

## **Executive Summary**

### **ES-05 Executive Summary - 91.300(c), 91.320(b)**

#### **1. Introduction**

The Consolidated Plan serves as a planning document meeting the federal government statutory requirements in 24 CFR 91.200-91.230, with revisions, for preparing a Consolidated Plan and guiding the use of CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG and HTF funding based on applications to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The major sections of the Consolidated Plan include a Housing Market Analysis, Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, 5-year Strategic Plan, a 1-year Action Plan, Agency Consultation and Citizen Participation, with accompanying documentation relating to public comment. The Strategic Plan addresses specific needs that were identified in the data analysis, with specific goals and program targets for each category designated for funding. The Action Plan is a subset of the Strategic Plan, addressing funding options for the next fiscal year. The Consolidated Plan can be used by organizations in the state as a guide for identifying activities through which they can help jurisdictions within the state reach their housing and community development goals. The Consolidated Plan also serves as the baseline for measuring program effectiveness, as reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) required by HUD for each fiscal year's funding allocation. Incorporated into the Consolidated Plan are an analysis of the local housing market and a review of housing and homeless needs in Arkansas as a means of defining the current environment in which federal funding is being used. The Consolidated Plan provides a strategic plan for meeting priority needs that were identified through the community participation process. The analytical parts of the document draw from the 2014-2018 American Community Surveys and 2011 - 2015 CHAS data provided by HUD. Other data sources include the 2010 U.S. Census and other information gathered locally, including the Balance of State Continuum of Care and a survey of citizens that was used to assist in prioritizing needs. The survey was available on the State's website and was distributed at community meetings.

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

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

- Continue to Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs and ensure compliance with Federal Regulations.

- Increase the availability and affordability of supportive services offered to homeless families and individuals in Arkansas.
- Increase the availability and affordability of decent housing and supportive services offered to homeless families and individuals by preventing homelessness.
- Expand Emergency Shelter Facilities, particularly shelters serving homeless families.
- Improve the availability and affordability of decent housing and supportive services through transitional housing.
- Provide homeownership opportunities through Homebuyer Assistance Programs.
- Increase housing supply for homebuyers by supporting development of new Single-Family Housing.
- Provide Rental Assistance Programs for low- and moderate-income renters.
- Provide funding for Rental Housing Development Programs.
- Preserve Homeowner Occupied Housing through the Rehabilitation of Single-Family Housing.
- Preserve Rental Housing through Rental Rehabilitation Programs.
- Provide Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) Assistance.
- Provide support in conjunction with HOPWA-funded housing assistance.
- Enhance living environment for senior citizens.
- Enhance and support a suitable living environment for the citizens of Arkansas by improving availability, accessibility, and affordability of childcare services.
- Enhance and support a suitable living environment for the citizens of Arkansas by improving availability, accessibility and affordability of community facilities and improving the availability of affordable fire protection services.
- Enhance and support a suitable living environment for the citizens of Arkansas through improved access to public facilities and public infrastructure.
- Enhance living conditions through the construction of water and sewer systems.
- Improve Economic Opportunities by identifying and funding projects which provide access to new jobs.

These objectives are supported by a collection of associated strategies and performance goals. These strategies seek to work toward meeting the objectives stated, addressing the need for more affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, public facilities and infrastructure improvements, and public services. Specific programs and actions can be found in the Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan.

### **3. Evaluation of past performance**

The State of Arkansas is in the process of completing its final Program Year under the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. AEDC, ADFA, DHS and ADH have been successful in furthering the priorities, strategies, and objectives put forth within that Consolidated Plan for the CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA, and HTF Programs. Specific information on the State's performance can be found within the Annual Performance Reports for 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018. The most recent CAPER is available on AEDC's website at: [http://arkansasedc.com/sites/default/files/content/caper\\_2017-2018-final.pdf](http://arkansasedc.com/sites/default/files/content/caper_2017-2018-final.pdf)

The 2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report will be available after the close of the program year and citizen participation and consultation process.

#### **4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

In January 2020, AEDC began distributing a Community Needs Survey throughout the state and during community engagement public hearings. This survey was utilized to gather information from respondents on their views on the specific needs and priorities within their communities.

After the completion of the Community Needs Survey process, survey data was evaluated and this information was utilized as a starting point for discussion with various individuals, groups, and organizations during formal and informal focus group sessions held throughout the state. This wide variety of contacts included: local officials, Planning and Development Districts, members of substance abuse and mental health committee members, housing advocates, homeless services advocates, and other members of the public.

The State of Arkansas conducted three focus group meetings, October 11, 2019 and February 19 - 20, 2020, and one input session on February 20, 2020, on housing and community development issues in order to allow citizens the opportunity to provide input for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan is the policy guide for federally funded community development and housing programs. The public hearings included presentations which focused on housing and community development strategies to address housing and community development needs throughout the state, as well as provided an opportunity for citizen comments on the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The public input session and focus group meetings were held at the North Little Rock Chamber of Commerce and the Arkansas Municipal League.

Prior to the meetings, public notices were published in the newspaper and notices sent throughout the state. Public meeting notices were also posted on the AEDC website; distributed directly by mail to local officials; developers; non-profit organizations; Planning and Development Districts; and the Continuum of Cares throughout the state. Detailed information on the citizen participation process and public outreach can be found within Sections PR-10 and PR-15 of this Consolidated Plan. Once drafted, the plan was released for a 30-day comment period beginning May 24, 2020. An ad was posted in the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette and a copy of the Draft was posted on the AEDC website.

Efforts to broaden community participation included holding public focus group meetings, early in the planning process, in locations around the State where meetings are not traditionally, or recently, held; increasing the use of social media to publicize meetings like Facebook and Twitter; utilizing the new AEDC website and Grants Management page to feature press releases, community needs surveys, and meeting locations; and making the community needs survey not only available in English and Spanish, but mailing both versions to every Mayor and County Judge in the state. The Communication Division at AEDC also sent all public meeting notices to every newspaper in the state and the regular

communications mailing list, which increased interest throughout the state, and reporter inquiries and local stories did increase as compared to previous years.

Additional information regarding the public hearings and comments will be available within the Final 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan and Final 2020 Annual Action Plan.

## **5. Summary of public comments**

Public comments are attached in the appendix.

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

Comments will be inserted following the 30-Day Public Comment Period and noted within the Final 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Annual Action Plan.

## **7. Summary**

The Arkansas Economic Development Commission served as the lead agency for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Annual Action Plan.

## The Process

### PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.300(b)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	ARKANSAS	Arkansas Economic Development Commission
HOPWA Administrator	ARKANSAS	Arkansas Department of Health
HOME Administrator	ARKANSAS	Arkansas Development Finance Authority
ESG Administrator	ARKANSAS	Arkansas Department of Human Services
NHTF Administrator	ARKANSAS	Arkansas Development Finance Authority

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

#### Narrative

The lead agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan is the Arkansas Economic Development Commission (AEDC), with the close support of the Arkansas Development Finance Authority, the Arkansas Department of Health, and the Arkansas Department of Human Services. AEDC has contracted with the consulting firm of J-QUAD Planning Group, LLC. The State and J-QUAD consulted with other agencies including a variety of services providers and the agencies involved in the Balance of State Continuum of Care to address homelessness.

#### Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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## **PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.200(I) and 91.315(I)**

### **1. Introduction**

The State of Arkansas works with a wide variety of agencies, organizations, and service providers to bring various viewpoints to bear in the identification of local housing and service needs. Ongoing relationships focused on specific needs and targeted meetings designed to bring public input into the Consolidated Plan process are two of the ways that the state utilizes outside organizations in the consultation process. A number of those agencies are listed in the tables below, but others were invited and/or participated that were not found in the HUD database. Other organizations that participated in the Consolidated Plan forums include: Planning and Development District representatives, Arkansas Natural Resources Commission, Arkansas Rural Water Association, USDA - Rural Development, Southern Bancorp Community Partners, Communities Unlimited, County and Town elected and appointed officials, Chamber of Commerce, State of Arkansas and Congressional Legislative representatives, County Water Facilities Board, Area Agency on Aging, Economic Development Corporation, consultants, contractors and businesses.

Cooperation and coordination among the State and all units of general local government are of primary importance to helping the State develop priorities for funding under the Consolidated Plan. Through focus group meetings, surveys, public comment periods, and public hearings, the input of Mayors and County Judges is taken into primary consideration by the State.

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

The State has ongoing relationships with many housing providers working on housing development activities. The State also works with the many public housing authorities across the state to utilize Section 8 vouchers from the federal government to address the housing needs of the State's lowest income households. Through the Continuum of Care (CoC) processes throughout the state, the State of Arkansas maintains relationships with mental health providers, homeless shelter and services providers, and local governmental agencies with specific responsibilities for homeless individuals and families. The State also participates in a variety of other coalitions that seek to address other issues that relate to housing and service needs.

**Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness**

State staff works actively with the Balance of State Continuum of Care, the umbrella for the development of the Continuum of Care for smaller communities throughout the state. Staff participate in regularly scheduled meetings and point-in-time surveys. In the past, the State has provided administrative support to supplement CoC initiatives and distributed Emergency Solutions Grant funding to the various agencies that make up the membership of the Balance of State Continuum of Care.

**Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the state in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies, and procedures for the administration of HMIS**

The State of Arkansas supports a variety of housing and public service programs operated to service the homeless and special needs population. The efforts of the homeless coalitions, through the CoC process, have provided guidance on the needs of these communities. The process has resulted in a better understanding of the homeless and special needs community and their housing needs, enabling the state to arrive at a set of goals and objectives.

**2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities**



**Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated**

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	WEST CENTRAL ARKANSAS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization Planning organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Participated in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	CENTRAL ARKANSAS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization Planning organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Participated in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government – State Grantee Department Health Agency

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	All Sections
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consolidated Plan Board Member.
4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government – State Grantee Department
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	All Sections
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consolidated Plan Board Member.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	ARKANSAS DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government State Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	All Sections
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consolidated Plan Board Member.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	ARKANSAS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government – State Grantee Department
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	All Sections

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Plan Coordinator, Consolidated Plan Board Member.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	PULASKI COUNTY
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Participated in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	WHITE RIVER PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization Planning organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Participated in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

9	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	WASHINGTON COUNTY
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Participated in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

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

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

**Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan**

<b>Name of Plan</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>	<b>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?</b>
Continuum of Care	Balance of State Continuum of Care	The Strategic Plan provides a set of goals for addressing homelessness, with are supported by the Balance of State Continuum of Care and its participating agencies.

**Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**

**Describe cooperation and coordination among the State and any units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.315(l))**

The State works closely with a wide variety of cities, counties, and planning districts throughout the state in the development of programs to address housing, homeless, and community development needs and other local issues covered by the Consolidated Plan.

**Narrative (optional):**

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

The following agencies, organization or governments were consulted with through meetings and correspondences

- Stuttgart Industrial Development Corporation
- Central Arkansas Planning and Development (CAPDD)
- City of West Memphis
- River City Ministry
- North Little Rock Housing Authority
- Pulaski County
- Northwest Regional Housing Development Corporation
- City of Wrightsville
- Communities Unlimited
- Russellville Housing Authority
- City of Stuttgart
- White River Planning and Development District (WRPDD)
- Conway Housing Authority
- City of Jonesboro
- City of McCrory
- West Central Arkansas Planning & Development (WCAPDD)
- City of Berryville
- Delta Community Development and Law Center, Inc.
- City of Alma
- City of Lonoke
- City of Hot Springs
- City of Altheimer
- Hot Spring Street Mission
- University of Central Arkansas Center for Community and Economic Development (UCA CCED)
- Harrison Housing Authority
- Town of Anthonyville
- City of Alma
- Arkansas Natural Resources Commission
- Fort Smith Housing Authority

## **PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)**

### **1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal setting**

Beginning in January 2020, a Community Needs Survey was developed and distributed throughout the state. This Survey was emailed to numerous members of the public that included: local officials, CoC representatives, housing advocates, developers, Development Districts, and other members of the public and was also placed on the AEDC website. In addition, the Community Needs Survey was translated into Spanish as "Déjanos Saber Sobre Sus Necesidades de Servicios y Mejoras en Su Vecindario." Both versions of the Survey were made available on the AEDC website, mailed to every Mayor, County Judge, and Legislator, to the Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee for distribution, to other local and statewide leaders, and made available at each public focus group meeting.

Once survey responses were received, AEDC reviewed those responses in order to determine what priorities members of the public emphasized throughout the state. Focus group meetings were held prior to finalizing the proposed Consolidated Plan. Outreach efforts included: meetings with the Arkansas Planning and Economic Development Districts; meetings with various local community leaders and members; meetings with Youth Groups; a meeting with the Substance Abuse and Behavioral Health Advisory Committee; and the Arkansas Fair Housing Commission.

Public Hearings were conducted as follows:

October 11, 2019  
North Little Rock Chamber of Commerce  
100 Main Street, North Little Rock  
10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

February 19-20, 2020  
Arkansas Municipal League  
301 West 2nd Street, North Little Rock  
10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

A news release, announcing the comment period and public meetings, was sent to media statewide and notices were sent to contacts including: the Arkansas Development Finance Authority; Housing Developers; Public Housing Authorities; City and County officials; Development Districts; State Agencies, including the Department of Rural Services; CoC contacts; State Senators and State Representatives; Congressional Delegates; and CDBG Grant Administrators.

Public notices were placed in the statewide newspaper, the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette. The draft plans were also featured in two locations on the AEDC website. AEDC made additional efforts to increase non-traditional public participation in addition to notification methods used in the past and will continue to develop additional innovative public awareness strategies.

A formal public comment period opened May 24, 2020 and continued through June 23, 2020 for the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the 2020 Annual Action Plan. A final virtual public hearing is scheduled on June 10, 2020.

## Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The State of Arkansas conducted four public focus group and public input meetings on housing and community development issues to allow citizens the opportunity to provide input for the 2020 -2024 Consolidated Plan. A total of 118 persons attended these public focus group meetings.	The focus group and input sessions identified a wide range of issues of concern to the attendees with regard to social and economic conditions, housing, public policy and awareness of fair housing, banking and mortgage lending issues, special needs housing, and public transportation.	No comments were rejected.	

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**



## **Needs Assessment**

### **NA-05 Overview**

#### **Needs Assessment Overview**

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

## NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.305 (a,b,c)

### Summary of Housing Needs

The following data provide an analysis of housing problems in Arkansas, including lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding (1.01 to 1.5 persons per room), severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room), cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses), and severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of household income on housing expenses). By far, the most common housing need related to cost burden, hitting lower income households particularly hard, with over 70 percent of renter households and 57 percent of owner households earning less than 30% of the area median income (AMI) paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. For rental households, severe cost burden is the most common housing problem with 25 percent of all renter households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses, while cost burden is the most common for owner households where 20 percent of all owner households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses, with severe cost burden not far behind with 16 percent paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. The next most pressing housing problem in Arkansas is overcrowding in rental housing, with 5.7 percent living in units with 1.01 to 1.5 persons per room. When comparing overcrowding with cost burden, the needs observed are not nearly as pressing.

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2018	% Change
Population	2,915,918	2,958,208	1%
Households	1,109,635	1,138,025	3%
Median Income	\$38,542.00	\$41,371.00	7%

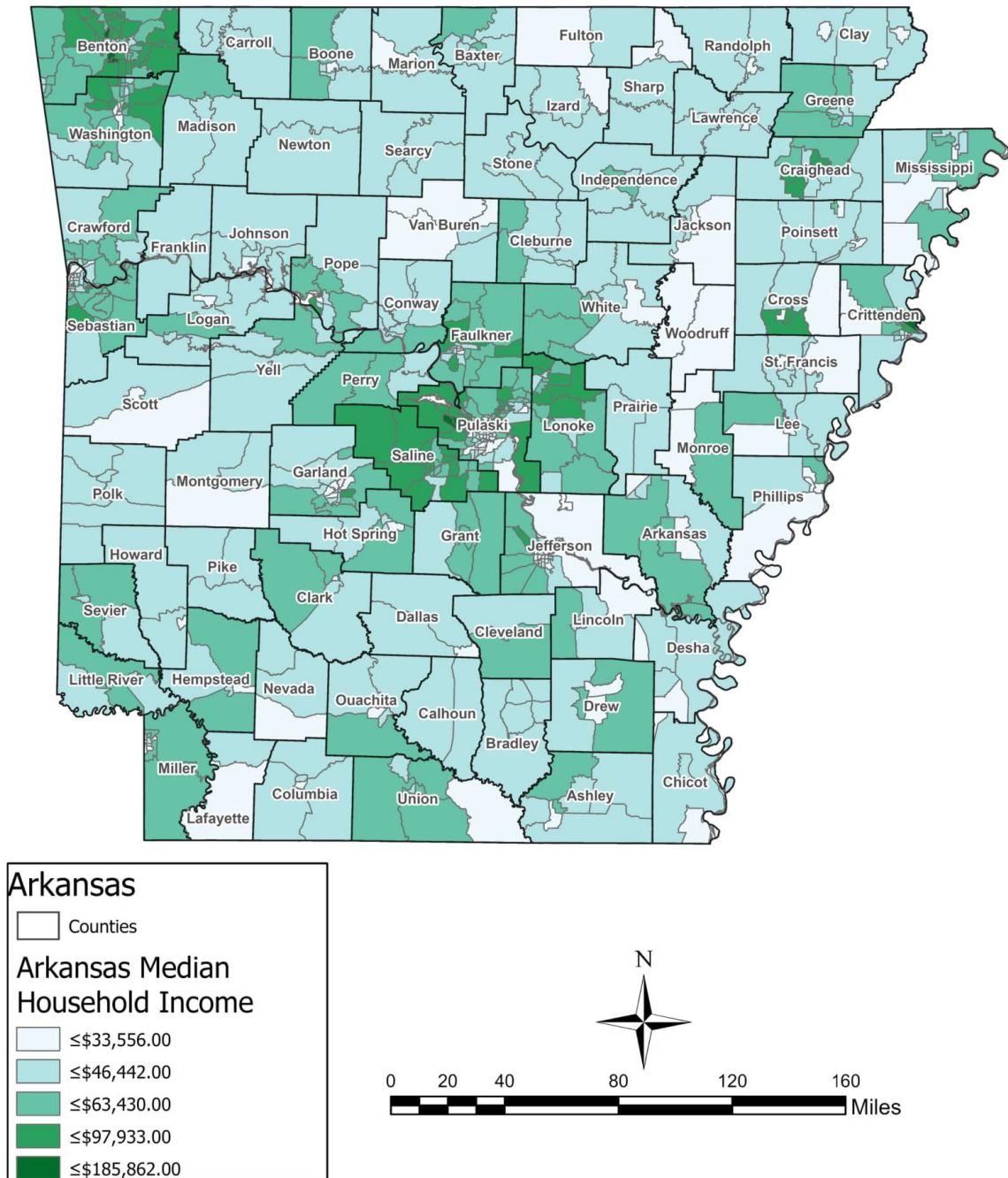
**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**

