the Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless and the Senior Ambassadors, a coalition of providers striving to promote quality of life for the elderly. The department facilitates inter-agency collaborations and the coordination of resources as well as assisting community organizations in defining need, vision and goals and accessing resources necessary to accomplish their objectives.

The Panhandle Regional Planning Commission, the area's Council of Governments, is an integral part of both the Consolidated and Comprehensive Planning processes. Information from the Area Agency on Aging, Economic Development, Workforce Development, Regional Transportation and Water Planning divisions was used in the development of the Consolidated Plan.

Over 350 agencies, organizations and individuals are interested in Amarillo's community development, homeless, and housing planning activities and programs. The Community Development office maintains a data base for both mailing and email distributions to notify these groups of meeting, trainings, and workshops. The list of these interested parties is an attachment to the plan.

Citizen Participation (91.200 (b))

1. Provide a summary of the citizen participation process.

The City of Amarillo has developed and implemented a Community Development Guide for Citizen Participation. The Guide has been adopted to help citizens understand how and when to most effectively contribute to the consolidated planning process. There are three fundamental stages in the process in which citizens may contribute to discussion, priority settings, and decision making. These stages are planning and development, implementation, and assessment.

The citizen participation process has the following basic goals:

1. Encourage citizens to participate in local government.
2. Provide citizens, especially those of low and very low income, opportunities to actively collaborate in the planning, development and assessment of the consolidated planning process.
3. Assure all aspects of the consolidated planning process are conducted in an open manner.
4. Provide City officials with information regarding citizens' perceptions and priorities.

The City Commission established the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) in 1975. The CDAC, comprised of eleven citizens, is responsible for overseeing the CDBG HOME and homeless programs. The City Commission appoints two members from each of four geographic areas, plus two members residing in the identified Community Development Target Area. A chairperson is selected at large. The members and chairperson serve staggered three-year terms which begin on January 1st. Efforts are made to appoint citizens who will be representative of the persons most affected by CDBG, HOME and ESG activities.

The CDAC meets in regular session as needed the second Tuesday of the month in the Downtown Library, beginning at 7:00 PM. The library is accessible to persons with disabilities. Notice of the monthly meeting and agenda is published in the *Amarillo Globe News* a minimum of 10 days prior to the meeting. Notices are also posted on the website www.amarillo.gov and mailed to local news media and an extensive mailing list of interested citizens and organizations a minimum of 72 hours prior to the meeting.

For the purpose of the development of this Consolidated Plan, the City conducted two formal public hearings during the planning process. Development of the plan occurred in collaboration with the City's Comprehensive Plan during the fall of 2009. The first hearing introduced the process and solicited input for determining priorities and the second presented the priorities and draft plan for the 30-day public comment period. Comments from the public hearings and public comment period are provided summarized in Section 2.

In addition, the City provided a survey at the public hearings, other public meetings and forums and on the City's website. A copy of the survey is provided in the attachments. Respondents were asked to rate the need for each activity from 1 to 5 with 1 being very low need, 2 being low need, 3 being moderate need, 4 being high need and 5 being very high need. Approximately 162 surveys were completed. Below is a table that shows the mean (average) scores for each activity.

Table 7 – Average Scores from Resident Surveys

Potential Activity	Mean	Std. Deviation	Potential Activity	Mean	Std. Deviation
Youth Services	4.12	0.977	Handicapped-Accessible Apartments	3.77	1.06
Transportation Services	4.07	1.028	Child Care Centers/Head Start	3.75	1.053
Crime Prevention/Awareness	4.06	1.001	Improved Sidewalk/Street Lighting	3.73	1.11
Abused/Neglected Children Services	4.02	1	Improved Sidewalks	3.7	1.169
Rental Units for Low-Income Small HHS	4.01	0.942	Improved Streets	3.66	1.085
Mental Health/ Substance Abuse Services	4.00	1.054	Owner Occupied New Construction	3.65	1.181
Youth Centers	3.98	0.967	Permanent Supportive Housing	3.65	1.135
Emergency Assistance	3.98	1.033	Economic Dev./Micro-Business Programs	3.65	1.106
Owner Occupied Energy Efficiency	3.95	1.032	Down payment Assistance	3.64	1.124
Domestic Violence Services	3.93	0.973	Additional Section 8 HCV	3.64	1.188
Employment Training	3.93	1.016	Improved Flood Control/Drainage	3.63	1.201
Assisted Facilities for Frail Elderly	3.91	1.054	Legal Services	3.63	1.052
Health Services	3.9	1.028	Renter Occupied Major Rehab	3.6	1.094
Senior Services	3.87	1.01	Centers for Disabled	3.6	1.04
Apartments for Elderly	3.86	1.031	Renter Occupied Minor Repair	3.59	1.047
Rental Units for Low-Income Large HHS	3.86	1.018	Additional Police Substations	3.59	1.143
Assisted Facilities for Disabled	3.85	1.024	Owner Occupied Minor Repair	3.52	1.143
Child Care Services	3.85	0.979	Multi-service/Rec Facilities	3.51	1.044
ESL/Literacy/Adult Ed Services	3.85	1.058	Senior Centers	3.51	1.075
Housing/Credit Counseling	3.84	1.085	Improved Water/Sewer Lines	3.48	1.121
Code Enforcement/Clean-ups	3.83	1.047	Owner Occupied Major Rehab	3.43	1.153
Handicapped Services	3.83	0.986	Renter Occupied Demo/Reconstruction	3.43	1.187
Health Clinics	3.82	1.019	Additional Fire Stations	3.31	1.118
Veterans Services	3.82	1.059	Public Neighborhood Parks	3.25	1.134
Homeless/DV Shelters	3.81	1.023	Owner Occupied Demo/Reconstruction	3.16	1.254
Supportive Transitional Housing for Homeless	3.79	1.14	Rental Units for Short-term Lease	2.96	1.276
Homeless Services	3.78	1.116			

5. Provide a summary of citizen comments or views on the plan.

The first public hearing on June 1, 2010 was conducted by the Community Development Advisory Committee at the Downtown Library. Comments from residents surrounded questions concerning the process and HUD regulations regarding the allocation of funds as well as a review of the survey and its availability. There was a discussion of lead-based paint assessment and remediation based on the new EPA regulations. Concerns of possible delays and increased costs in conducting housing rehabilitation under the new regulations were discussed. Deon Coffman, the City's Affordable Housing Program Coordinator explained the new regulations and their impact on rehabilitation efforts. Each priority by Matrix Code was discussed and based on these discussions by attendees and the CDAC members, changes were discussed. It was asked if the committee could make changes in the future if needed. Ms. Covey, Assistant City Manager, answered in the affirmative. The CDAC voted to recommend adoption of the Plan as presented with changes in the following Matrix Code priorities 03L to LOW, 18A to HIGH, 18B to HIGH, and 18C to HIGH.

6. 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.

The Consolidated Plan was developed in conjunction with the Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Planning process is longer in term and broader in scope than the Consolidated Planning process and attracts community interest from a wider range of residents and stakeholders. Therefore, the City included the Consolidated Plan elements and issues in the public discussions of the Comprehensive Plan, utilizing the interest in the Comprehensive Plan to garner more broad-based interest and input into the Consolidated Planning process.

The City provided an on-line survey that could be completed by anyone with internet access or access to the library's computers. In addition, hard copies of the surveys were made available at City Hall and other public places as well as at the first public hearing, CDAC meetings and the public meetings for the Comprehensive Plan.

Public service agencies and advocacy groups in Amarillo were provided information about the on-line survey and were asked to encourage their program participants, including the elderly, disabled, minorities, and non-English speaking to attend the public hearings, provide input into the priorities and voice their needs, concerns and issues related to HUD programming. Advocacy groups have been an integral element in the development of both the Comprehensive and Consolidated Plans.

7. Provide a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted.

All comments were accepted and included in the plan and in the decision-making process for assigning priorities and goals to meet the needs. All surveys were included.

Institutional Structure (91.215 (i))

1. Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

The Community Development Department of the City of Amarillo is responsible for the implementation of the Consolidated, Continuum of Care and Public Housing Plans as manager of the CDBG, HOME, Continuum of Care and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs. This strategy allows for extensive coordination among the four major HUD-based programs.

While the Community Development Department manages the programs and oversees the activities, the delivery of services is accomplished through a collaboration among Community Development, other City departments and several nonprofit organizations. The Community Development Advisory Committee provides public oversight and involvement in the planning implementation and evaluation processes.

During the Annual Action Plan development process, the City solicits applications from non-profit agencies for carrying out CDBG-funded programs to address those needs that have received a medium or high priority. The CDAC reviews and ranks the requests, recommending levels of funding to the Amarillo City Commission. Approved projects are implemented by the requesting agency or City department and are authorized through formal contracts with the nonprofits, we can't do interdepartmental. The Community Development Department assists with project coordination and construction management. In addition the department monitors all projects and contracted agencies for progress in meeting program goals as well as compliance with the contract and HUD regulations.

The City also solicits project proposals from public, nonprofit and for-profit entities for carrying out rental rehabilitation and housing construction funded through the HOME Investment Partnership program. The City maintains the owner-occupied housing and homebuyer assistance programs in-house. As with the CDBG-funded projects, the Community Development Department monitors the projects and sponsoring agencies and provides technical assistance as needed.

Both the Community Development Department and the Planning Department provide technical assistance to the organizations receiving or seeking to receive CDBG, HOME and McKinney-Vento Homeless funds. The Community Development Department also works closely with the Panhandle Non-Profit Services Center which provides training and technical assistance to nonprofit organizations in program planning and management. The Center offers a number of training classes and on-site technical assistance in board development, long-range planning, program development, program management and financial capacity building/fund-raising. The City works with the Center to provide technical assistance as needed.

The Community Development Department is the responsible public housing agency in Amarillo, administering more than 1,400 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) and the Family Self-Sufficiency and Homeownership programs.

A number of private for-profit and nonprofit agencies are responsible for the implementation of CDBG, HOME, ESG and HCV program activities. Social service agencies, architects, engineers, construction contractors and landlords are all involved in carrying out the activities of the City's Community Development Department.

The Community Development Department is also an integral part of the Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless and manages its Continuum of Care planning and application process. The Coalition has over 40 members and receives over \$400,000 each year for qualified applicants in Supportive Housing and Shelter Plus Care. Currently, three projects are funded and the City oversees the administration of the funds.

Additionally, the City works closely with the Senior Ambassadors Coalition which, through its more than 50 members, advocates and enhances the dignity, respect and quality of life for seniors.

Community development activities are not funded solely by CDBG, HOME, ESG, Continuum of Care and Section 8 HCVs. Private foundations in Amarillo play a large role in financially supporting housing, community development and homeless projects. The United Way of Amarillo and Canyon collaborates in community planning efforts to focus resources on priority needs and issues. The Amarillo Area Foundation is a large community foundation aimed at serving Amarillo residents and works jointly with The Don and Sybil Harrington Foundation. Other area, regional and national foundations have supported and continue to support area nonprofits in the administration of community development activities.

Private lending institutions provide innovative home loan packages targeted at low- to moderate-income households and are in collaboration with the City to jointly fund owner-occupied housing and rental rehabilitation projects as well as the homebuyer assistance program. Along with private lenders, the Amarillo Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) assists the City in eliminating the gap in affordable housing. The corporation has the ability to issue special purpose bonds for financing multi-family rental developments and has issued single family mortgage revenue bonds for first time homebuyer assistance and Mortgage Credit Certificates.

2. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system.

As with all of the housing and social service programs aimed at assisting the low- to moderate-income, funding is the major gap in the delivery system. This gap has been exacerbated with the economic recession of 2008 as foundations and corporations do not have the resources to provide grants to nonprofits engaged in community development activities.

The capacity to carry out federally-funded activities is lacking in many of the nonprofits. Many of the grassroots nonprofits have a narrow focus, very few if any paid staff, few volunteers and little management expertise. Extensive technical assistance is needed to expand the capacity of these small nonprofits, especially in the area of managing federal funding.

The City continues to work to enhance its affordable housing delivery system which coordinates for-profit, nonprofit and public-sector entities. The City provides

technical assistance to agencies seeking to develop the capacity to provide affordable housing.

The major strength in the delivery system is the ability of the Community Development Department, components of the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission and large nonprofits to work in tandem to coordinate programs and assist smaller agencies in developing the capacity to carry out needed programs. The City has a strong inter-agency network and referral system which greatly enhances the delivery system in the community.

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.

Amarillo has no public housing and no Public Housing Authority. However, the City's Community Development Department manages the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program as the City's public housing agency. The CDAC serves as the public housing agency board. With CDBG, HOME, ESG and HCV within the same department, services are coordinated to ensure no duplication of effort but extensive melding of objectives and programming.

Without public housing developments, the City does not have real estate to be developed, renovated or demolished. Therefore, there is no review of such plans applicable.

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.

The Community Development Department monitors all projects and activities undertaken with CDBG and HOME funds to ensure consistency with the priorities and strategies in the Consolidated Plan. Funding agreements between the City and the non-profit agencies list specific funding levels, responsibilities of various parties, and the anticipated performance standards. Monitoring procedures vary depending on the type of project or activity undertaken.

For all contracts for goods and services, City Purchasing Department ensures vendor is not on the federal excluded parties list.

For construction related projects, the City ensures that prime contractors and sub-contractors meet the Davis-Bacon Act and other federal labor standards and regulations. Weekly payroll reports of employee wage records and payments will be monitored. On-site employee interviews will be conducted as appropriate to verify compliance and target contractors with suspected problems.

Minority business outreach is conducted by the Purchasing and Community Development Department. Local minority contractors will be sent notice that bids are being accepted for a project. All construction contracts will include a Section 3 Certification as well as Certification Regarding Lobbying and Certification Regarding Debarment. Section 3 compliance by contractors will also be monitored for projects over \$100,000.

Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation, new multi-family construction and emergency repair grant projects will be monitored during construction to ensure quality control and homeowner satisfaction. Participant eligibility will be randomly audited. Projects will be periodically monitored for five years after project completion to ensure occupancy by the homeowner and maintenance of repairs.

HOME homebuyer assistance projects are monitored continually during the applicable affordability period to verify continued occupancy. Homebuyers agreed to occupy their properties for the full affordability period or repay the HOME assistance. Utility and tax records are researched and onsite inspections performed as needed to determine occupancy.

HOME rental rehabilitation projects are monitored for fair housing, FMR and HOME rents, lower income household occupancy, and affordability. Completed projects will be monitored for five or ten years to verify compliance with the contract requirements. Inspections of every unit will be conducted at least once every two years.

On-site project monitoring of CHDO activities will ensure quality construction or rehabilitation work. Compliance reviews will be undertaken to document Habitat for Amarillo and Catholic Family Service are performing well as CHDOs.

Public service activities will be monitored to ensure that participants are of low or moderate income. Subrecipients are monitored for compliance with contract provisions and the applicable HUD assurances. Community Development staff will conduct on-site visits to ensure compliance with regulations, maintenance of accurate records, and proper use of federal funds.

Non-profit agencies receiving CDBG or HOME funds for the first time will be given technical assistance to establish appropriate record keeping, verification and reporting procedures. Within the first 30 days of the contract period, a monitoring visit will be made to determine a new agency's capacity to perform. Follow-up monitoring will be performed prior to the end of the contract period. Experienced agencies who have performed above standards will be evaluated through a desktop risk assessment and have an onsite monitoring biennially. All others will be monitored annually.

Each month, the City prepares reports of activities and reviews IDIS data. This monitoring ensures the HUD timeliness test is met. This timeliness test is performed 90 days prior to the end of the fiscal year to ensure the City does not have more than 1.5 times its current allocation unspent.

Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies (91.215 (a))

1. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.

Several eligible activities are listed within each of four major categories of priority need – housing, homelessness, non-homeless special needs populations, and non-housing community development. Each category and each eligible activity was evaluated and assigned a priority in the following manner:

- Quantitative secondary data (from Census, Federal, State, local, monitoring agencies, earlier studies) were analyzed
- Information gathered for the Comprehensive Plan was analyzed
- City's Capital Improvement Plan was reviewed
- City's overall policies and priorities were reviewed
- Input from public hearings and consultations with provider agencies was considered
- Results of resident surveys were aggregated and analyzed
- In-house knowledge of need was incorporated
- Funding availability through HUD and other sources identified and analyzed

From the results of these efforts, determinations were made as to the overall level of need for each eligible activity within each category as well as the overall potential level of funding for each. All activities for which HUD grantee-based entitlement, Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher and Continuum of Care funding can reasonably assist, given Amarillo's allocation levels, were given a higher priority. Secondly, activities that require certifications of consistency with the Consolidated Plan and which fit within the objectives of the community were elevated in priority. Those activities for which adequate funding from private sources or which have been deemed the responsibility of private entities were reduced in priority. All three priority-setting parameters kept in mind the level of impact each dollar could make in achieving one or more of the three HUD national objectives: benefiting low- to moderate-income residents; reducing or eliminating slum and blight; and meeting an urgent need. The greater the per-dollar impact on achieving the national objectives, the higher the priority.

2. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

Available resources and management capacity of dedicated nonprofits are the two primary obstacles in meeting underserved needs. In addition, much of Amarillo's core area is in great need of revitalization of infrastructure, public facilities, housing and economic development. The geographic size of the eligible target area makes it difficult to accomplish comprehensive and impactful rehabilitation within the confines of available resources.

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/very low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.

In Amarillo, it is estimated the 41,667 housing units may have lead-based paint; with an estimated 24,442 housing units of those units occupied by low- to moderate-income households.

It is crucial to identify the lead-paint hazards in Amarillo. Lead is a hazardous substance that is often ingested or inhaled. While lead can be present from a number of sources including folk medicine, imported or hand-painted dishes, clothes and vehicles of manufacturing and refinery workers, some imported fruits and imported toys, the most prevalent source of lead is paint manufactured prior to 1978. Most homes built prior to 1978 have at least one coat of lead-based paint and may present a lead hazard. Not only are the medical effects of ingesting lead more serious for children under 6 years of age, but this age group is more likely to ingest or inhale paint chips or dust containing lead particles than older household members. Therefore, identifying the risk that lead paint can pose to Amarillo residents is critical.

Using the formula developed by HUD in the 1980s, it can be assumed that the following table details the number of houses that may have lead-based paint hazards:

Table 8 – Housing Lead Paint Hazard Formulas¹

Year Built	Total Units	Percent with Possible Lead Paint	Total with Possible Lead Paint
Before 1940	7,593	90%	6,834
1940-1959	25,289	80%	20,231
1960-1979 ²	23,552	62%	14,602
Total	56,434		41,667

1. Based on the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2006-2008 three year average for the City of Amarillo
2. Lead-based paint was outlawed in 1978, however the counts of housing units by year built are delineated in 10-year increments and go through 1979.

Of the 41,667 housing units that may have lead-based paint, it is estimated that 24,442 are occupied by low- to moderate-income households. This figure has been derived using cross-tabulations of the year the housing structure was built by income from the 2007 Public Use Microsample (PUMS) data of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This data set provides actual questionnaire results for each of the households surveyed without giving geographic identifiers below the county level. The questionnaires represent a random, statistically sound five-percent sample of the total population for Potter and Randall Counties. The resulting percentages of low- to moderate-income households by year structures were built have then been applied to the total Amarillo counts of housing units by year built. The table below shows the results of this analysis:

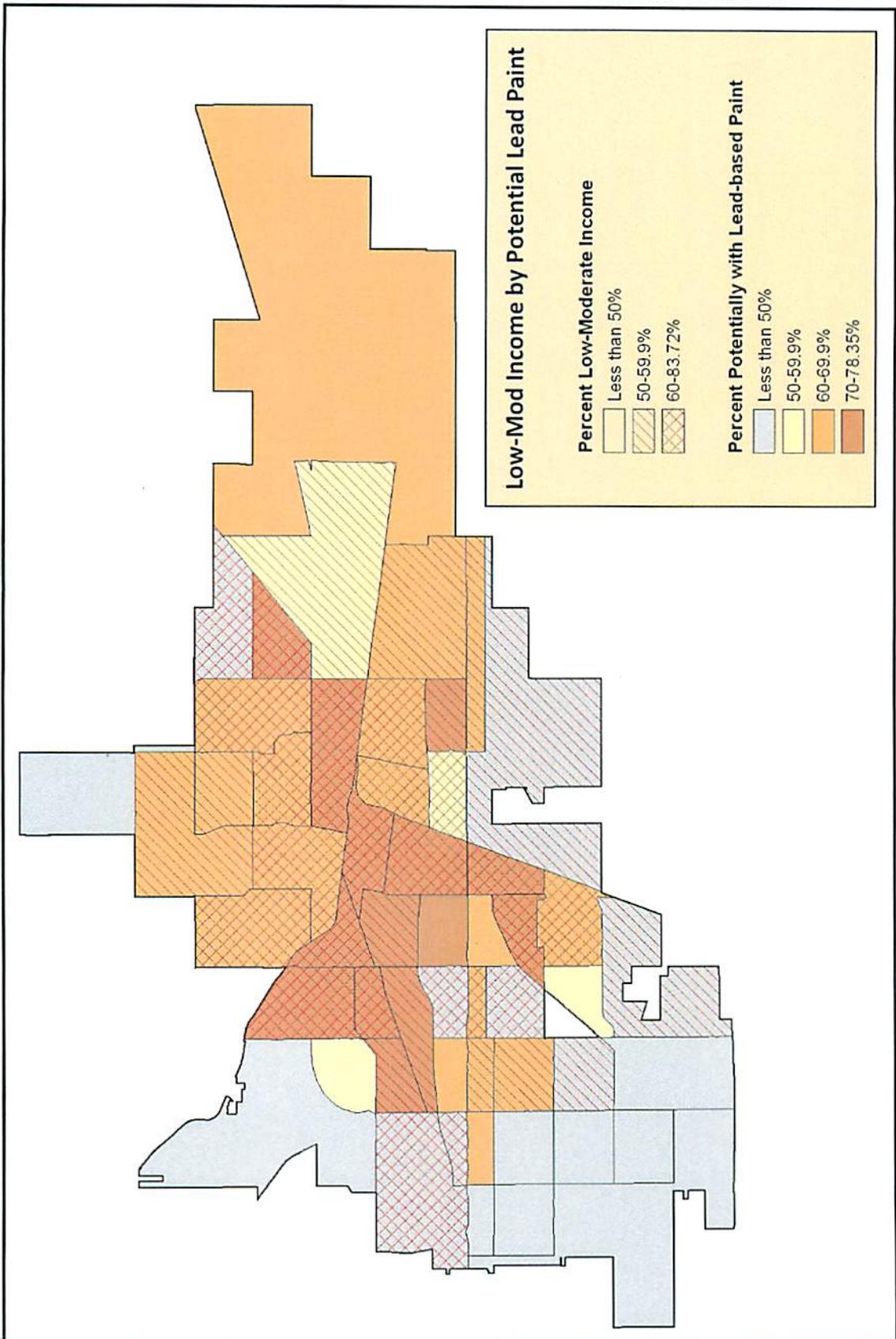
Table 9 – Low-Moderate Income Households With Possible Lead-Paint Hazards

Year Built	Total Units	Percent Extremely Low Income (< 30% Median)	Percent Low Income (30-50% Median)	Percent Moderate Income (51-80% Median)	Total Low-Mod Income with Possible Lead Paint
Before 1940	6,834	12.0%	14.1%	17.1%	2,952
1940-1959	20,231	20.2%	25.3%	30.7%	15,416
1960-1979	14,602	12.4%	12.0%	17.2%	6,074
Total	41,667				24,442

The following map shows the 2000 geographic distribution of the concentrations of older housing which may pose a lead-paint hazard and the concentrations of low- to moderate-income residents. At this time no post-2000 data are available at the Census Tract level.

The implementation of the new Environmental Protection Agency's Lead Based Paint regulations will have a significant impact on the housing programs. The additional licensing requirements will restrict contractors and workers who can perform the repairs slowing the response time. Cost will increase allowing for fewer homes to be repaired. It is anticipated many property owners will not be able to afford these repairs and so homes will continue to deteriorate further.

**Map 9 – 2000 Census Tract Data for
Low-Moderate Income by Potential Lead-based Paint Hazards**



Lead-paint hazards present themselves in two main situations: (1) deterioration of housing units or repairs, rehabilitation or demolition to housing units that disturb the paint causing lead dust to leech into the soil or air; and, (2) housing units occupied by children under six years of age who may be likely to ingest paint chips or paint dust as a result of chewing on moldings, picking up and swallowing paint that has flaked off of surfaces over time or through simple hand-to-mouth contact after wiping hands on surfaces coated with lead dust. Not only are children under six years of age more likely to ingest flakes or chips of lead-based paint, but lead that is ingested or inhaled causes more severe damage to those under the age of six. Additionally, other household and environmental substances contain lead and when combined with lead-based paint can result in higher lead-poisoning levels.

All housing units repaired, rehabilitation, or demolished using HUD funding must have at least a visual inspection for lead paint and a detailed analysis if paint will be disturbed. All households in homes with possible lead-paint hazards and receiving housing assistance with HUD funds and having children under the age of six must be alerted to the dangers of lead-based paint.

Despite the recommendations for testing by the Texas Department of State Health Services, less than one-sixth of the children under 6 years of age in Texas are tested for elevated blood lead levels. According to the 2006 Texas Child Lead Registry data, of the 13,056 children in Potter County under the age of 6, only 1,599 (12.2%) were tested in 2006. Likewise, of the 7,597 children in Randall County under the age of 6, only 30 (0.4%) were tested in 2006. There were 36 children tested in Potter County and none in Randall County who had elevated blood lead levels (venous or capillary sample with 10mcg/dL or greater of lead).

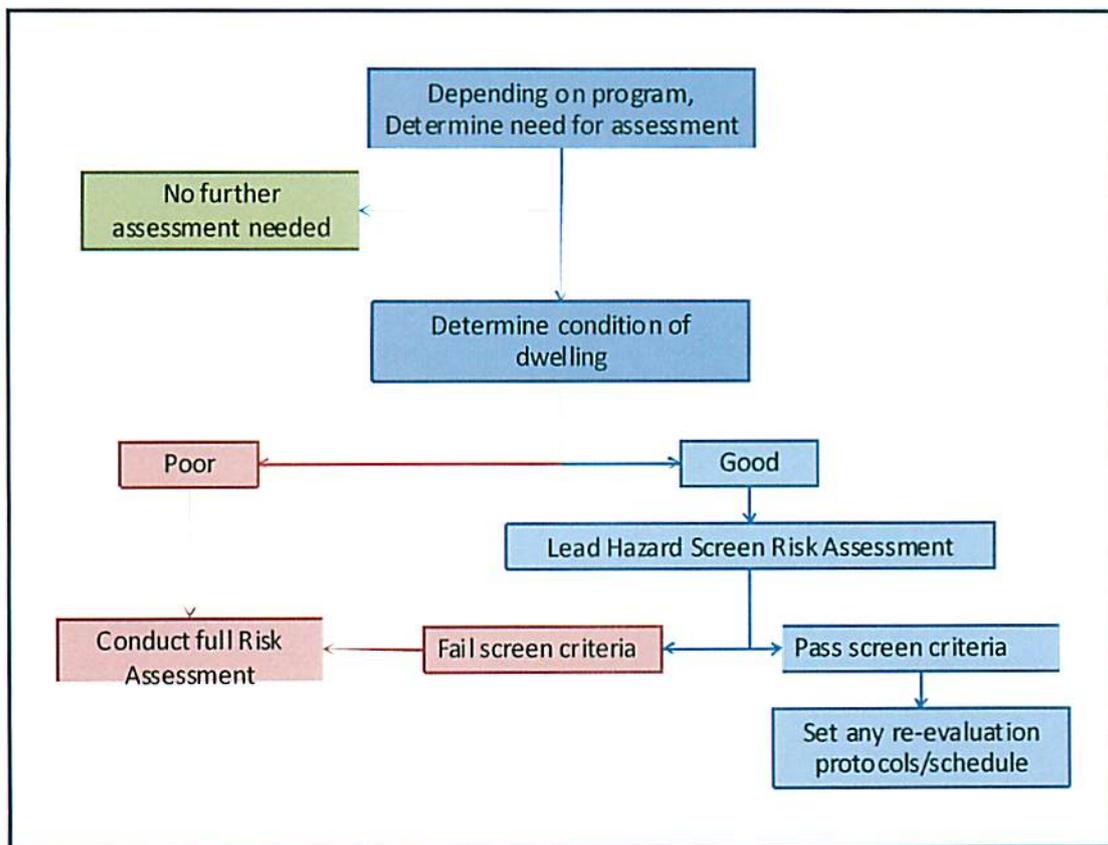
2. Outline actions proposed or being taken to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and describe how lead based paint hazards will be integrated into housing policies and programs, and how the plan for the reduction of lead-based hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards.

The City of Amarillo is involved in three HUD-funded housing activities that must evaluate lead-paint hazards: housing rehabilitation; homebuyer's assistance; and rental assistance, including Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. The ARRA Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing program (HPRP) requires evaluation as well. When funds are used for homebuyer or rental assistance, an applicant's application is reviewed to determine the possible presence of children under the age of six. When there are no children under six or the potential of a new birth, adoption, foster-care situation no further assessment is needed other than providing the applicants with information about lead hazards. If there is the presence or potential for presence of a child under the age of six, a visual inspection of the property is conducted to determine the condition of the dwelling. All rehabilitation projects on houses constructed prior to 1978, regardless of the presence of children under six, are assessed for lead-paint hazards. Depending on the work to be performed, the level of assessment varies. If the rehabilitation does not involve disturbing paint and there are no children under the age of six in the household, then a visual assessment and determination is all that is required. If paint will be disturbed, then a more extensive assessment by a certified risk assessor is conducted.

The City of Amarillo’s Community Development Department, including Housing Office, fund all clearance testing. In the case of tenant-based rental assistance, including Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, the landlord must pay for the interim controls and this requirement often deters landlords from accepting Section 8 vouchers or other HUD-funded rental assistance. In the case of housing rehabilitation, the City uses HUD dollars to fund the interim controls and remediation. Homebuyers receiving assistance through the City’s HOME program are alerted to the potential for lead-based paint. The cost for interim controls or remediation must be borne by the current owner, the prospective buyer or the Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) through which the buyer may be working.

The figure below details the process for determining the level of interim controls or remediation necessary for the various programs and dwelling units. Detailed information regarding the testing and remediation is outlined in HUD’s *HUD Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*, which can be found at www.hud.gov/offices/lead/lbp/hudguidelines.index.cfm.

Figure 1 – Process for Conducting Lead Hazard Control Assessments



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).**

Housing need is determined by a number of conditions: quality of housing, affordability of housing, and access to housing by various population groups. In general, the housing in Amarillo is relatively new and without major structural problems.