2014 - 2018 ACS

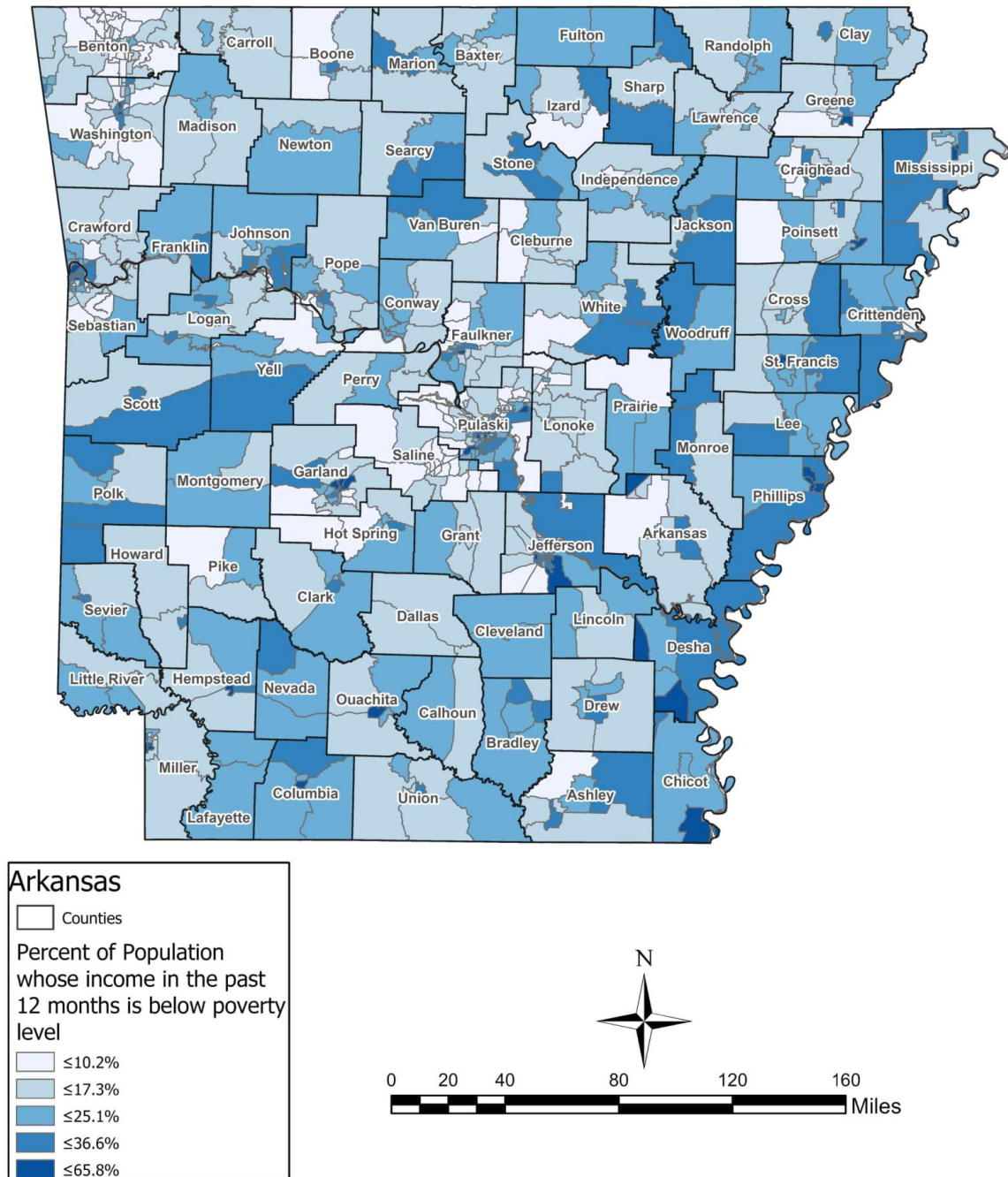
**Data Source Comments:**

## Median Household Income 2014 - 2018



### Median Household Income

## Percent Living in Poverty 2014 - 2018



### Percent Poverty

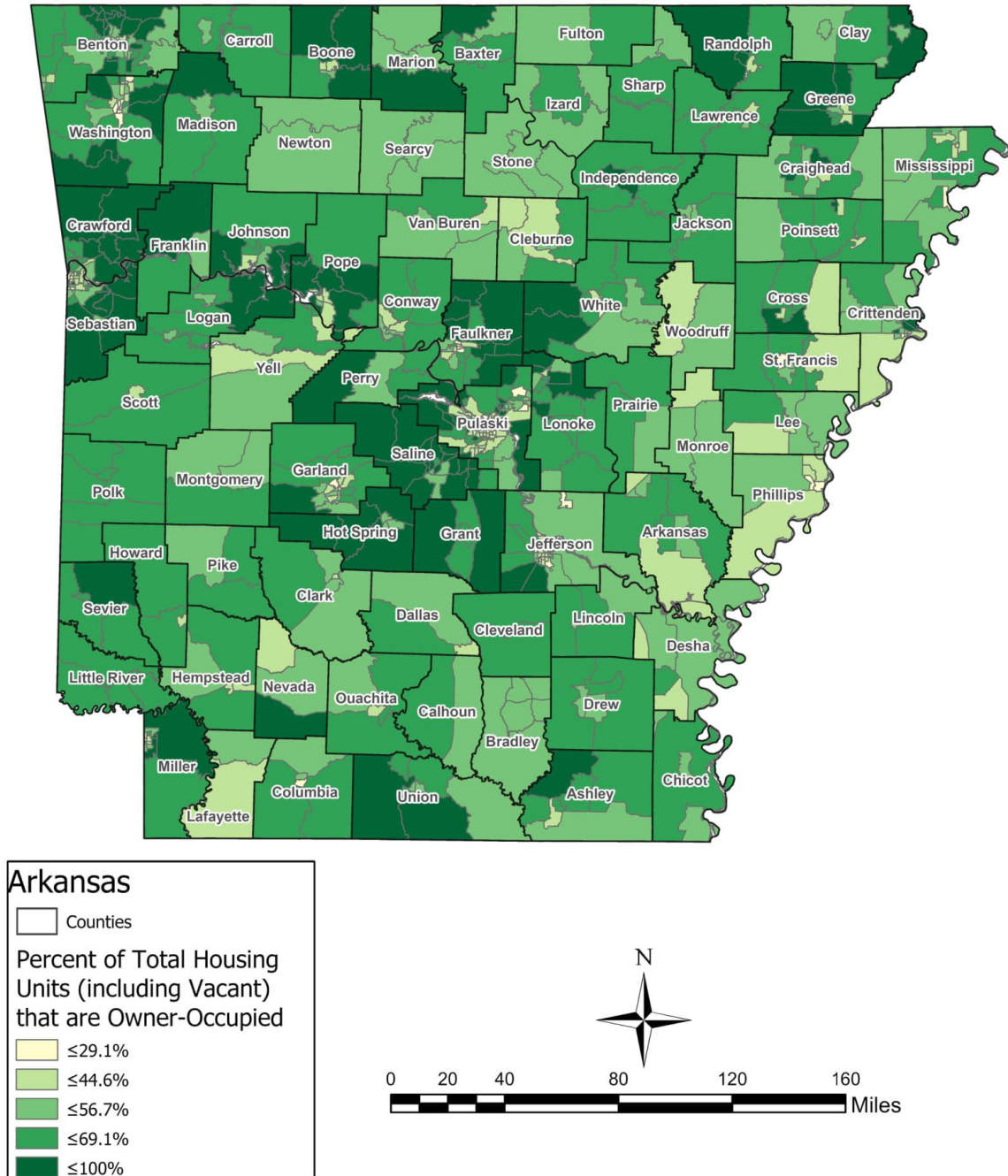
## Number of Households Table

	<b>0-30% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;100% HAMFI</b>
Total Households	141,955	151,165	200,320	114,865	529,720
Small Family Households	47,035	47,725	75,095	46,965	281,505
Large Family Households	8,480	10,430	16,240	9,395	38,365
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	22,030	33,405	45,400	26,515	121,045
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	15,595	29,670	30,120	14,205	43,115
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	27,530	25,825	34,270	18,765	59,045

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

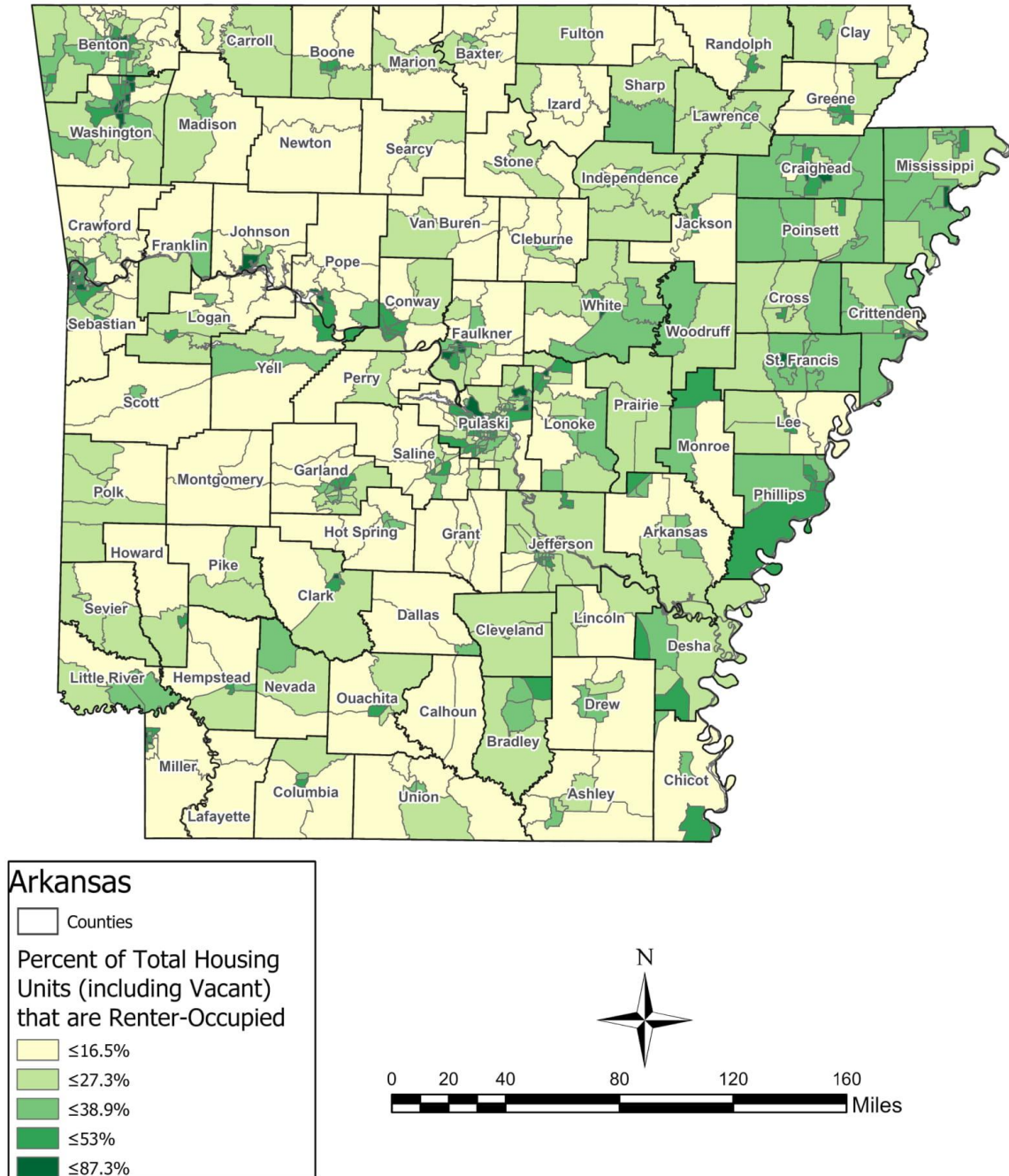
## Percent Living in Poverty 2014 - 2018



OH



## Percent Owner Occupied 2014 - 2018



RH

## Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	2,145	1,245	1,760	520	5,670	1,325	1,050	960	480	3,815
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	1,685	1,265	1,435	470	4,855	170	230	545	245	1,190
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	2,945	2,220	2,715	875	8,755	705	1,315	1,830	1,525	5,375
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	51,245	19,020	2,865	215	73,345	24,260	15,980	8,085	1,555	49,880



	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	10,015	32,380	26,980	3,460	72,835	8,140	18,065	26,805	10,600	63,610
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	11,495	0	0	0	11,495	7,105	0	0	0	7,105

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	58,020	23,745	8,775	2,080	92,620	26,460	18,575	11,420	3,810	60,265
Having none of four housing problems	22,650	53,455	74,620	35,830	186,555	16,220	55,385	105,500	73,140	250,245

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	11,495	0	0	0	11,495	7,105	0	0	0	7,105

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

### 3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	26,280	23,090	12,850	62,220	9,530	10,740	15,170	35,440
Large Related	4,840	4,070	1,875	10,785	1,775	2,520	3,140	7,435
Elderly	8,930	9,670	5,360	23,960	14,150	15,965	11,325	41,440
Other	26,445	17,455	11,095	54,995	8,165	5,720	5,930	19,815
Total need by income	66,495	54,285	31,180	151,960	33,620	34,945	35,565	104,130

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

### 4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	22,630	7,850	820	31,300	7,535	5,305	2,920	15,760

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Large Related	3,885	830	85	4,800	1,315	860	400	2,575
Elderly	5,965	3,890	1,290	11,145	9,510	6,770	3,340	19,620
Other	22,765	7,185	965	30,915	6,665	3,300	1,480	11,445
Total need by income	55,245	19,755	3,160	78,160	25,025	16,235	8,140	49,400

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Alternate Data Source Name:  
2014 - 2018 ACS

## 5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Single family households	3,950	2,960	2,915	1,050	10,875	725	1,285	1,870	1,410	5,290
Multiple, unrelated family households	625	395	995	225	2,240	240	310	565	490	1,605
Other, non-family households	185	195	385	80	845	0	0	14	4	18
Total need by income	4,760	3,550	4,295	1,355	13,960	965	1,595	2,449	1,904	6,913

**Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2**

Data Source: 2011 –  
2015 CHAS

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

According to the 2014-2018 American Community Survey, there were 327,441 single person households in Arkansas (28% of all households), making up 85 percent of all non-family households. Thirty-four percent of all single person households were elderly (65 or older). Fifty-six percent of single person households were homeowners, with 44 percent renters. The median household income for single person households was \$23,362, accounting for 49.6 percent of the median household income for all households. With single person households comprising almost 84 percent of all non-family households, the "Other" category in the tables above relate directly to single person households, with a small error factor for larger non-family households. The tables show that "Other" households have high percentages experiencing cost burden and severe cost burden.

### **Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.**

Data for quantifying the prevalence of these groups were not available for Arkansas.

### **What are the most common housing problems?**

By far, the most common housing problem in Arkansas is cost burden. According to the CHAS data in Table 4 above, over 70 percent of households in the 0-30% AMI income category (including renters and owners) had a cost burden of over 30%, with almost 57 percent having a cost burden of over 50%. A 30% cost burden means that a household is spending more than 30% of their gross income on housing expenses, including utilities. Over 59 percent of households in the 30-50% AMI income category had a 30% cost burden, with 24 percent having a 50% cost burden. The numbers fall off somewhat for the next highest income category where 33 percent of households in the 50-80% AMI category had a 30% cost burden, with less than six percent having a 50% cost burden.

Looking at cost burden and severe cost burden by tenure, over 60 percent of renter households and 50 percent of owner households earning less than 30% of the area median income (AMI) paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. For rental households, severe cost burden is the most common housing problem with 25 percent of all renter households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses, while cost burden is the most common for owner households where 20 percent of all owner households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses, with severe cost burden not far behind with 16 percent paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses.

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

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

Cost burden and extreme cost burden affect all household types in the lower income categories. In simple numerical terms, it would appear that "Small Related" households bear much of the brunt of severe cost burden, with over 42 percent of the total number of below 30% AMI rental households experiencing severe cost burden and 27 percent of owner households in the same income category experiencing severe cost burden. Among renter households, 48 "Other" households earning below 30% AMI experience a 30% cost burden. Among owner households, 54 percent of elderly households earning below 30% AMI experience a 30% cost burden. The data, however, do not provide a perspective in the percentage of households that comprise the "Other" household category. Much of the "Other" category is made up of single-person households and census data indicate that about 30 percent of households in Arkansas are single-person households. It is therefore safe to assume that the size of the "Other" household category is relatively large. It appears that all household types in both the renter and owner categories are hard hit by housing costs in the below 30% AMI income groups.

### **Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance**

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

Formerly homeless families and individuals also need these services to reduce the prospect of returning to homelessness. Transitional housing units, permanent supportive housing, and rent subsidies help meet the housing expenses of households returning from homelessness, while job training programs help with job prospects. Other social services are needed on occasion as circumstances demand.

**If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:**

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

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

**Discussion**

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

## NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.305 (b)(2)

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

### Introduction

The 2011-2015 CHAS data, constructed from data collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD, show housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. The housing problems include incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden greater than 30 percent, and overcrowding (more than 1 person per room). The tables below show the distribution of one or more problems by race/ethnicity for each of four lower income groups, 0 to 30 percent of the area median income, 30 to 50 percent of the area median income, 50 to 80 percent of the area median income, and 80 to 100 percent of the area median income. The discussion following the tables will identify disproportionately greater need within each income group for racial or ethnic group. The next section will look at severe housing problems (severe overcrowding and extreme cost burden).