Quality of Housing: The Census Bureau no longer classifies housing as excellent, standard or substandard; therefore, the use of proxy variables is necessary to estimate the overall quality of housing in Amarillo. As a result, the quality of the housing can be determined by a number of factors, including age, relative value or rent, units lacking complete kitchens or plumbing, and heating type.

The housing stock in Amarillo is relatively young, with only 12.3% of the housing constructed prior to 1950. The figures below from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2006-2008 3-Year Average show the number of units built by decade. The first figure illustrates the total number of units constructed per decade. While the vast majority of units were constructed in the post-war decade of the 1950s, the Texas housing boom of the 1960s and 1970s resulted in extensive development. The first eight years of the 2000s has kept pace with the 1990s. By reviewing earlier Census counts, it can be seen that older units have not been demolished to any great extent, with the City only losing about 600 pre-1950 units since 1990. The ratio between renters and owners for the older units has changed since 1990 as more of the older units have converted to rentals as can be seen by the second figure below. In addition to housing age as a proxy for general housing soundness, houses built before 1978 have the potential of containing lead-based paint, a hazard particularly to young children. The section above details the issues surrounding lead-paint hazards and the geographic distribution of pre-1980s housing in Amarillo.

Value and rental rates also can be used as proxies for housing condition. The third figure shows the City's median housing value by age of the units, followed by a similar figure for median rents. The data are from the American Community Survey's 2006-2008 3-Year Average. While the median housing values are much lower for the pre-1950 construction, the rents do not show as dramatic a difference. In part, the conversion of older single family units from owner occupancy to rentals has kept rental rates relatively stable for the pre-1950 construction.

Figure 2 – Number of Housing Units Constructed

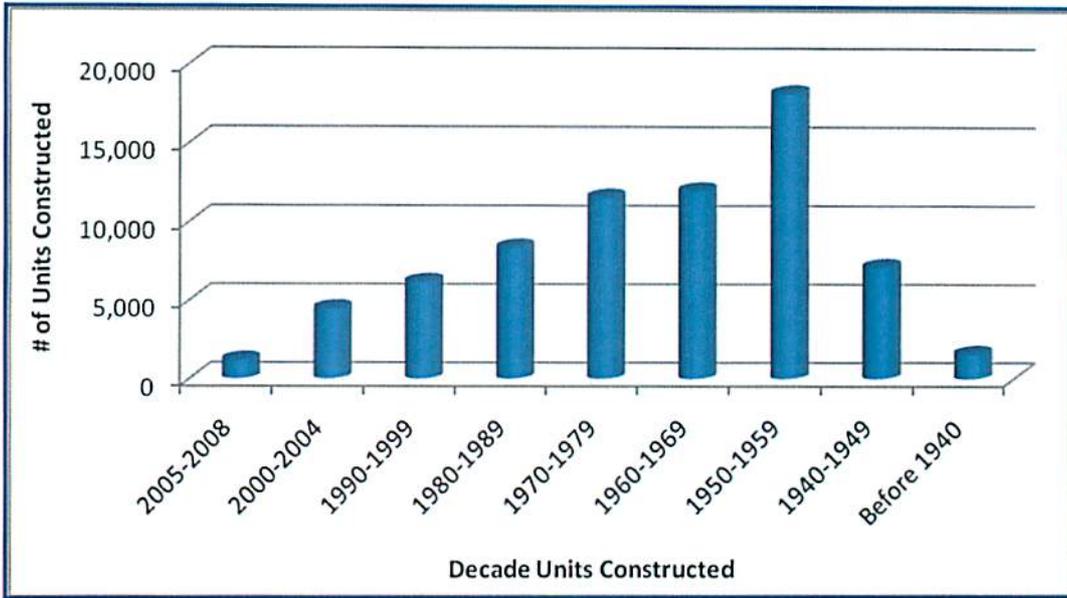


Figure 3 – Change in Tenure of Units Built Before 1950

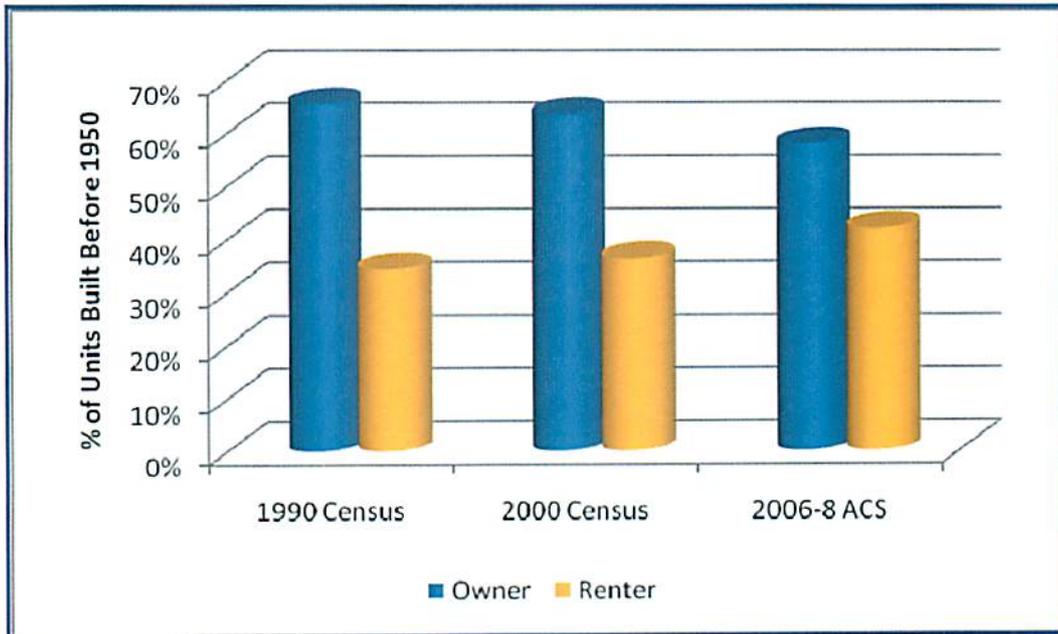


Figure 4 – Median Housing Values by Decade Units Constructed

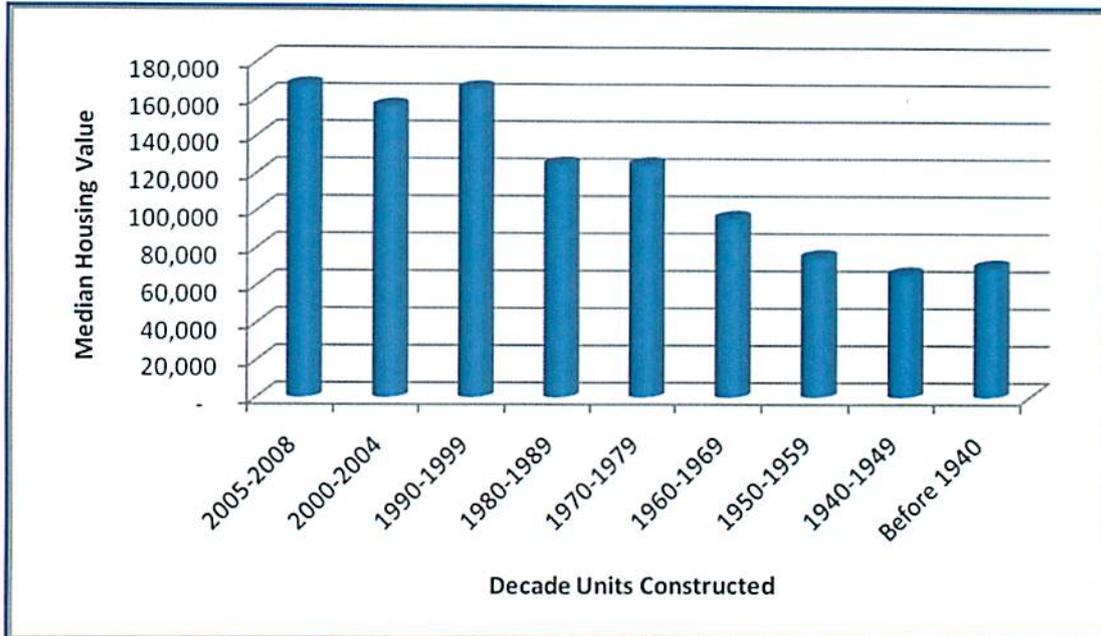
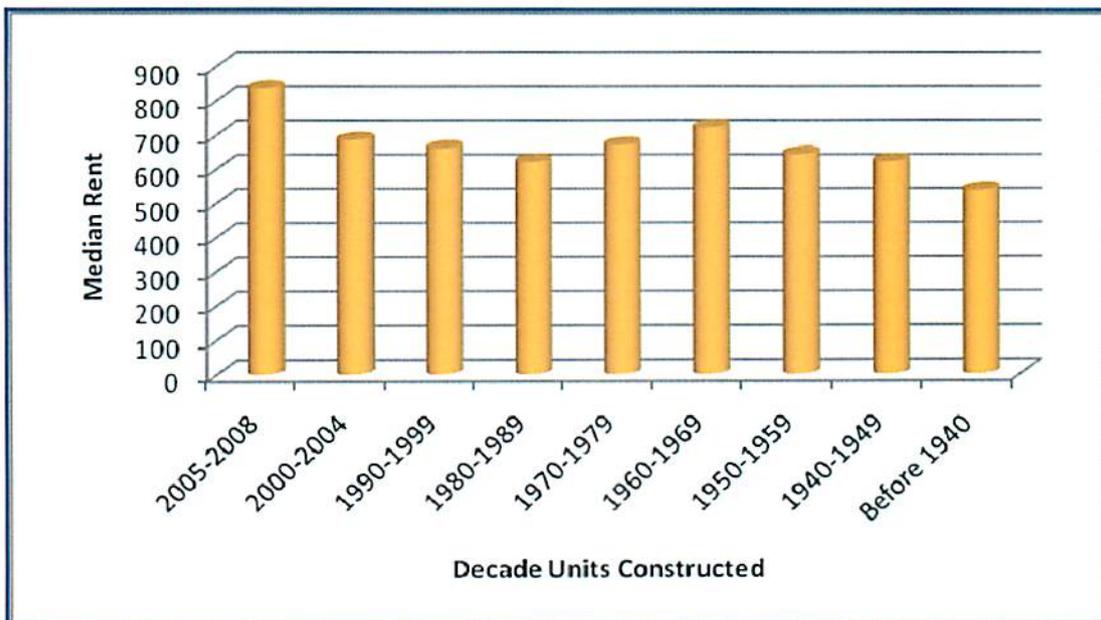


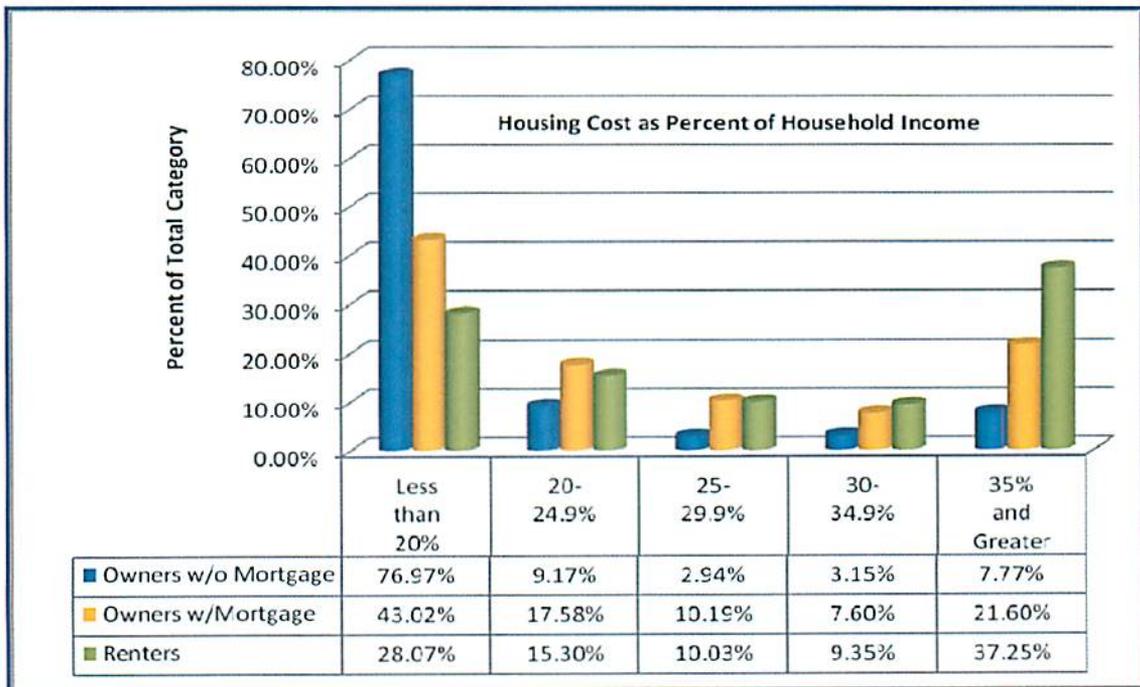
Figure 5 – Median Rents by Decade Units Constructed



Few units in Amarillo are lacking plumbing or complete kitchens. According to the 2006-2008 American Community Survey, only 324 units are lacking complete plumbing facilities and 516 are lacking complete kitchens. Most likely, there is an overlap in the two categories with the 324 lacking complete plumbing also lacking complete kitchens, leaving 192 with complete plumbing but lacking complete kitchens.

Affordability of Housing: A major concern for all, but especially for the low- to moderate-income is housing affordability. Income constraints lead to a number of housing issues: unsound housing or overcrowding as the only affordable alternatives and/or an excessive housing cost burden. Using data from the 2006-2008 American Community Survey, the figure below shows the percentage of households by the level of their housing cost burden. In general, housing costs of 30% or more of a household's income presents a cost burden. In many cases 25% to 29.9% of income for renters' housing can also be seen as a probable cost burden as they are not able to deduct interest from their income taxes and they are not building equity. As can be seen, 56.63% of renters are paying more than 25% of their income on rent, while 29.2% of owners with a mortgage are paying more than 30% of their income on housing (mortgage, interest, taxes). More than three-fourths of owners without a mortgage are paying less than 20% of their income for housing; however, even without a mortgage, about 11% are paying more than 30%. Looking at the age of the householder, those without a mortgage yet still having a cost burden are predominately elderly who are trying to retain housing purchased during their working years. On the positive side, nearly half of the owners with a mortgage are paying less than 20% of their income on housing. In the housing crisis of the late 2000's, when many throughout the nation have purchased housing above their means on variable mortgages, Amarillo's rate of those paying less than 20% is unique. Nationally for the same 2006-2008 period of time, only one-third of homeowners with a mortgage were paying less than 20% of their income for housing while Texas had a 38% rate.

Figure 6 – 2006-2008 Housing Cost as Percent of Household Income

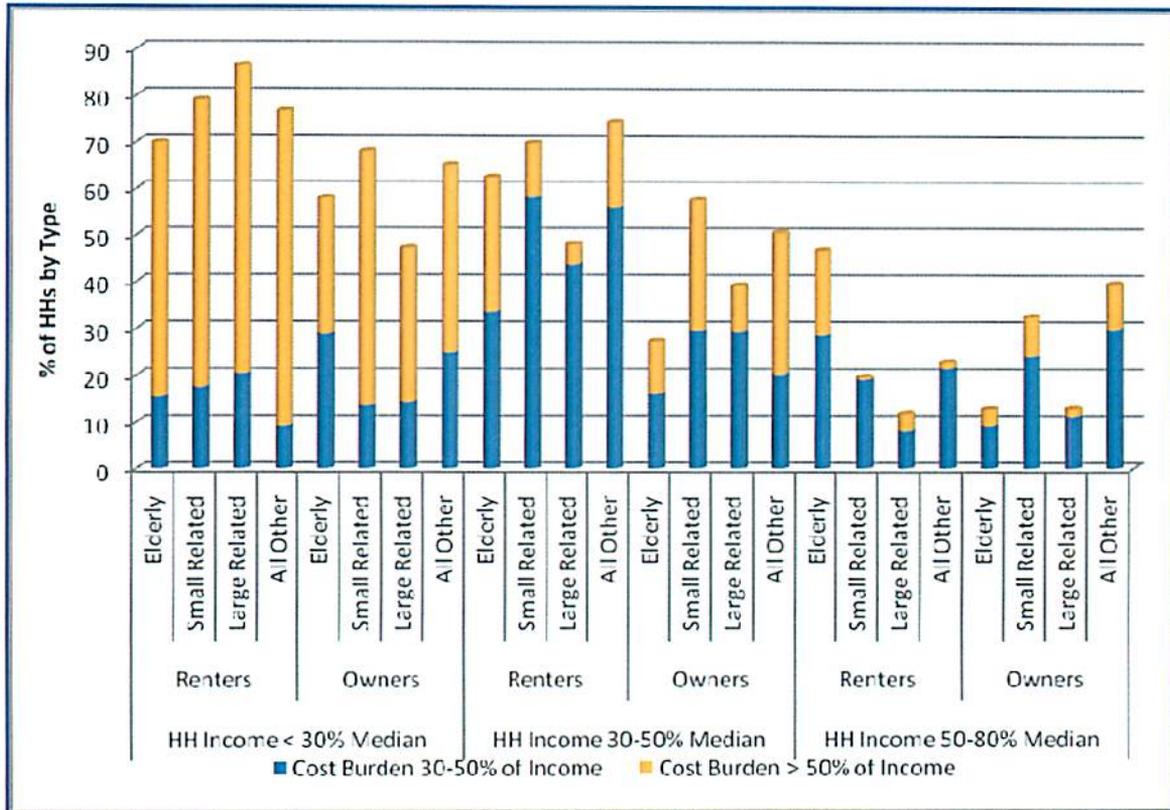


Housing for low- to moderate-income renters and owners is a priority need in Amarillo. The next table summarizes HUD's 2000 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data for Amarillo. The figure that follows provides a graphic illustration of the same data. More details can be found in the adjoining CPMP "Needs" Excel file.

Table 10 – 2000 CHAS Data – Cost Burdens by Income & Household Type

Household by Income & Cost Burden	Renters				Total Renters
	Elderly	Small Related	Large Related	All Other	
Household Income <=30% Median	962	1,728	471	1,944	5,105
% w/ Cost Burden 30-50%	15.6	17.7	20.6	9.3	14.4
% w/ Cost Burden > 50%	54.2	61.3	65.8	67.3	62.6
Household Income >30% to <=50% Median	735	1,490	429	1,594	4,248
% w/ Cost Burden 30-50%	33.7	58.2	43.8	56.1	51.7
% w/ Cost Burden > 50%	28.7	11.5	4.2	18.3	16.3
Household Income >50 to <=80% Median	615	2,456	570	1,865	5,506
% w/ Cost Burden 30-50%	28.7	19.3	8.3	21.7	20
% w/ Cost Burden > 50%	18	0.4	3.5	1.2	3
Household Income >80% MFI	977	4,255	764	3,385	9,381
% w/ Cost Burden 30-50%	10.2	1.9	0	2.3	2.7
% w/ Cost Burden > 50%	6.6	0	0	0	0.7
Total Households	3,289	9,929	2,234	8,788	24,240
% w/ Cost Burden 30-50%	20.5	17.4	14.8	17.8	17.7
% w/ Cost Burden > 50%	27.6	12.5	15.6	18.4	17
	Owners				
Household Income <=30% Median	1,184	634	214	484	2,516
% w/ Cost Burden 30-50%	28.9	13.7	14.5	25	23.1
% w/ Cost Burden > 50%	29.1	54.4	32.7	40.1	37.9
Household Income >30% to <=50% Median	1,805	1,037	406	469	3,717
% w/ Cost Burden 30-50%	16.2	29.7	29.3	20.4	21.9
% w/ Cost Burden > 50%	11.1	27.8	9.9	30.1	18
Household Income >50 to <=80% Median	2,246	2,419	853	760	6,278
% w/ Cost Burden 30-50%	9.3	24.3	11.4	30	17.8
% w/ Cost Burden > 50%	3.4	8.2	1.4	9.6	5.8
Household Income >80% MFI	6,847	16,523	2,914	2,871	29,155
% w/ Cost Burden 30-50%	2.9	3.3	3.5	5.6	3.4
% w/ Cost Burden > 50%	0.7	0.6	1	0.9	0.7
Total Households	12,082	20,613	4,387	4,584	41,666
% w/ Cost Burden 30-50%	8.6	7.4	8	13.2	8.5
% w/ Cost Burden > 50%	5.5	4.5	3.4	9.5	5.2

Figure 7 -- 2000 CHAS Data – Cost Burdens by Income & Household Type



As would be expected, as incomes increase, the percent with a cost burden decreases. Generally, the elderly suffer the largest cost burdens and are the least able to increase their incomes to accommodate increased costs.

While it is admirable for households to opt for lower-cost housing, paying less than 20% of their income, this often crowds lower-income households out of the affordable market. Using 2000 Census data, HUD created special tabulations of the "Affordability Mismatch" for housing. That is, the number of units affordable to the extremely low income (less than 30% of median income), low income (30-50% of median) and moderate income (51-80% of median) that are actually occupied by higher-income households. Despite the number of available units, many are not only occupied by higher-income households, making them affordable but not available. Likewise, many have some form of housing problems making them affordable but not desirable. Housing problems can include lacking some or all plumbing, lacking some or all kitchen facilities and/or having more than 1 person per room, constituting overcrowding. Of the rental units affordable to low-moderate income, 9,546 have some level of housing problems. No data are provided for owner-occupied housing affordable to the extremely low, but there are 1,757 owner units available to the low- and moderate-income with some level of housing problems.

Table 11 – HUD 2000 Affordability Mismatch Table

	Renters Units by # of Bedrooms				Owned Units by # of Bedrooms			
	0-1	2	3+	Total	0-1	2	3+	Total
Affordable for Extremely Low-Income Households (<= 30% of area median income)								
Extremely Low-Income Households	2,474	1,512	1,119	5,105	1,652	469	395	2,516
Total Occupied Units	886	966	786	2,638	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant Units	52	142	97	291	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Occupied by Extremely Low Income	528	410	246	1,184	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Occupied by Higher Income	358	556	540	1,454	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Having Some Problems	303	195	172	670	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Affordable for Low-Income (31-50% of area median income)								
Low-Income Households	2,011	1,276	961	4,248	2,558	773	386	3,717
Extremely Low-Income Not Housed Affordably	1,946	1,102	873	3,921	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Occupied Units	4,176	3,657	1,621	9,454	1,228	6,527	11,775	19,530
Vacant Units	594	599	201	1,394	96	236	150	482
Occupied by Extremely Low or Low Income	2,247	1,591	559	4,396	395	2,128	2,543	5,058
Occupied by Higher Income	1,929	2,066	1,062	5,058	833	4,399	9,232	14,472
Having Some Problems	2,017	1,668	648	4,330	247	574	553	1,387
Affordable for Moderate Income (51-80% of area median income)								
Moderate Income Households	2,464	1,849	1,193	5,506	3,708	1,472	1,098	6,278
Extremely Low- & Low- Income Not Housed Affordably	1,710	787	1,275	3,773	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Occupied Units	4,111	4,087	2,678	10,876	305	1,685	9,585	11,575
Vacant Units	162	249	85	496	40	36	122	198
Occupied by Extremely Low, Low- or Moderate Income	2,430	2,035	1,103	5,569	87	581	1,639	2,303
Occupied by Higher Income	1,681	2,052	1,575	5,307	218	1,104	7,946	9,272
Having Some Problems	1,883	1,639	1,026	4,546	37	103	230	370

The next table summarizes the renters' need for affordable housing based on a combination of the Affordability Mismatch table and the CHAS table. The data for extremely low-income owners were not provided by HUD in the original table; therefore, no estimate of owner-occupied need can be made. However, in 2000 there was a shortage of 6,500 affordable rental units for the low-moderate income. This table below does not take into account the units with some problem(s) that are rented by or available to low-moderate income.

Table 12 – 2000 Rental Unit Shortages for Low-Moderate Income

	Income Categories			Total
	Extremely Low	Low	Moderate	
Rental Units Occupied by or Available to Income Group	343	5,790	6,065	12,198
Rental Unit Shortage by Income Group	776	2,379	3,362	6,517

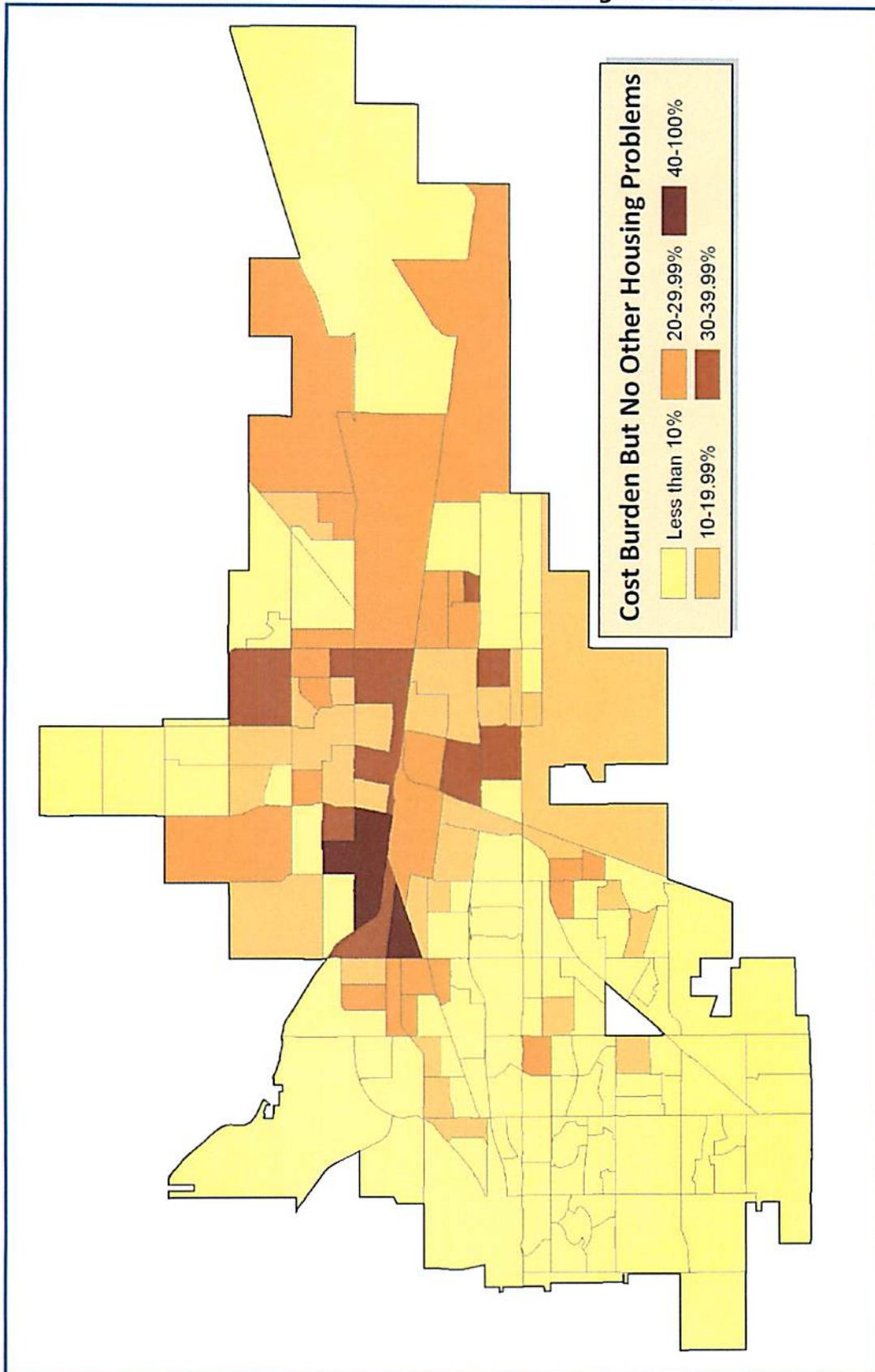
The CHAS table, which does not account for affordability mismatch, shows that in 2000 there were 9,024 renters and 5,277 owners who were low-moderate income and had a cost burden and/or housing problems. The next table shows the total renters and owners by income and type of housing issue.

Table 13 – 2000 Low-Moderate Income Households by Housing Cost Burden and Housing Problems

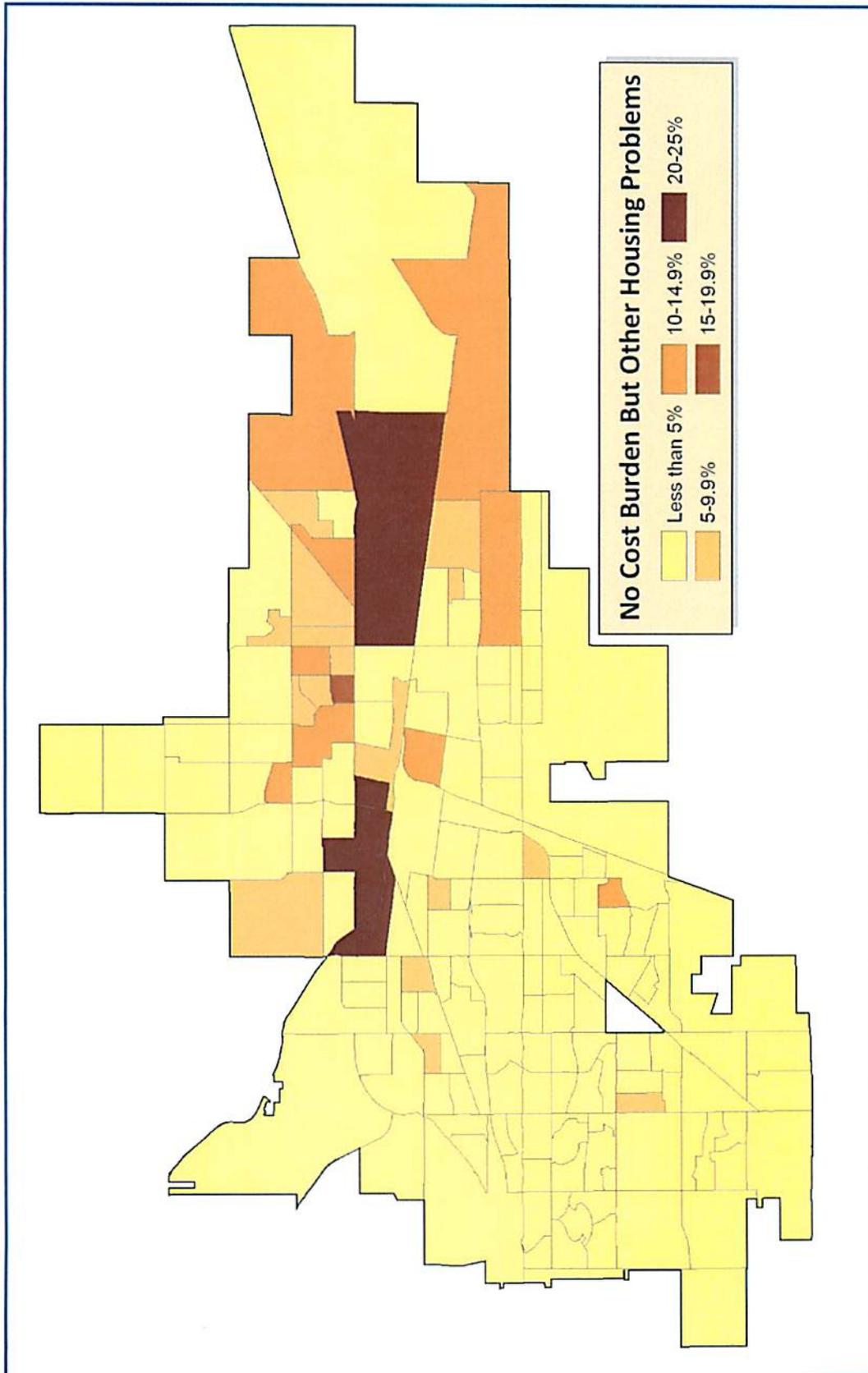
	Renters			Owners		
	Cost Burden Only	Housing Problems Only	Cost Burden & Housing Problems	Cost Burden Only	Housing Problems Only	Cost Burden & Housing Problems
Extremely Low Income	3,931	107	4,038	1,535	63	1,598
Low Income	2,889	280	3,169	1,483	193	1,676
Moderate Income	1,266	551	1,817	1,482	521	2,003
Total Low-Mod Income	8,086	938	9,024	4,500	777	5,277

As with all cities, the housing units with problems are not equally distributed throughout the area. The following maps detail the locations of housing that have a cost burden only, housing problems only (overcrowding, lacking plumbing and/or lacking kitchen facilities) and a cost burden and housing problem.