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	102,456	20,869	18,621
White	62,218	14,370	11,514
Black / African American	30,749	5,121	4,735
Asian	868	87	486
American Indian, Alaska Native	762	156	44
Pacific Islander	230	15	0
Hispanic	5,790	760	1,573

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

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	92,670	58,185	0
White	59,384	45,915	0
Black / African American	22,243	8,584	0
Asian	665	265	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	594	331	0
Pacific Islander	304	25	0
Hispanic	7,709	2,120	0

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	73,831	126,109	0
White	50,323	96,576	0
Black / African American	14,656	18,741	0
Asian	820	875	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	540	727	0
Pacific Islander	224	159	0
Hispanic	6,136	7,324	0

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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



## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	19,983	94,699	0
White	15,302	73,121	0
Black / African American	2,748	14,064	0
Asian	360	854	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	145	519	0
Pacific Islander	89	85	0
Hispanic	1,101	4,850	0

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

## Discussion

The three largest racial/ethnic groups in Arkansas are White, African American, and Hispanics with 79.3, 16.3, and 7.3 percent of the population in the order listed. Among these two groups, there are disproportionate needs (greater than 10% over the average for the whole jurisdiction) identifiable for Hispanics and African Americans when compared with the State as a whole in the 0-30% AMI income groups, with the 80-100% AMI group falling just short of the 10 percent differential. The only other racial/ethnic groups that show a disproportionately greater need are the Asian population in the 50-80% AMI income category and Pacific Islanders in all income categories. In all instances the prevalence of housing problems for the Asian and Pacific Islander populations are more than 10 percent above the prevalence for the State as a whole. The Asian and Pacific Islander populations however, total only 1.9 percent of the population of Arkansas and do not represent a large disparity given the size of the population.

## NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.305(b)(2)

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

### Introduction

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

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	84,392	39,011	18,621
White	50,893	25,798	11,514
Black / African American	25,624	10,264	4,735
Asian	784	175	486
American Indian, Alaska Native	671	249	44
Pacific Islander	180	65	0
Hispanic	4,803	1,747	1,573

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	42,405	108,581	0
White	26,454	78,929	0
Black / African American	10,506	20,271	0
Asian	290	641	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	331	609	0
Pacific Islander	140	184	0
Hispanic	3,715	6,123	0

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	20,165	179,660	0
White	13,399	133,407	0
Black / African American	3,386	30,046	0
Asian	298	1,391	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	249	1,016	0
Pacific Islander	120	263	0
Hispanic	2,389	11,036	0

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,912	108,688	0
White	4,183	84,130	0
Black / African American	747	16,038	0
Asian	141	1,073	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	37	627	0
Pacific Islander	85	89	0
Hispanic	624	5,334	0

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

## Discussion

Disproportionate greater needs are shown for the Hispanic population for the 0-30% income groups, representing the only needs shown for the major racial/ethnic populations. Among the smaller populations, Pacific Islanders show disproportionate need for all income groups, with Asians and Native Americans in the 50-80% AMI income group and Asians in the 30-50% AMI income group showing greater than a 10% differential to the State as a whole. As previously mentioned, the Asian and Pacific Islander populations total less than 1.9 percent of the total population of the state, with Native Americans representing less than one percent of the total, and, therefore, not representing a large disparity.

## NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.305 (b)(2)

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

### Introduction

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

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	825,788	159,601	131,301	19,191
White	673,634	109,969	83,296	11,860
Black / African American	95,078	33,028	36,286	4,928
Asian	9,332	1,633	1,291	486
American Indian, Alaska Native	4,282	950	1,044	44
Pacific Islander	704	467	220	0
Hispanic	32,029	10,950	6,655	1,663

**Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### Discussion

The only racial group that showed a disproportionately greater need was the African-American population which shows a 27 percent of the group paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses (severe cost burden), compared with 16 percent of the population of the State as a whole.

## **NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.305 (b)(2)**

**Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?**

From the CHAS data presented in the previous sections, there is little identifiable disproportionately greater need indicated between racial/ethnic groups in Arkansas other than for the Hispanic population and the relatively small Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander populations. The total of the Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander populations make-up less than three percent of the total population of Arkansas, however, and the impact of the disproportionately greater need is small. Between the two major racial/ethnic groups, Whites and African Americans, which comprise more than 90 percent of the population of Arkansas, the CHAS data show little difference. The lowest income group, 0-30% AMI, shows the highest prevalence of housing problems and severe housing problems.

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

While the disproportionate needs data do not show significant differences between the White and African-American populations, African-Americans show much lower incomes, higher rates of poverty and unemployment, have larger populations with less than a high school degree, and live in lower cost housing units when compared to Whites. These data indicate that while they are living in housing units suitable to their income levels, their relative affluence is much lower.

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

While the African American population is less than 16.3 percent of the total population of Arkansas, in some census tracts their population makes up more than 98 percent of the population of those tracts. Higher percentages of African Americans by census tract are found primarily in the southern and eastern portions of the State and in Little Rock and North Little Rock. Hispanic populations can be found in concentrations up to 61 percent by census tract in various spots around the State, including the northwest corner.

## NA-35 Public Housing – (Optional)

### Introduction

There are over 140 agencies in Arkansas working with public housing and vouchers addressing the needs of lower income residents of the state. They manage over 11,000 public housing units and almost 23,000 vouchers. The State of Arkansas does not manage these agencies or the funds which they administer. The tables below are populated by HUD with publicly available information and the State believes the data to be as accurate as possible given fluctuations in units and vouchers at the local level. The State will work with local public housing authorities to the extent necessary and as requested to assure their continued success.

### Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units' vouchers in use	0	67	11,307	22,345	2,583	19,762	490	53	322

**Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type**

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

**Data Source:** PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	6	3,746	10,345	1,313	9,032	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	32	5,201	9,702	1,007	8,695	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	30	5,992	12,392	1,523	10,869	0	0	0
Asian	0	1	0	62	25	37	0	0	0



Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

**Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	3	114	22	27	195	5	1	1
Not Hispanic	0	64	11,193	19,822	2,555	19,567	148	80	53
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

**Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The State of Arkansas does not own or manage any public housing units, nor does it maintain public housing waiting lists.

**What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?**

The State of Arkansas does not own or manage any public housing units or vouchers, nor does it maintain public housing or voucher waiting lists.

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

The State of Arkansas does not own or manage any public housing units or vouchers, nor does it maintain public housing or voucher waiting lists.

**Discussion:**

The State of Arkansas does not manage these agencies or the funds which they administer. The State will work with local public housing authorities to the extent necessary and as requested to assure their continued success.

## NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c)

### Introduction:

The following table provides an estimate of homeless individuals and families within several categories. These numbers are taken from the January 24, 2019 Point-in-time counts for the six continuums in Arkansas. To date, these coalitions have not provided a separate count of homeless individuals or families in rural areas. While it is acknowledged that there are rural homeless persons in Arkansas, the data are omitted due to lack of access to those data. Estimates for the number of homeless persons each year, becoming homeless each year, number exiting homeless each year, and duration of homelessness have not been developed. Data provided in the PIT counts are not categorized in a way that reflects the divisions in the tables below. To the extent possible, these data were arranged to respond to the data request. Some overlap or omissions may occur. Specific numbers for veterans, chronic homeless individuals and families, and unaccompanied youth were not provided. Persons in households were not divided between only adults and adults with children, so in the table these data are all provided as adults with children. The results of the January 2020 homeless count are not available at this time.

### Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	100	32	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	34	1	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	907	1,241	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	238	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	6	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	153	85	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	34	1	0	0	0	0

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons with HIV	5	10	0	0	0	0

**Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment**

**Data Source Comments:** HUD 2019 Continuum of Care

Indicate if the homeless population: Has No Rural Homeless

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

To be discussed in consultation with homeless service providers.

### Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	789	862
Black or African American	431	471
Asian	3	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	26	10
Pacific Islander	8	16
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic	29	31
Not Hispanic	1,273	1,384

Data Source

Comments: HUD 2019 Continuum of Care

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

The HUD 2019 Continuum of Care data show that there were 226 beds dedicated to victims of domestic violence but are not segregated by women alone and women with children. Also, the data do not provide any insight into the familial status of veterans.

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

The majority of homeless persons in Arkansas are White, non-Hispanic, reflecting the demographic prevalence of the White population in Arkansas. In 2018 Whites comprised 79 percent of the total population of Arkansas and, as the data above show, represented over 50 percent of the homeless population. African American and Hispanic populations also show percentages reflective of their concentrations in the overall population of Arkansas, though at about twice the percentage. In 2018, African Americans were 16 percent of the total population and Hispanics were 7 percent. The PIT data showed African Americans represented 33 percent of the homeless population.

### Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The Point-in-time data show that about 52 percent of homeless persons in Arkansas were unsheltered. It is generally assumed by service providers in Arkansas that the majority of unsheltered homeless persons are unsheltered by choice, preferring to live uncontrolled by service providers. These individuals are primarily single, chronic homeless persons, many with substance and/or mental problems.

**Discussion:**

While the data provided in the 2019 Point-in-time survey did not provide sufficient information to draw specific conclusions about the nature and extent of homelessness for the various categories of households and individuals detailed in the table above, the data do show significant numbers of households and individuals in need of shelter and supportive services in Arkansas. A large portion of the population of homeless persons are unsheltered, typically reflecting individual choice as to the housing preferences chronic homeless individuals who prefer to live in unregulated environments and often deal with substance and/or mental problems.

## NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.305 (b,d)

### Introduction

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

### HOPWA

<b>Current HOPWA formula use:</b>	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	2,659 <sup>a</sup>
Area incidence of AIDS	108 <sup>a</sup>
Rate per population	3.6 per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	356 <sup>b</sup>
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0.035
<b>Current HIV surveillance data:</b>	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	3,411 <sup>a</sup>
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	113.2 <sup>a</sup>
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	219 <sup>c</sup>
<sup>a</sup> 2018	
<sup>b</sup> 2017 – 2019	
<sup>c</sup> 2019	

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Alternate Data Source Name:

2017 CDC HIV Surveillance

Data Source Comments:

### HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	0
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term, or transitional)	0

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

### **Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:**

These populations have a broad spectrum of characteristics, similar to the population at large, but a distinguishing factor for them is an increased risk of homelessness due to the fragile nature of their existence, some relying heavily on others for their care, others living on fixed incomes and vulnerable to hardships caused by sudden demands on their resources. Alcohol and drug abuse are defined as excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs. The National Institute of Alcohol and Abuse and Alcoholism estimated the number of adult men with a drinking problem at 15 percent of the total population and that of adult women at 6 percent. These percentages, when applied to Arkansas, would yield a total population of alcohol abuser at 311,597 persons, using 2018 American Community Survey population figures.

Elderly are those individuals aged 62 or older. The elderly population continues to show a strong growth pattern as a population group. The elderly lives a distinctive lifestyle requiring numerous supportive services. The 2018 ACS put the population of Arkansas's population of 62 and over at 487,536.

Persons with physical or developmental disabilities often require special facilities and care. Persons with developmental disabilities sometimes lack the capacity to care for themselves and rely on a caretaker to see to their daily needs. More often than not the caretaker is a parent. If the child outlives the parent who has provide their care all their lives, other arrangements must be made to see to their continued care. This group can include all ages, races, and ethnicities.

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

Housing and supportive service needs of these populations include:

- Group housing,
- Physical rehabilitation and medical care,
- New job training skills,
- Unemployment and the resulting loss of income/ insurance coverage due to inability to perform job functions,
- Extensive medical care and treatment,
- Rehabilitation programs,
- Counseling/ support groups to deal with the problem,
- Addressing unemployment and the resulting loss of income/ insurance coverage due to inability to perform job functions,
- Medical care/prescription medications, straining their already limited income,
- Special transportation needs due to medical and physical condition,
- Mobility assistance in normal daily activities,



- Assistance in meal preparation, housekeeping, and shopping, and
- Physical rehabilitative care due to injury/falls.

These needs were compiled through consultation with service providers.

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

According to the HIV Surveillance Report Arkansas, 2017, there were 254 new HIV diagnoses and 152 new AIDS diagnoses in Arkansas, with a cumulative total of over 5,299 AIDS diagnoses since 1988, along with over 6,106 HIV diagnoses. The largest number of new HIV diagnoses was in the male sex with male group, followed by high risk hetero sexual relationships, and injection drug use.

### **Discussion:**

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

## **NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.315 (f)**

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:**

Public facility needs are varied and specific to local communities, and the State of Arkansas continues to need public facilities. Generally, there is a need for new construction, addition to, or renovation of a variety of community facilities throughout the state. CDBG programs that generally address activities related to public facilities include: Senior Citizen Centers, Child Care Centers, Community Centers, Public Health Units, Fire Stations and Fire Equipment, Multi-Purpose Centers, and General Public Facilities projects. Specific projects will be evaluated through submissions to the State. Legislative intent exists for a priority to be placed on the use of CDBG funds for multi-use facilities that will offer combined facilities for programs commonly offered in separate facilities such as senior centers, public health centers, childcare centers and community centers.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The State conducted a survey of residents and service providers asking their input into the ranking process for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online and as hard copy at fair housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan forums. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. Staff took the results of the survey and the comments received in the focus group sessions and forums and completed the ranking process.

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:**

The State of Arkansas continues to need public infrastructure. Of particular importance in rural areas of Arkansas is improvements to water and wastewater facilities, while street and road improvements also rank high.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The State conducted a survey of residents and service providers asking their input into the ranking process for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online and as hard copy at fair housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan forums. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. Staff took the results of the survey and the comments received in the focus group sessions and forums and completed the ranking process.

**Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:**

Public service needs focus on homeless services, services to seniors and youth, childcare services, and disability services.

**How were these needs determined?**

The State conducted a survey of residents and service providers asking their input into the ranking process for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online and as hard copy at fair housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan forums. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. Staff took the results of the survey and the comments received in the focus group sessions and forums and completed the ranking process.

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The local housing market affects the availability and affordability of housing. In Arkansas, the housing market has slowly rebounded from the foreclosure crisis of the last decade. With that recovery, housing prices have increased, but are still affordable with the historically low mortgage interest rates found in the current market. The following analysis looks at a variety of data from the American Community Survey, the census, over 140 housing authorities across the state, and homeless service providers to provide a picture of the local market.

## MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.310(a)

### Introduction

The housing stock in Arkansas is heavily weighted toward single-family housing, with 70 percent of households residing in single-family detached structures. Approximately 66 percent of households are homeowners, with 81 percent of owner households living in housing units with three or more bedrooms. Sixteen percent of housing units are in multifamily development, with two to twenty or more units in the structure and 12 percent were mobile homes, RVs, or boats. With over 221,414 multifamily units serving over 395,744 renter households, the data suggest that over 218,000 renter households reside in single-family structures, either attached or detached, or mobile homes. The use of single-family structures for rental housing does address some of the need for larger housing units for renter households, as do mobile homes, but the vast disparity of larger units between renter (39%) and owner (81%) households suggests the need for new housing development aimed specifically toward larger renter households requiring three or more bedrooms.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	929,459	70%
1-unit, attached structure	21,783	2%
2-4 units	83,819	6%
5-19 units	90,020	7%
20 or more units	38,044	3%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	171,891	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,335,016</b>	<b>100%</b>

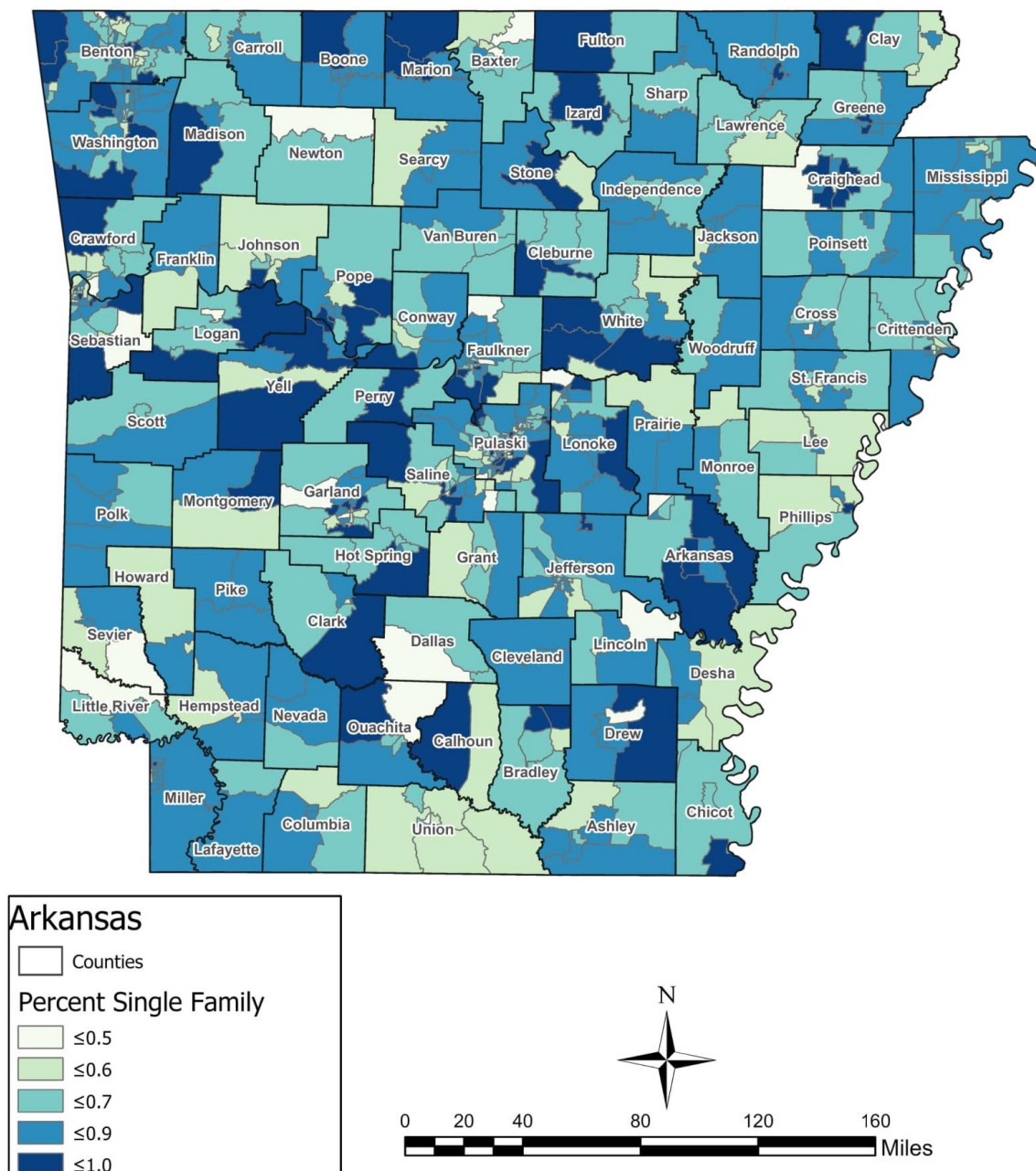
Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 - 2018 ACS