Map 10 – Geographic Distribution of 2000 Households with Cost Burden But No Other Housing Problems

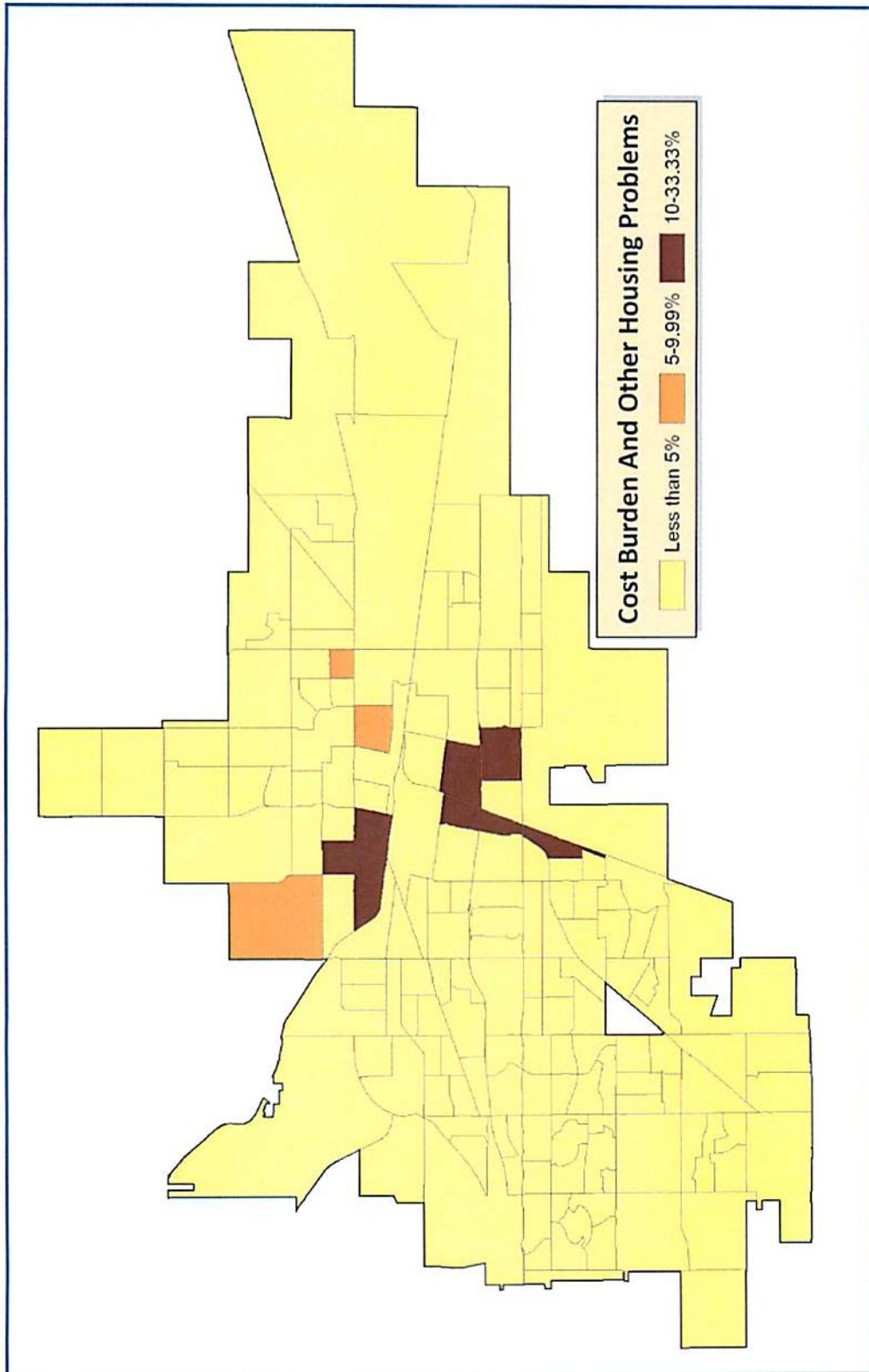


Map 11 – Geographic Distribution of 2000 Households with Housing Problems But No Cost Burden



Overcrowding is a problem for both the residents living in overcrowded conditions and the housing structure because overcrowding leads to faster deterioration. Overcrowding, defined as more than one person per room, is a function of affordability. Many opt to live in affordable units even if it means living in crowded conditions and many must not only live in units with a cost burden but also in crowded conditions. Map 12 shows the percent of low- to moderate-income residents living in housing with problems and with a cost burden. There is no cross-tabulation available for those with a cost burden and living in overcrowded conditions without other housing problems. The number of units with housing problems other than overcrowding is small enough to assume that the "housing problems" definition can be a legitimate proxy for overcrowded conditions.

Map 12 – Geographic Distribution of 2000 Households with Cost Burden And Other Housing Problems



The Census Bureau does not collect data on housing conditions beyond those listed in the CHAS tables: lacking plumbing, lacking kitchens and overcrowding. Many units may have complete plumbing and kitchen facilities and no overcrowding but may be in serious need of rehabilitation or demolition. In 2005, the City of Amarillo conducted a Housing Condition Survey to determine the current conditions of the housing stock in the City. This survey was first conducted in 1983 and again in 1993. The number of good units has decreased dramatically since 1983; however, due to new construction during the 1980s it spiked in 1993. The number of fair units has steadily increased while the number needing rehabilitation or demolition decreased in 1993 but increased sharply in 2005. Differences could be due to changes in methodology or the surveyors' biases; however, it is evident that as the housing has aged the quality has deteriorated. Below is a graph of the changes in condition from 1983 through 2005 and a corresponding table of the actual housing unit counts from the 2005 survey.

Figure 8 – Housing Conditions Surveys

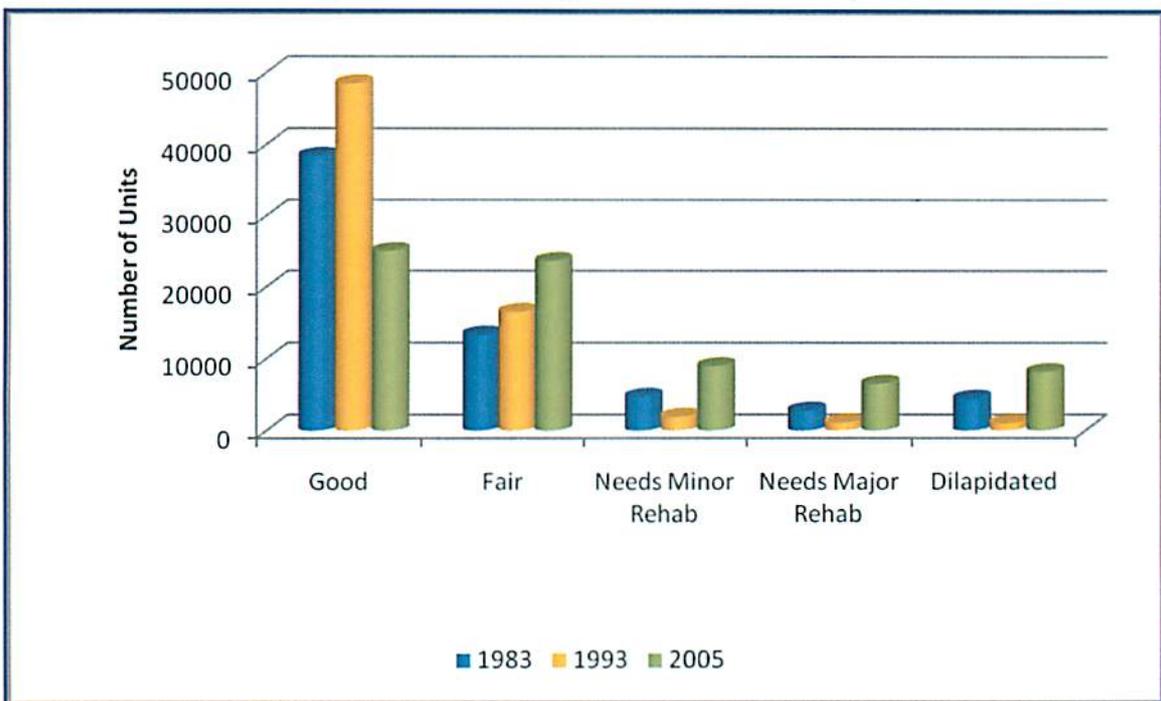


Table 14 – Results of 2005 Housing Condition Survey

Condition	Units
Good	25,053
Fair	23,677
Needing Minor Rehab	8,979
Needing Major Rehab	6,517
Dilapidated	8,182
Total	72,408

HUD requires a definition of **substandard conditions** and **substandard conditions suitable for rehabilitation**. Only 2000 Census data is available identify the number of units with incomplete or lacking of plumbing or kitchens. Amarillo was not selected for a American Housing Survey which would provide very thorough data regarding housing conditions. Very few cities are selected. Therefore, the 2005 Census data is considered still valid in estimating the numbers of units by condition. The 2010 Census data will not be available for 2 to 3 years.

A **substandard** unit is one which lacks complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, and a heating source.

As do many communities, Amarillo considers a housing unit which fails the HUD Section 8 Housing Quality Standards (HQS) as **suitable for rehabilitation**. The extent of rehabilitation is dependent upon the number of failures. Some units may suffer from deferred maintenance while other may suffer structural deterioration both to the exterior and the interior. If the substandard unit has potential for improvement it is may be considered suitable for rehabilitation. Those which are vacant and do not have potential are considered **dilapidated** and recommended for demolition.

Affordable Housing for the Low- to Moderate-Income: Amarillo has several options for low- to moderate-income renters. One method for providing affordable housing in a community is the use of Low Income Housing Tax Credits. There are thirteen Low Income Housing Tax Credit properties in Amarillo with an additional three having been approved by Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs in the past two years. The existing properties have 950 units reserved for low- to moderate-income in general with 118 for the elderly and 64 for the non-elderly disabled. An additional 264 units within 2 properties have been approved for general population development and an additional 116 units have been approved for the elderly population at one location. These new units should be available by mid-2010.

City's CDBG program provided funding to assist in the conversion of an obsolete nursing home into 22 apartments for the low- to moderate-income. The City, using HOME funds, also funded approximately half of the renovation costs for converting the 11 Parkview Apartments units in downtown Amarillo to affordable units for low- to moderate-income. An additional 252 units in two side-by-side complexes in north Amarillo opened in early 2010 to provide affordable housing for the low- to moderate-income, with one of the complexes of 96 units for the active adults. The HUD and other federal agencies also subsidize housing options for special populations. Information from HUD shows that Amarillo has 100 units of Section 236 (FHA assistance to multi-family complexes serving low-income residents) and 100 units in other multi-family properties assisted with FHA or HUD subsidies.

In addition, the City of Amarillo administers 1,409 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) to provide rental assistance to the extremely low- and low-income. Currently, the 1,409 vouchers are fully committed with 1,612 households on the waiting list. While the Section 8 vouchers assist a great many households, the waiting list indicates the extensive additional need.

The table below details the characteristics of those awaiting housing vouchers. More than 75% of the applicants have an income of less than 30% of the area median, classifying them as extremely low-income and more than one-third are elderly or disabled.

Table 15 – Section 8 HCV Waiting List

HH Characteristics	# of HH on Waiting List	% of Total Waiting List HHs
Total on Waiting List	1,612	100%
Extremely Low Income (<= 30% of median)	1,331	82.57%
Low Income (31-50% of Median)	281	17.43%
Moderate Income (50-80% of median)	0	0%
Families with Children	859	53.29%
Elderly Individuals & Families	90	5.58%
Disabled Individuals and Families	530	32.88%
Others	133	8.25%
African American/Non-Hispanic	371	23.01%
Hispanic	427	26.49%
Other Non-Hispanic Minorities	49	3.04%
Non-Hispanic Anglo/White	765	47.46%

The Housing Market Analysis section below goes into more detail about housing availability and affordability in Amarillo.

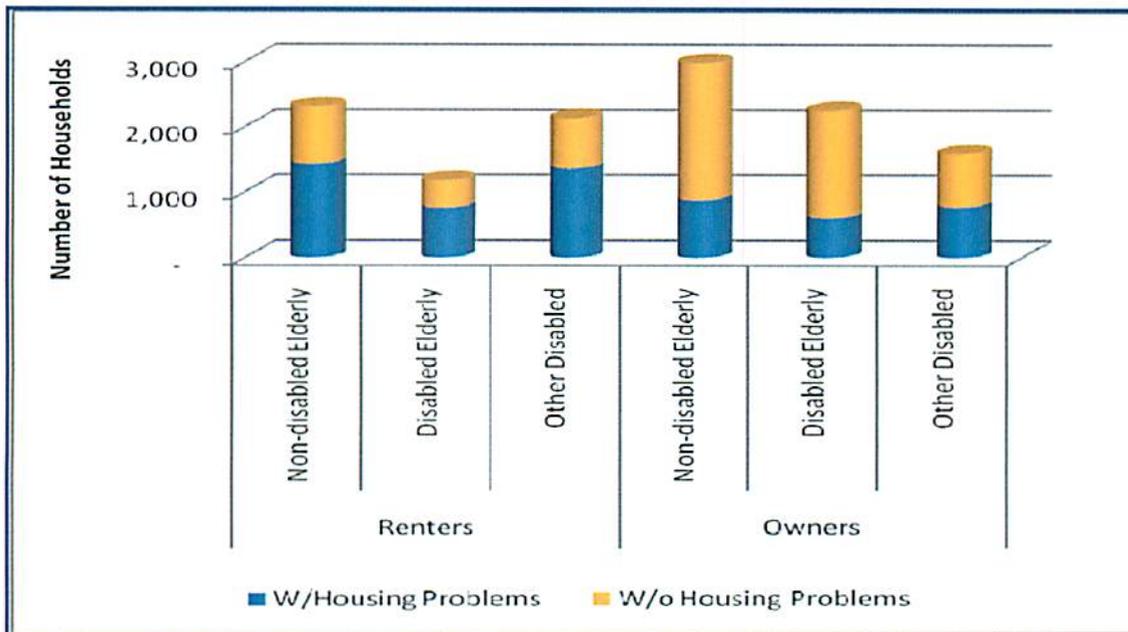
Housing Availability and Accessibility for Special Populations: In many cases special populations, particularly the elderly, and disabled, have an additional set of housing issues with which to contend. As noted above, the elderly and disabled often have more of a cost burden than do other household groups. Generally, the elderly and disabled have lower incomes than the overall workforce, resulting in a higher percentage of income going for housing. Additionally, both groups often need special accommodations to make the units accessible to their physical limitations. This can increase the cost of housing. In many cases the housing owned by the elderly or disabled is in greater need of rehabilitation because the household members are no longer able to make repairs on their own. Deferred maintenance becomes a major problem for housing owned and occupied by the elderly and disabled.

HUD provides limited CHAS data for households with elderly and adult disabled primary members (householder or spouse/significant other). The data do not include cost burden information separately from other housing problems; however the vast majority of housing problems for the elderly and disabled are cost burden issues. Overcrowding is not a significant issue with the elderly and disabled households and with so few units overall having other housing problems as defined in the CHAS dataset, the major housing issue is cost burden. The table directly below details the number of households with elderly or disabled householders/primary members by income. The figure below the table, from the 2000 CHAS data, shows the number of low- to moderate-income households in 2000 with elderly and/or disabled members.

Table 16 – 2000 Households of Elderly and Disabled by Income

HH Income as % of Median	Elderly -- Non-Disabled	Elderly -- Disabled	Others -- Non-Disabled	Others -- Disabled
<= 30%	1,128	1,018	5,080	1,432
31-50%	1,337	1,203	4,979	916
51-80%	1,651	1,210	8,176	1,373
80%+	5,510	2,314	28,215	3,361

Figure 9 – 2000 Low-Moderate Income Households With Elderly or Disabled Primary Members



As mentioned above, there are 118 Low Income Housing Tax Credit units for the elderly and 64 for the non-elderly disabled. An additional 116 units have been approved for the elderly population at one location. Mariposa Apartment Homes mentioned above will be a 96-unit complex for elderly low- to moderate-income renters. HUD and other federal agencies also subsidize housing options for special populations. The Mary E. Bivins Foundation owns and operates Bivins Village, a 100-unit apartment complex for the elderly funded through HUD Section 202 funds (Supportive Housing for Elderly). Currently, Community Options, Inc. maintains seven group homes in Amarillo housing 28 disabled adults. One home is funded through HUD's Section 811 program, (Supportive Housing for Disabled) while 6 are funded through a federally-funded Medicaid Waiver program.

Of the 1,460 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, 122 are currently committed to elderly households and 489 to disabled households.

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.

For the most part, with a few exceptions, minorities do not have disproportionately greater housing needs than Anglos/whites. The table below details the difference between the minorities' percent of need and the white's percent of need for each household type and income range. Only African Americans and Hispanics had sufficient total numbers to have complete data in the 2000 CHAS database. As a result, only these two groups are compared with their Anglo/white counterparts.

Table 17 – Difference between Minority % with Housing Problems and Anglo/White % with Housing Problems*

Housing Units with Cost Burden and/or Other Housing Problems by Income as % of Median	Renters			Owners		
	Elderly	Family	All Others	Elderly	Family	All Others
African American Households						
Household Income <=30%	30.7	12.1	-2.9	-2.6	-0.3	1.5
Household Income >30 to <=50%	-18.1	-3	1	-6.2	-4	29.8
Household Income >50 to <=80%	-28.1	-1.5	8	-6.2	-4.4	-36.6
Household Income >80%	-19.4	21.1	-2.9	8.8	5.4	9.5
Hispanic Households						
Household Income <=30%	-5.1	6	2.8	5.2	-8.9	-34.6
Household Income >30 to <=50%	-45.3	2.4	-3.4	-5.9	8.4	4.7
Household Income >50 to <=80%	-50.3	10	-20.5	-7.9	-0.5	-36.5
Household Income >80%	6.9	19.7	2.2	9.6	15.2	-1.1

* Any Household type/income group with more than a 10% positive variance between that minority group and Anglos/whites is considered to have a disproportionate need. Those cells are highlighted.

The extremely low-income African American elderly and family rental households have a disproportionately greater housing need than their Anglo counterparts as do the African American families renting units and earning more than the low- to moderate income. Additionally the low-income African American non-elderly/non-family homeowners have a disproportionate housing need. None of the Hispanic low- to moderate-income groups have a significant disproportionately greater need; however, families renting and owning and earning more than the low- to moderate-income range do have a greater need.

Those low-income (30-50% of median) non-family African Americans who are homeowners and the extremely low-income (< 30% of median) elderly and families who rent have a priority need in CDBG and HOME funding as they qualify by income and show a disproportionately greater need.

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.

The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) database provided by HUD from the 2000 Census details the level of housing need for various populations. A complete version of the table for total population (formerly Table 2A) is provided in the Needs Excel file of the CPMP Tool. Below is a summary of that data file:

Table 18 – Housing Priority Needs (Summary of HUD Table 2A)

Households		Priority Need	Unmet Needs	5-Year Goals	
Renters	Elderly	< =30%	H	671	400
		31-50%	H	463	110
		51-80%	M	297	0
	Small Related	< =30%	H	1,415	1,000
		31-50%	H	1,110	240
		51-80%	M	732	0
	Large Related	< =30%	H	439	100
		31-50%	H	373	50
		51-80%	M	335	0
	Others	< =30%	M	1,514	0
		31-50%	M	1,224	0
		51-80%	M	449	0
Owners	< = 30%	H	1,598	250	
	31-50%	H	1,676	250	
	51-80%	M	2,003	1,100	
Disabled	<=80%	H	3,511	240	
HIV/AIDS	<=80%	M	174	100	
Total Need & Goals			17,984	3,840	

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.

HUD provides the CHAS and Affordability Mismatch tables to assist in determining need and setting priorities to meet the need. These tables coupled with the number of families and individuals on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waiting list, the number of disabled with housing problems, and an estimate of the number of people living with HIV/AIDS who likely need housing assistance create a case for the level of need. Existing Section 8 vouchers and other subsidized housing begin to meet the need, but due to financial constraints they fall short of the goal. The priorities have been set based on the quantifiable need and the assumed ability of populations within each category to meet their needs without assistance. The level of available funding through CDBG, HOME and Section 8 also helps to determine the priorities and goals for addressing the need. In general, these indicators show the lower the income, the greater the number of households in need and the more unlikely it is that housing needs will be met without assistance. Table 17 above details the priorities and 5-year goals anticipated to meet the needs of each household group.

3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.

The City assigned the priorities through a multi-pronged review: (1) reviewing the results of the on-line and in-person community surveys of need and priorities; (2) analyzing the level of need for each subpopulation and housing group; and (3) analyzing the ability of each group to meet their own needs or get their needs met through private sources.

Community Input: The City received 162 valid surveys that were completed either on-line or on paper and delivered to City staff. The housing-related questions included:

1. Please rate the following owner-occupied housing needs:
 - a. Minor Repair
 - b. Major Rehabilitation
 - c. Demolition/Reconstruction
 - d. Construction of New Affordable Housing
 - e. Energy Efficiency Improvements
 - f. Down Payment Assistance for 1st-time Homebuyers
 - g. Housing/Credit Counseling
 - h. Other (please specify)
2. Please rate the following rental housing needs:
 - a. Minor Repair
 - b. Moderate or Major Rehabilitation
 - c. Demolition/Reconstruction
 - d. Assisted Facilities for Frail Elderly
 - e. Assisted Facility for Disabled
 - f. Apartment for Elderly
 - g. Handicapped Accessible Apartments
 - h. Supportive Transitional Housing for the Homeless

- i. Permanent Supportive Housing
- j. Rental Units for Low- to Moderate-Income Small Households
- k. Rental Units for Low- to Moderate-Income Large Households
- l. Rental Units for Corporate or Short-term Lease
- m. Additional Section 8 Vouchers
- n. Other (please specify)

Each item is rated from 1 to 5 with 1 being little or no need and 5 being very high need. The scores are based on the perceptions of the residents completing the survey. Average scores above 3.75 are considered to have a high priority, while scores between 3.25 and 3.75 are considered to have a medium priority and average scores below 3.25 are considered to have a low priority. In the table below, those with ratings above 3.75 have been highlighted in blue, those with ratings between 3.25 and 3.75 highlighted in green and those with a low priority are not highlighted.

Table 19 – Average Rating Scores from Resident Surveys

Housing Need	Average Score	Standard Deviation
Owner Occupied Minor Repair	3.52	1.143
Owner Occupied Major Rehab	3.43	1.153
Owner Occupied Demo/Reconstruction	3.16	1.254
Owner Occupied New Construction	3.65	1.181
Owner Occupied Energy Efficiency	3.95	1.032
Down-payment Assistance	3.64	1.124
Housing/Credit Counseling	3.84	1.085
Renter Occupied Minor Repair	3.59	1.047
Renter Occupied Major Rehab	3.60	1.094
Renter Occupied Demo/Reconstruction	3.43	1.187
Assisted Facilities for Frail Elderly	3.91	1.054
Assisted Facilities for Disabled	3.85	1.024
Apartments for Elderly	3.86	1.031
Handicapped-Accessible Apartments	3.77	1.060
Supportive Transitional Housing for Homeless	3.79	1.140
Permanent Supportive Housing	3.65	1.135
Rental Units for Low-Income Small HHs	4.01	0.942
Rental Units for Low-Income Large HHs	3.86	1.018
Rental Units for Short-term Lease	2.96	1.276
Additional Section 8 HCV	3.64	1.188

Quantifiable Need: Those households with incomes less than or equal to 50% of the area median have been classified as having the highest need for all the household categories. Without the City’s assistance, these households would be very unlikely to secure affordable, sound housing. Additionally, for each category, the numbers of those earning 50% of the median income or less and having some form of housing problem is greater than for those earning more than 50% of the median income. The number of households coupled with their level of need and inability to meet their own need gives these groups the highest priority. Those moderate-income households (51-80%) have been classified with a medium priority need as they are fewer in number and have more resources to both increase their incomes and address their housing problems.

Amarillo does not receive HOPWA or ESG funds directly and the City is not in a position to use other HUD funding, such as Section 202 and 811 for the development of specialized housing. However, the City has given a medium priority to housing for people living with HIV/AIDS and a high priority for the elderly and disabled to encourage developments and subsidies by private or nonprofit entities.

The table below details the priorities and 5-year goals anticipated to meet the needs for owner- and renter-occupied housing units. The table details the priorities by HUD Matrix Code for housing activities.

Table 20 – Housing Priorities and Goals

HUD Matrix Code	Activity	Priorities (H, M, L)	5-Year Goals
01	Acquisition of Real Property	L	0
02	Disposition of Real Property	L	0
05K	Tenant/Landlord Counseling	L	0
05P	Lead Based Paint/Lead Hazard Screening	M	0
05Q	Subsistence Payments	H	400,000
05R/13	Homeownership Assistance	H	1,750,000
05S	Rental Housing Subsidies	H	2,500,000
05T	Security Deposits	H	150,000
12	Construction of Housing	M	200,000
14A	Single Family Housing Rehabilitation	H	300,000
14B	Multi-family Housing Rehabilitation	M	1,500,000
14D	Rehab of Publicly-owned Residential Buildings		0
14F	Energy Efficiency Improvements	H	1,000,000
14G	Acquisition for Rehabilitation	M	500,000
14I	Lead Based Paint Abatement	H	0
16A	Residential Historic Preservation	M	0

4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

Available financial resources continue to be the primary obstacle for meeting underserved needs. The level of available funding hampers the ability of the City and private groups to completely meet the ever-increasing housing needs in the community. This can be illustrated by the number of individuals on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waiting list. There are more on the list awaiting assistance than there are vouchers. The recession of 2008 which led to a severe reduction in the market value of investments and corporations has led most foundations and private donors to reduce the amount of private investment dollars available to meet the needs of the underserved.

Capacity of partners becomes another obstacle. As the needs increase, more private developers and multi-family housing operators are needed to provide sound affordable housing using public and private dollars. Assisting newly emerging groups

in building capacity and sustainability takes time and resources. The City is committed to assisting groups in becoming Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) and/or accessing public resources through other HUD and state programs. However, the obstacle is in identifying viable organizations and assisting in growing their capacity to a level to be able to make significant in-roads into the needs.

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.

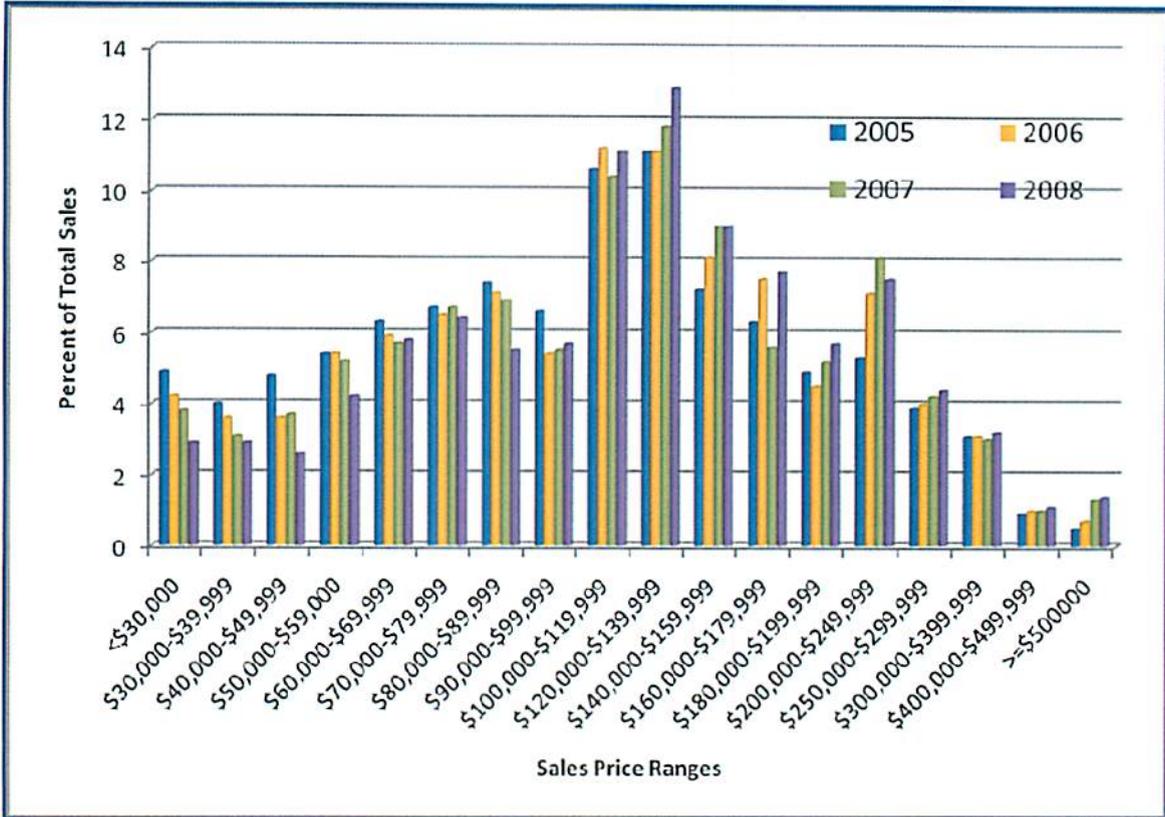
Owner-Occupied Housing: Amarillo continues to be one of the most affordable cities for housing in the United States. According to the Texas Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University, in 2008 the median price of housing sold was \$124,600. The income required to qualify for that price was \$29,343. The Center computes a Housing Affordability Index (HAI) that is the area's median income divided by the income required to buy a median-priced home. With a median income of \$53,900 in 2008, the HAI for Amarillo was 1.84 compared to 1.33 for the U.S. A similar calculation for first-time homebuyers used the first quartile home for the home value and a home loan of 90% of the value at 0.5% greater than the standard current rate. This calculation resulted in a first-time homebuyers' HAI of 1.4 compared with 0.66 for the U.S.