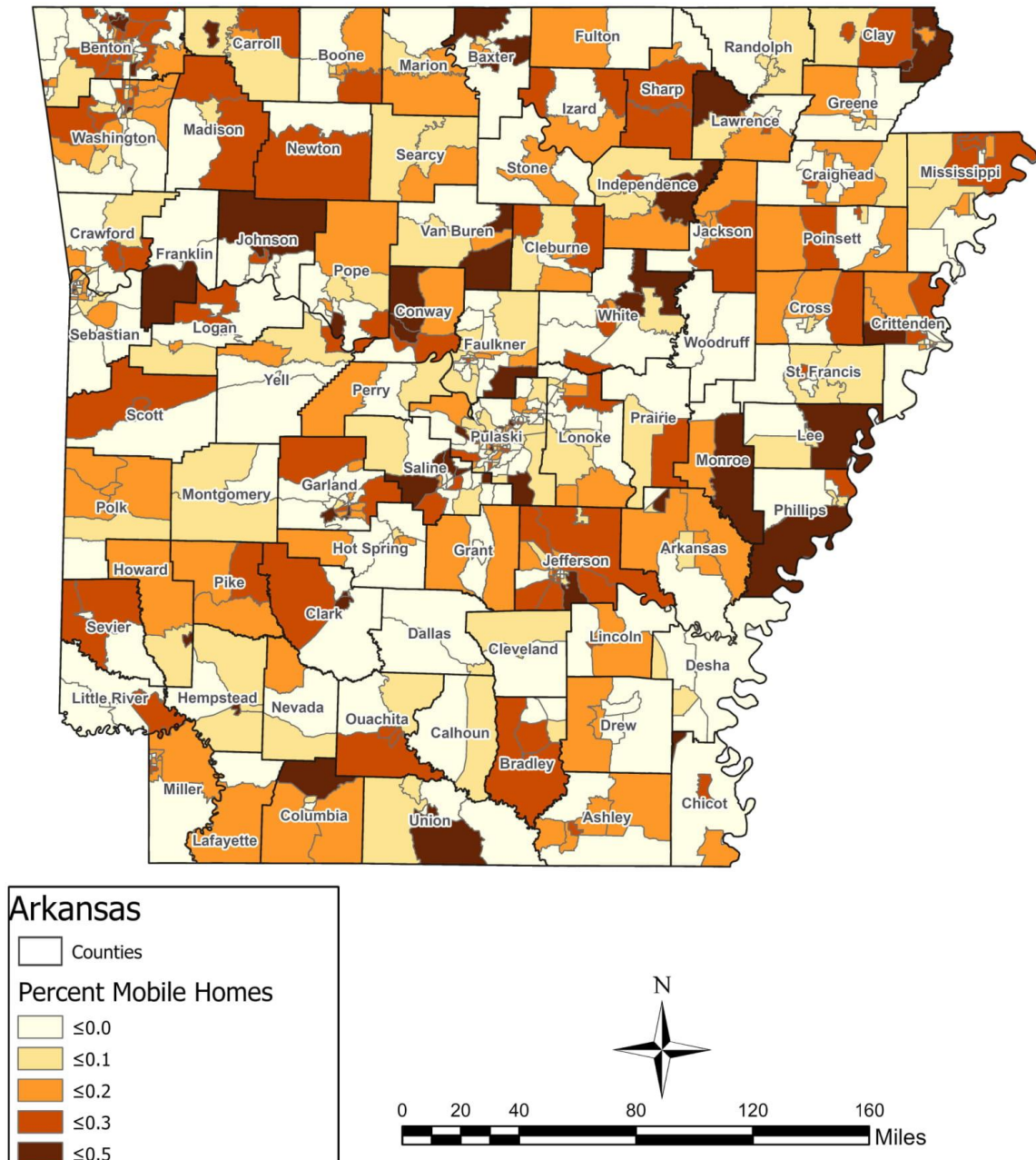
Data Source Comments:

## Percent Single Family Housing 2014 - 2018



### Single Family

## Percent Mobile Housing 2014 - 2018



### Mobile Home

## Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	5,598	0%	24,612	6%
1 bedroom	27,116	4%	127,174	32%
2 bedrooms	262,976	34%	317,150	82%
3 or more bedrooms	1,208,934	160%	302,490	78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,504,624</b>	<b>198%</b>	<b>771,426</b>	<b>198%</b>

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 - 2018 ACS

Data Source Comments:

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

Public housing authorities in Arkansas own and operate over 11,000 units of public housing and administer almost 24,000 rent assisted vouchers, most of which are tenant-based. There are over 13,000 assisted apartment units in Arkansas, operating under contract with HUD. The public housing units target households with low- to moderate-incomes, though demand for units among low-income households predominates. Units assisted through contracts with HUD target households with incomes below 80 percent of the area median income.

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

An examination of HUD's multifamily database shows there are 13,441 subsidized units in Arkansas, either involved in the Section 202/811 program (or having previously been), insured by HUD, or utilizing Section 8 project-based contracts. In recent years, 3,590 units have been involved in subsidy programs, but are no longer listed among currently subsidized units in the database, presumably lost to the affordable housing inventory.

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

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



**Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

As shown in the Units by Tenure data, the vast majority of occupied households reside in home with three or more bedrooms (64%). While many renter households contain single or couple households with no children, a number of larger renter households are overcrowded in smaller rental units, less than three bedrooms. There is a need for more apartment developments with larger units, particularly three or more bedrooms.

**Discussion**

The majority of housing units in Arkansas are in single-family structures (71%). As the demographics of the state start reflecting the aging of the baby boom generation, the housing market will need to adapt to provide new housing opportunities for those seeking to downsize from their family home to smaller units, some of which might be in senior's communities where residents can participate in a variety of community activities, including meals, exercise, shopping, and entertainment. The housing stock also needs additional supplies of larger rental units, some of which may come from the baby boomers moving to smaller units. The rental stock is 38 percent larger units (three or more bedrooms) compared to 81 percent for owner occupied units.

## MA-15 Cost of Housing – 91.310(a)

### Introduction

Housing costs are a major portion of any households' monthly budget. In 2010, the median home value in Arkansas was \$102,300. By 2018, the median value had increased by 21 percent to over \$123,300. Rental costs had similar increases rising 22 percent from \$442 in 2010 to \$540 in 2018. In Arkansas, almost 64 percent of renter households paid between \$500 and \$999 per month in rent. Just over eight percent of the rental housing stock was affordable to households earning less than 30 percent of the area median income. No homes were priced in a range that would be affordable for a household earning less than 30 percent of the area median income.

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2018	% Change
Median Home Value	102,300	123,300	21%
Median Contract Rent	442	540	22%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 - 2018 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	213,182	55.3%
\$500-999	155,745	40.4%
\$1,000-1,499	12,340	3.2%
\$1,500-1,999	2,135	0.6%
\$2,000 or more	2,311	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>385,713</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

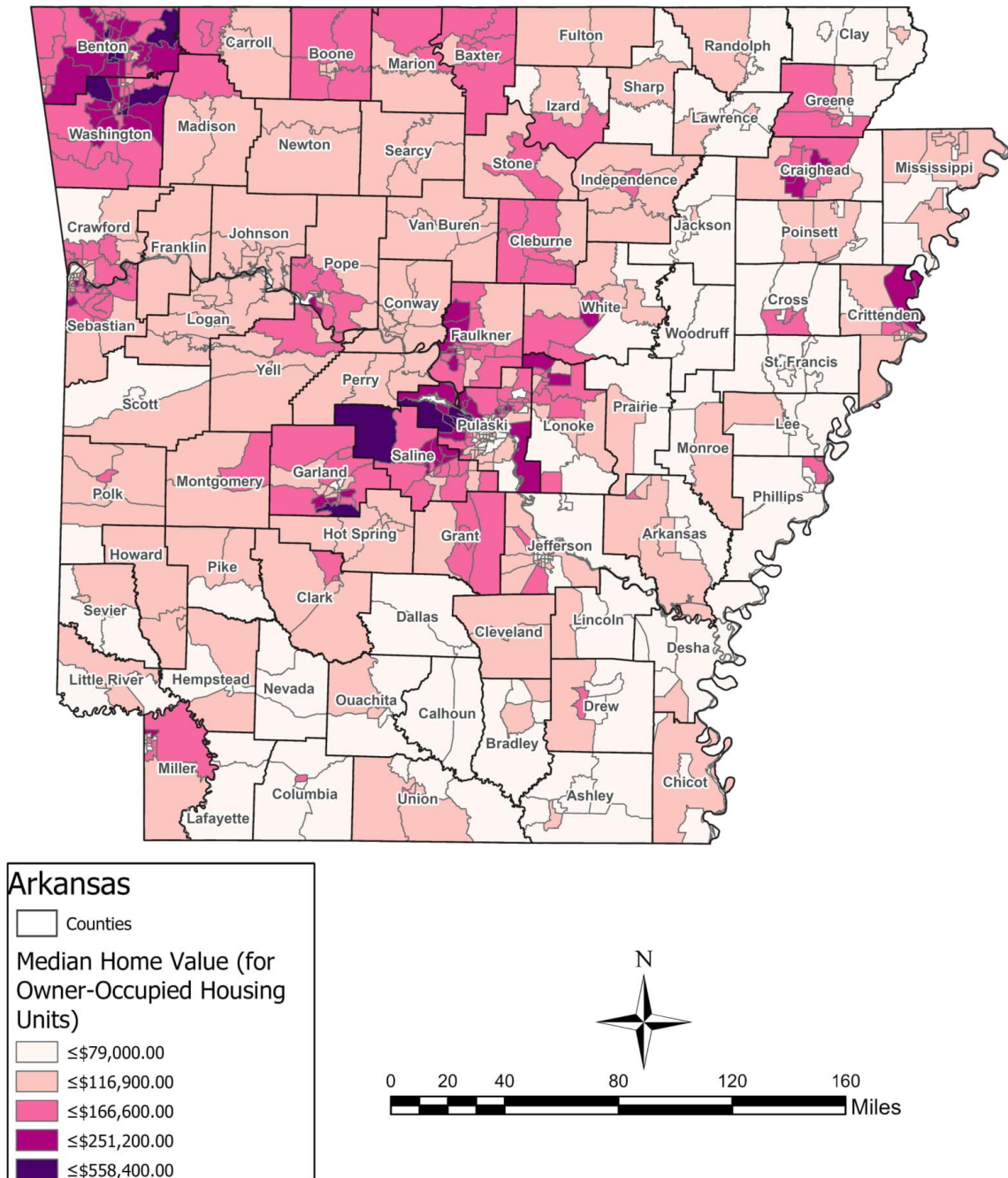
Table 32 - Rent Paid

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 - 2018 ACS

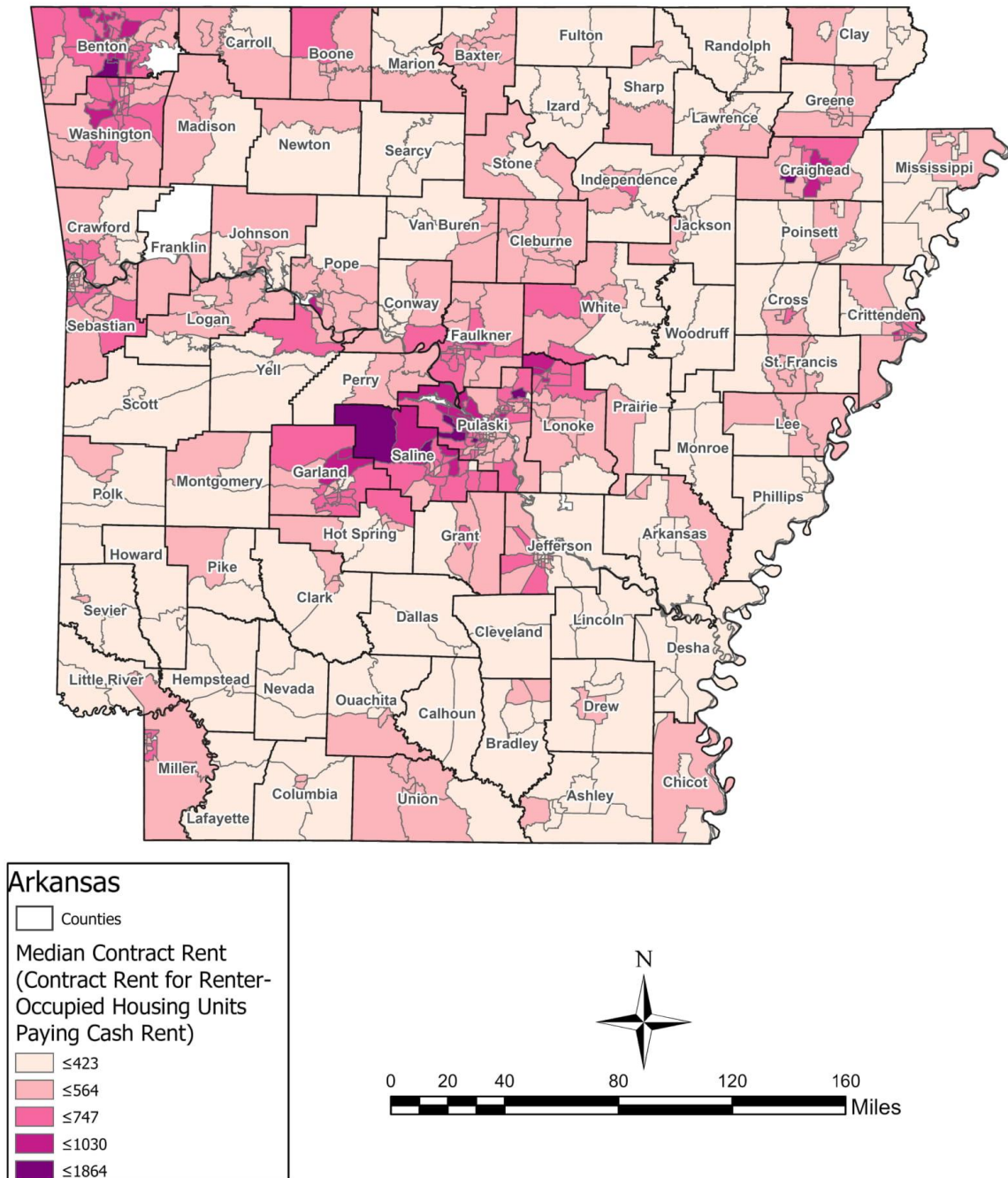
Data Source Comments:

## Median Home Value 2014 - 2018



### Median Value

## Median Home Value 2014 - 2018



### Median Rent

## Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	30,340	No Data
50% HAMFI	119,980	82,920
80% HAMFI	266,625	206,930
100% HAMFI	No Data	289,855
<b>Total</b>	<b>416,945</b>	<b>579,705</b>

**Table 33 – Housing Affordability**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 34 – Monthly Rent**

Data Source Comments:

## Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

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

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

With a 21 percent increase in median home value, homeownership is becoming less affordable. With an improving economy, that pressure on homeownership is likely to increase as the housing market recovers from the mortgage foreclosure situation of the recent past and home prices return to pre-2008 levels and grow even more. On the other hand, mortgage interest rates are at historic lows, which make

home purchases more affordable than would have been possible in 2010 when rates were higher. The lower interest rates are, to some extent, responsible for the rise in home prices since 2010 as an individual household can afford a higher home price with the lower interest rate. Rents, however, rose at a slower pace, 22 percent between 2010 and 2018. Rents are less affordable than in 2010 and the demand for rental housing is most likely higher than in 2010 with former homeowners who lost their homes to foreclosure looking for rental housing instead of looking to buy.

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

Given the wide range of markets in Arkansas, fair market rents and high and low HOME rents are not provided and cannot be compared in this analysis.

**Discussion**

Competing factors in the housing market, rising prices, and historically low mortgage interest rates, have kept homeownership affordability somewhat constant over the past decade. The mortgage market, however, created a situation through "liar" loans and adjustable rate mortgage products where large numbers of homeowners lost their homes to foreclosure. This resulted in a bubble in the supply of homes on the market and a dip in home prices, but many were unable to take advantage of the market conditions because of a tightening of mortgage requirements and the inability of many to qualify for mortgage under the more stringent rules. Rents, on the other hand, increased by 30 percent since 2000, putting pressure on lower income households looking for rental opportunities.

## MA-20 Condition of Housing – 91.310(a)

### Introduction:

The condition of housing units is highly correlated to the income of the household residing within those housing units. In Arkansas, 79 percent of owner-occupied housing units and 56 percent of renter-occupied housing units have no housing problems reported. Four conditions are represented as housing problems, including lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses). The data show that 17 percent of owner households and 40 percent of renter households have one housing problem or condition. Presumably, this one housing problem is most likely either cost burden or more than one person per room, with the later more likely for renter housing than for owner housing. Forty-two percent of owner-occupied housing and 44 percent of renter-occupied housing was built prior to 1980, making those units potential sources of lead-based paint contamination. While not all will have lead-based paint, the age of the units suggests that at one time lead-based paint may have been used on the unit and provides a potential hazard, particularly for households with children present. It is reasonable to assume that a large number of these households are lower income households because older housing stock is often filtered down through the income categories to the lowest income households.

### Definitions

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

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	141,667	19%	160,285	42%
With two selected Conditions	4,626	1%	10,253	3%
With three selected Conditions	575	0%	931	0%
With four selected Conditions	20	0%	12	0%
No selected Conditions	605,424	80%	214,232	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>752,312</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>385,713</b>	<b>101%</b>

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Year Unit Built

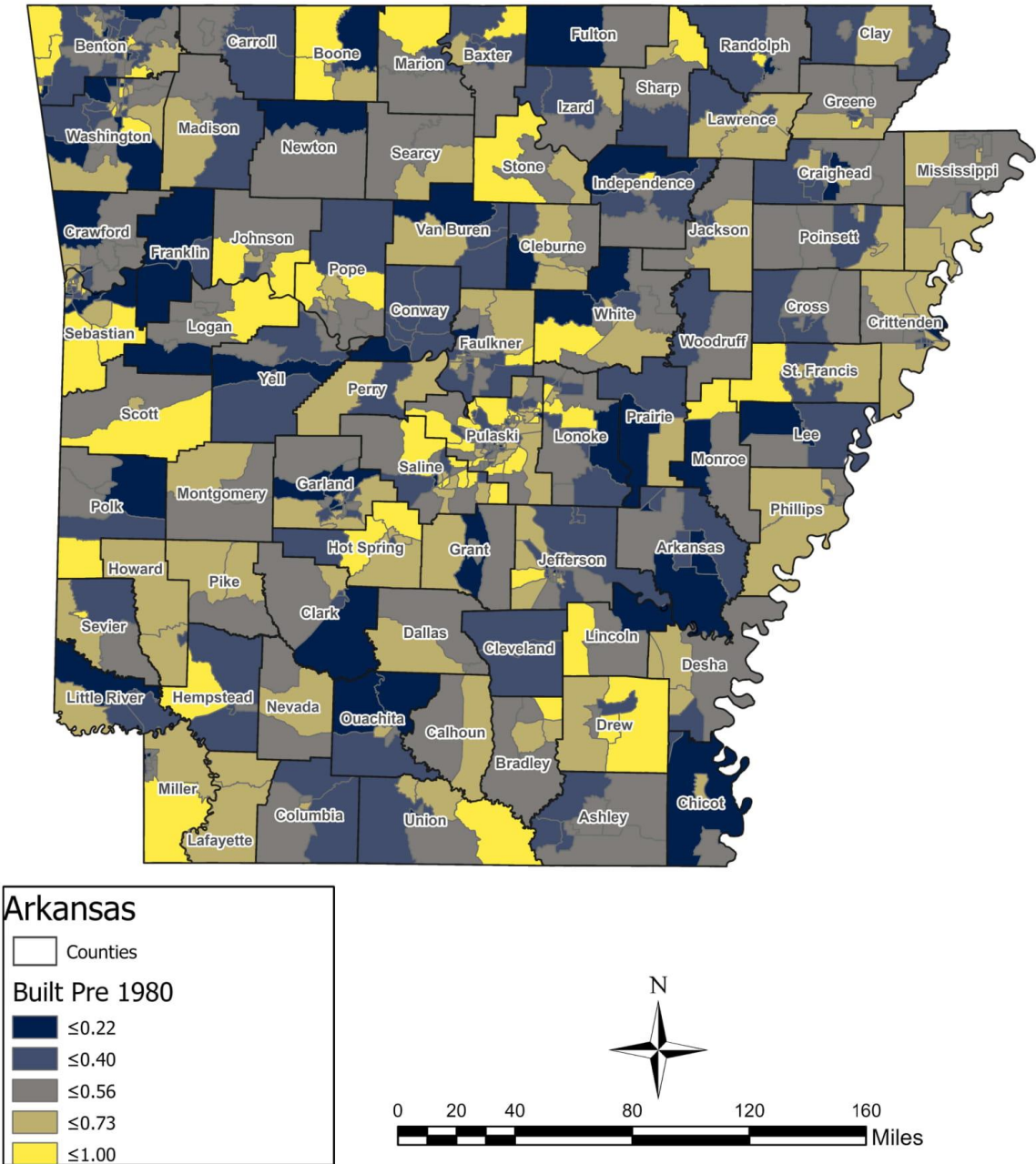
Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	163,326	22%	72,173	19%
1980-1999	255,687	34%	136,755	35%
1950-1979	271,307	36%	143,130	37%
Before 1950	61,992	8%	33,655	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>752,312</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>385,713</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 36 – Year Unit Built**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS



# Percent Built Pre 1980, 2014 - 2018



1980

### Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	333,299	44%	176,785	46%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	110,940	15%	64,225	17%

**Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

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

### Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

**Table 38 - Vacant Units**

**Data Source:** 2005-2009 CHAS

### Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Forty-two percent of the owner-occupied housing stock and 44 percent of the renter-occupied housing was built prior to 1980, placing the age of that housing at more than 30 years old, much of it many years older. As the housing stock ages, water infiltration and many other factors can cause rapid deterioration of housing units, particularly where the residents do not or cannot provide needed maintenance. In some areas of Arkansas, the housing stock may exceed 50 years of age and the median income of the residents of those areas may be less than 50 percent of the area median income. In these situations, it is likely that housing conditions generally throughout these areas are poor. In some areas of Arkansas one can find many homes with poor external conditions which suggest equally poor internal conditions.

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

The data show that the number of housing units in Arkansas built prior to 1980, and potentially where lead-based paint hazards might be found, include 4 percent of all owner housing and 44 percent of rental housing. Fifteen percent of owner housing units and 17 percent of rental housing units built prior to 1980 are occupied by families with children present, a total of over 174,000 housing units. As housing units and neighborhoods age, they typically fall through the income classes from middle- or moderate-income households to lower income households. Neighborhoods that were once middle class become home to lower income groups as they age. Typically, with some exceptions, the oldest neighborhoods found are where the poorest residents are found. As a result, it is reasonable to assume

that most of the 174,000 units in Arkansas built prior to 1980 and occupied by families with children are likely occupied by low- or moderate-income families.

**Discussion:**

There is an extensive need for rehabilitation programs in Arkansas targeting the improvement of the oldest housing stock. A significant number of housing units in the State were built prior to 1980 and may contain lead-based paint hazards that present health risks to families with young children.

## MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – (Optional)

### Introduction:

There are over 140 agencies in Arkansas working with public housing and vouchers addressing the needs of lower income residents of the state. They manage over 14,000 public housing units and about 23,000 vouchers. The State of Arkansas does not manage these agencies or the funds which they administer. The tables below are populated by HUD with publicly available information and the State believes the data to be as accurate as possible given fluctuations in units and vouchers at the local level. The State will work with local public housing authorities to the extent necessary and as requested to assure their continued success.

### Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	111	14,246	23,198	0	4,936	947	912	1,592
# of accessible units			1						

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

Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The State of Arkansas does not manage these agencies or the funds which they administer. The State will work with local public housing authorities to the extent necessary and as requested to assure their continued success.

### Describe the Restoration and Revitalization Needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

The State of Arkansas does not manage these agencies or the funds which they administer. The State will work with local public housing authorities to the extent necessary and as requested to assure their continued success.

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

The State of Arkansas does not manage these agencies or the funds which they administer. The State will work with local public housing authorities to the extent necessary and as requested to assure their continued success.

**Discussion:**

The State of Arkansas does not manage these agencies or the funds which they administer. The State will work with local public housing authorities to the extent necessary and as requested to assure their continued success.

## MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

### Introduction

The data below were drawn from the combined 2019 Homeless Inventory Count from five of the six continuums in Arkansas. In 2019, there were 1,497 emergency shelter beds, 420 transitional housing beds, and 1,491 permanent housing beds.

### Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year-Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	655	0	153	485	0
Households with Only Adults	818	0	267	706	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	209	0
Veterans	47	0	59	538	0
Unaccompanied Youth	42	0	36	0	0

**Table 40 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons**

**Data Source Comments:** Data from 2019 Homeless Inventory Count.

**Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons**

Homeless service providers in Arkansas provide a wide range of housing and services to their clients, including shelters and transitional housing facilities, substance abuse treatment, case management, job training, clothes closets to provide clothing suitable for job interviews, food, and transportation. All depend, to some extent, on mainstream services to supplement those offered in-house. These include transportation services, dental care, legal assistance, health and mental health care, job training, and childcare. Some of these services are offered pro bono from caring professionals. Other services require some payment from the client. The availability of services varies by region across the state, with some areas, particularly urban areas, typically better served than more rural areas.

**List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.**

Arkansas is served by a wide range of organizations that address the needs of homeless individuals and families. A sampling of these organizations includes:

- Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System - Permanent and transitional housing CD, Inc. - Emergency shelter and supportive housing programs Guest House - Permanent and transitional housing programs Little Rock Community Health Center - SRO and Shelter + Care facilities Salvation Army in Little Rock, Fayetteville, Rogers (Bentonville), Jonesboro, Texarkana, Jefferson County, Eldorado and Fort Smith - Emergency shelters and supportive services Samaritan Ministries, Inc. - Emergency and transitional shelters Shift Shelter - Emergency shelter Women's Center of Central Arkansas - Women's shelter for victims of domestic violence Mississippi County Union Mission - Emergency shelter Mission Outreach of Northeast Arkansas - Emergency shelter and transitional and permanent housing Seven Hills Homeless Center - Supportive services for veterans and transitional housing programs Women and Children First - Emergency shelter and transitional housing for victims of domestic violence Decision Point - Emergency shelter, and Peace at Home Family Shelter, Inc. - Emergency shelter for women with children and victims of domestic violence.

These facilities and programs address housing and service needs of homeless individuals and families by offering beds and a variety of much needed services. Contained within this group of programs are emergency shelters, transitional and permanent housing, drug treatment programs, services for victims of domestic violence, mental health treatment, healthcare, and numerous associated services that attempt to address the continuum of needs of homeless persons.

## MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.310(c)

### Introduction

Special needs populations in Arkansas include the elderly; frail elderly; persons with mental, physical, or developmental disabilities; persons with HIV/AIDS; and persons with substance abuse problems. Considering the non-homeless special needs population, many in these populations are currently having their housing and service needs met without or with limited public assistance. Circumstances, however, are subject to change and the more the community prepares for future needs, the better it will be able to meet those needs when they occur.

### HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	104
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	56
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	67

**Table 41 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline**

**Data Source:** HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

**To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing**

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

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



Discharge Planning/After-care. (Rules and Regulations for Hospital, Arkansas Department of Health, 2016)

1. The facility shall maintain a centralized coordinated program to ensure each patient has a planned program of continuing care which meets his post-discharge needs.
2. Each patient shall have an individualized discharge plan which reflects input from all disciplines involved in his/her care. The patient, patient's family and/or significant others shall be involved in the discharge planning process.
3. Discharge planning data shall be collected at the time of admission or within seven days thereafter.
4. The Chief Executive Officer shall delegate the responsibility for discharge planning, in writing, to one or more staff members.
5. The facility shall maintain written discharge planning policies and procedures which describe:
6. How the discharge coordinator shall function, and his authority and relationships with the facility's staff; The time period in which each patient's need for discharge planning is determined (within seven days after admission); The maximum time period after which reevaluation of each patient's discharge plan is made; Local resources available to the facility and the patient to assist in developing and implementing individual discharge plans; and Provisions for period review and reevaluation of the facility's discharge planning program (at least annually).
7. An interdisciplinary case conference shall be held prior to the patient's discharge. The discharge/after-care plan shall be reviewed with the patient, patient's family, and/or significant others.
8. The facility shall have documentation of follow-ups to assure referrals to appropriate community agencies.

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

Activities will be determined through the public participation process, with consultation from service providers. This section will be updated when the process has been completed.

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

## **MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.310(d)**

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

The provision of safe, decent affordable housing is one of the greatest challenges facing the State of Arkansas, its development partners, and many jurisdictions across the State. The State is attempting to meet this challenge by providing financial and technical support to nonprofit housing developers, partnering with the private sector to develop mixed-income, mixed-use communities and encouraging the removal of barriers in zoning ordinances that serve as impediments to increased density in exchange for affordable apartments or condominiums.

**Actions it planned to support removal or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as broadband access, regulatory policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment**

**The State does not have authority over local zoning and development regulations but will support local governments with the removal of barriers as applicable.**

- Review options to support local Homeowner Rehabilitation Program,
- Review options for providing support to local down payment assistance programs,
- Advocating for zoning changes to enhance affordable housing development,
- Securing future funding for affordable housing and services,
- Supporting the administration of rental, mortgage, and utility assistance programs
- Evaluating or assessing housing design to determine how lower costs per square foot can be achieved.
- The State will support local jurisdictions in efforts to actively market local homebuyer assistance programs to minority families and individuals.
- Support broadband initiatives to provide access to LMI populations and rural communities.

## MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets -91.315(f)

### Introduction

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

### Economic Development Market Analysis

#### Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	17,468	17,069	3	4	1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	69,597	48,252	11	10	-1
Construction	36,003	29,447	6	6	0
Education and Health Care Services	116,172	78,362	19	17	-2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32,088	20,175	5	4	-1
Information	8,230	4,290	1	1	0
Manufacturing	112,576	100,950	18	21	3
Other Services	16,644	11,849	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	49,369	41,855	8	9	1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	91,386	64,249	15	14	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	34,445	32,124	6	7	1
Wholesale Trade	32,831	22,244	5	5	0
Total	616,809	470,866	--	--	--

**Table 42- Business Activity**

Alternate Data Source Name:  
2014 - 2018 ACS

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	937,913
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	866,927
Unemployment Rate	7.68
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	22.52
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.31

**Table 43 - Labor Force**

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 - 2018 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	157,337
Farming, fisheries, and forestry occupations	31,651
Service	90,947
Sales and office	203,550
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair	101,971
Production, transportation, and material moving	70,032

**Table 44 – Occupations by Sector**

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 - 2018 ACS

Data Source Comments:

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	566,887	69%
30-59 Minutes	206,156	25%
60 or More Minutes	50,485	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>823,528</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 45 - Travel Time**

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 - 2018 ACS

Data Source Comments:

## Education:

### Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	64,771	7,957	66,781
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	248,383	20,062	127,603
Some college or associate degree	228,507	14,002	85,002
Bachelor's degree or higher	166,511	3,864	32,339

**Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 - 2018 ACS

Data Source Comments:

### Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	3,001	6,918	9,737	25,179	37,772
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	25,326	21,833	21,941	54,118	46,287
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	63,589	84,739	89,936	221,090	137,150
Some college, no degree	70,571	64,441	60,207	124,110	67,213
Associate degree	8,435	21,019	21,613	36,859	11,288
Bachelor's degree	8,523	36,321	36,785	64,822	30,286
Graduate or professional degree	475	13,236	17,668	34,395	20,683

**Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 - 2018 ACS

Data Source Comments:

### Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	17,787,422
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	40,788,499
Some college or associate degree	40,473,234
Bachelor's degree	35,371,321
Graduate or professional degree	27,863,935

**Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Alternate Data Source Name:

2014 - 2018 ACS

Data Source Comments:

**Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within the state?**

The most active business sector in Arkansas, in terms of the number of workers in the various industries, is Education and Health Care Services with 19 percent of all workers. That sector is followed by Manufacturing and Retail Trade with 18 and 15 percent, respectively. Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations has a 11 percent share of workers, followed by Construction, and Transportation and Warehousing, with a six percent share each.

**Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of business in the state.**

The Consolidated Plan community survey process placed a high priority level on a variety of economic development activities that target resources toward building the business environment to attract company and generate jobs. These activities include, commercial and industrial land acquisition and disposition; commercial and industrial infrastructure development; commercial and industrial building acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation; other commercial and industrial activities; economic development assistance to for-profit organizations; economic development technical assistance; and micro-enterprise assistance.

**Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.**

A small sample of recent economic development successes in Arkansas include:

***To Be Completed***

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

Generally, there is a wide range of jobs in Arkansas with a variety of education and skill requirements. The industry with the most workers in Arkansas is the Education and Health Care Services sector, which typically has stringent education and skill requirements for the most visible portion of the workforce, the educators, doctors, and nurses. The sector also has a large support staff with lower education and skill requirements, including maintenance workers, drivers, and many other job classifications. One of Arkansas's second largest sectors is Manufacturing, typically calling perhaps for a less educated, though skilled workforce.

**Describe current workforce training initiatives supported by the state. Describe how these efforts will support the state's Consolidated Plan.**

The Arkansas Division of Workforce Services contains several programs that are specialized for meeting the needs of job seekers, employers, and the general public. These programs are: Career Readiness Certification, Governor's Dislocated Workers Task Force, Migrant Farm Labor Center, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Trade Adjustment Assistance, Unemployment Services, and Veteran Services.

### **CAREER READINESS CERTIFICATION**

The Arkansas **Career Readiness Certification** program provides a portable credential based upon the WorkKeys® assessments that demonstrates to employers that an individual possesses the basic workplace skills required for 21st century jobs.

### **DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS**

DWS is currently receiving U.S. Department of Labor funds for three grants to promote Registered Apprenticeship in Arkansas:

- **The Arkansas Apprenticeship Pathways Initiative (AAPI) Grant**—\$4 million award through September 30, 2020 to train 600 apprentices in high-demand occupations.
- **The Arkansas Expands Apprenticeship (AREA) Grant**—\$900,000 base award through April 30, 2019 to train 100 apprentices and 100 pre-apprentices in historically non-apprenticed occupations.
- **Apprenticeship USA State Accelerator Grant**—\$200,000 through November 30, 2018 for the coordination of planning and promotion activities to advance registered apprenticeship.
- **GOVERNOR'S DISLOCATED WORKER TASK FORCE**

The **Governor's Dislocated Worker Task Force** engages the resources of the Arkansas Division of Workforce Services, area Health Services, the U.S. Department of Labor, the Arkansas Economic Development Commission (AEDC), the Workforce Investment Areas (WIA) and other agencies as appropriate to meet the needs of dislocated workers and employers.