The table below details the number of sales, average and median sale prices and the months of inventory for each year since 2005 followed by a chart that illustrates the percent of sales within price ranges.

Table 21 – Annual Housing Sales

Year	Sales	Average Sale Price	Median Sale Price	Months Inventory
2005	3,113	\$ 126,400	\$ 107,300	4.3
2006	3,445	\$ 132,900	\$ 114,800	5.0
2007	3,300	\$ 137,900	\$ 118,300	5.0
2008	3,009	\$ 143,800	\$ 124,600	5.5

Figure 10 – Percent of Housing Sales by Price Range



As of the end of 2009, Realty Trac showed 1,404 residential units in Amarillo (single family, condos and townhomes) in foreclosure. Below is the distribution by price range.

Figure 11 – Foreclosed Residential Properties As of December 29, 2010

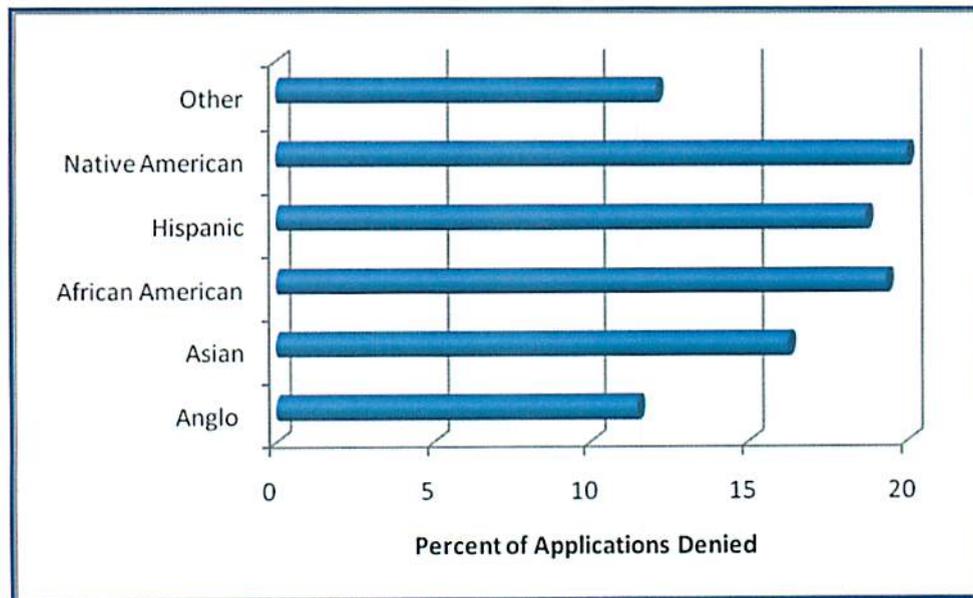


Based on the 2006-2008 3-year average for the American Community Survey, the median monthly owner costs for owners with a mortgage is \$1,085 and for those without a mortgage it is \$403. Of those homeowners with a mortgage, 29.2% have a housing cost burden of 30% or greater of their income. Of those without a mortgage, 10.9% have a housing cost burden of 30% or greater of their income.

Though the Texas Real Estate Center indicates that the income required to purchase a house priced at the area median is \$29,343, most would not be able to afford a house at that price:income ratio. Additionally, other factors must be considered such as credit rating, income:debt ratio, employment history and money available for a down payment and closing costs. The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act requires lenders to provide detailed information regarding the characteristics of the potential mortgagees and the homes for which they are applying. In addition to determining the financial viability of mortgage applications, the HMDA is also concerned with discrimination based on applicant race/ethnicity or housing location, also known as redlining.

Of the 14,532 mortgage applicants in 2007, 1,884 (12.96%) were denied mortgages for a variety of reasons. While there is a disparity between race/ethnic groups in the rate of denials, it cannot be construed necessarily as discrimination. Just over one-third (34%) of the applicants were minorities, with 42% of the denials being to minority applicants. The percent of each racial/ethnic group's applications that were denied is illustrated in the figure below.

Figure 12 – Percent Mortgage Denials by Race/Ethnicity



Cross tabulations of the reasons for the loan denials by race/ethnicity can show patterns of bias. One major indicator of discrimination or bias, either by race/ethnicity or location of the property is "other" as the identified reason for the denial. However, in reviewing the data for Amarillo there does not appear to be any overt biases. For all race/ethnic groups credit history is the primary reason for a loan denial. The "other" category, which could be a "catch-all" for covert discrimination is not prevalent in any group except non-Hispanic Anglos.

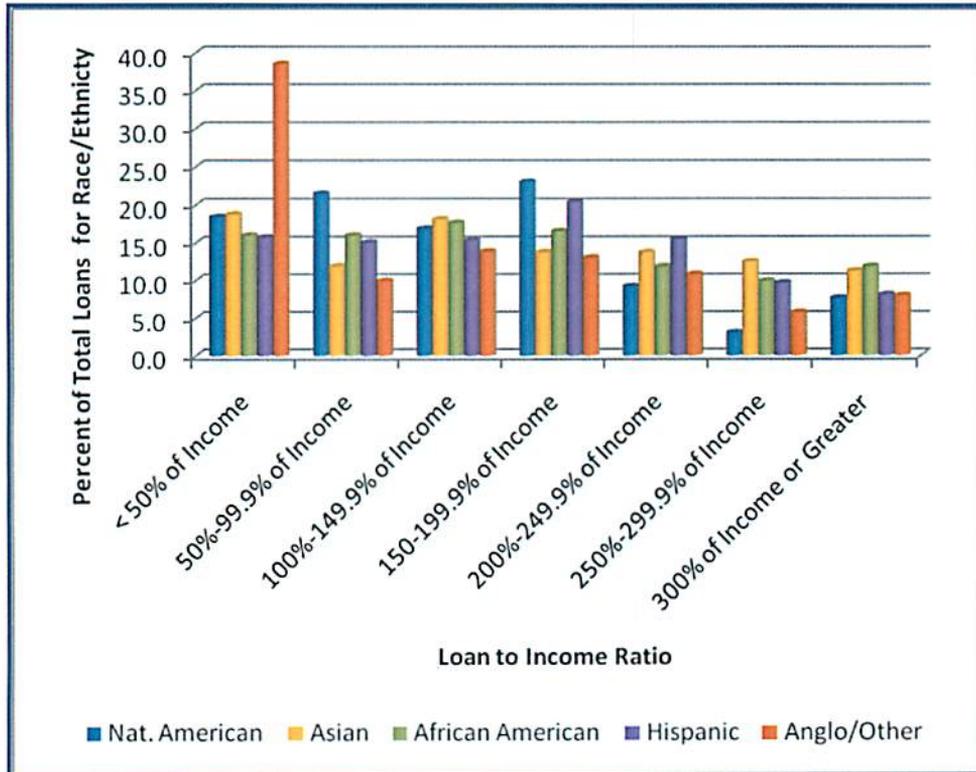
The table below shows for each race/ethnic group the percent denied mortgages by primary reason for the denial.

Table 22 – Percent of Denials by Reason & Race/Ethnicity

Primary Denial Reason	African American	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Other	Total
Debt to Income Ratio	16.00%	22.15%	21.79%	18.67%	21.28%
Employment History	0.00%	2.68%	3.08%	2.67%	2.82%
Credit History	36.00%	40.27%	30.77%	38.67%	34.12%
Collateral	8.00%	6.71%	8.97%	9.33%	8.45%
Insufficient Cash	0.00%	4.70%	1.54%	6.67%	2.82%
Unverifiable Information	16.00%	2.68%	3.33%	4.00%	3.76%
Credit Application Incomplete	8.00%	4.70%	3.85%	8.00%	4.69%
Mortgage Insurance Denied	0.00%	0.00%	0.51%	0.00%	0.31%
Other	16.00%	16.11%	26.15%	12.00%	21.75%

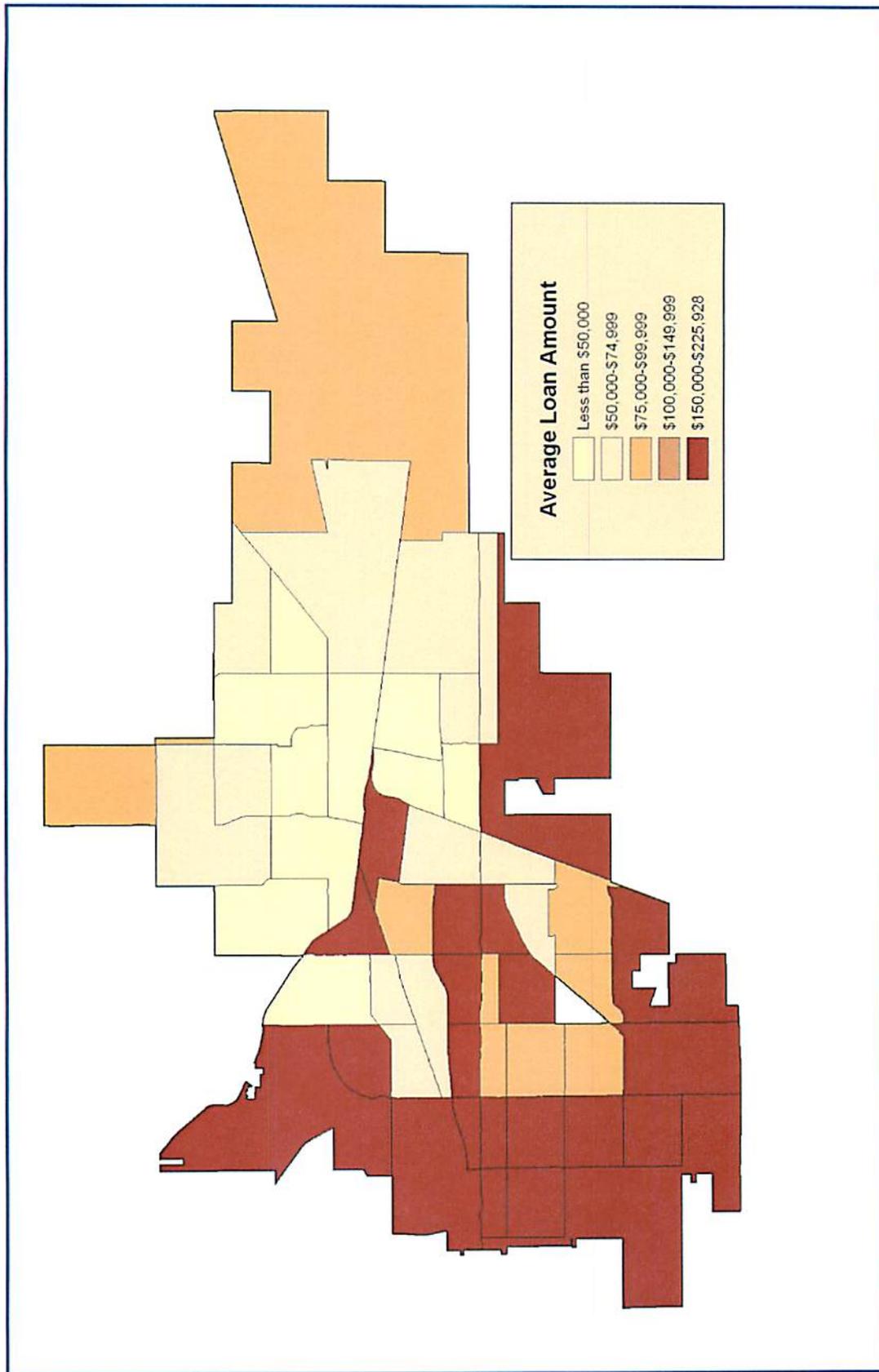
There are significant variances in the loan-to-income ratio by race/ethnicity as the next figure details. Among minority groups, there is little difference; however, the Non-Hispanic Anglos have a much higher percent of those borrowing less than 50% of their income.

Figure 13 – Loan to Income Ratio by Race/Ethnicity

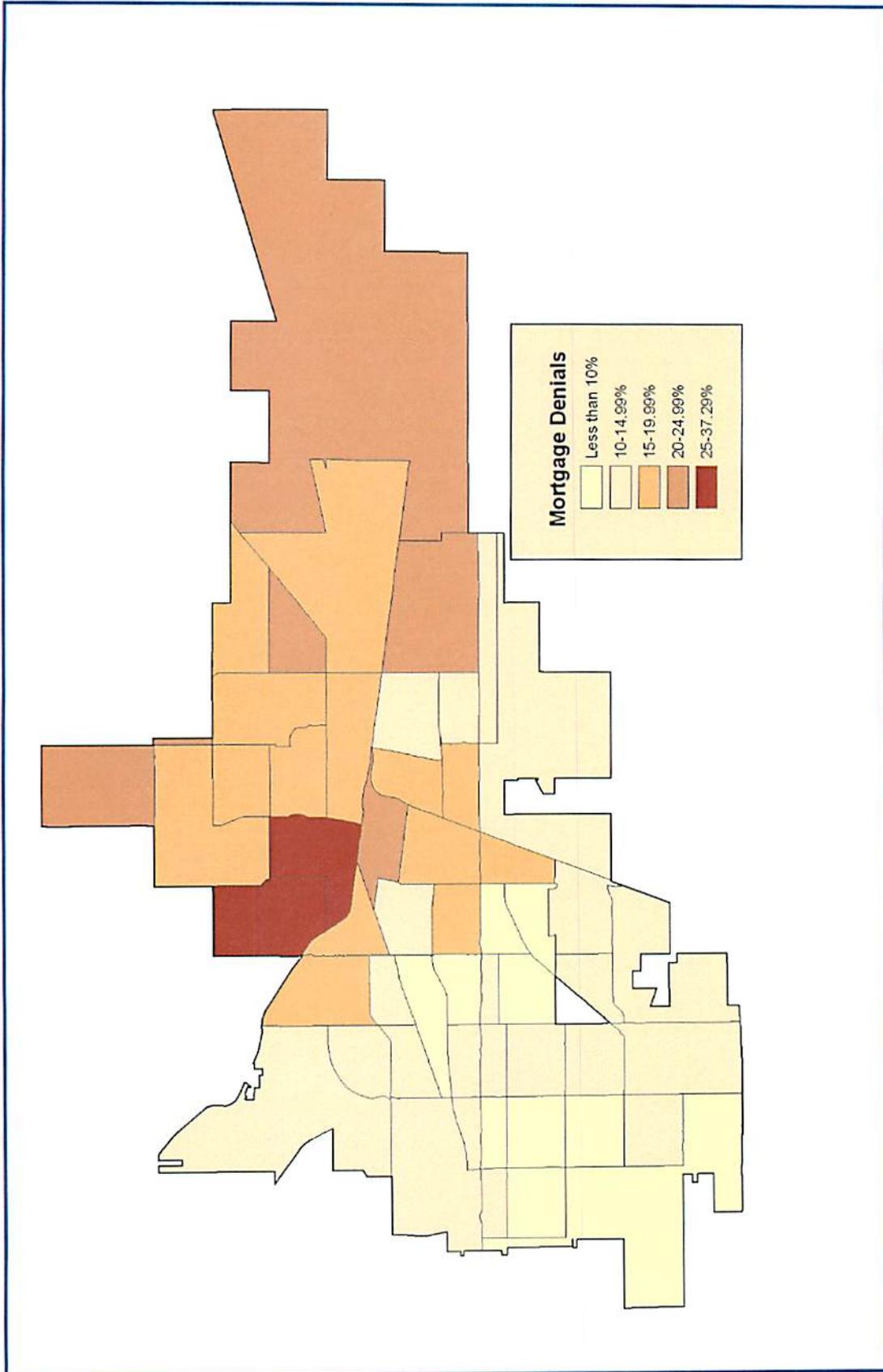


The mortgage data vary considerably by geographic location. The following maps detail the variances by Census Tract for a number of HMDA variables. The first map shows the average loan amount by Census Tract, followed by two maps showing the geographic distribution of loan denials and the same distribution overlaid by the percent minority population in each Census Tract. As can be seen, there is some minor correlation between percent minority of a Tract and percent denials; however, statistically this is not significant.

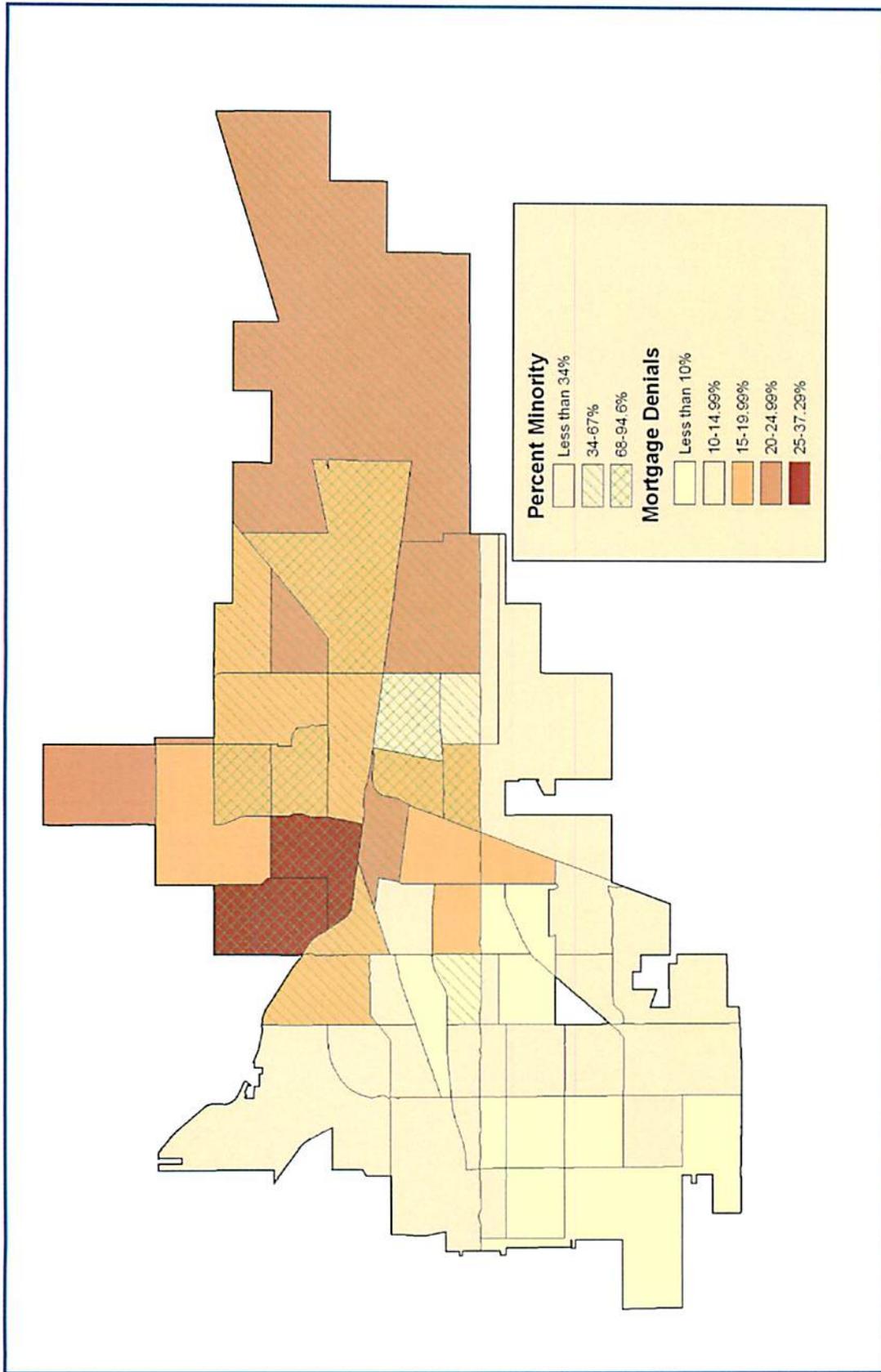
Map 13 – Average Mortgage Loan Amount by Census Tract



Map 14 – 2007 Mortgage Denials by Census Tract



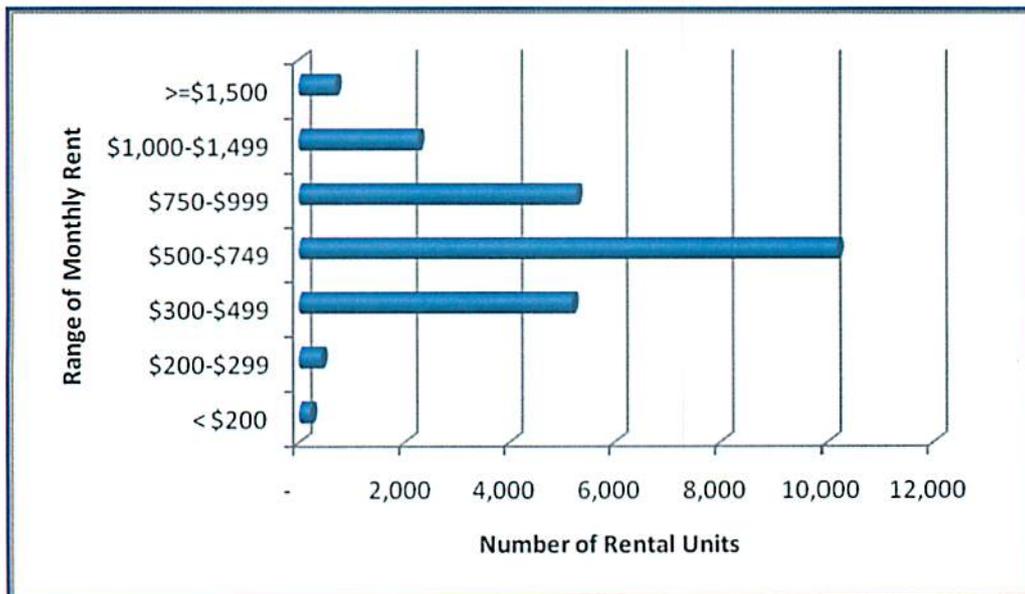
Map 15 – Percent Minority Population Over Mortgage Denial Rates



The west and south sides of Amarillo have the highest average mortgage amounts and the lowest rate of denials as well as the lowest percent minority population. The central/north-central area of Amarillo comprises the older neighborhoods with lower housing values, lower incomes, lower mortgage amounts and higher rates of denial. While the area does have higher rates of minority population, the income levels are a more statistically significant predictor of loan denials than the ethnicity.

Renter-Occupied Housing: Apartments in Amarillo range in price from far below Fair Market Rents to far above. The Texas Real Estate Center reported that apartments in 2009 averaged at \$0.68 per square foot with a 93.3% occupancy rate. The 2006-2008 3-year average for the American Community Survey shows that the median rent is \$645 per month with nearly half (46.6%) of renters having housing cost burden of 30% or greater of their income. The graph below shows the distribution by average rent for 2006-2008.

Figure 14 – 2006-2008 Average Units by Monthly Rent



Rents in Amarillo for the majority of apartment complexes range from \$295 to \$1,500 per month with the tenant paying all or a portion of the utility costs. Based on current rental rates in the larger complexes, the average rent for a lower-cost one-bedroom is \$425, and for a higher-cost one-bedroom is \$635 per month. The rent range for a two-bedroom apartment or duplex is from \$450 to \$900 per month and the average rent for a three-bedroom apartment or duplex ranges from \$500 to \$1,500 per month. Rent for a 4-bedroom apartments range from \$700 to \$900 per month. No four-bedroom duplexes were identified for lease.

Sampling local data and apartment guides, the rental rates in Amarillo appear to be in line with the HUD Fair Market Rents (FMRs). However once the FMR is adjusted by subtracting the utility allowance, tenants using a Federal subsidy would have to rent a unit at the lower range of rent for each bedroom size in order not to be rent burdened. Fair Market Rents for 2010 are: 0 bedroom - \$496; 1 bedroom - \$537; 2 bedroom - \$671; 3 bedroom - \$925; and 4 bedroom - \$1,036.

Single-family properties had a wider range of rental rates than apartments and duplexes. Rental rates ranged from as little as \$250 per month for a 2 bedroom single-family residence to \$2,300 for a 4-bedroom residence. The wide discrepancy in rent is due primarily to the location of the residence, square-footage, condition, and to a lesser degree, the age of the unit.

Table 23 – Current Rents in Amarillo

Type	0 Bedroom	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 bedroom
Apartment Complex	\$295 - \$425	\$445 - \$635	\$525 - \$795	\$595 - \$950	\$700 - \$900
Duplex		\$350 - \$550	\$450 - \$650	\$500 - \$850	
Townhouse		\$425 - \$525	\$600 - \$900	\$900 - \$1,100	
Single-Family			\$250 - \$1,100	\$500 - \$1,500	\$400 - \$2,300

The National Low Income Housing Coalition (*Out of Reach 2009*) provides the following information on renters in the Amarillo MSA. According to the report, in Amarillo, the 2009 Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is \$655. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities for a 2-bedroom unit, without paying more than 30% of income on housing, a household must earn \$2,183 monthly or \$26,200 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into a "Housing Wage" of \$12.60.

In 2009, a minimum wage worker earned an hourly wage of \$6.55 in Amarillo. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment, a minimum wage earner must work 77 hours per week, 52 weeks per year or a household must include two wage earners working 40 hours per week year-round in order to make the two-bedroom FMR affordable. The study reports that 44% of renters in the Amarillo MSA are unable to afford the FMR for a 2-bedroom rental unit without paying more than 30% of their income for housing.

Minimum wage was increased to \$7.25 in July 2009 but the impact on affordability for renters was not significant. With the new minimum wage, a worker would have to work 69.5 hours per week, 52 weeks per year in order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom unit.

Monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments for an individual are \$674 in Amarillo. If SSI represents an individual's sole source of income, \$202 in monthly rent is affordable, while the 2010 FMR for a zero-bedroom is \$496 and for a one-bedroom is \$537.

As discussed above, affordable housing often is not available to low- to moderate-income residents because it is occupied by higher-income households. Additionally, many of the units are considered "substandard" because of overcrowding, cost burden or lack of plumbing or kitchen facilities. The Housing Stock Inventory as part of HUD's CPMP Tool is shown below:

Table 24 – Housing Stock Inventory from CPMP Needs Table

Housing Stock Inventory	Vacancy Rate	0 & 1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3+ Bedrooms	Total	Substandard Units
Affordability Mismatch						
Occupied Units: Renter		9,721	9,132	5,568	24,421	9,588
Occupied Units: Owner		1,666	9,237	30,938	41,841	1,757
Vacant Units: For Rent	9%	816	1,006	387	2,209	867
Vacant Units: For Sale	2%	140	307	404	851	36
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		12,343	19,682	37,297	69,322	12,248
Rents: Applicable FMRs (in \$s)						
		504	655	957		
Rent Affordable at 30% of 50% of MFI (in \$s)						
		483	622	829		
Public Housing Units						
Occupied Units		0	0	0	0	0
Vacant Units		0	0	0	0	0
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		0	0	0	0	0
Rehabilitation Needs (in \$s)						
		0	0	0	0	

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).

Amarillo has several options for low- to moderate-income renters. There are 13 Low Income Housing Tax Credit properties in Amarillo with an additional 3 having been approved by the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs in the past two years. The existing properties have 950 units reserved for low- to moderate-income in general with 118 for the elderly and 64 for the non-elderly disabled. An additional 264 units within 2 properties have been approved for general population development and an additional 116 units have been approved for the elderly population at one location. These new units should be available by mid-2010.

Amarillo’s CDBG program provided funding to assist in the conversion of an obsolete nursing home into 22 apartments for the low- to moderate-income. The City, using HOME funds, also funded approximately half of the renovation costs for converting the 11 of the Parkview Apartments units in downtown Amarillo to affordable units for low- to moderate-income. An additional 252 units in two side-by-side complexes in north Amarillo will open in early 2010 to provide affordable housing for the low- to moderate-income, with one of the complexes of 96 units being for the elderly. The HUD and other federal agencies also subsidize housing options for special populations. Information from HUD shows that Amarillo has 100 units of Section 236 (FHA assistance to multi-family complexes serving low-income residents) and 100 units in other multi-family properties assisted with FHA or HUD subsidies.

In 2009, the Downtown Women’s Center expanded to provide 34 one-bedroom units to the low-income. Recently, construction has begun on the Cal Farley Alumni Support Center to provide 11 units of safe haven for graduates of the Boys Ranch and Girlstown youth programs. Construction has begun recently for 30 units of

housing for out-of-town families of adults hospitalized in Amarillo. The League Housing will open in the fall of 2010. In compliment to Ronald McDonald House which provides lodging for families of pediatric patients, this facility will provide affordable housing to those who would otherwise be homeless or not be able to live near their hospitalized family members.

In addition, the City of Amarillo administers 1,460 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) to provide rental assistance to the extremely low- and low-income.

In summary, the following table shows the number of affordable units available to the low- to moderate-income. The assistance available is based on the number of family members and the annual income of the household. At a minimum, units described target households at or below 80% MFI and most target households at 50% MFI.

Table 25 – Low-Moderate Income Rental Housing

Type of Funding	Total # of Units	# of Units for Elderly	# of Units for Disabled	# of Units for Other Special Populations
LIHTC	1,104	234	64	0
Section 236	100	0	0	0
FHA	100	0	0	0
Section 8 New Construction	101	0	0	4
Section 8 HCV	1,460	122	487	0
CDBG	0	0	0	0
HOME	33	0	0	0
Other	297	96	0	45

No subsidized units are expected to be lost but the City has no ability to access the number of affordable non-assisted units that may be lost through private action.

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.

While there are currently a number of projects serving the low- to moderate-income residents of Amarillo, there is still a definite shortage in available units. The housing market is one of the most affordable in the nation, but is generally not affordable to the least affluent. Therefore, the City of Amarillo will continue to use CDBG and HOME funds to assist developers in the production of new units, the rehabilitation of old units, the acquisition of existing units to be reserved for the low- to moderate-income, with an emphasis on special populations. Additionally, the City will continue to provide funds for rental assistance through non-profit subrecipients. The City’s American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Program (HPRP) will continue to provide tenant-based rental assistance to those who are either about to become homeless or are homeless.

The City will continue to provide Consolidated Plan consistency letters to those seeking Low Income Housing Tax Credits, Section 202, Section 811, McKinney-Vento Act or other federal funding to provide housing for the low- to moderate-income.

Additionally, the City will continue to strive to reduce or eliminate barriers to the development of affordable housing, particularly housing that can be purchased or leased by those earning 80% to 125% of the median – households ineligible for any subsidies but not able to easily afford fair market housing. By assisting developers in the installation of new infrastructure and keeping capital recovery fees and other development costs low, the City is proactively reducing the development costs, and thus the final sales or rental costs to the residents. The City will continue to work closely with Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), including Catholic Family Services that develops small multi-family complexes, and Habitat for Humanity, that develops single-family homeownership properties, as well as any emerging CHDOs.

Specific Housing Objectives (91.215 (b))

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.

Amarillo's primary goal is to provide assistance to serve greatest number of low- to moderate-income in affordability of housing. The specific areas on which the City will focus are rehabilitation of housing (including lead-based paint hazard control); first-time homebuyer's assistance; subsistence and deposit payments; rental assistance and energy efficiency improvements. Specific priorities and goals by HUD Matrix Code for housing-related activities are detailed in the table below, a repeat of an earlier Housing Priorities and Goals table.

Table 26 – Housing Priorities and Goals

HUD Matrix Code	Activity	Priorities (H, M, L)	5-Year Goals
01	Acquisition of Real Property	L	0
02	Disposition of Real Property	L	0
05K	Tenant/Landlord Counseling	L	0
05P	Lead Based Paint/Lead Hazard Screening	M	0
05Q	Subsistence Payments	H	400,000
05R/13	Homeownership Assistance	H	1,750,000
05S	Rental Housing Subsidies	H	0
05T	Security Deposits	H	150,000
12	Construction of Housing	M	200,000
14A	Single Family Housing Rehabilitation	H	3,500,000
14B	Multi-family Housing Rehabilitation	M	1,500,000
14D	Rehab of Publicly-owned Residential Buildings		0
14F	Energy Efficiency Improvements	H	1,000,000
14G	Acquisition for Rehabilitation	M	500,000
14I	Lead Based Paint Abatement	H	0
16A	Residential Historic Preservation	M	0

Table 27 – Specific Objectives, Strategies, Outcomes & Proposed Outputs

Goal/objective	Strategy	Outcomes	Output proposed (Housing Units)
Decent affordable housing	Rental assistance	Increase access to affordable housing through rental assistance.	350/yr
Decent affordable housing	Rental rehabilitation	Increase access to decent affordable housing by rehabilitation of rental units.	10/ yr
Decent affordable housing	Homebuyer assistance	Increase home ownership opportunities through a homebuyer assistance program.	50/yr
Decent affordable housing	Homebuyer education	Sustain home ownership by providing support and education.	50/yr
Decent affordable housing	Rehab and sale of units	Increase access to decent affordable housing through acquisition, rehab and selling units.	1/yr
Decent affordable housing	New construction	Increase access to decent affordable housing by providing incentives in constructing units.	4/yr
Decent affordable housing	Rehabilitation assistance	Sustain access to decent affordable housing by rehabilitation of owner occupied units.	5/yr
Decent affordable housing	Emergency repair	Sustain access to decent affordable housing by making repairs of hazardous conditions or to improve access to owner occupied homes.	200/yr
Decent affordable housing	Weatherization	Sustain affordable housing by weatherizing owner occupied homes.	50/yr
Decent affordable housing	Homeless prevention	Sustain access to decent affordable housing by assisting households to remain in their homes through Homeless Prevention assistance.	50/yr
Decent affordable housing	Permanent housing	Sustain access to decent affordable housing by assisting households by providing housing assistance with supportive services.	25/yr
Decent affordable housing	Supportive housing for mentally ill, persons living with AIDS & substance abusers.	Provide persons access to affordable housing through supportive housing.	48/yr
Decent affordable housing	Assist housing for the elderly and frail elderly	Provide persons access to affordable housing through assisted living.	10/yr
Decent affordable housing	Accessible housing	Sustain decent accessible housing by modifying homes to provide ramps, accessible bathrooms, doorways, and cabinets to allow elderly and disabled homeowners to remain in their home.	10/yr
Decent affordable housing	Lead based paint testing and clearance	Testing and remediation as necessary in homes containing lead paint that are assisted with federal funds.	90/yr

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.

The availability of resources depends greatly on the economy, the release of funds by the Federal and State governments and the availability of foundation funding to non-profits. However, based on past experience, the City can reasonably expect to make approximately \$1,700,000 available per year for affordable housing activities. An additional \$1,000,000 per year can be expected to be approved by the City for private development using Low Income Housing Tax Credits. It is anticipated that the Section 8 program will continue at its current level, making \$5,600,000 available for Housing Choice Vouchers and \$300,000 for Section 8 Mainstream Vouchers.

Other housing programs expected to be funded involve transitional housing for homeless individuals and families and is detailed in the section on homelessness.

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.

The Amarillo Housing Agency operates 1,460 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers but no public housing. Currently, there are 1,612 households on the Section 8 waiting list. Of those, 530 are disabled and 90 are elderly. The table below details the characteristics of the households on the waiting list and illustrates the need for an additional 1,500 to 2,000 vouchers.

Table 28 – Section 8 HCV Waiting List

HH Characteristics	# of HH on Waiting List	% of Total Waiting List HHs
Total on Waiting List	1,612	100%
Extremely Low Income (<= 30% of median)	1,331	82.57%
Low Income (31-50% of Median)	281	17.43%
Moderate Income (50-80% of median)	0	0%
Families with Children	859	53.29%
Elderly Individuals & Families	90	5.58%
Disabled Individuals and Families	530	32.88%
Others	133	8.25%
African American/Non-Hispanic	371	23.01%
Hispanic	427	26.49%
Other Non-Hispanic Minorities	49	3.04%
Non-Hispanic Anglo/White	765	47.46%

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.**

Based on the Consolidated and Annual Plans of the Amarillo Housing Agency, the strategic goals for meeting the needs of extremely low- and low-income residents are:

1. Expand the supply of assisted housing by applying for additional rental vouchers and making more effective use of private and public funds to create additional housing opportunities.
2. Improve the quality of assisted housing by continuing to review voucher management policies and procedures; maintaining high performance scores; increasing customer satisfaction through satisfaction surveys and implementing recommendations of the Tenant Advisory Board.
3. Increase assisted housing choices by providing voucher mobility counseling; increasing outreach efforts to potential voucher landlords; increasing voucher payment standards to increase families' competitiveness in the rental market; and expanding the voucher homeownership program to move families to homeownership.
4. Promote self-sufficiency and asset development of assisted households by providing and attracting supportive services through the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program that will improve recipients' employability through services such as child care, employment readiness, job search assistance, financial education, legal assistance, nutritional education and housing counseling.
5. Provide and attract supportive services to increase the independence of the elderly and disabled, including the provision of transportation services, assistance from Adult Protective Services, delivered meals and adult day care.
6. Increase the recruitment of families to participate in the FSS Program to maintain a From-Welfare-to-Work enrollment of 50 and a voluntary FSS enrollment of 75.
7. Ensure equal opportunity and affirmatively further fair housing by undertaking affirmative measures to ensure access to assisted housing regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, gender, familial status and disability through the provision of briefing packets to recipients, waiting-list households and landlords.
8. Undertake affirmative measures to provide quality housing by encouraging families to report maintenance problems to the landlord first and then to the Housing Office if the landlord does not take action within a reasonable time.
9. Undertake affirmative measures to ensure accessible housing to the disabled by making a list of accessible units available and educating landlords on their responsibilities to provide accessibility.

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))

The Amarillo Housing Office maintains a Resident Advisory Board to involve residents in the decision-making process and program management. Resident surveys are conducted annually after review/comment/approval by the Resident Advisory Board. The Amarillo Housing Office provides all residents with education and informational packets regarding their rights as tenants and steps to take to become active in the apartment and neighborhood in which they live, including methods for ensuring landlords maintain of their units and the apartment property. By encouraging and assisting in self-advocacy to ensure a quality living environment, the agency is assisting recipients in becoming more self-sufficient and cognizant of their rights.

The Amarillo Housing Office has a Section 8 Homeownership Program with a goal to move at least 15 families to homeownership. To date, 8 have moved to homeownership from the rental HCV rolls.

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))

Not applicable – not a troubled housing 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.**

Zoning:

The City of Amarillo's Zoning Regulations and other land use policies do not appear to be a barrier to affordable housing development. Requirements for minimum street frontage and setbacks; density requirements; development/filing fees and/or off-site improvements do not impose impediments to new housing development. The Planning and Zoning Commission approves new development plans and rules on applications for variances to the zoning plan for Amarillo. Deed restrictions are enforced by Homeowner Associations and not by the City of Amarillo. The Board of Review for Landmarks and Historical Districts meets monthly to review plans for demolition or relocation of historic properties, the appropriateness of any planned use historic properties and requests for tax incentives.

Building Codes:

The City of Amarillo's Municipal Code sets the standards for construction in the City. A review of the codes indicates that they do not hinder the development of affordable housing but rather enforce acceptable building standards for affordable housing. The City has adopted the latest available editions of the following building codes:

- International Residential Code
- International Existing Building Code
- International Plumbing Code
- International Gas Code
- International Fire Prevention Code
- International Mechanical Code
- National Electrical Code
- International Conservation Code
- Codes Modified by City Ordinances

Code Enforcement:

The City recognizes that the enforcement of property codes is essential to the maintenance of quality housing stock. The Emergency Repair Grant and Housing and Rental Rehabilitation Grant Programs provide funds to make needed repairs to arrest the deterioration of properties and correct code violations. The programs are targeted to homeowners with household incomes of less than 50% or 80% MFI. Additionally, the Community Development Department works with residents in north Amarillo to save vacant houses in the area from demolition.

Tax Issues:

The City of Amarillo has created a Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone in the downtown area to promote the viability of existing businesses and to attract new

residential and commercial enterprises to the area. The City is using the TIRZ as economic development tool to capture the projected increase in property tax revenue and to invest the funds in other public improvements or development projects that benefit the zone.

The City of Amarillo provides an \$8,600 Homestead exemption off the market value of the residence for persons 65 years of age or older and persons who are disabled.

Housing Choice:

The Amarillo Housing Finance Corporation has created significant opportunities for low and moderate-income first-time homebuyers through the issue of single family mortgage revenue bonds. The Corporation implemented a Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) program in December 2007. The MCC program assisted 17 households in 2009 with the purchase of a home. The Amarillo City Commission appoints the Board of Directors of the Amarillo Housing Finance Corporation. The Directors of Community Services and Finance, and the Community Development Department provide support and coordination with the City's HOME programs.

- 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.**

There do not appear to be any negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing.

The 2005 Analysis of Impediments (AI) identified a number of issues that were a barrier to affordable housing choice. Based on this report, the City of Amarillo has developed strategies and undertaken activities to expand housing choice among the residents of Amarillo during 2008 and 2009. The table below details the recommendations from 2005 and the strategies and actions that have been undertaken to accomplish each recommendation.

Table 29 – Strategies and Actions to Expand Housing Choice

Recommendations for 2005 AI	Strategies and Actions
Increase Awareness of Tenant Rights	<p>Tenant Rights Handbook is distributed to renters and other interested persons.</p> <p>Building Safety completed 110 tenant complaint inspections.</p> <p>Section 8 inspectors investigate all tenant complaints.</p>
Fair Housing Education	<p>City held a number of community wide events.</p> <p>Conduct lender/realtor training for HOMEbuyer Programs.</p>
Increase Affordable Housing	<p>Habitat has expanded to a second area for development of affordable housing.</p> <p>Funded a multi-family rental rehab project for 13 units.</p>
Credit Issues and Financial Literacy	<p>Conduct home ownership classes for Section 8 tenants.</p> <p>United Way provides financial literacy classes.</p> <p>Conduct homebuyer seminars for first time homebuyers.</p>
Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies	<p>Conduct surveys and neighborhood meetings to identify needs for future planning.</p>
Economic Growth for North Amarillo	<p>Continue Micro-enterprise loan program.</p> <p>Leveraged CDBG/HOME funds with private development and LIHTC commitments for Mariposa and Cypress Point Apartments.</p>
Develop a Strategic Housing Plan	<p>No action taken</p>

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.

Strategy to develop a Continuum of Care (CofC) system to address priority needs (include subpopulations):

Since 1987, the City of Amarillo has been working with service providers, other government agencies, faith-based organizations and individuals to develop a comprehensive strategy to assist homeless individuals and families and those at risk of homelessness. The 2009 Continuum of Care application listed 37 active members in the Coalition representing both the public and private sectors. Representatives from the public sector, including governmental entities, public education agencies, universities and public health agencies, comprise 32% of the Coalition membership. The remaining membership represents the business community, non-profit housing and service providers, faith-based organizations, homeless and formerly homeless individuals and interested citizens.

The Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless is the coordinating entity for Continuum of Care planning with the Continuum of Care Planning Committee leading the process. Members of the Committee must represent pre-selected special populations including: Emergency Shelters, Long-Term Shelters, Law Enforcement, Medical, Mental Health, Faith-Based, Disability/AIDS, Domestic Violence, City of Amarillo, Transitional Housing, Legal Aid, Chronically Homeless, Intervention, Substance Abuse, Youth, Veterans, Homeless Representative, Business, Permanent Housing, and a Coalition Representative. This process ensures that the needs of special populations are identified and strategies are developed to meet those needs.

The Coalition has implemented an on-going planning process to ensure that the needs of people experiencing homelessness are continually assessed and updated. Using a collaborative process, the Coalition conducts an annual assessment to determine the level of unmet need, gaps in services/housing and priority needs. An annual homeless count is also conducted to determine the number and

characteristics of the homeless population in Amarillo. Each year the CoC Planning Committee reviews all funded projects to ensure that they are still meeting a critical need and that the program is operating efficiently and effectively.

The City of Amarillo serves as the grantee for Continuum of Care funding and provides oversight and monitoring for the Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Homeless Management information System (HMIS) programs. Additionally, the City applies for and is currently receiving Emergency Shelter Grant funds from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. The City received Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program funds from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

During the next five years, it is anticipated that the annual Continuum of Care application, or its successor through the new Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act, will continue to include renewal grants to the full extents of the Coalition's Pro Rata share. This will result in a continuation of critical housing and supportive services. The City and the Amarillo Coalition will continue to pursue other funding opportunities that can provide additional units of transitional housing and permanent supportive housing. Upon HUD's release of the final HEARTH Act, the City and Coalition will evaluate the opportunities to amend the current Continuum of Care system to best maximize new funding avenues.

According to the point-in-time homeless count conducted by the Amarillo Coalition on January 23, 2009, there were a total of 566 persons experiencing homeless on that night. Of this number, 335 were individuals with 93 of these individuals being unsheltered and living either on the streets, in encampments or in places not meant for human habitation. Eighty-six individuals met the HUD definition of chronically homeless. Seventy-one families with children (231 adults and children) were homeless on January 23, 2009 with 16 families (34 adults and children) being unsheltered on that night.

Comparing the 2008 and 2009 point-in-time counts of sheltered persons determined that the number of chronically homeless persons increased by 45%; homeless persons with severe mental illness increased by 28%; homeless persons with chronic substance abuse decreased by 52%; homeless veterans decreased by 19% and victims of domestic violence decreased by 19%. The unsheltered count between 2008 and 2009 was significantly higher with a total increase of 135%. It is thought that this is due to the relatively warm weather on the night of the 2008 count and Coalition enhanced outreach efforts made to homeless encampments.

Amarillo Coalition has developed a process by which people can enter the Continuum of Care system from any point and receive needed assistance. Collaboration between housing and service providers provides for a seamless delivery of services and housing which reduces the length of time an individual or family remains homeless.

Table 30 – Strategies, Outcomes and Outputs to Address Homelessness

STRATEGY	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS PROPOSED	RESOURCES
Homeless Prevention	Sustain access to decent affordable housing by assisting households to remain in their homes thru HP assistance.	50/yr = 250 people	ESG, FEMA, HOPWA, Private, CC
Emergency Shelters Operations	Sustain access to decent affordable housing by assisting shelters to provide decent housing to the homeless.	7 shelters 1,500 homeless people	ESG, CDBG, Private, CC
Transitional Housing	Sustain access to decent affordable housing by assisting households by providing transitional housing.	10 households /yr 50 Total	CDBG, HOME, ESG, SH, LIHTC
Permanent Housing	Sustain access to decent affordable housing by assisting households by providing housing assistance with supportive services.	25/yr 125 households/yr	Section 8, HOME, SH, CC, LIHTC, Private
Coordinated Case Management	Sustain a suitable living environment by providing coordinated case management to homeless individuals and families.	400 people/yr 2,000 Total people	ESG, HPRP, CDBG, SH, CC, Private
Supportive Services	Sustain a suitable living environment by providing coordinated supportive service to homeless individuals and families.	1,000 units/yr 5,000 units total	ESG, HPRP, CDBG, SH, CC, Private

Homeless Prevention

The City of Amarillo has used and will continue to use HUD funds for rental and utility assistance to help stabilize housed individuals and families to prevent homelessness. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act's Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Program (HPRP) is currently assisting the City in providing assistance to those households facing eviction. During the next five years, the City will continue to provide emergency resources to help prevent homelessness caused by eviction, foreclosure or loss of utilities. Other entitlement and Texas Emergency Shelter Grant funds are used for preventing homelessness in Amarillo.

Additionally, the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program is a significant method of preventing homelessness in Amarillo. However, the number of households in need and eligible far exceeds the number of vouchers available. One of the goals of the Section 8 Housing Assistance Program is to access additional Housing Choice Vouchers from HUD to the extent possible.

The Rental Rehabilitation Program provides up to 50% of the cost for rehabilitating substandard rental units. This provides safe and sound housing to the low-income who are at risk of homelessness due to the lack of available quality affordable housing. This is a loan program with the loan forgiven after 5 or 10 years if the

developer or owner meets all of the guidelines and restrictions of the program, including making units affordable to the low- to moderate-income renters.

Outreach & Assessment

Most service providers conduct outreach and assessment as a part of providing services and/or housing.

The Guyon Saunders Resource Center provides a comprehensive approach to assessing needs by co-locating a number of services in one location. The Resource Center provides assistance with rent and utilities; transportation; health and mental health services; food; clothing; emergency shelter; family, children and elder services; legal services; and educational services. This one-stop shop approach has proven to be an effective method of delivering services and maximizing resources. Referrals for more specialized services are made to the appropriate provider. Additionally, the implementation of HMIS allows for better communication and coordination of case management services and has streamlined the referral process.

The Mobile Crisis Outreach Team (MCOT) from Texas Panhandle MHMR (TPMHMR) provides outreach to unsheltered homeless individuals including the chronically homeless. MCOT consists of Amarillo Police trained in social services together with the crisis intervention team from TPMHMR to support chronically homeless individuals with mental health issues. While crisis phone calls may typically be handled through normal case management, MCOT responds face-to-face four to five times per week for crisis intervention providing mental and physical health care and supportive alternatives to incarceration.

Emergency Shelters and Services

Emergency shelters are those facilities designed to temporarily house homeless persons who have recently become homeless. Homeless shelters in Amarillo also provide case management and referral services to assist homeless individuals and families make the transition to more suitable housing as soon as possible. Emergency shelters are not meant to become permanent residences and most organizations limit the time a person is allowed to remain in the shelter.

According to the 2009 Continuum of Care, there are six agencies providing 573 year-round emergency shelter beds in the City. Of the 573 beds, 429 are designated for individuals and 144 for families with children. One of the six agencies provides emergency shelter only to victims of domestic violence and their children only.

Transitional Housing

Transitional housing programs provide housing assistance for a limited time to homeless individuals and families in order to help transition into employment, self-sufficiency and a permanent housing situation. These programs typically offer housing, rental assistance and/or supportive services for a period of several months up to two years.

Transitional housing remains a priority of the Coalition. Experience has proven that some families leaving emergency shelters, even after making progress in improving their circumstances, do not succeed at living independently. Coalition members continue to identify a need for project based transitional housing to provide structured, supervised living accommodations as a priority.

Currently, the Downtown Women's Center is the only agency that operates a transitional housing program. The program provides a total of 74 beds of transitional housing with 71 beds for households with children and three beds for individuals. The program is funded by the City's Supportive Housing Program grant.

Permanent Housing

Working in collaboration, the City and the Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless have developed a variety of permanent housing options for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Permanent housing is defined by HUD as long-term community based housing. Depending on the population being housed, supportive services may be a part of a permanent housing program.

The City of Amarillo administers tenant based rental assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher (formerly Section 8 Voucher Program) and Moderate Rehabilitation Programs. There is no public housing in the City. The City has designated 260 vouchers for individuals and families experiencing homelessness and 33 Single Room Occupancy vouchers for homeless individuals. There are four privately owned and managed federally subsidized complexes for elderly and another three complexes for families providing either rental assistance or reduced rents.

The Shelter Plus Care program provides 63 beds of long-term community based rental assistance and appropriate supportive services to disabled homeless individuals and families. The City of Amarillo receives Shelter Plus Care funding and has contracted with Texas Panhandle Mental Health-Mental Retardation Authority to manage the program. The program serves persons with severe mental illness by providing rental subsidies to lease units from private owners. Supportive services are an integral part of the Shelter Plus Care program. Supportive services assist in providing the stabilization needed in order to retain housing.

The HUD-VASH program combines HUD rental assistance for homeless veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the Veterans Affairs office and medical center in the community. The VASH vouchers for Amarillo are administered through Panhandle Community Services. The Panhandle Community Services provides case management and facilitates the coordination and referral of resources for homeless veterans in the program. VASH provides permanent housing with no limit on the length of time in the program. The VASH program provides 35 rental subsidy vouchers for homeless veterans. Eight VASH vouchers have been designated for homeless veterans who meet the HUD definition of chronically homeless.

Priority Homeless Needs

1. **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.**

Based on the latest enumeration (2009) by the Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless, there are currently 566 homeless individuals alone or in families who are literally homeless on any given night. Of those, 127 are unsheltered with 439 in either emergency shelters or transitional housing. Of the total homeless, approximately half have one or more issues making accessing housing more difficult. These include the chronically homeless, those who are severely mentally ill, chronic substance abusers, living with HIV/AIDS and/or victims of domestic violence. Many are also veterans. The table below, from the 2009 Continuum of Care Application details the homeless population in Amarillo. This table can also be found in the "Needs" Excel file as part of the CPMP Tool. Following this table is a summary of the more detailed priorities table in the "Needs" Excel file of the CPMP Tool. This second table details the needs and priorities for meeting the needs of the homeless.

Table 31 – 2009 Enumerated Homeless Population

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Homeless Individuals	238	4	93	335
2. Homeless Families with Children	22	33	16	71
2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	68	129	34	231
Total (lines 1 + 2a)	306	133	127	566
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations				
	Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total
1. Chronically Homeless	48		38	86
2. Severely Mentally Ill	32		19	51
3. Chronic Substance Abuse	65		53	118
4. Veterans	48		21	69
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS	0		2	2
6. Victims of Domestic Violence	39		26	65
7. Youth (Under 18 years of age)	0		0	0

Table 32 – Needs, Gaps and Priorities for Serving the Homeless

		Needs	Currently Available	Gap	Goal	Priorities	Plan to Fund	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other
Individuals								
Beds	Emergency Shelters	331	429	-98	429	H	Y	ESG
	Transitional Housing	4	3	1	10	H	Y	SH
	Permanent Supportive Housing	245	90	155	105	H	Y	S+C
	Total	580	522	58	544			
Chronically Homeless		86	21	65	30	H	Y	
Families								
Beds	Emergency Shelters	102	144	-42	16	H	Y	ESG
	Transitional Housing	129	71	58	8	H	Y	SH
	Permanent Supportive Housing	602	266	336	16	H	Y	S+C
	Total	833	481	352	40			

2. 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.

According to the 2009 enumeration, there were 86 chronically homeless in Amarillo. Of these, 38 were unsheltered on the night of the enumeration. As described below in question 2 of the "Homeless Strategic Plan", approximately 15 percent of the homeless population in Amarillo is chronically homeless. The City places a high priority to chronically homeless persons and provides 21 beds and supportive services to the chronically homeless through its Shelter Plus Care grants.

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.

The following inventory of housing and homeless services was obtained from the Amarillo Continuum of Care 2009 Exhibit One.

Table 33 – Housing and Homeless Services Inventory
Fundamental Components in CoC System – Housing Activity Chart (Current Inventory)

Emergency Shelter											
Provider Name	Facility Name	Geo Code	McKinney Vento Funding	Target Population		2009-Year Round Units/Beds			2009 – All Beds		
				A	B	Family Beds	Family Units	Ind. Beds	Year-Round	Seasonal	O/V
Current Inventory											
Another Chance House	Another Chance House	480132	Yes	SM		0	0	22	22	0	0
Another Chance House	The Dwelling Place	480132	Yes	SM		0	0	12	12	0	0
Downtown Women's Center	Abba House	480132	No	SFHC		17	5	9	26	0	0
Downtown Women's Center	Haven House	480132	No	SF		0	0	17	17	0	0
Faith City Ministries	Men's Dorm	480132	No	SM		0	0	90	90	0	0
Faith City Ministries	Lighthouse I	480132	No	HC		56	12	0	56	0	0
Faith City Ministries	Lighthouse II	480132	No	SMR		0	0	38	38	0	0
Family Support Services	Domestic Violence Center	480132	Yes	SFHC	DV	20	6	0	20	0	0
Martha's Home	I	480132	Yes	SF		0	0	13	13	0	0
Martha's Home	II	480132	Yes	HC		12	3	0	12	0	0
Martha's Home	III	480132	Yes	SMF		0	0	6	6	0	0
The Salvation Army	The Salvation Army	480132	Yes	SMF+ HC		39	10	222	261	0	10
Subtotal						144	36	429	573	0	10
Under Development											
Subtotal						0	0	0	0	0	0

Fundamental Components in CoC System – Housing Activity Chart (Current Inventory)									
<i>Transitional Housing</i>									
Provider Name	Facility Name	Geo Code	McKinney Vento Funding	Target Population		2009-Year Round Units/ Beds			2009 – All Beds
				A	B	Family Beds	Family Units	Ind. Beds	Year-Round
Current Inventory									
City of Amarillo	Supportive Housing	480132	Yes	SMF+ HC		71	23	3	74
Subtotal						71	23	3	74
Under Development									
Subtotal						0	0	0	0

Fundamental Components in CoC System – Housing Activity Chart (Current Inventory)										
<i>Permanent Supportive Housing</i>										
Provider Name	Facility Name	Geo Code	McKinney Vento Funding	Target Population		2009-Year Round Units/ Beds				2009 – All Beds
				A	B	Family Beds	Family Units	Ind. Beds	CH Beds	Year-Round
Current Inventory										
City of Amarillo	Shelter Plus Care	480132	Yes	SMF+ HC		10	3	24	5	34
City of Amarillo	Shelter Plus Care II	480132	Yes	SMF+ HC		11	5	18	16	29
City of Amarillo	Homeless Section 8 Vouchers	480132	No	SMF+ HC		245	98	15	0	260
City of Amarillo	Homeless Section 8 SRO Vouchers	480132	No	SMF		0	0	33	0	33
Subtotal						266	106	90	21	356
Under Development										
Subtotal						0	0	0	0	0

Table 34 – Components of Continuum of Care System

Components in the Continuum of Care System
<p>Prevention & Re-Housing</p> <p>City of Amarillo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City of Amarillo receives Emergency Shelter Grant Program funds from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. A portion of the funds are allocated to Amarillo non-profit housing and supportive service agencies providing homeless prevention programs such as rental and utility assistance. The City of Amarillo received \$739,071 of Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP) funding. HPRP financial assistance includes short-term rental assistance, medium-term rental assistance, security deposits, utility deposits and payments, motel/hotel vouchers, housing relocation and stabilization and HMIS data collection. The funds are being used for the purchase and redevelopment of abandoned or foreclosed homes or residential properties that will be used to house individuals or families, including those experiencing homelessness. <p>Catholic Family Services (CFS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Housing Program provides 53 rental units for low-income families. This program provides housing for people who may not be able to afford the high deposits and added utility costs of other apartments. CFS keeps the apartments highly maintained, deposits are minimal, and utilities are included. <p>The Salvation Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides emergency assistance in the form of rental and utility assistance.

<p>Supportive Services</p> <p>Another Chance House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program includes case management, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, recovery programs, respect programs, family orientation, employment referral, vocational training and transportation. <p>Legal Aid of Northwest Texas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides free civil legal services to eligible low income individuals, including homeless. <p>Martha's Home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides housing, case management and supportive services to single women and women with children. Supportive services include life skills, parenting classes and referrals/ assistance with medical needs, employment, childcare, legal assistance, applications for mainstream resources and GED/tutoring classes. <p>The Salvation Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides case management services in addition to emergency shelter to homeless individuals and families. <p>Guyon Saunders Resource Center</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a day resource center for homeless and low income individuals and families. <p>City of Refuge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides sack lunches and clothing to homeless individuals and families. <p>Cornerstone Outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides food, clothing, furniture, job placement, GED classes, computer classes and counseling services. <p>Faith Ministries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides food, clothing, medical clinics, recovery programs and emergency shelter.
<p>Health Services</p> <p>City of Amarillo Public Health Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TB Control Program provides TB skin tests, case management for individuals diagnosed with active TB or latent TB infection, and case investigation of active cases. The program also provides technical assistance to other agencies regarding the testing, control, and investigation of TB. • STD Clinic provides testing, treatment, and counseling of the most common STDs and HIV. Immunizations are provided at Health Department clinics and by the mobile health van at various locations throughout the city. <p>Guyon Saunders Resource Center</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regence Health Network operates a clinic to provide health screenings and wellness visits. <p>JO Wyatt Clinic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health services to indigent patients. This clinic provides quality primary care, as well as dietary services, counseling services, social services, laboratory, x-ray and pharmacy.
<p>Veterans Services:</p> <p>Amarillo VA Health Care System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive medical and mental health services to veterans as well as assistance with obtaining VA benefits. <p>VA Health Care System and Panhandle Community Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administers the VASH program which provides 35 rental subsidy vouchers, case management and supportive services. <p>Another Chance House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserves a select number of beds in their housing program for veterans. The program is collaboration between ACH and the Veteran's Administration.