### **TANF (TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES)**

The **TANF** program was created to help families stay together by empowering family leaders with job skills, resources, and assistance. With that in mind, TANF serves four functions:

- Provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.
- End the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage.
- Reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies.
- Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

#### **TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE (TAA)**

**Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)** is a benefit for those workers who lose their jobs or whose hours of work and wages are reduced as a result of increased imports. **TAA** includes a variety of benefits and reemployment services to help unemployed workers prepare for and obtain suitable employment. Workers may receive assistance in skill assessment, job search workshops, job development/referral and job placement. In addition, workers may be eligible for training, job search allowance, a relocation allowance, and other reemployment services.

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT SERVICES**

The **Unemployment Services** division provides financial assistance and employment services to jobless workers.

#### **VETERAN SERVICES**

The **Veteran Services** DVOP and LVER staff develops increased hiring opportunities within the local work force by raising the awareness of employers of the availability and the benefit of hiring veterans.

To meet the specific needs of veterans, particularly veterans with barriers to employment the Arkansas Division of Workforce Services utilizes DVOP and LVER staff who, are thoroughly familiar with the full range of job development services and training programs available at the State Workforce Agency One-Stop Career Centers, Department of Veterans' Affairs Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Program locations.

#### **ARKANSAS WORKFORCE CENTERS**



**Arkansas Workforce Centers** provide locally developed and operated services linking employers and jobseekers through a statewide delivery system. Convenient “one-stop” centers are designed to eliminate the need to visit different locations.

The Centers integrate multiple workforce development programs into a single system, making the resources much more accessible and user friendly to jobseekers as well as expanding services to employers.

Arkansas Workforce Centers are designed “by employers for employers” to find and train qualified workers and help jobseekers find new opportunities. When it all comes together, it’s a winning partnership for Arkansas!

Arkansas Workforce Centers are a proud member of America’s Workforce Network.

#### **ARKANSAS WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

The Arkansas Workforce Development Board is appointed by the governor and serves as a convener of state, regional and local workforce system partners to enhance the capacity and performance of the workforce development system; align and improve employment, training and education programs; and, through these efforts promote economic growth. As a strategic convener, the Arkansas Workforce Development Board promotes partnerships and engages key stakeholders.

Through the leadership of the Arkansas Workforce Development Board, the state can ensure that the workforce development system in Arkansas is customer driven, for both job seekers and employers. This effort includes aligning federal investments in job training, integrating service delivery across programs and ensuring that the workforce system is job-driven and matches employers with skilled individuals.

The vision for the Arkansas Workforce Development Delivery System by the Arkansas Workforce Development Board (AWDB) provides standards for a high-quality workforce center including customer service, innovation and service design, and systems integration and high-quality staffing. This publicly funded workforce system is designed to increase access to, opportunities for, the employment, education, training, and support services that individuals need to succeed in the labor market, particularly those with barriers to employment. The management of the Arkansas delivery system is a shared responsibility of the State, Local Workforce Development Boards, Chief-Elected Officials, core WIOA partners, other required partners, and workforce center operators.

**Describe any other state efforts to support economic growth.**

Arkansas is excited to continue the momentum in its economic development efforts. We have brought more jobs and investment to the state, developed a program to strengthen the readiness and competitiveness of our communities for economic development, supported cutting-edge scientific research, and reinforced our state's commitment to our military personnel and their families.

During this past year, the Arkansas Economic Development Commission helped bring 74 new competitive projects to the state, resulting in signed incentive agreements that created 4,279 new jobs with a proposed average hourly wage of \$17.76 and capital investments totaling \$1,806,870,980.

In addition, 39 Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) totaling more than \$15.5 million were administered for projects primarily benefiting our citizens of low and moderate incomes. Additional local, state, federal, and private funds leveraged through the CDBG program totaled more than \$96 million. In addition, our Rural Services Division administered 355 grants totaling \$2,582,761.52.

The Minority Business Enterprise Program has continued to grow. In 2018, the Small and Minority Business Loan Mobilization program assisted 55 minority businesses that are in good standing with their lenders. These businesses received \$3,754,883.00 in loans and \$2,492,676.00 guaranty while creating and/or retaining 200 jobs – all with a zero-default rate.

In an effort to help communities become more attractive for investment and jobs, the Competitive Communities Initiative program was launched. The program provides for a third-party assessment and recommendations for improving community competitiveness, leading to the potential for more investments, jobs and economic growth.

Arkansas remains on the forefront of STEM thanks to its involvement in a variety of health and FinTech accelerators and the National Science Foundation's Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) program. The five-year grant, from 2015 to 2020, of \$20 million in federal funds has a \$4 million match from Arkansas.

Gov. Asa Hutchinson established the Governor's Military Affairs Committee to support and grow our state's military installations. This year, AEDC's Military Affairs division has distributed \$583,588.75 in grants for such things as a joint land use study, cybersecurity, and a day camp network for children of guardsmen and reservists during monthly drills.

Our state's diverse economy makes it attractive for new and expanding businesses. As our economic climate changes, we are setting the foundation for growth now and for years to come thanks to the support, leadership and dedication from our communities, partners, legislature and our governor.

## **Discussion**

Economic development actions in Arkansas aim to help bring household incomes in Arkansas up to par with national averages. Training programs at colleges and universities, as well as workforce development initiatives across the state, are working to improve the job readiness of the workforce in Arkansas and make relocation and expansion options more attractive for companies from around the

world. There have been numerous new investments in the state, bringing new jobs and capital investment to both large and small communities across the state.

**Describe any other state efforts to support economic growth.**

**Accelerate Arkansas** is a statewide group of leaders volunteering their time and resources to focus on how to move this state forward in the 21st Century economy. It was formed from the convergence of three initiatives: the Arkansas Department of Economic Development's Taskforce for Knowledge-Based Job Creation, the Arkansas Venture Forum, and the Knowledge-based Companies of Arkansas. Since that time, Accelerate Arkansas has gained important momentum with key successes. This volunteer organization has now grown to over 70 persons across the state.

With the completion of the Milken Study in 2004, Accelerate Arkansas began drawing the first steps in a clear picture of the state's projected economic future. As a result of the study, several key issues were addressed during the 2005 legislative session for the state's fiscal benefit.

- Eliminate two-year waiting period for investment tax credit (Act 1232)
- Research appropriation (Act 2092)
- Targeted Business R&D (Act 1232)
- Extend R&D carry forward (Act 1232)
- Increase cap on tech development projects (Act 1232)
- Expand eligibility of bond guaranty (Act 1232)
- Ease tuition reimbursement tax credit (Act 1232)
- Expand technical careers student loan forgiveness (Act 1232)

The 2007 legislative session produced several additional initiatives supported by Governor Mike Beebe, key legislators, business, and economic development leaders.

- The Arkansas Research Alliance focuses on university research-based economic development (Act 563)
- Innovate Arkansas fast track commercialization (Act 1596)
- Risk Capital Matching Fund provides critical liquidity for commercialization (Act 1025 and Act 1023)
- Taskforce for the 21st Century Economy (Act 1024 and Act 1267)
- R&D Tax Credits Validation Fund (Act 1025)
- Enhanced Consolidated Incentive Act (Act 1596).
- Establish a STEM Fund as an economic development initiative (Act 564 and Act 1266).

In 2011, the legislature passed legislation that created the Arkansas Acceleration Fund (Act 706). The Fund is designed to advance the development of high wage, knowledge-based, and technology centric jobs in Arkansas.

## **Discussion**

Economic development actions in Arkansas aim to help bring household incomes in Arkansas up to par with national averages. Training programs at colleges and universities, as well as workforce development initiatives across the state, are working to improve the job readiness of the workforce in Arkansas and make relocation and expansion options more attractive for companies from around the world. There have been numerous new investments in the state, bringing new jobs and capital investment to both large and small communities across the state. The unemployment rate in Arkansas among those aged 25 to 65 is less than 4.5 percent, much lower than the national average.

## **MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion**

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

Areas where incomes are low are typically those areas where multiple housing problems will be concentrated as well. Concentrated means that the poverty rate in the census tract at issue is more than 10 percentage points above the poverty rate for the State as a whole. The map below shows poverty rates for each census tract in Arkansas, with the highest category those tracts with at least 10 percentage points above the State poverty rate (15.6% in 2018). In these tracts, rates range from 25.1 to 65.8 percent. These tracts are scattered throughout the State, including both rural and urban areas. While these data do not directly report housing problems, tracts where incomes are lowest are typically also areas where housing options are the least desirable and the most housing problems are likely to exist.

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

Areas of concentrations of low-income families are discussed above. Areas of concentrations of Hispanic or African American households can be determined by looking at maps included below. Those areas where minority populations exceed twice the percentage for the State can be considered areas of minority concentrations. With respect to Hispanic populations, the percentage of Hispanics in the State is 7 percent, according to the 2018 ACS. The last category on the map shows those tracts where the percentage Hispanic range from 4.5 to 61.1 percent. Some of the tracts shown would fall below the definition of concentrated, but most would be included. These tracts are scattered across the State, with a strength shown in northwest Arkansas. African Americans are shown in large concentrations in southeast Arkansas, particularly along the Mississippi River and the delta regions of the state. In these tracts, the percentage of African Americans range from 33.7 to 100 percent, compared to a state percentage of 16 percent.

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

Market characteristics of these areas range widely according to the location of the area, whether they are rural or urban. In either case, these are primarily lower income communities, with poor housing stock, and families living on incomes below the state median. Typically, unemployment may be high in these communities and education levels relatively low, compared to other communities in the same county or same city. Housing prices and median contract rents are usually lower than statewide averages, reflecting poor housing quality. Despite the low housing costs, households are typically cost burdened due to extremely low incomes.

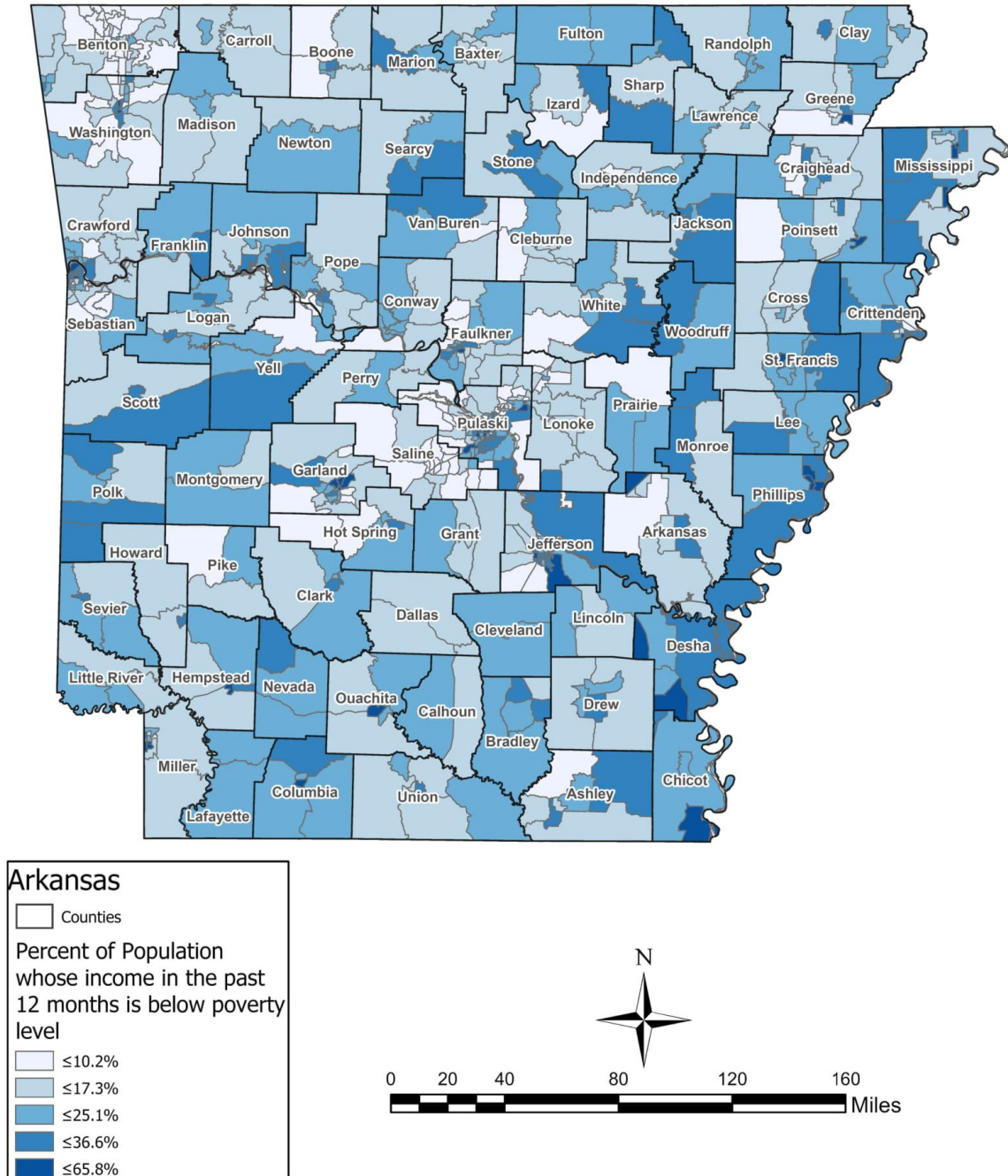
**Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

Many areas included in the discussions above have community assets, but a single discussion aimed at communities spread throughout the state would be impossible. With these areas being in both rural and urban areas, a wide variety of community assets are commonly found, including parks, community centers, non-profit service providers, transportation networks, colleges and universities, and employment opportunities. However, residents of these area are least likely to have taken advantage of existing educations and employment opportunities, reflected in the low levels of income and high poverty rates.

**Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?**

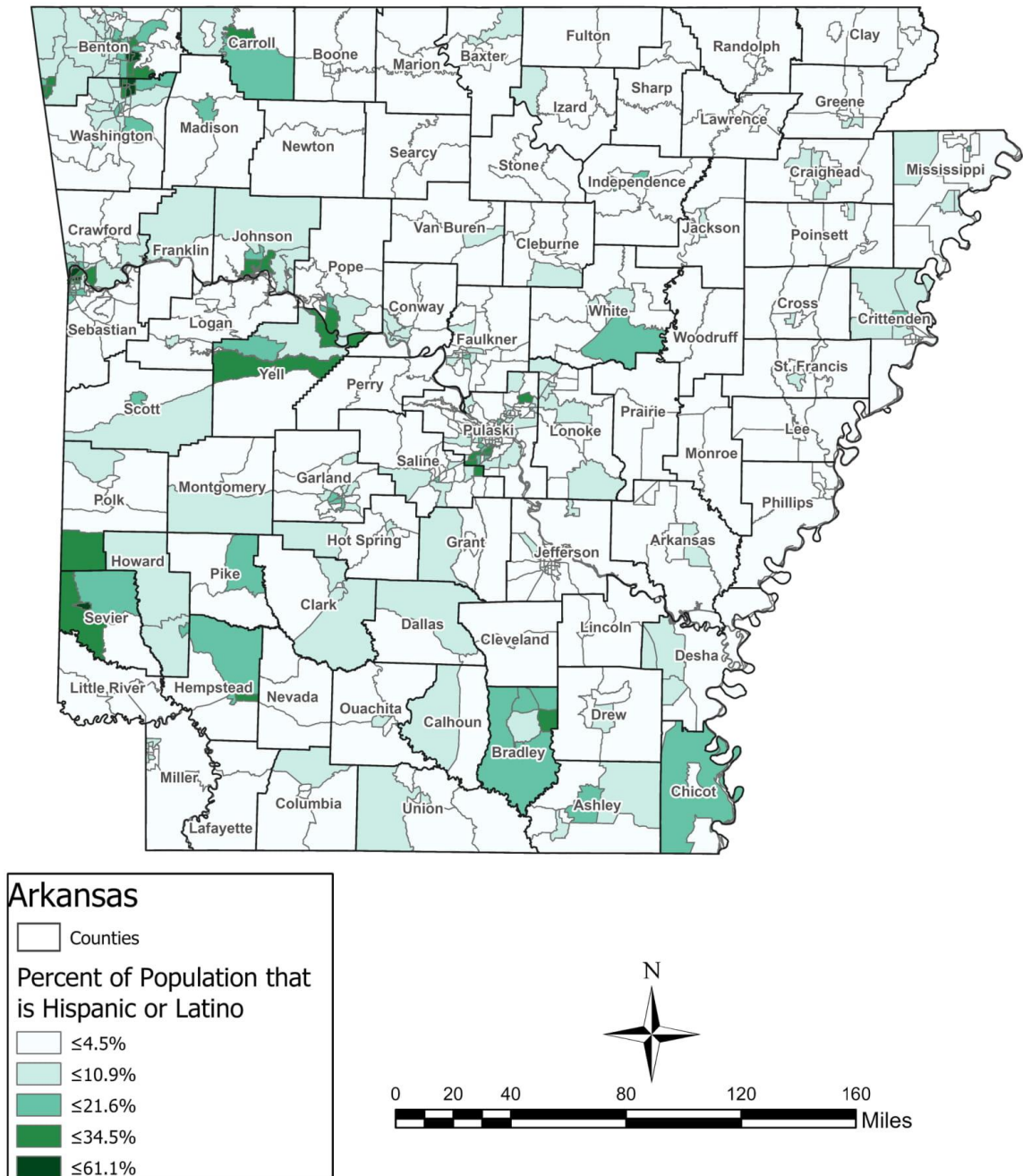
In neighborhoods where many homes have been removed, there may be opportunities for development of new housing units. In areas where brownfield issues are not a concern, private and non-profit developers can find appropriate redevelopment sites to provide homes for a range of household incomes, including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

## Percent Living in Poverty 2014 - 2018



### Percent Living in Poverty

## Median Home Value 2014 - 2018



### Percent Hispanic



## **MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)**

### **Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.**

Broadband connectivity is an essential infrastructure. A high-speed broadband connection allows you to improve health care through telemedicine; education through closing the homework gap; workforce development through online training programs; and economic growth through online commerce. The lack of broadband access is an issue that is exacerbated in low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

The lack of broadband makes it difficult for these households and neighborhoods to apply for jobs and educational programs that help people escape of poverty. Paper applications are a thing of the past. Insurance forms, financial aid for universities, and government services are increasing reliant on broadband. A high-speed broadband connection is a necessity for low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

To help close the digital divide, Governor Hutchinson is launching the Arkansas Rural Connect (ARC) broadband grant program. The Department of Commerce will distribute \$25 million in grant funds to expand the broadband footprint. The program will be launched in Spring of 2020.