Mental Health/Counseling Services:

Texas Panhandle Mental Health Mental Retardation

- Homeless Services Unit provides vital community-based, recovery-focused outreach services to homeless individuals of all ages. Assistance provided includes mental health services, substance abuse services, housing services, case management services, benefits assistance and other support services.
- Adult Mental Health Services include Assessment Services, Service Coordination, Medication Related Services, Skills Training, and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH), Supported Housing, Supported Employment, Assertive Community Treatment (ACT), and Family Education.

Family Support Services

- Professional counseling services for individuals, children, families and groups on a sliding fee scale.
- Assistance to children and adults who have been victims of family violence or sexual assault.

Substance Abuse:

Amarillo Council on Alcohol & Drug Abuse

- Program provides prevention, intervention and case management through Co-Occurring Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Disorders program, Outpatient Treatment, Individual and Family Counseling Services, Federal Probation services and off site activities, such as local site treatment programs, health fairs and seminars. There is continuing coordination with local and statewide agencies nurturing productive relationships for program design and delivery.

Downtown Women's Center

- Downtown Women's Center is the only long-term (2-year) addiction recovery program for homeless women in the Texas Panhandle. Haven House is the entry level for the program. Program provides regular one-on-one counseling with a Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselor as well as four group meetings a week. The case manager at Haven House helps each woman with social services – obtaining proper identification documents, enrolling for District Clinic medical assistance, applying for HUD rental assistance, and GED or college level courses.

Faith Ministries

- Provides intensive, 12 month work and training substance abuse treatment program that combines life skills and vocational training with biblical education and mentoring. The program also provides shelter for those in the treatment program.

HIV/AIDS:

Panhandle AIDS Support Organization

- Provides a case management with referrals to doctors, dentists and optometrists, therapeutic counseling, transportation, housing assistance, and support group as well as educational programs.

City of Amarillo Public Health Department

- The program offers two types of services for persons with HIV/AIDS. Protocol Based Counseling (PBC) is intended to be a short counseling session coupled with the testing of the client for HIV and STDs. The main goal of PBC is to bring to the attention of the client; one or two high risk behaviors and develop a simple plan to help the client avoid them. A second session is set-up to revisit and evaluate progress and refer to prevention case management if necessary. Testing is free of charge.
- Prevention Case Management (PCM) is more thorough program designed to not only assist individuals with high risk behaviors, but to identify needs of clients that will facilitate their ability to focus on behavior change. Assistance could include referrals to food pantries, medical care, employment service agencies, and housing agencies. The overall goal of the program is to guide the client in self-identifying current high-

risk activities for HIV/STD acquisition and assist the client in developing lower risk behaviors. Case management services are free of charge.

Domestic Violence:

Family Support Services

- Family Support Services provides assistance to children and adults who have been victims of family violence or sexual assault. The Crisis Services Division provides 24-hour assistance to victims of family violence and sexual assault; face-to-face crisis intervention; 24-hour Crisis Hotline; 24-hour emergency shelter for victims of family violence; and advocacy and accompaniment through the medical, legal and judicial systems.

Youth:

Catholic Family Services (CFS)

- Students Off the Streets focuses on children aged 6 to 18. This youth activity center provides a safe environment for youth after school and into the evening when they may not have home supervision. In addition SOS provides educational support, guest community speakers, art instruction and an activity center for sports, fitness and games.
- The CFS Youth Shelter at the Pearl Longbine Cottage has a capacity for 30 children. The shelter provides short term care for abandoned, abused or neglected children and runaways. The shelter provides a home like atmosphere for youth to make the transition much easier for them. The **Youth Shelter** is a 24 hour emergency placement for youth ages 5 to 17 years of age.

Amarillo Independent School District

- Homeless liaisons in the school district identify homeless students and provide outreach, case management and supportive services to these students and their families.
- An Early Headstart Program is located at the Guyon Saunders Resource Center for children of homeless families.

Texas Panhandle Mental Health Mental Retardation

- Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) - services for children from birth to three years of age, identified as having developmental delays. Services include occupational therapy, physical therapy, speech therapy as well as parental education and consultation.
- Children's Mental Health Services include assessment services, service coordination, medication related services, skills training, family training, counseling, in-home crisis intervention, and respite services.
- Services to At-Risk Youth (STAR) is a family based program providing short term counseling to youth ages seven through seventeen who have been identified being at risk of runaway, truancy, delinquency or family conflict.

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.**

Since 1987, the City of Amarillo has been working with service providers, other government agencies, faith-based organizations and individuals to develop a comprehensive strategy to assist homeless individuals and families and those at risk of homelessness. The 2009 Continuum of Care application listed 37 active members in the Coalition representing both the public and private sectors. Representatives from the public sector, including governmental entities, public education agencies, universities and public health agencies, comprise 32% of the Coalition membership. The remaining membership represents the business community, non-profit housing and service providers, faith-based organizations, homeless and formerly homeless individuals and interested citizens.

The Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless is the coordinating entity for Continuum of Care planning with the Continuum of Care Planning Committee leading the process. Members of the Committee must represent pre-selected special populations including: Emergency Shelters, Long-Term Shelters, Law Enforcement, Medical, Mental Health, Faith-Based, Disability/AIDS, Domestic Violence, City of Amarillo, Transitional Housing, Legal Aid, Chronically Homeless, Intervention, Substance Abuse, Youth, Veterans, Homeless Representative, Business, Permanent Housing, and a Coalition Representative. This process ensures that the needs of special populations are identified and strategies are developed to meet those needs.

The Coalition has implemented an on-going planning process to ensure that the needs of people experiencing homelessness are continually assessed and updated. Using a collaborative process, the Coalition conducts an annual assessment to determine the level of unmet need, gaps in services/housing and priority needs. An annual homeless count is also conducted to determine the number and characteristics of the homeless population in Amarillo. Each year the CoC Planning Committee reviews all funded projects to ensure that they are still meeting a critical need and that the program is operating efficiently and effectively.

The City of Amarillo serves as the grantee for Continuum of Care funding and provides oversight and monitoring for the Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Homeless Management information System (HMIS) programs. Additionally, the City applies for and is currently receiving Emergency Shelter Grant funds from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. The City is also the recipient of Neighborhood Stabilization Program and Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

During the next five years, it is anticipated that renewal grants for the Continuum of Care will continue to be funded resulting in no CoC funding being available for new projects. The City and the Amarillo Coalition will continue to pursue other funding opportunities that can provide additional units of transitional housing and permanent supportive housing.

According to the point-in-time homeless count conducted by the Amarillo Coalition on January 23, 2009, there were a total of 566 persons experiencing homeless on that night. Of this number, 335 were individuals with 93 of these individuals being unsheltered and living either on the streets, in encampments or in places not meant for human habitation. Eighty-six individuals met the HUD definition of chronically homeless. Seventy-one families with children (231 adults and children) were homeless on January 23, 2009 with 16 families (34 adults and children) being unsheltered on that night.

Comparing the 2008 and 2009 point-in-time counts of sheltered persons determined that the number of chronically homeless persons increased by 45%; homeless persons with severe mental illness increased by 28%; homeless persons with chronic substance abuse decreased by 52%; homeless veterans decreased by 19% and victims of domestic violence decreased by 19%. The unsheltered count between 2008 and 2009 was significantly higher with a total increase of 135%. It is thought that this is due to the relatively warm weather on the night of the 2008 count and Coalition outreach efforts made to homeless encampments.

Amarillo Coalition has developed a process by which people can enter from any point and receive needed assistance. Collaboration between housing and service providers provides for a seamless delivery of services and housing which reduces the length of time an individual or family remains homeless.

Outreach & Assessment

Most service providers conduct outreach and assessment as a part of providing services and/or housing.

The Guyon Saunders Resource Center provides a comprehensive approach to assessing needs by co-locating a number of services in one location. The Resource Center provides assistance with rent and utilities; transportation; health and mental health services; food; clothing; emergency shelter; family, children and elder services; legal services; and educational services. This one-stop shop approach has proven to be an effective method of delivering services and maximizing resources. Referrals for more specialized services are made to the appropriate provider. Additionally, the implementation of HMIS allows for better communication and coordination of case management services and has streamlined the referral process.

The Mobile Crisis Outreach Team (MCOT) from Texas Panhandle MHMR (TPMHMR) provides outreach to unsheltered homeless individuals including the chronically homeless. MCOT consists of Amarillo Police trained in social services together with the crisis intervention team from TPMHMR to support chronically homeless individuals with mental health issues. While crisis phone calls may typically be handled through normal case management, MCOT responds face-to-face four to five times per week for crisis intervention providing mental and physical health care and supportive alternatives to incarceration.

Emergency Shelters and Services

Emergency shelters are those facilities designed to temporarily house homeless persons who have recently become homeless. Homeless shelters in Amarillo also provide case management and referral services to assist homeless individuals and families make the transition to more suitable housing as soon as possible. Emergency shelters are not meant to become permanent residences and most organizations limit the time a person is allowed to remain in the shelter.

According to the 2009 Continuum of Care, there are six agencies providing 573 year-round emergency shelter beds in the City. Of the 573 beds, 429 are designated for individuals and 144 for families with children. One of the six agencies provides emergency shelter only to victims of domestic violence and their children.

Transitional housing

Transitional housing programs provide housing assistance for a limited time to homeless individuals and families in order to help transition into employment, self-sufficiency and a permanent housing situation. These programs typically offer housing, rental assistance and/or supportive services for a period of several months up to two years.

Transitional housing remains a priority of the Coalition. Experience has proven that some families leaving emergency shelters, even after making progress in improving their circumstances, do not succeed at living independently. Coalition members continue to identify a need for project based transitional housing to provide structured, supervised living accommodations as a priority.

Currently, the City partners with Downtown Women's Center to operate a tenant based transitional housing program. The program anticipates providing a total of 74 beds of transitional housing with 71 beds for households with children and three beds for individuals. The program is funded by the City's Supportive Housing Program grant.

Permanent Housing

Working in collaboration, the City and the Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless have developed a variety of permanent housing options for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Permanent housing is defined by HUD as long-term community based housing. Depending on the population being housed, supportive services may be a part of a permanent housing program.

The City of Amarillo administers tenant based rental assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher (formerly Section 8 Voucher Program) and Moderate Rehabilitation Programs. There is no public housing in the City. The City has designated 113 vouchers for individuals and families experiencing homelessness and 33 Single Room Occupancy vouchers for homeless individuals. There are four privately owned and managed federally subsidized complexes for non homeless elderly and another three complexes for non homeless families providing either rental assistance or reduced rents.

The Shelter Plus Care program provides (28 unit) 63 beds of long-term community based rental assistance and appropriate supportive services to disabled homeless individuals and families. The City of Amarillo receives Shelter Plus Care funding and has contracted with Texas Panhandle Mental Health-Mental Retardation Authority to manage the program. The program serves persons with severe mental illness by

providing rental subsidies to lease units from private owners. Supportive services are an integral part of the Shelter Plus Care program. Supportive services assist in providing the stabilization needed in order to retain housing.

The HUD-VASH program combines HUD rental assistance for homeless veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the Veterans Affairs office and medical center in the community. The VASH vouchers for Amarillo are administered through Panhandle Community Services. The Panhandle Community Services provides case management and facilitates the coordination and referral of resources for homeless veterans in the program. VASH provides permanent housing with no limit on the length of time in the program. The VASH program provides 35 rental subsidy vouchers for homeless veterans. Eight VASH vouchers have been designated for homeless veterans who meet the HUD definition of chronically homeless.

2. Chronic homelessness—Describe the jurisdiction’s strategy for eliminating chronic homelessness by 2012. 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.

According to HUD, a person who is chronically homeless is defined as “an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.” By this definition and according to Amarillo’s CoC, approximately 15 percent of Amarillo’s homeless population can be considered chronically homeless. The January 2009 point-in-time count identified a total of 86 chronically homeless persons with 38 individuals being unsheltered.

The Mobile Crisis Outreach Team (MCOT) from Texas Panhandle MHMR (TPMHMR) provides outreach to unsheltered chronically homeless individuals. MCOT consists of Amarillo Police trained in social services together with the crisis intervention team from TPMHMR to support chronically homeless with mental health issues. MCOT is designed to provide face-to-face contact with unsheltered chronically homeless individuals who have been either unwilling or unable to access supportive services and/or housing. The goal of the outreach program is to prevent incarceration and to engage the person in services and treatment.

The Shelter Plus Care program provides 21 housing units and supportive services to the chronically homeless population. The 2009 Continuum of Care identified little need for additional housing units for chronically homeless individuals and the City does not anticipate adding any new housing units specifically for chronically homeless during the next five years.

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.

The City of Amarillo receives Emergency Shelter Grant Program funds from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. A portion of the funds are allocated to Amarillo non-profit housing and supportive service agencies providing homeless prevention programs such as rental and utility assistance.

The City of Amarillo received \$739,071 of Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP) funding. HPRP financial assistance includes short-term rental assistance, medium-term rental assistance, security deposits, utility deposits and payments, motel/hotel vouchers, housing relocation and stabilization and HMIS data collection. The rental assistance component of the Amarillo HPRP is modeled after the transitional housing program currently co-administered by the City of Amarillo Community Development Department and the Downtown Women's Center (DWC). Adopting the HPRP goal of reducing or eliminating shelter stays, the program processes applications to quickly move homeless individuals and families into stable affordable housing or to provide rental assistance to those at risk of eviction. Homeless providers represented in the Continuum receive a monthly update on the HPRP program and activities. The HPRP case managers work in collaboration with shelter staff and other service providers to ensure seamless delivery of services and assistance to homeless clients. Additionally, HPRP case managers are coordinating rental assistance with outreach to the school district, Workforce Solutions and Panhandle Community Services to identify eligible families that need housing or homeless prevention assistance.

4. Institutional Structure—Briefly describe the institutional structure, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions, through which the jurisdiction will carry out its homelessness strategy.

The Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless consists of more than 37 service providers, government agencies, faith-based organizations and individuals who began working together in 1987 to help homeless individuals and families. The Coalition meets monthly to receive updated information on homeless programs and funding, staff cases and discuss issues relating to homelessness.

The Coalition currently has five standing committees that meet regularly to discuss specific issues and develop strategies to meet homeless needs.

Table 35 – Coalition for the Homeless Committees and Duties

Committee	Duties
Continuum of Care Planning	Addresses current issues, establishes strategies and goal-setting processes with input from general membership for planning activities.
Shelter and Case Managers	Providers meet to discuss collaboration and cooperation and to staff specific cases.
HMIS	Plans coordination and implementation of HMIS.
Discharge Planning	Works with and develops MOUs with various entities to reduce discharge into homelessness.
Evaluation	Meets annually to review CoC applications and makes recommendations to CoC Planning Committee.

The City of Amarillo is the grantee for four Continuum of Care grants and is actively involved in the Continuum of Care planning process and the Amarillo Coalition for the Homeless. As a result, the City’s Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan and Continuum of Care Plan (Exhibit One) are closely aligned in terms of priorities, goals and timelines for development and completion of activities. Homeless service and housing providers provide valuable information to the City through public hearings and coalition meetings as the plans are developed and updated.

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.

The Continuum of Care Planning Committee established a Discharge Planning Committee in January 2003. Four focus groups were established to research current discharge policies in youth facilities, jails and prisons, mental and substance facilities, and medical facilities. The four committees interviewed case managers, social workers and discharge staff within the facilities and worked to formulate recommendations for implementation at the local level. The Committee discovered that there was very limited or no institutional resources for those who are being discharged but have no permanent residence; however the various institutions do have discharge protocols in place for discharge. As outlined in the 2009 Continuum of Care Exhibit One, the following efforts and progress has been made:

Foster Care:

Members of the CoC have met with officials from the Presbyterian Children's Home (PCH), the High Plains Children's Home, Cal Farley's Boys Ranch, and invited the Youth Center of the High Plains. All agencies have provided their discharge plans and demonstrated that when children age out of their facilities, they are either college- or vocational-bound. All children have a place to live when discharged. PCH completed construction of a 10-unit transitional housing facility for graduates to ensure their placement stability at discharge. Boys Ranch recently opened a 13 unit apartment adjacent to the corporate offices to house "Ranchers" who have graduated from Boys Ranch. A Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Amarillo and the Texas Department of Protective & Regulatory Services provides for rental assistance payments for youth aging out of foster care.

Health Care:

Members of the CoC have met with healthcare social workers and discharge staff. The healthcare institutions have the dilemma of discharging homeless patients who may require follow-up health care or medical assistance. Local shelters are not staffed to provide medical care or support. The shelter and medical communities are discussing alternatives and funding options. A formal protocol is being discussed. Faith City Ministries had committed to four respite beds for men and two for women but recently underwent organizational changes and a recommitment for this respite program is being sought.

Mental Health:

In 2005, a Memorandum of Understanding was finalized and implemented between the Amarillo Continuum of Care and The Pavilion, the local mental health facility, and TPMHMR, the community mental health authority.

Corrections:

Meetings between the local Continuum and county and city corrections facilities have resulted in changes in correction facility policies, but there is no formal MOU in place. Although the Continuum has met with state correction officials and asked that officials in Austin implement a standard statewide discharge policy, there has been little effort made by Texas Department Criminal Justice to ensure those discharged from state institutions do not discharge into homelessness.

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.

Not Applicable

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.**

The City of Amarillo's general non-housing community development priorities include:

- **Development of Livable and Viable Neighborhoods through**
 - Providing improvements to the infrastructure, public facilities and neighborhood-based services
 - Reducing and eliminating blighted conditions that degrade the neighborhoods, depress property values and discourage investments
 - Providing new and enhanced economic opportunities through economic development incentives, particularly to small businesses and entrepreneurs
- **Development of Livable and Viable City through**
 - Providing enhanced affordable social services for low- to moderate-income families and individuals
 - Providing public facilities for special needs populations
 - Providing improved access to educational and job training opportunities as well as to jobs at a livable wage
 - Providing improved transportation and mobility for low- to moderate-income with an emphasis on the special needs populations

**Table 36 – Non-housing and Housing Community Development Priorities
(formerly Table 2B)**

HUD Matrix Code	Activity	Presumed Need (includes new and improve existing)	Average of Survey Results	Priorities (H, M, L)
Target Area-Based Activities (Low-Mod Income Area)				
03	Public Facilities (General)	1 facility	3.51	H
03D	Youth Centers	2 facilities	3.98	H
03F	Parks, Recreational Facilities	4 parks	3.25	H
03I	Flood Drainage	10,000 feet	3.63	M
03J	Water/Sewer Improvements	22,500 feet	3.48	M
03K	Street Improvements (including street lighting)	40,000 feet	3.66	M
03L	Sidewalks	25,000 feet	3.70	M
03N	Tree Planting	0 trees		L
03O	Fire Stations/Equipment	1 facility	3.31	M
03P	Health Facilities	2 clinics	3.82	M
03R	Asbestos Removal	5 properties		M
04	Clearance/Demolition	300 Properties	3.83	H
04A	Cleanup Contaminated Sites	1 Site	3.83	M
05I	Crime Awareness	1 Program	4.06	M
06	Interim Assistance (Neighborhood clean-ups, Code Enforcement)	10 neighborhoods	3.83	H
14E	Commercial/Industrial Rehabilitation	2 projects		L
15	Code Enforcement	50,000 Inspections	3.83	H
16B	Non-residential Historic Preservation	2 properties		L
18A	Economic Development Direct Assistance to For-Profits	2 projects		H
18B	Economic Development Technical Assistance	2 projects		H
18C	Micro-Enterprise Assistance	10 projects	3.65	M
Low-Mod Income Clients or Households (any area)				
01	Acquisition of Real Property	5 Properties		L
02	Disposition of Real Property	5 Properties		L
03A	Senior Centers	1 center	3.51	M
03B	Handicapped Centers	1 center	3.60	M
03C	Homeless Facilities	557 beds	3.79	M
03M	Child Care Centers	1 center	3.75	M
03Q	Abused/Neglected Children Facilities	1 facility		M
03S/T	Facilities for HIV/AIDS Patients	1 facility		L
05	General Public Services	100 people		M
05A	Senior Services	1,955 below poverty	3.87	H
05B	Handicapped Services	25,019 with disability	3.83	H

05C	Legal Services	1,000 households	3.63	M
05D	Youth Services	18,206 at risk	4.12	H
05E	Transportation Services	3,641 w/ no auto	4.07	H
05F	Substance Abuse Services	13,420 people 12 and older	4.00	H
05G	Domestic Violence Services	4,160 abused	3.93	H
05H	Employment Training	5,632 adults	3.93	H
05J	Fair Housing Activities	1 activity per year		M
05K	Tenant/Landlord Counseling	0		L
05L	Child Care Services	50 children	3.85	M
05M	Health Services	34,052 w/o insurance	3.90	H
05N	Abused/Neglected Children Services	917 reported children	4.02	H
05O	Mental Health Services	5,730 adults w/o insurance	4.00	H
05P	Lead Based Paint/Lead Hazard Screening	1,623 potential elevated blood lead levels		M
05Q	Subsistence Payments	17,821 w/ cost burden		H
05R/13	Homeownership Assistance	2,889 mod income renters to buy	3.64	H
05S	Rental Housing Subsidies	10,544 renters w/ cost burden		H
05T	Security Deposits	7,047 low-mod renters potentially moving		H
12	Construction of Housing	1,437 new homes	3.85	M
14A	Single Family Housing Rehabilitation	5,283 minor to major	3.47	H
14B	Multi-family Housing Rehabilitation	2,907 minor to major	3.59	M
14D	Rehab of Publicly-owned Residential Buildings	0		L
14F	Energy Efficiency Improvements	15,838 owner occupied	3.95	H
14G	Acquisition for Rehabilitation	200 units		M
14I	Lead Based Paint Abatement	29,243 units		H
16A	Residential Historic Preservation	1,065 owner occupied		M
19C	Non-profit Capacity Building	5 non-profits		M
19D	Assistance to Institutes of Higher Learning	0		L
19E	Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Properties	0		L

2. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.

The priorities assigned to each category have been based upon a number of factors, including:

- Secondary data from Census, State agencies, local agencies, national sources
- City's Capital Improvement Plan
- City's Comprehensive Plan
- Community Development Advisory Committee input
- Consultations with stakeholders, coalitions, service providers
- Results of resident survey
- Changes in previous needs based on improvements or deterioration during past 5 years
- Anticipated funding
- Anticipated projects requesting Certifications of Consolidated Plan Consistency

3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

Funding availability is the greatest obstacle to meeting underserved needs. As the city ages, more infrastructure and facilities deteriorate needing rehabilitation or reconstruction. While the City has made great strides in the past decade to bring all neighborhoods up to the City's development standards, time continues to take a toll on existing improvements. As the city population increases, more strain is put on the existing infrastructure and public facilities as well as on the social infrastructure and public services in the community. Amarillo is the central city for both Potter and Randall Counties, with county residents coming to the city for employment, amenities and services. The increased volume puts a strain on the existing physical landscape of the city.

The economic recession of 2008 has further hampered expansion of services in the community. Most of the larger nonprofits rely heavily on foundation support and private donations. Both foundations and individual donors suffered declines in investment revenues, severely decreasing the amount of money available to give to nonprofits.

Conversely, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act has provided the City with additional resources to augment CDBG, HOME and ESG funding, but these are short-term dollars and are not likely to continue to be made available.

A second obstacle is limited administrative capacity in many of the small but dedicated social service agencies. Amarillo has a large number of social service nonprofits with a narrow focus and mission and with very few resources, but doing a remarkable job addressing the needs of the disadvantaged. However, they do not have the institutional capacity or structure to receive and administer grant funds or to expand their staff and scope. The City must rely on the nonprofit community to carry out most of the activities that address the community development and homeless needs Amarillo. Without adequate capacity, these entities are unable to participate in a city-wide collaborative effort. The Non-Profit Services Center and the City are committed to providing technical assistance to those groups to position them for receiving public and private funding.

Limited transportation, particularly demand-response/door-to-door transit, and perceptions of crime isolate many elderly and disabled making it difficult, if not impossible, to access those services that are available.

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.

Expanding upon the overall goals and objectives and the priorities outlined in Table 36, the City has developed a set of strategies to best meet the needs of the low- to moderate-income residents and neighborhoods in Amarillo. The City of Amarillo's general non-housing community development priorities include:

Providing improvements to the infrastructure, public facilities and neighborhood-based services

There are over 200 blocks of paved streets without curb and gutter. Many of these contribute to poor drainage and traffic problems resulting from narrow paving widths. Surface drainage is also an infrastructure need, particularly along these streets without curb and gutters. In 2005, the City's Engineering Department identified 9 neighborhoods within the CDBG Target Area in need of storm drainage improvements. Most are along the streets without curb and gutter. Since 2005, CDBG funds coupled with the City's CIP funding have addressed the need in 17 blocks within the 9 neighborhoods and the City is committed to continuing with the installation of curbs and gutters throughout the remaining areas.

Based on the information gathered for the Comprehensive Plan, which has been developed simultaneously with the Consolidated Plan, there is a need for additional green space and parks and additional equipment in existing parks. The City plans to work with neighborhood organizations and elementary schools to assist in providing upgraded safe playground equipment within 10 Target Area parks.

Existing neighborhood centers and other public facilities within the Target Area are deteriorating with age and use, while other areas are lacking facilities altogether. The City plans to use CDBG funds to address the needs by improving, expanding or constructing a total of 10 facilities in the Target Area for low- to moderate-income residents and/or for special needs populations.

Table 37 – Outcomes and Outputs for Infrastructure & Public Facilities

STRATEGY	OUTCOMES	OUTPUT PROPOSED	RESOURCES
Infrastructure Improvements Such As Streets, Water/Sewer Lines Etc.	Improve infrastructure for neighborhood residents for the purpose of creating a suitable living environment and affordable housing.	10 blocks/yr 50 Blocks Total	City, Private, CDBG
Park Improvements	Improved parks and recreational facilities for the purpose of creating or sustaining a suitable living environment.	2/yr 10 Improvements	City, CDBG, State
Neighborhood Centers & Other Public Facilities or Improvements	Households have access to new or improved facilities for the purpose of creating or sustaining a suitable living environment.	1/yr 5 Total Facilities	CDBG, Private

Reducing and eliminating blighted conditions that degrade the neighborhoods, depress property values and discourage investments

The visual landscape is crucial for attracting and retaining businesses and shoppers. As the city ages and neighborhood businesses struggle to compete with larger new retail centers, the commercial areas of the inner city deteriorate. Through code enforcement activities, the City anticipates improving the health and safety of Target Area neighborhoods in which 50,000 residents live and/or work.

Substandard buildings pose a serious public health and safety hazard. Using CDBG funds, the City plans to demolish and clear 150 structures or remove accumulations of solid waste properties in the Target Area identified as substandard or hazardous.

Deteriorating lead based paint poses a health risk to families especially to children under the age of 6. The City will continue to provide information, testing and remediation as necessary.

Table 38 – Outcomes and Outputs for Reducing Blighted Conditions

STRATEGY	OUTCOMES	OUTPUT PROPOSED	RESOURCES
Demolition & Clearance	Remove substandard structures and accumulations of solid waste to maintain a suitable neighborhood living environment.	30/yr 150 Total Structures	CDBG, City
Code Enforcement	Enhance zoning, housing and other code enforcement issues to maintain a safe and suitable living environment.	10,000/yr 50,000 people	CDBG, City
Lead Based Paint Testing & Clearance	Create a suitable living environment by testing and providing remediation as necessary in homes containing lead based paint assisted with HVC, CDBG, HOME or Sec. 8 funds	90 homes/yr 450 homes	CDBG, HOME, Sec. 8

Providing new and enhanced economic opportunities through economic development incentives, particularly to small businesses and entrepreneurs

Residential neighborhoods cannot exist in a vacuum. It is vital that residents have access to nearby goods and services and those commercial areas remain vital and attractive. The Amarillo Economic Development Corporation is instrumental in bringing large corporations to Amarillo and in assisting the primary employers in expanding their presence. However, there continues to be a gap in the number of viable small business, particularly located in the CDBG Target Area. Economic development assistance can create the basis for change in lower income neighborhoods. During the next 5 years, Amarillo is committed to providing micro-loans and technical assistance to 5 sole proprietors or partnerships, focusing on those located within the Target Area.

The City plans to provide assistance to 5 businesses in the CDBG Target Area for improving their façades and presence in the neighborhood.

In addition, the City has a 5-year goal of providing loans to existing small businesses for their expansion resulting in the creation of at least 10 jobs.

Table 39 – Outcomes and Outputs for Providing Economic Development

STRATEGY	OUTCOMES	OUTPUT PROPOSED	RESOURCES
Micro-Enterprise	Provide small loans to businesses and technical assistance to create or sustain a suitable living environment.	1/yr 5 Total businesses	CDBG, Private
Small Business Assistance	Assist businesses with small business loans to create jobs for low-moderate income persons.	2 job/yr 10 Jobs	CDBG, Private
Façade Improvements	Assist businesses in the Target area that have deteriorating facades.	5	CDBG, Private

Providing enhanced affordable public (social) services for the low- to moderate-income and special needs populations

During the next 5 years, Amarillo plans to provide 9,300 units of public services to low- to moderate-income individuals and families. Many will require more than one service, therefore the units of service exceeds the number of individuals in need.

Table 40 – Outcomes and Outputs for Providing Public (Social) Services

STRATEGY	OUTCOMES	OUTPUT PROPOSED	RESOURCES
Assisted Child Care	Provide families access to affordable childcare for the purpose of making suitable living environment.	200/yr 1000 Total people	CDBG, TWC, Private
Transportation Services	Provide homeless and others access to transportation services for the purpose of making a suitable living environment.	900/yr 4,500 Total people	CDBG, Private
Subsistence Payments	Assisting individuals and family members with subsistence payments including emergency rental assistance, utility assistance, food and prescriptions.	300/yr 1,500 Total People	CDBG, Sec. 8, S+C, HPRP, Private
Elderly Services	Provide elderly access to services such as transportation, health, daycare, nutrition for the purpose of making suitable living environment.	200/ yr 1000 Total People	CDBG, TDSHS, USDA/TDA Private
Youth Services	Provide youth access to services such as after school care, mentoring, recreation, counseling and education for the purpose of making s suitable living environment.	200/yr 1000 Total People	CDBG, Private
General Services	Provide improved access to general social services, including counseling, adult education, job training, life-skills training, information and referral for individuals or family members.	100/yr 500 Total Families	CDBG

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.**

Poverty is a result of two interrelated realities – level of income and cost of living. The level of poverty increases as either incomes decline or the costs for basic living increase. Therefore, reduction in poverty must be addressed through a multi-pronged approach to increase incomes and reduce the financial outlays to those low- to moderate-income residents. The City of Amarillo is committed to providing the highest level of resources available to assist residents in increasing their earning capacity as well as to assist in lowering the costs of housing and services to low- to moderate-income residents.