Broadband stakeholders are excited about the ARC program. The Broadband Office has been engaging with local officials such as mayors and county judges; economic development districts and local chambers of commerce; broadband providers; and government agencies such as the USDA and NTIA. The ARC program and broadband activity in Arkansas has been discussed frequently over the last year. Some of these events include the Arkansas Municipal League Winter Meeting on February 13, 2020; a joint broadband workshop hosted by the USDA and NTIA on December 9, 2019; a meeting hosted by Governor Hutchinson on February 3, 2019; and many economic development board meetings.

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

Low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods suffer from the lack of competition in broadband. Neighborhoods with higher income typically have multiple service providers to choose from; however, that is not the case in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. In low- and moderate-income neighborhoods with only a single provider, there is no market competition to increase service tiers, drive down price, and provide quality customer service. Increasing competition is a necessity in low- and moderate-income households and neighborhood.

Through the stakeholder engagement outlined above, the Department of Commerce has been able to hear a variety of anecdotes and points of view. One resounding theme is that there is only one provider available in the area, and that provider is too expensive, offering slow speeds, or they have poor

customer service. This further engrains the point that when the market can support multiple providers, competition is needed to give the best service to consumers.

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

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

## SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.315(a)(1)

### Geographic Area

Table 49 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	<b>Area Name:</b>	Statewide
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Type:</b>	
	<b>Other Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	
2	<b>Area Name:</b>	CDBG Eligible Areas
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Low-Income Areas for Area Benefit
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	Low-Income Areas for Area Benefit
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Type:</b>	
	<b>Other Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	

	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	

### **General Allocation Priorities**

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

Investments will be allocated according to responses to programmatic opportunities and client response to funding availability. Rehab programs may be targeted to the CDBG Eligible Areas or as individual benefit to low-income households. Public services, likewise, may be offered in low-income areas or generally to all qualified residents. Public facilities and infrastructure projects are restricted to CDBG Eligible Areas only.

## SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.315(a)(2)

### Priority Needs

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

1	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public and Community Facilities
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Low-Income Areas for Area Benefit
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Child Care Fac/ Infra Fire Prot Pub Hlth Sr Ctrs
	<b>Description</b>	Improvements to public and community facilities in CDBG eligible areas.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
2	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Infrastructure
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Low-Income Areas for Area Benefit
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Eco Dev Fac/ Infra Infra
	<b>Description</b>	Improvements to water and wastewater systems, streets, roads, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, culverts, and drainage.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
3	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Parks and Recreation Facilities
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development

	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Low-Income Areas for Area Benefit
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Improvements to parks and recreation facilities in CDBG eligible areas.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
4	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Fire Equipment
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Low-Income Areas for Area Benefit
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Fire Prot
	<b>Description</b>	Purchase of new fire equipment for stations in CDBG eligible areas.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
5	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Demolition and Site Clearance
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Low-Income Areas for Area Benefit
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Demolition of substandard structures and removal of clutter from vacant lots in CDBG eligible areas.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
6	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	ADA Modifications
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration

	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Modifications to buildings and infrastructure for ADA compliance.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
7	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeless Facilities
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Individuals Families with Children
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Perm Hsg Shel
	<b>Description</b>	Development of or improvements to homeless facilities.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
8	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Code Enforcement
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Low-Income Areas for Area Benefit
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Enforcement of building and premise codes in CDBG eligible areas.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
9	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Senior Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High



	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Services provided to the senior population.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
<b>10</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Child Care Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Services for children, including after-school care and day care.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
<b>11</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Youth Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration

	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Services targeted to youth.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
12	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Disability Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Services provided to persons with disabilities.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Health Services/Substance Abuse
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
13	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration

	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Services provided to address health issues and substance abuse treatment or counseling.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
14	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	HIV/AIDS Services and Housing Assistance
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with HIV/AIDS Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Services and housing assistance provided to persons living with HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
15	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Meals/Food
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Services that provide food and meals to lower income households, including food banks, meals on wheels programs, feeding programs, and other food services.

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
<b>16</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Transportation
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Transportation services for lower income households to assist with getting to and from health care appointments, jobs, and shopping needs.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
<b>17</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Legal Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Services provided to lower income households to help address legal issues.

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
18	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Fair Housing
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Programs that provide fair housing counseling, education, enforcement, and testing.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
19	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Housing Assistance - Homeownership
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Purc Asst
	<b>Description</b>	Programs that provide financial assistance potential homebuyers with down payments and closing costs.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
20	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Housing Repair

	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Rehab/ Recons Rent Rehab
	<b>Description</b>	Programs that work with landlords and homeowners to repair existing rental and homeowner housing units.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
<b>21</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Housing Development and Reconstruction
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	CHDO Rehab/ Recons Rent Hsg
	<b>Description</b>	Development projects that provide newly constructed housing units and programs that rebuild homes on lots where a home had recently been demolished.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
<b>22</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Emergency Home Repairs

	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Programs that address urgent home repair needs of lower income homeowners.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
23	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Rental Housing Subsidies
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	HOPWA Hsg Asst TBRA
	<b>Description</b>	Programs that provide financial assistance to lower income renters to help make rents affordable.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
24	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Industry and Job Creating
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development

	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Eco Dev
	<b>Description</b>	Funding for economic development activities that result in the creation of new jobs.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
25	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Job Training, Workforce Development
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Programs that provide workers with training in new skills for specific jobs classifications.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
26	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Employment Training
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Programs that provide education to potential employees on expectations in the workforce.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.



27	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Business Retention
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Eco Dev
	<b>Description</b>	Economic development activities that work to keep businesses operating and maintain jobs.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
28	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Business Technical Assistance
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Assistance provided to businesses to address specific technical needs and improve their chances of success.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
29	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	HMIS
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Individuals Families with Children
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	CoC Cap
	<b>Description</b>	Funding to maintain and expand the State's Homeless Management Information System.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.

30	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeless Case Management
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	HOPWA Sup Svs
	<b>Description</b>	Services to help manage access to services for homeless persons.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
31	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeless Supportive Services - Transportation
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Individuals Families with Children
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Transportation services to assist homeless persons access other services.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
32	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	HOPWA Hsg Asst Prev
	<b>Description</b>	Financial and other assistance to help keep households in their homes and prevent homelessness.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
<b>33</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Mental Health and Supportive Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	HOPWA Sup Svs
	<b>Description</b>	Services that address the mental health needs of homeless persons.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
<b>34</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Domestic Violence Shelters
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Victims of Domestic Violence Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration

	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Support for shelters that provide refuge for victims of domestic violence.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
35	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Transitional Housing
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Individuals Families with Children
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Support for housing options that help homeless persons transition from homelessness to permanent housing.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.
36	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Program Administration
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Areas for Individual Benefit and Administration
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Admin CoC Cap
	<b>Description</b>	Administer federal programs.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Priorities were established through an evaluation of community surveys, forum input, and staff analysis.

**Narrative (Optional)**

The State conducted a survey of residents through a survey instrument posted on the State's website and hard copy surveys distributed at all Consolidated Plan forums. The results of these surveys were used by State staff to allocate priorities among the various facility, infrastructure, service, housing, and economic development needs listed above.

## SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.315(b)

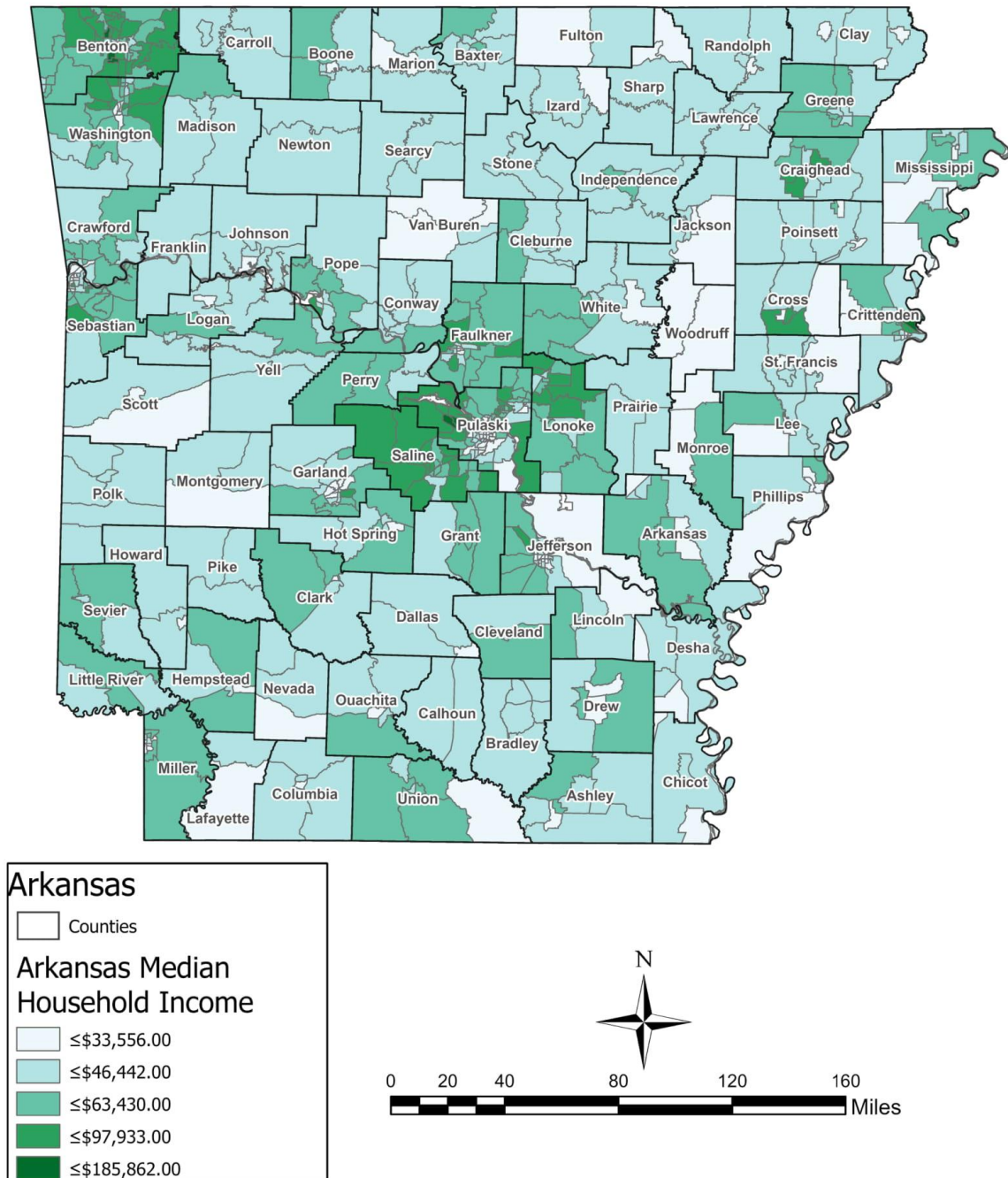
### Influence of Market Conditions

<b>Affordable Housing Type</b>	<b>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</b>
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The use of tenant-based rental assistance is dependent on rental property owner's willingness to rent their units to TBRA clients. In many communities, landlords are reluctant to rent to these clients due to the reputation they have that the clients do not take care of the property as well as other renters do. Other market conditions that could influence the use of TBRA have to do with rents being asked for rental property. If rents are too high, the rental assistance might not be enough to allow clients to lease the units, even if the landlord was willing.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Added to the description of TBRA market characteristics above, non-homeless special needs clients may also encounter housing units that do not meet their accessibility needs. Most housing in any community has not had accessibility improvements that allow persons with mobility issues ease of access. While landlords are obligated to make reasonable accommodations for such renters, many need more accommodations than typical landlords would consider reasonable.
New Unit Production	The production of new housing units is influenced by several market conditions, including the cost of land, the cost of construction, and prevailing interest rates. While rates are currently at historic lows, the mortgage markets are still recovering from the recent mortgage foreclosure crisis and restrictions placed on lending institutions that resulted. In many areas' lenders are not making new loans as freely as before and some well qualified buyers are finding it difficult to navigate the new mortgage processes that have been instituted. The resulting delays in securing loans can burden housing developers and restrict their activities.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation activities can be influenced by the cost of materials and labor. In Arkansas, these costs are relatively low in comparison to other areas of the country. The efficiency of rehabilitation is dependent on the after-rehabilitation value of the home. If the market value of the home does not support the extent of rehabilitation required, it is not worth the effort to repair the home.

<b>Affordable Housing Type</b>	<b>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</b>
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition, including preservation, can be influenced by the market value of the structure. With home purchases by private individuals, the historic low interest rates off-set increases in the market value of the housing stock. Monthly housing costs of higher priced homes at lower interest rates approximate the monthly housing costs of lower priced homes at higher interest rates. In the case of a State agency or non-profit organization buying housing stock for rehabilitation and resale or for preservation, the costs of purchasing a home outright at higher prices can reduce the number of homes that can be purchased or reduce the funds available for rehabilitation activities.

**Table 51 – Influence of Market Conditions**

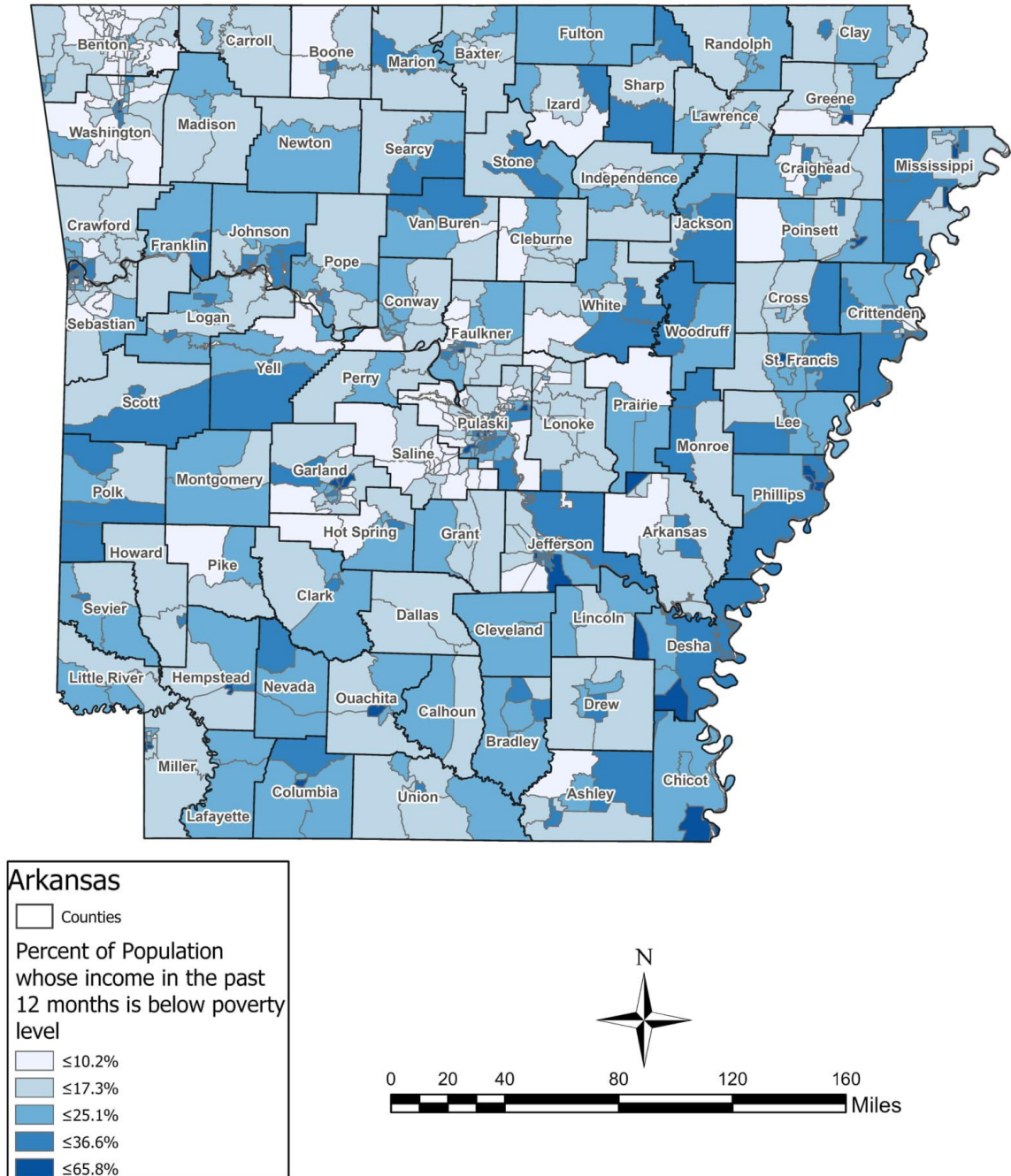
## Median Household Income 2014 - 2018



### Median Household Income



## Percent Living in Poverty 2014 - 2018



### Percent Poverty



## **SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.315(a)(4), 91.320(c)(1,2)**

### **Introduction**

The State of Arkansas receives funding from the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Program (HOPWA), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and National Housing Trust Fund Program (NHTF). These grant programs will bring over \$28 million into the State to support affordable housing, homeless, and community development programs and projects in the first program year including program income received.

## Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	18,406,738	2,000,000	0	20,406,738	73,626,952	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan equals the Year 1 Annual Allocation times four. CDBG resources are provided to units of local government for CDBG-eligible activities. A portion of resources is reserved for state administration and technical assistance funds that may not exceed 3% of the total base allocation plus \$100,000 as per 24 CFR 570.489(a). State recipients and sub-recipients may also receive administration funds. Additional funds will be provided by AEDC as match to the CDBG allocation. This amount will fulfill the dollar for dollar matching requirement of the CDBG Program.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	10,105,793	6,027,160	0	16,132,953	40,423,172	Expected amount for year 1 of the 5-Year ConPlan annual allocation.  Expected amount available for remainder of ConPlan is estimated to be the Year 1 annual allocation times 4.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	918,174	0	0	918,174	3,672,696	Annual allocation amount for Year 1 (FY 2020) of the 5-Year ConPlan as anticipated is <b>\$918,174.00</b> .  Expected amount available for remainder of ConPlan is estimated to be the Year 1 (FY2020) annual allocation times 4.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	2,264,323	0	0	2,264,323	9,057,292	Expected amount for year 1 of the 5-Year ConPlan annual allocation.  Expected amount available for remainder of ConPlan is estimated to be the Year 1 annual allocation times 4.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HTF	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	3,000,000	0	6,000,000	9,000,000	12,000,000	ADFA will apply for additional allotment in April 2020. Expected amount for year 2 of the 5-Year ConPlan annual allocation.  Expected amount available for remainder of ConPlan is estimated to be the Year 1 annual allocation times 4.