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

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

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

- Involve low- to moderate-income residents, advocates and service providers in the planning and decision-making process for the distribution of HUD and other public funds;
- Encourage and foster collaborations between public service providers, foundations, governmental entities, school districts, corporations, and other private sector entities to develop a coordinated and cohesive approach to the reduction of poverty and the increase in opportunities for Amarillo residents;
- Expand economic opportunities through adult education, job training, job readiness assistance, as well as through small business/entrepreneur assistance and incentives for businesses to hire those in poverty;
- Continue to expand and enhance the City's continuum of care process for the homeless and those at risk of homelessness;

- Reduce or eliminate barriers to employment, by assisting in the expansion of services such as transportation, child care, health care; and
- Encourage and support community-based activities that engage and assist those disenfranchised in the community.

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.

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

To achieve the antipoverty strategy and to enhance economic development, the City must maintain and enhance collaborations the private sector and a board-based community effort.

Amarillo Economic Development Corporation (AEDC) is solely responsible for economic development utilizing a local ½ cent sales tax to incentivize core businesses. AEDC incentives may attract new business, or retain existing ones. The AEDC focus does not assist small service or retail businesses that support neighborhoods.

As part of the comprehensive planning effort, the City's Planning Department and the AEDC developed an Economic Development Plan and Policy Guidelines which established priorities and strategies to guide decisions regarding focused neighborhood revitalization, the allocation of future incentives, and the continued advancement of Amarillo's quality of life.

Amarillo participates in the Texas Enterprise Zone program that offers tax abatement or rebate for property and sales tax to companies which develop new jobs or retain jobs. The majority of the Community Development Target area lies within the designated Enterprise Zone. Additionally, the City may consider a Enterprise project not within the Zone if the numbers of jobs targeted to lower income employees is increased.

Educational attainment is a critical measure of a community's ability to reduce the number of families living in poverty. The City partners and collaborates with Panhandle 2020, the Amarillo Area Foundation and the United Way of Amarillo and Canyon to increase graduation rates and to increase post secondary education. Amarillo is collaborating to compete for two major private grant initiatives which will advance the goal of increased educational attainment over multiple years.

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.

Not Applicable

Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.

The priorities for addressing the needs of the non-homeless special needs population in Amarillo include:

- Housing:
 - Provision of permanent group housing for the permanently disabled unable to live independently
 - Provision of housing assistance, including subsidies, affordable housing and removal of accessibility barriers for those who are able to live independently
 - Provision of transitional or temporary group housing for those with chronic alcohol and drug abuse issues or who are recovering from another disability
- Subsistence Assistance
 - Utility assistance
 - Access to food banks
- Supportive services
 - Mobility and accessibility assistance for the disabled
 - Transportation assistance
 - Daily living and care assistance for those living independently
 - Rehabilitation, medical treatment, counseling and support groups for all special needs populations
 - Job training and unemployment assistance
 - Assistance, including day care, to patients with HIV/AIDS or other diseases/disabilities

The City of Amarillo plans to provide technical assistance and funding to agencies that focus on the provision of housing, subsistence assistance and supportive services to the elderly, disabled, mentally ill and chronic substance abusers.

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.

To the degree to which funds are available, the City plans to assist in direct funding and technical assistance to secure other funding for housing and services to the special needs populations in Amarillo. Approximately 2.9% of Amarillo's CDBG and HOME funds are expected to be allocated to projects specifically addressing the needs of the non-homeless special populations. This averages approximately \$100,000 annually or \$500,000 over the next five years.

The Amarillo/Panhandle AIDS Service Organization anticipates receiving approximately \$100,000 per year over the next five years in State of Texas HOPWA funding for tenant based rental assistance (40%), Short Term Rental, Mortgage and

Utility Assistance (STRMU) (50%) and Supportive Services/Permanent Housing Placement (10%).

Amarillo Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (ACADA) indicates that there are five facilities in Amarillo providing outpatient treatment for substance use disorders including alcoholism and drug abuse. Two facilities provide hospital inpatient services, and one provides residential long-term treatment and partial hospitalization. Three programs provide detoxification. However, only four programs provide treatment to uninsured patients: Amarillo Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, the Alcoholic Recovery Center, The Haven and Life Challenge of Amarillo.

Substance abuse treatment and prevention funding for Amarillo comes from the Texas Department of State Health Services, Federal Probation office, Texas Department of Criminal Justice and the United Way of Amarillo and Canyon as well as selected federal and foundation grants. The area expects approximately \$1,000,000 in funding during the next 5 years for substance abuse and mental health treatment to the medically indigent in Amarillo. In the fall of 2010 a new facility will open to serve 50 men and women coming out of prison for drug or alcohol related offenses as a 90 day transitional facility.

The Texas Panhandle Mental Health and Mental Retardation agency provides mental health treatment to the indigent of Amarillo. The agency supports three mental health and/or mental retardation centers in Amarillo. The PY 2009 Local Area Service Plan for the 21-county region served by the TPMHMR, indicates that there are only nine outpatient treatment centers for the region, with three in Amarillo. It is estimated that the agency will receive approximately \$500,000 per year for services to Amarillo residents.

The Amarillo Area Foundation and its member foundations are expected to contribute approximately \$2,000,000 per year to agencies assisting special needs populations.

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.

See Question 2 below for answers to both 1 and 2.

- 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.**

The table below, taken from the CPMP Needs for Non-Homeless Special Populations (formerly Table 1B) shows the estimated need, current availability, gap and priority for each non-homeless special needs population group. Note, that the needs include all within each group and the currently available includes subsidized assistance, privately funded through insurance or other means and self-supporting.

Table 41 – Needs and Priorities for Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations

Non-Homeless Special Needs Including HOPWA		Needs	Currently Available	GAP	Priority
Housing Needed	52. Elderly	1,514	888	626	H
	53. Frail Elderly	1,917	1,182	735	H
	54. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	345	145	200	H
	55. Developmentally Disabled	3,895	750	3,145	H
	56. Physically Disabled	2,348	660	1,688	H
	57. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	736	127	609	H
	58. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & families	347	16	331	H
	59. Public Housing Residents	0	0	0	N/A
Total		11,102	3,768	7,334	
Supportive Services Needed	60. Elderly	3,318	2,000	1,318	H
	61. Frail Elderly	5,079	750	4,329	H
	62. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	10,344	3,114	7,230	H
	63. Developmentally Disabled	5,296	1,589	3,707	H
	64. Physically Disabled	12,324	3,697	8,627	H
	65. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	3,680	850	2,830	H
	66. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & families	347	16	331	H
	67. Public Housing Residents	0	0	0	N/A
	Total		40,388	12,016	28,372

3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.

The City of Amarillo realizes that those non-homeless special needs residents have the greatest need for housing and supportive services and the least resources to access either without additional assistance. Therefore, both housing and supportive services for all subpopulations have received a high priority.

4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

Lack of available funding is a major obstacle in meeting the underserved needs. Additional Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, private group homes and permanent housing for the disabled are needed, though funds are not readily available.

Secondly, information and access to housing and services is limited. The special needs populations are the least able to access information about available services and least able to actually seek assistance. Many of the special populations are hesitant to seek assistance. More advocacy and more outreach and referral are needed to identify the residents who are isolated and unable or unwilling to seek assistance.

Thirdly, housing, particularly for the mentally ill and chronic substance abusers is difficult to obtain. Landlords are within their rights to refuse to rent to those who are currently using or distributing illegal substances and those with a criminal history.

Many of the mentally ill have criminal backgrounds due to activities engaged in while not taking proper medications.

The capacity of many of the grass-roots and small agencies committed to serving the special needs populations is another obstacle. Most of the small nonprofits lack the ability to identify and secure funding as well as to successfully manage the funds that can be accessed.

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.

A number of facilities and agencies provide services to the special needs subpopulations in Amarillo. The largest and most active include public and publically-funded agencies.

The City of Amarillo Community Development Department manages the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program and sets aside 316 units for special subpopulation individual and families.

The City of Amarillo Public Health Department offers two types of services for persons with HIV/AIDS. Protocol Based Counseling (PBC) is intended to be a short counseling session coupled with the testing of the client for HIV and STDs. The main goal of PBC is to bring to the attention of the client; one or two high risk behaviors and develop a simple plan to help the client avoid them. A second session is set-up to revisit and evaluate progress and refer to prevention case management if necessary. Testing is free of charge.

Prevention Case Management (PCM) through the Public Health Department is more thorough program designed to not only assist individuals with high risk behaviors, but to identify needs of clients that will facilitate their ability to focus on behavior change. Assistance could include referrals to food pantries, medical care, employment service agencies, and housing agencies. The overall goal of the program is to guide the client in self-identifying current high-risk activities for HIV/STD acquisition and assist the client in developing lower risk behaviors. Case management services are free of charge.

The Amarillo/Panhandle AIDS Service Organization provides tenant based rental assistance, Short Term Rental, Mortgage and Utility Assistance (STRMU), Supportive Services, and Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) to people living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

Amarillo Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (ACADA) provides prevention, intervention and case management through Co-Occurring Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Disorders program, Outpatient Treatment, Individual and Family Counseling Services, Federal Probation services and off site activities, such as local site treatment programs, health fairs and seminars. There is continuing coordination with local and statewide agencies nurturing productive relationships for program design and delivery.

Downtown Women's Center is the only long-term (2-year) addiction recovery program for homeless women in the Texas Panhandle. Haven House is the entry level for the program. Program provides regular one-on-one counseling with a Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselor as well as four group meetings a week. The case manager at Haven House helps each woman with social services – obtaining proper identification documents, enrolling for District Clinic medical assistance, applying for HUD rental assistance, and GED or college level courses.

Faith Ministries provides intensive, 12 month work and training substance abuse treatment program that combines life skills and vocational training with biblical education and mentoring. The program also provides shelter for those in the treatment program.

Another Chance House provides case management, employment referral, vocational training and transportation to chronic substance abusers.

The Texas Panhandle Mental Health and Mental Retardation agency provides mental health services to residents of the 21-county region, including Amarillo. The agency supports three mental health and/or mental retardation centers in Amarillo. Adult mental health services include assessment, service coordination, medication and medication management services, skills training, and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH), supported housing, supported employment, Assertive Community Treatment (ACT), and family education.

Family Support Services provides professional counseling services on a sliding fee scale.

The Panhandle Regional Planning Commission is Amarillo's Area Agency on Aging and provides information, capacity-building and funding to nonprofits serving the elderly as well as providing direct services.

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.

The City of Amarillo uses Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers for tenant based rental assistance to the special needs subpopulations. On the one hand, the City does not discriminate against special needs populations in providing HCVs and other tenant based rental assistance. Additionally, the City has determined a need to specifically address the housing gap within the special needs subpopulations. These individuals and families experience the highest level of difficulty in securing independent housing. Limited income and job opportunities, coupled often with high medical and medication costs, renders the residents unable to pay even a fraction of rent for a sound housing unit. Additionally, many landlords will not rent to those who are perceived to be financially, physically or emotionally unstable. Landlords are more accepting when the individual's rent is being paid by the City.

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.**

Not Applicable

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.

Not Applicable

OTHER NARRATIVE

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

ATTACHMENTS

Consolidated Plan Consultation and Citizen Participation Data

Public Survey Instrument

Public Notices and Attendance Records

October 13, 2009

April 20, 2010

June 1, 2010

July 20, 2010

City Commission Resolution and Minutes of July 20, 2010 Public Hearing

Certifications

Consolidated Plan Consultation and Citizen Participation Data

The Community Development Department maintains an extension database of individuals, public and private organizations, and agencies which have an interest in the City of Amarillo's Five Year Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plan, and the Consolidated Annual Performance Report (CAPER). All Notices of Public Hearing, meetings of the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC), CDBG, Continuum of Care, or HOME training, workshops or program notices or announcements are distributed to the database by mail or by email by specific interest groups as designated by the approximately 352 interested parties.

A Time to Share
Adelman: Stan
Adkism: Christine
ADVO Companies, Inc.
Allen: James
Alliance Housing Foundation
Alpha Construction Enterprises
Alzheimer's' Association
Amarillo Alcoholic Recovery Center Inc
Amarillo Alliance Church
Amarillo Area Adult Literacy Council
Amarillo Area Baptist Association, Inc.
Amarillo Area Crisis Pregnancy Center
Amarillo Area Foundation
Amarillo Association of Realtors
Amarillo Baptist Church
Amarillo Bible Church
Amarillo Botanical Gardens
Amarillo Chamber of Commerce
Amarillo College
Amarillo Council on Alcohol & Drug Abuse
Amarillo Family YMCA
Amarillo Globe-News
Amarillo Habitat for Humanity, Inc.
Amarillo Independent School District
Amarillo National Bank
Amarillo Senior Citizen's Association
Amarillo South Church
Amarillo Speech Hearing & Language Center
Amarillo Stroke Survivors
Amarillo Unitarian Universalist Fellowship
Amarillo United Citizen's Forum
Amarillo VA Health Care System
Amarillo Wesley Community Center

American Housing Foundation
American Red Cross
Anderson: Ed
Anna Street Church of Christ
Another Chance House
Antioch Missionary Baptist Church
Apartment Association of the Panhandle
Arden Road Baptist Church
Area Agency on Aging of the Panhandle
Baptist Community Services
Baptist St. Anthony's Hospital
Baptist Student Center
Barker: Terri
Beacon Baptist Church
Beautiful Savior Lutheran Church
Believer's Way Church
Bell Avenue Church of Christ
Benton Hunt: Shirley
Bethesda Outreach Center
Bible Believers Baptist Church
Billington: Jerry
Bivins Village
Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church
Bolton Street Baptist Church
Bonilla: Tomas
Buchanan Street Baptist Church
Buchanan Street United Methodist Church
Burrell: Anita
Bykota Southern Baptist Church
Calvary Baptist Church
Camp Fire USA
Carleton: Newton
Carter Chapel Primitive Baptist Church
Catholic Family Service

Center City of Amarillo
Central Baptist Church
Chaparral Hills Baptist Church
Child Evangelism Fellowship
Children's Learning Centers
Christ Covenant Presbyterian Church
Christian Church of God
Christian Heritage Church
Christian Life Center
Christian Women's Job Corps
Christmas in Action
Church of Christ
Church of Christ – Comanche Trail
Church of Christ at the Colonies
City of Amarillo
City Church
City Church Outreach Ministry
City of Refuge
Cliffside Baptist Church
Coalition of Health Services
Contreras: Marelu
Coopriider: LaDonna
Cornerstone Church
Cornerstone Outreach of Amarillo
Coulter Road Baptist Church
Covenant Fellowship
Covenant Presbyterian Church
Cowboy Church
Cree: George
DARS – Division for Rehabilitation Services
Davis: WL (Dub)
Demerson: Elijah
Department of Agriculture
Department of Housing and Urban
Development
Department of State Health Services
Diana McIver & Associates, Inc.
Diocese of Amarillo Diocesan Pastoral
Center
Disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ
Downtown Amarillo, Inc.
Downtown Women's Center
Dunn: Eddie
Durham: James

Eastridge Baptist Church
Education Support Center
El Mensajero
Emerson Elementary School
Evangelical Fellowship Church
Faith City Ministries
Faith Clinic Church
Faith Clinic Crusaders Ministries
Family Life Fellowship
Family Support Services
First Assembly of God
First Christian Church
First Church of Christ Scientist
First Church of the Nazarene
First Free Will Baptist Church
First Presbyterian Church
First Presbyterian Church of Canyon
First United Methodist Church
Fox: Gary
Freedom Baptist Church
Friendship Baptist Church
Galilee Church of God in Christ
Garcia: Connie
God of Wonders Fellowship
Golden Plains Church of Christ
Golden Spread council-Boy Scouts of
America
Grace Church Calvary Chapel
Grand Avenue Baptist Church
Grant: Alice
Graves: Keith
Greater Mount Olive Baptist Church
Grisham: Glenda
Guyon Saunders Resource Center
Habitat for Humanity
Hall: Lani
Harvest Life Center
Health & Human Services Commission
High Plains Area-Christian Church
High Plains Epilepsy Association
High Plains Food Bank
Hill: RC
Hillcrest Baptist Church
Hillside Christian Church

Hilltop Senior Citizens Association
Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Hollywood Road Community Church
Iglesia Bautista Fuente viva
Iglesia Bethel
Iglesia Tierra Santa
Immanuel Baptist Church
Independence Village
JO Wyatt Clinic
Jan Werner Adult Day Care Center
Jenkins Chapel Baptist Church
Jerusalem Church of God in Christ
Johnny N Allen 6th Grade Campus
Johnson Chapel AME Church
Jones: Rick
Jones: Thomas
Jubilee Apostolic Church
Julian Barbershop
Junior League of Amarillo
KACV-TV2/KACV-FM90
KAMR-TV
KCIT-Fox 14
KFDA-TV
KGNC-AM Newstalk 710
Kids Café
Kingdom Keys Church
Kingswood United Methodist Church
KIXZ-AM Magic 940
KRBG Radio
KVII-TV
KXGL-FM
KZRK-AM
Lamount Drive Baptist Church
Langston Memorial Church of God in Christ
Laughlin Environmental Inc
Lawndale Elementary
Legal Services of Northwest Texas
Life of Praise Fellowship
Life of Worship
Life Tabernacle
Lifeway Fellowship Church
Lighthouse Baptist Church
Lopez: Norma
Los Barrios de Amarillo

Love Fellowship Church of God in Christ
LULAC Council 4427
Make A Child Smile
March of dimes
Marsh: Wendy
Martha's Home Inc.
Martin Tipton Pharmacy
Mary E Bivins Foundation
Maverick Boys & Girls Clubs of Amarillo, Inc.
McMahan: Dwain
Mendez: Rudy
Mesa Verde Elementary School
Messiah's House
Mount of Blessing Seventh Day Adventist
Mount Olive Baptist Church
Mount Zion Baptist Church
NAACP
National Home Health Care
National Multiple Sclerosis Society
New Birth bible Fellowship
New Covenant Missionary Baptist
New Hope Baptist Church
New Jerusalem Baptist Church
New Light Ministries
News Channel 10 Telemundo
Nickerson: Betsy
Norberg: Carla
North Amarillo Church of Christ
North Amarillo Community Association
North Beacon Church of the Nazarene
North Heights Church of Christ
Northwest Texas Healthcare System
Oakdale Elementary
Oasis Southwest Baptist
Opportunity School
Our Lady of Guadalupe
Panhandle Community Services
Panhandle Independent Living Center
Panhandle Plains Historical Museum
Panhandle Regional Planning Commission
Paramount Baptist Church
Paramount Baptist Deaf Church
PASO
Pavillard Baptist Church

Pearl Longbine Cottage
Peoples Church
Peterson: Harold Gene
Pleasant Valley Assembly of God
Pleasant Valley Baptist Church
Pleasant Valley United Methodist church
Plum Creek Fellowship
Polk Street United Methodist Church
Potter County Judge
Pray Amarillo
Preservation Amarillo
Print of Peace Lutheran Church
PRPC
Raffkind: Myrna
Randall County
Rebuilding Together/Christmas in Action
Regence Health Network Inc.
Renaissance Dream Center
Renovaction
River Road Baptist Church
River Road ISD Rivera: Ruben
Saint John Baptist Church
Saint Stephen United Methodist Church
Saldierna: Rita
San Jacinto Assembly of God
San Jacinto Church of Christ
San Jacinto Elementary
San Jacinto United Methodist Church
Saunders: Doug
Savage: James
Scott: Roger
Sears Methodist Retirement System Inc.
Second Baptist Church
Sharpe: Judy
SKA Homes
South Amarillo Church of Christ
South Georgia Baptist Church
South Georgia Church of the Nazarene
South Lawn Baptist church
Southlawn Assembly of God
Southlawn Fellowship
Southwest Baptist Church
Southwest Church of Christ
SPHPO

Spring Terrace Apartments
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
St. John Baptist Church
St. Joseph's Church
St. Laurence Cathedral
St. Mark's Anglican Church
S. Martin Church
St. Mary's Catholic Church
St. Paul United Methodist Church
St. Peter's Episcopal Church
St. Thomas the Apostle Church
Stand Firm World Ministries
Stroud: Terry
Suicide & Crisis Center
Tascosa Road Fellowship
TEJAJO FM
Temple Baptist Church
Temple of Praise Church A-G
Templo Horeb
Tenth Avenue United Methodist Church
Texas Commission for the Blind
Texas Department of Family Protective Svcs.
Texas Panhandle MHMR
Texas Parks & Wildlife
Texas Rehabilitation Commission
Texas Workforce Centers
The Amarillo Independent
The Bridge
The Canyons Retirement Community
The Church at Quail Creek
The Rock
The Salvation Army
Tiffin: Kellie
Toot'n Totum
Trinity Baptist Church
Trinity Fellowship Church
Trinity Lutheran Church
Trinity United Methodist Church
Underwood Law Firm
Union Barber Shop
Unitarian Fellowship
United Way of Amarillo & Canyon
Uniting Parents
Unity Center

Univision KEYU-TV
US Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
Valleyview Church of the Nazarene
VanWinkle: Jan
Vet Center-Readjustment Counseling Svs
Veteran's Medical Center
Victory Church
Wal-Mart Supercenter #822
Washington Avenue Christian church
Washington Street Family Service Center
Wat Lao Buddharam
West Texas Organization and Strategies

Westminister Presbyterian Church
Westover Fellowship Church
Westview Christian Church
Whitaker: Clem
Whittier Elementary
WIC Nutrition Program
Winwood Village of Amarillo Women's &
Children Healthcare
Workforce Solutions
WTAMU Gerontology Health
YMCA North Branch

1. Respondent Information

1. Do you consider yourself to be (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elected Official | <input type="checkbox"/> Homeowners' Association (HOA) Board Member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy Group Member | <input type="checkbox"/> Realtor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-profit Agency Staff Member, Board Member or Volunteer | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Developer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Action Agency Staff Member, Board Member or Volunteer | <input type="checkbox"/> City of Amarillo Resident |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

2. In what neighborhood or apartment complex do you live?

3. If you represent an agency or advocacy group, what primary population does it serve?

2. Housing Issues

1. Please rate the following owner-occupied housing needs in Amarillo:

	Very low need	Low need	Moderate need	High need	Very high need	N/A
Minor Repair	<input type="radio"/>					
Major Rehabilitation	<input type="radio"/>					
Demolition/Reconstruction	<input type="radio"/>					
Construction of New Affordable Housing	<input type="radio"/>					
Energy Efficiency Improvements	<input type="radio"/>					
Downpayment Assistance for 1st-time Buyers	<input type="radio"/>					
Housing/Credit Counseling	<input type="radio"/>					

Other (please specify)

2. Please rate the following rental housing needs in Amarillo:

	Very low need	Low need	Moderate need	High need	Very high need	N/A
Minor Repair	<input type="radio"/>					
Moderate or Major Rehabilitation	<input type="radio"/>					
Demolition/Reconstruction	<input type="radio"/>					
Assisted Facilities for Frail Elderly	<input type="radio"/>					
Assisted Facilities for Disabled	<input type="radio"/>					
Apartments for Elderly	<input type="radio"/>					
Handicapped-Accessible Apartments	<input type="radio"/>					
Supportive Transitional Housing for the Homeless	<input type="radio"/>					
Permanent Supportive Housing	<input type="radio"/>					
Rental Units for Low to Moderate Income Small Households (1-4 persons)	<input type="radio"/>					
Rental Units for Low to Moderate Income Large Households (5+ persons)	<input type="radio"/>					
Rental Units for Corporate or Short-term Lease	<input type="radio"/>					
Additional Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	<input type="radio"/>					

Other (please specify)

3. Non-Housing Community Issues

1. Please rate the following public facilities needs in Amarillo:

	Very low need	Low need	Moderate need	High need	Very high need	N/A
Multi-service/Recreational Facilities	<input type="radio"/>					
Public Neighborhood Parks	<input type="radio"/>					
Senior Centers	<input type="radio"/>					
Centers for Disabled	<input type="radio"/>					
Youth Centers	<input type="radio"/>					
Child Care Centers/Head Start Programs	<input type="radio"/>					
Health Clinics	<input type="radio"/>					
Homeless and/or Domestic Violence Shelters	<input type="radio"/>					
Improved Flood Control/Drainage	<input type="radio"/>					
Improved Water/Sanitary Sewer Lines	<input type="radio"/>					
Improved Sidewalks	<input type="radio"/>					
Improved Streets	<input type="radio"/>					
Improved Street/Sidewalk Lighting	<input type="radio"/>					
Additional Fire Stations	<input type="radio"/>					
Additional Police Substations	<input type="radio"/>					

Additional Public or Social Service Facilities (please specify)

2. Please rate the following public and social service needs in Amarillo:

	Very low need	Low need	Moderate need	High need	Very high need	N/A
Code enforcement/Neighborhood clean-ups	<input type="radio"/>					
Services for abused/neglected children	<input type="radio"/>					
Services for victims of domestic violence or sexual assault	<input type="radio"/>					
Services for the homeless	<input type="radio"/>					
Services for veterans	<input type="radio"/>					
Legal services	<input type="radio"/>					
Child care services	<input type="radio"/>					
Youth services (recreational, tutoring, mentoring, counseling)	<input type="radio"/>					
Senior services (day programs, meals on wheels, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>					
Handicapped services (day programs, meals on wheels, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>					
ESL/Literacy education/Adult education	<input type="radio"/>					
Mental health and/or substance abuse services	<input type="radio"/>					
Emergency, interim assistance (rent/mortgage, utilities, prescription drugs)	<input type="radio"/>					
Employment Training	<input type="radio"/>					
Economic or Micro-business Programs	<input type="radio"/>					
Health services	<input type="radio"/>					
Crime prevention/awareness	<input type="radio"/>					
Transportation services	<input type="radio"/>					

Other public or social services (please specify)



Notice of Public Hearing for Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development



The Community Development Advisory Committee will hold a public hearing to give Amarillo residents an opportunity to voice opinions on the City's Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), Homeless Programs and the Citizen Participation Plan. The City is developing a new multi-year Consolidated Plan and would like to hear from you about your priorities regarding projects using these HUD funds to improve Amarillo's neighborhoods and the conditions of its residents.

**Tuesday, October 13, 2009
North Branch Library, Meeting Room
1500 NE 24th Avenue
Amarillo, Texas**

If you are unable to attend the public hearing, please log on to the City's website at www.amarillo.gov/departments/commdev.htm and follow the link entitled Consolidated Plan Survey to complete a confidential on-line survey of your priorities regarding community needs. The survey must be completed by November 1, 2009 to be included in determining the priorities within the Consolidated Plan. You may also read on the website about the Community Development programs in Amarillo.

Residents may also send comments before November 1, 2009 to the City of Amarillo Community Development Department at P. O. Box 1971, Amarillo, TX 79105-1971 or fax their comments to (806) 378-9389, or email todd.steelman@amarillo.gov

Program Backgrounds

The national objective of the CDBG program is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for low and moderate-income persons. Not less than 70% of CDBG funds must be used for activities that benefit low and moderate-income persons. CDBG goals include:

1. Improving the urban environment in low and moderate income areas;
2. Eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property, neighborhoods and public facilities in low and moderate-income areas; and
3. Ensuring decent, safe, sanitary housing for low and moderate-income residents.

The national objective of the HOME program is to create decent and safe affordable housing through the construction, rehabilitation and/or purchase of housing that is affordable for rent or sale to low to moderate-income households.

The goal of Homeless programs is to provide shelter to the homeless, prevent those at risk of homelessness of becoming homeless, and provide services and case management to allow those who were homeless to become permanently housed and able to maintain their housing.

The Guide for Citizen Participation is adopted to help citizens understand how and when to most effectively contribute to the consolidated planning process. There are three fundamental stages in the process in which citizens may contribute to discussion, priority settings, and decision making. The stages are planning and development, implementation, and assessment.

Furthering Fair Housing

The Public Hearing will also be a forum on fair housing and related housing issues. Citizens may voice their suggestions and/or concerns regarding fair housing in Amarillo during the last portion of the public hearing.

The North Branch Library is accessible to individuals with disabilities through its main entry located on the east side (Wilson Street) of the building. An access ramp is located at the northeast corner. Parking spaces for individuals with disabilities are available at the front of the building. The North Branch Library is equipped with restroom facilities, and communications equipment that are accessible. Individuals with disabilities who require special accommodations or a sign language interpreter must make a request with the Community Development Department two business days before the meeting by telephoning 806/378-3023 or the City TDD number at 806/378-4229.



Community Development Advisory Committee
 Notice of Public Hearing for Consolidated Plan for
 Housing & Community Development
 Record of Citizen Attendance
 North Branch Library, Meeting Room
 Tuesday, October 13, 2009, 7:00 PM



(Please print)

	Name	Agency	Address, Zip	Phone #	E-Mail
1	Deborah G. Murray	New Light Mix.	1001 NE 24 th	806 383-2163	Pastor@murray.org - Online: get
2	Jugene Williams		906 W. 19 th St	3744072	
3	Jugene Williams		906 W. 19 th St	3744072	
4	Janet Byars	FSS	1001 S. Polk	358-3266	janet@fss- ama.org
5	Andria Bonner		1613 1613 N Polk	381-6994	
6	Pastor Murray		New Light		
7	Shelia Woods		New Light		
8					
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**CITY OF AMARILLO
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ADVISORY COMMITTEE**



NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

The Community Development Advisory Committee will discuss the following items and matters at the Public Meeting listed below.

AGENDA

**Community Development Advisory Committee
Downtown Library, Conference Room B, 4th & Buchanan
Tuesday April 20, 2010
7:00pm**

The following items will be considered:

- ITEM 1: Approve the minutes of the Community Development Advisory Committee meeting held on December 15, 2009.
- ITEM 2: Conduct a public hearing to allow citizens to comment on the 2010-2011 Public Housing Agency (PHA) Annual Plan and develop a recommendation regarding the approval of the Plan.
- ITEM 3: Review and approve draft of 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development annual goals.

The Community Development Advisory Committee reserves the right and hereby gives notice that it may conduct an executive session, as the Community Development Advisory Committee may find it necessary, on any item of business listed in this agenda for which state law authorizes an executive session, even if such item is not specifically designated to be an executive session item.

For more information about the meeting or agenda call the Community Development Office at 378-3023, or visit the City web page at www.amarillo.gov/departments/commdev.html

The Amarillo Downtown Library is accessible to individuals with disabilities through its main entry located on the south side (SE 4th Avenue) of the building. An access ramp is located immediately in front of this entry. Parking spaces for individuals with disabilities are available in the south parking lot. The Downtown Library is equipped with restroom facilities, an elevator and communications equipment that are accessible. Individuals with disabilities who require special accommodations or a sign language interpreter must make a request with the Community Development Department two business days before the meeting by telephoning 806/378-3023 or the City TDD number at 806/378-4229.



Community Development Advisory Committee
Notice of Public Meeting
2010-2011 Public Housing Agency (PHA) Annual Plan
Record of Citizen Attendance
Downtown Library, Conference Room B
Tuesday, April 20, 2010, 7:00 PM



(Please print)

	Name	Agency	Address, Zip	Phone #	E-Mail
1					
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NO ATTENDEES

**CITY OF AMARILLO
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

The Community Development Advisory Committee will discuss the following items and matters at the Public Meeting listed below.

**AGENDA
Community Development Advisory Committee
Downtown Library, Conference Room B, 4th & Buchanan
Tuesday April 20, 2010
7:00pm**

The following items will be considered:

- ITEM 1: Approve the minutes of the Community Development Advisory Committee meeting held on December 15, 2009.
- ITEM 2: Conduct a public hearing to allow citizens to comment on the 2010-2011 Public Housing Agency (PHA) Annual Plan and develop a recommendation regarding the approval of the Plan.
- ITEM 3: Review and approve draft of 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development annual goals.

The Community Development Advisory Committee reserves the right and hereby gives notice that it may conduct an executive session, as the Community Development Advisory Committee may find it necessary, on any item of business listed in this agenda for which state law authorizes an executive session, even if such item is not specifically designated to be an executive session item.

For more information about the meeting or agenda call the Community Development Office at 378-3023, or visit the City web page at www.amarillo.gov/departments/commdev.html

The Amarillo Downtown Library is accessible to individuals with disabilities through its main entry located on the south side (SE 4th Avenue) of the building. An access ramp is located immediately in front of this entry. Parking spaces for individuals with disabilities are available in the south parking lot. The Downtown Library is equipped with restroom facilities, an elevator and communications equipment that are accessible. Individuals with disabilities who require special accommodations or a sign language interpreter must make a request with the Community Development Department two business days before the meeting by telephoning 806/378-3023 or the City TDD number at 806/378-4229.

DO NOT REMOVE UNTIL April 21, 2010

AMARILLO GLOBE-NEWS

SUNDAY

May 23, 2010

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NG 100 YEARS

Sunday, May 23, 2010 amarillo.com

Amarillo Globe-News 5A



CITY OF AMARILLO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING 2010-2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

AGENDA

The Community Development Advisory Committee will discuss the following items at a public hearing on Tuesday, June 1, 2010, at 7:00 p.m. in Conference Room A & B at the Downtown Library, 4th and Buchanan Streets.

- ITEM 1: Approve the minutes of the Community Development Advisory Committee meetings held on April 20th, May 11th, and May 13th, 2010.
- ITEM 2: Conduct a public hearing on the proposed 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development.
- ITEM 3: Consider a recommendation to adopt the proposed 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development.

The Amarillo Downtown Library is accessible to individuals with disabilities through its main entry located on the south side (SE 4th Avenue) of the building. An access ramp is located immediately in front of this entry. Parking spaces for individuals with disabilities are available in the south parking lot. The Downtown Library is equipped with restroom facilities, an elevator and communications equipment that are accessible. Individuals with disabilities who require special accommodations or a sign language interpreter must make a request with the Community Development Department two business days before the meeting by telephoning 806/378-3023 or the City TDD number at 806/378-4229.



Community Development Advisory Committee
 Notice of Public Hearing
 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for Housing
 and Community Development
 Record of Citizen Attendance
 Downtown Library, Conference Room B
 Tuesday, June 1, 2010, 7:00 PM



(Please print)

	Name	Agency	Address, Zip	Phone #	E-Mail
1	Robert Don Sinclair	Bullock			
2	Alvin P. ...		574 ...	374-2296	Letouch ...
3	Curtis Sinclair			374-2296	curtis@sinclaircommunications.co
4					
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ING 100 YEARS

AMARILLO GLOBE-NEWS

TUESDAY
June 15, 2010
75¢

Tuesday, June 15, 2010 amarillo.com

Amarillo Globe-News 5A



Notice of 30 Day Public Comment Period and Public Hearing for the 2010-11 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development

City of Amarillo will release the proposed Five (5) Year Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development Wednesday, June 16, 2010 for a period of 30 days to allow Amarillo residents the opportunity to comment on the strategies and priorities to address the needs of low and moderate income households and neighborhoods. The Plan will be available on the City's website at www.amarillo.gov and in the office of Community Development in City Hall and at the City's libraries.

In conjunction with this 30-day comment period, the City will hold a public hearing to discuss the 5-year programs, priorities and anticipated accomplishments. The public hearing will give residents an opportunity to publicly voice their opinions concerning the next 5 years' Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) programs as funded by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Citizens, especially those to be most affected, are invited to speak at the public hearing on:

Tuesday, July 20, 2010 at 3:00 PM
City Commission Chambers, Amarillo City Hall
509 SE 7th Street
Amarillo, Texas

Citizens may also send comments before July 20, 2010 to the City of Amarillo Community Development Department at P.O. Box 1971, Amarillo TX 79107-1971. Residents may fax their comments to Community Development at 806-378-9389 or may email their comments to MKP Consulting at mkpursor@mkpconsulting.com.

CDBG and HOME Programs

The national objective of HUD programs is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for low and moderate-income persons. HUD goals include:

- Improving the urban environment in low and moderate income areas
- Eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property, neighborhoods and public facilities in low and moderate-income areas
- Ensuring decent, safe, sanitary housing for low and moderate-income residents

Eligible activities include but are not limited to: public facility construction and improvements; handicapped accessibility; operational funding for non-profit agencies servicing primarily low income persons; rehabilitation of owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing; housing development assistance, homebuyers' assistance; enforcement of City codes; clearance and demolition; infrastructure improvements; business development and job creation activities.

Fair Housing

The Public Hearing will also be a forum regarding input into the City's Fair Housing Plan. Residents with suggestions and/or concerns will have the opportunity to voice those issues during the public hearing.

The City Hall is accessible to individuals with disabilities through all entrances. Parking spaces for individuals with disabilities are available in south parking lot. The building is equipped with restroom facilities, communications equipment, and elevators that are accessible. Individuals with disabilities, who require special accommodations or a sign language interpreter, must make a request with the Community Development Department at least two (2) business days before the meeting by telephoning 378-6276 or the City TDD number at 378-4229.

7/15/10

RESOLUTION NO 7-20-10-4

A RESOLUTION CONDUCTING A PUBLIC HEARING ON AND AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE 2010-2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMISSION TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AS REQUIRED; PROVIDING A REPEALER CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, a Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development must be developed and adopted by the City of Amarillo in fulfillment of the requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, as amended and the Stewart B. McKinney Act of 1987, as amended; and

WHEREAS, the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development has been made available in the Community Development office, Amarillo Public Libraries and the city website for public review and comment for a thirty (30) day period which commenced on June 14, 2010 and ended on July 15, 2010; and

WHEREAS, the Community Development Advisory Committee conducted a public hearing on June 1, 2010 to solicit public comments regarding the needs and strategies set forth in the Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development and subsequently recommended the adoption of said Plan to the Amarillo City Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Amarillo City Commission has conducted a public hearing on this date to consider comments related to the Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development, with a notice of said hearing published in a newspaper of general circulation on June 14, 2010;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF AMARILLO, TEXAS:

SECTION 1. That the public comment period required for the review of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development is concluded.

SECTION 2. That the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development is hereby adopted as a planning document that identifies Amarillo's overall needs for affordable housing, supportive housing for persons who are homeless or part of special populations, community development, and establishes priorities and strategies to

address those needs and recognizes impediments to fair housing choice and actions to ameliorate said impediments.

SECTION 3. That the Interim City Manager of the City of Amarillo is authorized and directed to submit the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for approval.

SECTION 4. All resolutions or parts thereof that conflict with this resolution are hereby repealed, to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION 5. In the event this resolution or any part hereof is found to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining portions of the resolution, and such remaining portions shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SECTION 6: This resolution shall become effective from and after its date of final passage.

INTRODUCED AND PASSED by the City Commission of the City of Amarillo, Texas, this 20th day of July, 2010.

Debra McCartt
Debra McCartt, Mayor

ATTEST:

Donna DeRight
Donna DeRight, City Secretary

THE STATE OF TEXAS }
COUNTIES OF POTTER AND RANDALL }
CITY OF AMARILLO }

The undersigned City Secretary of the City of Amarillo in the State and Counties aforesaid hereby certifies that the attached and forgoing document is a true and correct copy of a part of the records, papers and books in the Office of the City Secretary; and that I am the custodian of such papers, books and records as an officer of the City of Amarillo.

Witness my hand and official seal this 27th day
of July 20 10
Donna DeRight
City Secretary
City of Amarillo, Texas

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTIES OF POTTER
AND RANDALL
CITY OF AMARILLO

On the 20th day of July 2010, the Amarillo City Commission met at 1:30 p.m. at City Hall on the third floor in Room 303 in the Conference Room to review agenda items for the regular meeting.

The City Commission met at 3:00 p.m. in regular session in the Commission Chamber located on the third floor of City Hall at 509 E. 7th Avenue, with the following members present:

DEBRA MCCARTT	MAYOR
MADISON SCOTT	COMMISSIONER NO. 1
BRIAN EADES	COMMISSIONER NO. 2
RONALD BOYD	COMMISSIONER NO. 3

Absent was Jim Simms, Commissioner No. 4, due to personal business. Also in attendance were the following administrative officials:

JARRETT ATKINSON	INTERIM CITY MANAGER
VICKI COVEY	ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER
KELLEY SHAW	PLANNING DIRECTOR
MARCUS NORRIS	CITY ATTORNEY
FRANCES HIBBS	ASSISTANT CITY SECRETARY

The invocation was given by Kevin Deckard, Polk Street United Methodist Church.

Mayor McCartt established a quorum, called the meeting to order, welcomed those in attendance and the following items of business were conducted:

ITEM 1: Mayor McCartt presented the minutes of the regular meeting held July 13, 2010. Motion was made by Commissioner Boyd, seconded by Commissioner Eades, and unanimously carried, to approve the minutes.

ITEM 2: Mayor McCartt presented an ordinance changing the zoning of a tract of land in the vicinity of Southwest 34th Avenue and Western Street from Planned Development District 246 to Light Commercial District. There were no comments.

Motion was made by Commissioner Eades, seconded by Commissioner Scott, that the following captioned ordinance be passed on first reading:

ORDINANCE NO. 7224

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF AMARILLO, TEXAS; PROVIDING FOR SPECIFIED CHANGES IN THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP OF THE CITY OF AMARILLO, TEXAS; PROVIDING FOR CHANGE OF USE DISTRICT CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIFIED PROPERTY IN THE VICINITY OF SOUTHWEST THIRTY-FOURTH AVENUE AND WESTERN STREET, RANDALL COUNTY, TEXAS; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING A REPEALER CLAUSE; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Voting AYE were Mayor McCartt, Commissioners Scott, Eades, and Boyd; voting NO were none; the motion carried by a 4:0 vote of the Commission.

ITEM 3: Mayor McCartt presented an ordinance vacating a 10 foot Public Utility Easement and a 15 foot Public Utility Easement in the vicinity of Southwest 42nd Avenue and Georgia Street. This request will allow for redevelopment of this tract and the applicant will relocate the existing utilities from the easement. Upon relocation of these utilities the easement will be permanently abandoned. There were no comments.

WASTEWATER SYSTEM, BY REPEALING ARTICLES I, II AND III OF CHAPTER 18-3 AND REPLACING SAID ARTICLES WITH COMPREHENSIVELY REVISED ARTICLES I, II, AND III WITH CHANGES THAT INCLUDE REVISED ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES AND REMEDIES, DEFINITIONS, PROHIBITING THE DISCHARGE OF CERTAIN POLLUTANTS, CHANGING SPECIFIC POLLUTANT LIMITATIONS, ADOPTING TAP AND SEWER RATES, ADOPTING MANIFEST AND DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS FOR WASTE HAULERS AND OTHER CHANGES AS SET OUT MORE FULLY HEREIN; PROVIDING FOR PENALTIES; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING A REPEALER CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR CONTINUATION OF EXISTING LAW FOR PENDING PROCEEDINGS; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Voting AYE were Mayor McCartt, Commissioners Scott, Eades and Simms; voting NO were none; the motion carried by a 4:0 vote of the Commission.

ITEM 5: Mayor McCartt presented the consent agenda and asked if any item should be removed for discussion or separate consideration. There were no comments. Motion was made by Commissioner Simms, seconded by Commissioner Eades, and unanimously carried, to approve the consent agenda and authorize the City Manager to execute all documents necessary for each transaction.

A. Approval – Funding Agreement Amendment - Jason Avenue Residential Complex:

Current Funding	HOME Funds - \$1,100,200
	CDBG Funds - \$ 250,000
	Total \$1,350,200
Proposed Funding	HOME Funds \$1,350,200
	CDBG Funds \$ 0
	Total \$1,350,200

This amends the existing Funding Agreement between the City of Amarillo and SSFP Jason Avenue IX LLC (Jason Avenue Residential Complex) to accommodate funding requirements of the project. This amendment eliminates the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding and replaces it with HOME funding. The amendment does not increase total funding to the project and both the City and the Project Developer maintain their respective fiscal responsibilities and obligations.

B. Award – Medical Laboratory Services:

Award to low responsive bidder: Physicians Preferred Laboratory - \$143,403.31

This is a contract to provide medical laboratory testing services to the City of Amarillo. These services are used by the City Public Health Department, CityCare Clinic, Fire Department, Risk Management Department and Benefits Department throughout the year to provide necessary testing services for patients, prospective employees, promotional and pre-employment screening as well as required random and incident specific drug screening. The contract is for one year with up to four one-year extensions upon mutual consent.

Mayor McCartt announced that this is the end of the regular agenda, but time is reserved to hear any citizen concerning matters pertaining to City policies, programs or services. Jim Hammons, 1514 S. Pierce, expressed support of the Urban Design Standards. There were no further comments. Mayor McCartt announced that the meeting was adjourned.

ATTEST:

Donna DeRight
Donna DeRight, City Secretary

Debra McCartt
Debra McCartt, Mayor

Motion was made by Commissioner Scott, seconded by Commissioner Boyd, that the following captioned ordinance be passed on first reading:

ORDINANCE NO. 7225

AN ORDINANCE DETERMINING LACK OF PUBLIC NECESSITY FOR A PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT IN THE VICINITY OF SOUTHWEST FORTY-SECOND AVENUE AND GEORGIA STREET, RANDALL COUNTY, TEXAS; VACATING AND ABANDONING THE HEREIN-DESCRIBED EASEMENT SAVE AND EXCEPT CREATION OF A UTILITY EASEMENT; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE, PROVIDING A REPEALER CLAUSE; AND PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Voting AYE were Mayor McCartt, Commissioners Scott, Eades, and Boyd; voting NO were none; the motion carried by a 4:0 vote of the Commission.

ITEM 4: Mayor McCartt presented an ordinance vacating a portion of a 20 foot alley in the vicinity of Southwest 42 Avenue and Georgia Street. This request will allow for redevelopment of this tract and a public utility easement will be retained to accommodate existing utilities. There were no comments.

Motion was made by Commissioner Boyd, seconded by Commissioner Eades, that the following captioned ordinance be passed on first reading:

ORDINANCE NO. 7226

AN ORDINANCE DETERMINING LACK OF PUBLIC NECESSITY FOR AN ALLEY IN THE VICINITY OF SOUTHWEST FORTY-SECOND AVENUE AND GEORGIA STREET, RANDALL COUNTY, TEXAS; VACATING AND ABANDONING THE HEREIN-DESCRIBED ALLEY SAVE AND EXCEPT CREATION OF A UTILITY EASEMENT; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE, PROVIDING A REPEALER CLAUSE; AND PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Voting AYE were Mayor McCartt, Commissioners Scott, Eades, and Boyd; voting NO were none; the motion carried by a 4:0 vote of the Commission.

ITEM 5: Mayor McCartt presented an ordinance amending the Amarillo Municipal Code of Ordinances regarding the City of Amarillo's Downtown Urban Design Standards. The ordinance adopts the Design Standards, creates the Downtown Urban Design Review Board and amends existing sections of the Code to allow for the proper implementation and administration of the Standards. The shaded areas in the ordinance and Design Standards reflect changes made as a result of public comment and discussion. There were no comments. Motion was made by Commissioner Scott, seconded by Commissioner Boyd, that the following captioned ordinance be passed on second and final reading:

ORDINANCE NO. 7223

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF AMARILLO, TEXAS AMENDING THE AMARILLO MUNICIPAL CODE: CHAPTER 2-8 TO ESTABLISH A DOWNTOWN URBAN DESIGN REVIEW BOARD; CHAPTER 4-10 TO CREATE A DIVISION 3 IN ARTICLE IV, ESTABLISHING A DOWNTOWN URBAN DESIGN OVERLAY DISTRICT WITH CORRESPONDING DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES; CHAPTER 4-10, ARTICLE II, DIVISION 2 TO EXPAND AUTHORITY OF THE ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT; CHAPTER 4-10, ARTICLE XXI, TO CREATE SECTION 4-10-1002 (APPENDIX); AMENDING VARIOUS OTHER SECTIONS TO CONFORM TO THE AFOREMENTIONED AMENDMENTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR REPEALER; PROVIDING FOR CONTINUATION OF PRIOR LAW; PROVIDING PENALTY; PROVIDING FOR PUBLICATION AND EFFECTIVE DATE.

Amy Taylor Restine, 721 Short Street, requested that the Ordinance be read in its entirety. Marcus Norris affirmed to the Mayor and Commission that copies had

previously been provided and there was no requirement to do so. Karl Restine, 721 Short Street, appeared stating the ordinance was burdensome for residents, very time consuming, it needed clarifying and the writing needed to be clearer. Don Seager, 617 West 7th, with the American Legion, appeared reminding the Mayor and City Commission that they worked for the citizens. He also stated that they needed to be honest, that if their property values go up so do their taxes. He inquired if there were any grants available from the government. He asked when are people of Amarillo were going to be able to vote on changes. Mayor McCart stressed the importance in moving forward. Johnny Johnson, 708 E. St. Francis, appeared to ask why residential areas were involved, and why the design standards did not just exempt residential neighborhoods. Beth Duke, 3141 West 28th, reported that Center City had been working with voluntary urban design standards since 1995 and there had not been much difference made in historic preservation. It was time to move forward with vision and not just with downtown buildings but the surrounding neighborhoods. In order to not lose momentum in historical preservation, and to welcome the neighborhood and not to chop up downtown. Brian Eades commented that as a Commission, both present and past he apologized for allowing this beautiful district to slide. It should not have ever been allowed to occur; it should have maintained its structure. Many years of inattention needed to be rectified. Eloy Heras, 1604 S. Harrison, commented that she agreed that the City needed to maintain historical areas, but did not like being told what she could or could not do. Vincent Cardona, 1402 S. Lincoln, stated that residences need to be left out. He agreed it would raise taxes, and it put a strain on residents who need every penny. Many of whom are people on fixed, modest and frozen incomes. Susan Palmer, 1606 S. Harrison, commented she resented recent statements given because of the responses shown from people rolling their eyes. Also, the neighborhood was even not put into the design standards until two months ago. Melissa Dalley, with Downtown Amarillo, Inc. stated it is a challenge with property values, and help was needed to rebound downtown and catch up with the other growth in the City. Charlene Taylor, 906 Crockett, asked why Melissa Dalley was making decisions. What neighborhood was next? Is there a bigger master plan? Lou Ann Garrett, 7000 White Bluff Trail, stated that nowhere else in the City are design standards being enforced. Dan Rogers, 508 S. Lipscomb, stated the ordinance needed to be thoroughly thought out in case of fire because of replacement value, and the kind of insurance that is carried. He also suggested the neighborhood be grandfathered. Mark Burns, 1309 S. Taylor, commented he wished to have families in residences excluded. He also inquired about eminent domain and asked if the Commission would be willing to put in writing that there would be no eminent domain. Ron Boyd stated that it could not be done by state law. In response to continued outbursts from the audience, Debra McCart interjected she had never been to a meeting like this one. Mayor McCart asked for decorum. Marcus Norris reminded the Mayor and Commission that one person at a time should speak and that police officers were present. He went on to state that eminent domain could not be used for economic development. Condemnation could not be transferred to a private developer, although, the Legislature had three exceptions but they were not easily met. He stated that throughout the history of this City, the opportunity had presented itself but it had been turned down cold each time.

Voting AYE were Mayor McCart, Commissioners Scott, Eades, and Boyd; voting NO were none; the motion carried by a 4:0 vote of the Commission.

ITEM 6: Mayor McCart presented a resolution authorizing the City of Amarillo submission of a financial assistance application to the Texas Water Development Board Water Infrastructure Fund (WIF) for the costs of constructing improvements and extensions to the City's Waterworks System from the Osage Treatment Plant to the Arden Road pump station. This application requests an amount not to exceed \$20,125,000. These improvements will provide an increased ability to deliver additional water from the Potter County Wellfield to the Arden Road Pump Station. There were no comments. Motion was made by Commissioner Boyd, seconded by Commissioner Eades, that the following captioned resolution be passed:

RESOLUTION NO. 7-20-10-1

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF AMARILLO, TEXAS REQUESTING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD; AUTHORIZING THE FILING OF AN APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE; AND MAKING CERTAIN FINDINGS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

Voting AYE were Mayor McCartt, Commissioners Scott, Eades, and Boyd; voting NO were none; the motion carried by a 4:0 vote of the Commission.

ITEM 7: Mayor McCartt presented a resolution which will allow the City to be reimbursed from the bond proceeds for initial expenditures made for constructing improvements and extensions to the City's Waterworks System project from the Osage Potable Water Treatment Plant to the Arden Road pump station. This resolution is in conjunction with the requested financing from the Texas Water Development Board WIF Fund. There were no comments. Motion was made by Commissioner Eades, seconded by Commissioner Scott, that the following captioned resolution be passed:

RESOLUTION NO. 7-20-10-2

A RESOLUTION OF THE AMARILLO CITY COMMISSION, DECLARING EXPECTATION TO REIMBURSE EXPENDITURES WITH PROCEEDS OF FUTURE DEBT.

Voting AYE were Mayor McCartt, Commissioners Scott, Eades, and Boyd; voting NO were none; the motion carried by a 4:0 vote of the Commission.

ITEM 8: Mayor McCartt presented a resolution which conducted a public hearing and authorized the City of Amarillo to submit fiscal year 2009/2010 federal and state operating and capital project assistance grant funding for the Amarillo City Transit Department. Notification was recently received regarding this grant application in the total amount of \$2,769,476 in funding from the Federal Transit Administration. Of this amount \$1,663,775 is for operating assistance and \$1,105,701 is for the capital project assistance. The City will receive grant funding in the amount of \$410,583 from the Texas Department of Transportation, which reduces the amount of funding the City must expend to fund Amarillo City Transit operations. This grant assistance will provide partial funding for Amarillo City Transit System Operating and Capital Project costs from October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010. There were no comments. Motion was made by Commissioner Scott, seconded by Commissioner Boyd, that the following captioned resolution be passed:

RESOLUTION NO. 7-20-10-3

A RESOLUTION CONDUCTING A PUBLIC HEARING ON THE AMARILLO CITY TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS; AUTHORIZING THE FILING OF A GRANT APPLICATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FOR A GRANT UNDER THE URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1964, AS AMENDED; PROVIDING A REPEALER CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Comment was made by Commission Brian Eades that this program represented 1% of the City's total budget.

Voting AYE were Mayor McCartt, Commissioners Scott, Eades, and Boyd; voting NO were none; the motion carried by a 4:0 vote of the Commission.

ITEM 9: Mayor McCartt presented resolution which conducted a final public hearing on, and authorizes the City of Amarillo to submit the 2010 to 2015 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Plan has been available for public comment for the required 30-day period. The Plan will guide the allocation of federal funding under the CDBG, HOME and homeless program over the next five years. Adoption of the Plan is recommended by the Community Development Advisory Committee. James Allen, Chairman of the Community Development Advisory Committee, discussed the process by which the five year plan was developed and recommended the Plan for adoption.

There were no other public comments. Motion was made by Commissioner Eades, seconded by Commissioner Scott, that the following captioned resolution be passed:

RESOLUTION NO. 7-20-10-4

A RESOLUTION CONDUCTING A PUBLIC HEARING ON AND AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE 2010-2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMISSION TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AS REQUIRED; PROVIDING A REPEALER CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Voting AYE were Mayor McCartt, Commissioners Scott, Eades, and Boyd; voting NO were none; the motion carried by a 4:0 vote of the Commission.

ITEM 10: Mayor McCartt presented a resolution which conducted the final public hearing and authorizes the City of Amarillo's submission of the 2010-2011 Annual Action Plan to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This Annual Action Plan recommends allocation of \$2,945,268 in federal funding for programs, services and projects which benefit low and moderate income residents in our community. This is recommended for approval by the Community Development Advisory Committee. There were no other public comments. Motion was made by Commissioner Scott, seconded by Commissioner Boyd, that the following captioned resolution be passed:

RESOLUTION NO. 7-20-10-5

A RESOLUTION CONDUCTING A PUBLIC HEARING AND APPROVING THE 2010-2011 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND AUTHORIZING THE INTERIM CITY MANAGER AS CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER TO EXECUTE AND FILE SAID PLAN WITH THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE; PROVIDING REPEALER CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE.

James Allen, Chairman of the Community Development Advisory Committee, presented a PowerPoint on the recommended disbursements of funds for the 2010-2011 Annual Action Plan. He also stated all their meetings were open to the public.

Voting AYE were Mayor McCartt, Commissioners Scott, Eades, and Boyd; voting NO were none; the motion carried by a 4:0 vote of the Commission.

ITEM 11: Mayor McCartt presented the consent agenda and asked if any item should be removed for discussion or separate consideration. Motion was made by Commissioner Boyd, seconded by Commissioner Eades with the correction to the amount in Item A to be \$294,277.50, and unanimously carried, to approve the consent agenda and authorize the City Manager to execute all documents necessary for each transaction.

A. Approval – Amendment 2009/2011 Bioterrorism Public Health Preparedness Grant:

This item is the approval of an amendment to the Bioterrorism Public Health Preparedness Grant administered by the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS). The amendment changes the contract period to run from August 1, 2009 to July 31, 2011. Funding under this amendment remains level at \$249,277.50 and will ensure the continued delivery of these services.

B. Approval – Agreement for Engineering Services:

HDR Engineering, Inc. – maximum not to exceed \$1,428,070.00
This item is the approval of a contract for engineering services necessary to provide design and construction phase services for the project to connect the Osage Potable Water Treatment Plant to the Arden Road Pump Station. Funding for this project is being sought from the Texas Water Development Board Water

Infrastructure Fund (WIF) and this contract will be contingent upon receiving the requested financial assistance.

- C. Approval – Agreement for Bond Counsel:
 Fulbright & Jaworski LLP – terms and conditions as noted
 This item is the approval of an agreement for the firm of Fulbright & Jaworski, LLP to provide bond counsel services related to the project to connect the Osage Potable Water Treatment Plant to the Arden Road Pump Station. Funding for this project is being sought from the Texas Water Development Board Water Infrastructure Fund (WIF) and this agreement is contingent upon the City receiving the requested financial assistance.
- D. Approval – Working Agreement for Services to the Shelter Plus Care Program:
 Texas Panhandle Mental Health Mental Retardation (TPMHMR)
 This item is the approval of an agreement between the City of Amarillo and Texas Panhandle Mental Health Mental Retardation for administrative and supportive services associated with the Shelter Plus Care Program. This program provides rental subsidies to assist homeless, disabled individuals with a chronic mental illness and their families. The agreement consolidates two renewal grants from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) into one grant for the 2010/2011 year for a total amount of \$343,884 with TPMHMR providing the match for this program.

Mayor McCartt announced that this is the end of the regular agenda, but time is reserved to hear any citizen concerning matters pertaining to City policies, programs or services. Jesse Pfrimmer, 5723 Milam, appeared concerning the bicycle accident on the Canyon E-way this past weekend. He wanted to encourage the motoring public to become more fit and watch for bikers on the road. Mayor McCartt commented that the new City buses now have bike racks on the front of them. Robert Morgan, 1320 S. Fillmore, inquired as to when there might be more signs. Jarrett Atkinson responded, hopeful this summer. There were no further comments. Mayor McCartt announced that the meeting was adjourned.

ATTEST:

For Frances Helms
 Donna DeRight, City Secretary

Debra McCartt
 Debra McCartt, Mayor

THE STATE OF TEXAS
 COUNTIES OF POTTER AND RANDALL }
 CITY OF AMARILLO

The undersigned City Secretary of the City of Amarillo in the State and Counties aforesaid hereby certifies that the attached and foregoing document is a true and correct copy of a part of the records, papers and books in the Office of the City Secretary; and that I am the custodian of such papers, books and records as an officer of the City of Amarillo.

Witness my hand and official seal this 27th day
 of July 2010
Donna DeRight
 City Secretary
 City of Amarillo, Texas

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about -
 - (a) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - (b) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - (c) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - (d) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will -
 - (a) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - (b) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted -
 - (a) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - (b) requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.



Signature/Authorized Official



Date

W. Jarrett Atkinson, Interim City Manager
Title

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. **Maximum Feasible Priority.** With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);
2. **Overall Benefit.** The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) **2010-2015, five** a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. **Special Assessments.** It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements. However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.


Signature/Authorized Official


Date

W. Jarrett Atkinson, Interim City Manager
Title

**OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION
CDBG**

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities, which are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

Not Applicable

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Title

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;


Signature/Authorized Official


Date

W. Jarrett Atkinson, Interim City Manager
Title

HOPWA Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the plan:

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,
2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

Not Applicable
Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS:

A. Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

B. Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.

2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.

3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.

4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).

5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).

6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)

City of Amarillo

509 SE Seventh Avenue

Amarillo, Potter County, Texas 79105-1971

Check ___ if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here.

The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 24, subpart F.

7. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules:

"Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15);

"Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes;

"Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance;

"Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including: (i) All "direct charge" employees; (ii) all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and (iii) temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).