Table 52 - Anticipated Resources

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

Federal funds will be leveraged through the ability of service organizations to raise program funds through outside sources, other loan sources needed for housing development activities, the present value of forgiven property taxes for properties owned by non-profit housing providers, and the State's General Fund, where appropriate.

**CDBG funds** will be leveraged with other local resources within the General Assistance, Economic Development and Rural Services set asides. CDBG resources are provided to units of local government for CDBG-eligible activities. A portion of resources is reserved for state administration and technical assistance funds that may not exceed 3% of the total base allocation plus \$100,000 as per 24 CFR 570.489(a). State recipients and

sub-recipients may also receive administration funds for project delivery costs. Additional funds will be provided by AEDC as match to the CDBG allocation. This amount will fulfill the dollar for dollar matching requirement of the CDBG Program.

**ESG provides funding to:** Engage homeless individual and families living on the street; improve number and quality of emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families; help operate these shelters; provide essential services to shelter residents; rapidly rehouse homeless individuals and families; and prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless.

ESG funds may be used for five components, street outreach, emergency shelter, homeless prevention, rapid re-housing assistance, and HMIS as well as administrative activities (up to 7.5% of a recipient's allocation can be used for administrative activities).

**ESG funds may also be used during pandemic circumstances. This will be in accordance with the guidance provided at that time.**

DHS is required to provide a 100% match for the ESG grant. The requirement is passed on to sub-grant recipients and monitored through the submission of a Match Certification Form with each monthly sub-grant invoice. The first \$100,000 of the State's fiscal year grant is not required to be matched, and the state may pass this exception through to sub-grant recipients who are least capable of providing matching contributions.

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

None currently identified. The State will continue to evaluate opportunities to use public lands for future development.

## **Discussion**

The state has programmed more than \$34 million from the CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, and NHTF programs for the 2020 program year. These funds will be used to operate a range of private and public services as described later in the Annual Action Plan.



## SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
ARKANSAS DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	State
ARKANSAS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities	State
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public facilities public services	State
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public facilities public services	State

**Table 53 - Institutional Delivery Structure**  
**Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

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

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services			
<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
<b>Other</b>			

**Table 54 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary**

**Describe the extent to which services targeted to homeless person and persons with HIV and mainstream services, such as health, mental health and employment services are made available to and used by homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth) and persons with HIV within the jurisdiction**

The services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS and mainstream services are made available through the coordination of services provided by the array of non-profit service

providers that constitute the seven continuums of care in Arkansas. These organizations partner with each other, the State, and mainstream service providers to provide a wide ranging response to the service needs of homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

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

The service providers in Arkansas work closely together to provide a continuum of services in response to needs identified through surveys of homeless persons and general observations of the providers. Providers in Arkansas are particularly strong in the areas of mental health services, employment training, and life skills training. Gaps exist in emergency shelter capacity. There are not enough beds on a typical night.

**Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs**

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

## SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4)

### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Administration	2020	2024	Administration	Statewide	Program Administration	CDBG: \$3,261,000 HOPWA: \$459,085 HOME: \$5,052,895 ESG: \$849,120 HTF: \$1,500,000	Other: 1 Other
2	Economic Development	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Industry and Job Creating Business Retention	CDBG: \$44,175,000	Jobs created/retained: 1250 Jobs
3	Facility/ Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Public and Community Facilities Infrastructure	CDBG: \$39,597,690	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 40000 Persons Assisted
4	Fire Protection	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Public and Community Facilities Fire Equipment	CDBG: \$5,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15000 Persons Assisted
5	Purchase Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Housing Assistance - Homeownership	HOME: \$5,052,895	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 675 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	CHDO	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Housing Development and Reconstruction	HOME: \$7,579,345	Homeowner Housing Added: 75 Household Housing Unit
7	TBRA	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Rental Housing Subsidies	HOME: \$5,052,895	Tenant-based rental assistance: 1120 Households Assisted
8	Rent Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Housing Development and Reconstruction	HOME: \$15,158,690	Rental units constructed: 150 Household Housing Unit
9	Rent Rehab	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Housing Repair	HOME: \$12,632,245	Rental units rehabilitated: 130 Household Housing Unit
10	Prevention of Homeless	2020	2024	Homeless	Statewide	Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance	ESG: \$2,603,970	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 50820 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 3130 Persons Assisted
11	Shelter	2020	2024	Homeless	Statewide	Homeless Facilities Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance	ESG: \$5,094,725	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 25000 Persons Assisted
12	HOPWA Housing Assistance	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Statewide	Rental Housing Subsidies Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance	HOPWA: \$2,984,065	Tenant-based rental assistance / Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, Utilities/Permanent Housing Placement/Rapid Rehousing-FBRA: <b>1,000</b> Clients Assisted ( <b>200</b> per year).

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
13	HOPWA Supportive Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Statewide	Homeless Case Management Mental Health and Supportive Services	HOPWA: \$1,147,715	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit: <b>750</b> Persons Assisted ( <b>150</b> per year)
14	Perm Hsg	2020	2024	Homeless	Statewide	Rental Housing Subsidies Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance	HTF: \$13,500,000	Rental units constructed: 110 Household Housing Unit

**Table 55 – Goals Summary**

### Goal Descriptions

<b>1</b>	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Program Administration: Develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement program. Activities include program design; grant administration, Subrecipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations, and training.
<b>2</b>	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Improve economic opportunities through activities aimed at improving the conditions needed for successful business and economic development.
<b>3</b>	Goal Name	Facility/ Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Provide enhancement to public infrastructure and public facilities by improving availability, accessibility, and affordability of public facilities, public services, and public infrastructure, and providing enhanced availability and access to clean, safe drinking water and safe sanitary sewer systems. Emergency projects will also be considered.

<b>4</b>	Goal Name	Fire Protection
	Goal Description	Provide improvements to community center and improve access to affordable fire protection and enhanced fire protection equipment in communities of less than 3,000 in population.
<b>5</b>	Goal Name	Purchase Assistance
	Goal Description	Create decent housing with improved affordability by providing funding for homebuyer assistance programs such as down payment and closing cost to low and moderate-income (less than 80 percent area median income) homebuyers. (ADDI)
<b>6</b>	Goal Name	CHDO
	Goal Description	Provide funding to CHDO organization to develop new affordable housing for low- to moderate-income persons for homeownership, and providing construction financing for single-family housing, financial mechanisms and improved communication with partners and constituents throughout the state.
<b>7</b>	Goal Name	TBRA
	Goal Description	Create decent housing through improved affordability and accessibility by providing rental subsidies and security and utility deposit assistance for very low- to moderate-income (less than 60 percent of area median income) households and persons with disabilities.
<b>8</b>	Goal Name	Rent Housing
	Goal Description	Create decent housing with improved affordability and accessibility of multi-family housing and other rental housing through the construction of affordable rental housing units.
<b>9</b>	Goal Name	Rent Rehab
	Goal Description	Preserve decent housing through improved sustainability and affordability of existing multi-family housing and other rental housing stock through rehabilitation or reconstruction projects for low- and moderate-income (less than 80 percent of area median income) households.

<b>10</b>	Goal Name	Prevention of Homeless
	Goal Description	Increase the availability and affordability of and supportive services offered to homeless families and individuals by providing Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds to projects that focus on the prevention of homelessness, such as averting eviction, foreclosure, and /or utility disconnection, as well as paying deposits and first month's rent.
<b>11</b>	Goal Name	Shelter
	Goal Description	Improve the availability and affordability of shelters and supportive services offered to homeless families and individuals by providing ESG funds to assist shelters and homeless providers to finance their operating cost.
<b>12</b>	Goal Name	HOPWA Housing Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA); short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance (STRMU); rapid emergency housing under facility-based rental assistance (FBRA) and Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) Assistance.
<b>13</b>	Goal Name	HOPWA Supportive Services
	Goal Description	Enhance a suitable living environment through improved access to affordable health and local housing services through improvements of referrals to local available health units and local public housing and supportive social services.
<b>14</b>	Goal Name	Permanent Housing
	Goal Description	National Housing Trust Funds (HTF) are used to provide and improve housing conditions for extremely low-income (ELI) households in Arkansas.

**Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)**

Affordable housing goals for the 5-year span of the strategic plan include:

- An estimate 750 low/mod income potential homebuying households will be provided homebuying assistance.
- An estimated 100 lower income families will be assisted through the construction of new single-family homes.



- An estimated 1,275 low-income renters will be provided tenant-based rental assistance, including 225 persons with disabilities.
- An estimated 125 low-income households will be provided new rental housing units.
- An estimated 225 low-income homeowners will be assisted through home rehabilitation or reconstruction activities.
- An estimated 125 low-income renters will benefit through rental housing rehabilitation.

## **SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.315(c)**

### **Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)**

The State of Arkansas does not manage public housing units.

### **Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

NA

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

N/A

### **Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation**

NA

## **SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.315(h)**

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The provision of safe, decent affordable housing is one of the greatest challenges facing the State of Arkansas, its development partners, and many jurisdictions across the State. The State is attempting to meet this challenge by providing financial and technical support to nonprofit housing developers, partnering with the private sector to develop mixed-income, mixed-use communities and encouraging the removal of barriers in zoning ordinances that serve as impediments to increased density in exchange for affordable apartments or condominiums.

**Actions it planned to support removal or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as broadband access, regulatory policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment**

**The State does not have authority over local zoning and development regulations but will support local governments with the removal of barriers as applicable.**

- Review options to support local Homeowner Rehabilitation Program,
- Review options for providing support to local down payment assistance programs,
- Advocating for zoning changes to enhance affordable housing development,
- Securing future funding for affordable housing and services,
- Supporting the administration of rental, mortgage, and utility assistance programs
- Evaluating or assessing housing design to determine how lower costs per square foot can be achieved.
- The State will support local jurisdictions in efforts to actively market local homebuyer assistance programs to minority families and individuals.
- Support broadband initiatives to provide access to LMI populations and rural communities.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.315(d)**

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

One of the homeless goals of the State of Arkansas, as detailed in the Goals section, is to increase the number of persons served at shelter facilities by funding street outreach, homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities through the Emergency Solutions Grant, including assessment of needs and case management activities designed to assist homeless individuals and families in making the transition to permanent housing and independent living through shortening the period of time homeless preventing return to homelessness and facilitating access to affordable housing.

### **Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

Another goal of the State is to increase the availability and number of family shelter facilities and shelter services and increasing the number of persons served, particularly single parents with children.

**Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.**

The Strategic Plan proposes to provide funding to a variety of agencies that provide services to homeless individuals and families. These services include counseling and case management to help move homeless persons move from homelessness to permanent housing. The State supports the efforts of the six Continua of Care to address homelessness issues through their funding venues.

**Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs**

The State will address homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing through its goal to increase the availability and affordability of supportive services offered to homeless families and individuals by providing Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds to projects that focus on the prevention of homelessness, such as averting eviction, foreclosure, and /or utility disconnection, as well as paying deposits and first month's rent.

## **SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.315(i)**

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

Goal: Increase the inventory of lead safe housing units.

Strategies:

- Continue to require subgrantees to meet HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in housing rehabilitation programs.
- Expand the stock of lead safe housing units through new housing development initiatives.
- Obtain training for subgrantee program staff on lead hazard evaluation and reduction
- Establish working relationships between subgrantees, lead professionals, and key partners, such as risk assessors and clearance technicians and public health departments.
- Create procedures for subgrantees for determining when it is more cost effective to presume that lead hazard is present and when it makes sense to evaluate a property.

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

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

## **SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.315(j)**

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

The State has several goals presented in this strategic plan that target poverty, providing a means for reducing poverty through job creation, rental assistance, housing programs, and services to homeless persons. The States economic development objective has a performance goal of 500 jobs created per year. Rental assistance programs are expected to assist 275 households per year, including 45 persons with disabilities.

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

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

The State will work with local communities to notify such agencies of funding opportunities to enable them to continue providing and/or expanding their services.

Given the State's limited financial resources and that the majority of factor's affecting a family's poverty-level status are typically beyond the control of State policies, the extent to which the proposed strategies will reduce and/or assist in reducing the number of poverty-level families is difficult to gauge. In the coming future, the State will work with the local communities to address deficiencies and attempt to measure the impact of the federally funded programs in reducing and/or preventing poverty.

## **SP-80 Monitoring – 91.330**

**Describe the standards and procedures that the state will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements**

To ensure that all statutory and regulatory requirements are being met for activities funded with HUD funds, the State agencies use various monitoring standards and procedures.

AEDC is responsible for ensuring that grantees under the CDBG Program carry out projects in accordance with both federal and State of Arkansas statutory and regulatory requirements. In most cases, these requirements are set forth in the grant agreement executed between the State and the Grantee. The State provides maximum feasible delegation of responsibility and authority to grantees under the Program. Whenever possible, deficiencies are rectified through constructive discussion, negotiation, and assistance.

AEDC conducts two basic types of monitoring: off-site monitoring (also known as "desktop monitoring"), and on-site monitoring. AEDC Grants Division staff regularly review each project to verify that it is proceeding in the manner set forth in the grant agreement and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. It is AEDC policy that each project is monitored twice, on an Interim basis, and one Final monitoring. Each project will be monitored at least once.

Desktop monitoring is an ongoing process in which the Grants Manager, responsible for overseeing the grantee's project, uses all available information to review the grantee's performance in carrying out the approved project. This review process enables AEDC to identify problems requiring immediate attention and to schedule projects for on-site monitoring. Materials used for this review include, but are not limited to: Grant Agreement Amendments; Project Status Reports, Requests for Payment of funds (RFPs); AEDC grant database review; and other supporting documents.

On-site monitoring is a structured review conducted by the Grants Manager at the locations where project activities are being carried out, or where project records are being maintained. One on-site monitoring visit is normally conducted during the course of a project, unless determined otherwise.

The monitoring review considers all available evidence of whether a project conformed to an approved Program; whether substantial progress toward program goals had been met; compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and continued capacity of the Grantee and Grant Administrator to carry out the approved Program project.

Checklists are utilized to ensure that all issues are addressed. AEDC has CDBG specific checklists based on the types of activities within a given project. The number of times a project is monitored will depend upon the issues that may arise during the desktop or on-site monitoring.

## Expected Resources

### AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.320(c)(1,2)

#### Introduction

The following table describes the anticipated resources to be allocated throughout Arkansas broken down by program type. These anticipated resource projections are made for FY 2020. This is the first year of the 5-Year Consolidated Plan (2020-2024).

Arkansas anticipates receiving the following allocations for FY 2020:



## Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	18,406,738	2,000,000	0	20,406,738	73,626,952	CDBG resources are provided to units of local government for CDBG-eligible activities. A portion of resources is reserved for state administration and technical assistance funds that may not exceed 3% of the total base allocation plus \$100,000 as per 24 CFR 570.489(a). State recipients and sub-recipients may also receive administration funds. Additional funds will be provided by AEDC as match to the CDBG allocation. This amount will fulfill the dollar for dollar matching requirement of the CDBG Program.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	10,105,793	6,027,160	0	16,132,953	40,423,172	Expected amount for year 1 of the 5-Year ConPlan annual allocation.  Expected amount available for remainder of ConPlan is estimated to be the Year 1 annual allocation times 4.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	918,174	0	0	918,174	3,672,696	Annual allocation amount for Year 1 (GY 2020) of the 5-Year ConPlan as anticipated is <b>\$918,174.00</b> .  Expected amount available for remainder of ConPlan is estimated to be the Year 1 (GY2020) annual allocation times 4.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	2,264,323	0	0	2,264,323	9,057,292	Expected amount for year 1 of the 5-Year ConPlan annual allocation.  Expected amount available for remainder of ConPlan is estimated to be the Year 1 annual allocation times 4.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HTF	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	3,000,000	0	6,000,000	9,000,000	\$12,000,000	ADFA will apply for additional allotment in April 2020. Expected amount for year 2 of the 5-Year ConPlan annual allocation.  Expected amount available for remainder of ConPlan is estimated to be the Year 1 annual allocation times 4.

**Table 56 - Expected Resources – Priority Table**

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

Federal funds will be leveraged through the ability of service organizations to raise program funds through outside sources, other loan sources needed for housing development activities, the present value of forgiven property taxes for properties owned by non-profit housing providers, and the State's General Fund, where appropriate.

CDBG resources are provided to units of local government for CDBG-eligible activities. A portion of resources is reserved for state administration and technical assistance funds that may not exceed 3% of the total base allocation plus \$100,000 as per 24 CFR 570.489(a). State recipients and sub-recipients may also receive administration funds. Additional funds will be provided by AEDC as match to the CDBG allocation. This amount will fulfill the dollar for dollar matching requirement of the CDBG Program.

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

None currently identified. The State will continue to evaluate opportunities to use public lands for future development.

**Discussion**

The State has programmed over \$34 million from the CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, and NHTF programs for the FY 2020 program year. These funds will be used to operate a range of private and public services as described later in the Annual Action Plan.

## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives – 91.320(c)(3)&(e)

#### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Administration	2020	2024	Administration	Statewide	Program Administration	CDBG: \$652,200 HOPWA: \$91,817 HOME: \$1,010,579 ESG: \$169,824 HTF: \$300,000	Other: 1 Other
2	Economic Development	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Industry and Job Creating Business Retention	CDBG: \$8,835,000	Jobs created/retained: 250 Jobs
3	Facility/ Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Public and Community Facilities Infrastructure	CDBG: \$7,919,538	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 8000 Persons Assisted
4	Fire Protection	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Public and Community Facilities Fire Equipment	CDBG: \$1,104,400	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3000 Persons Assisted



Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Purchase Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Housing Assistance - Homeownership	HOME: \$1,010,579	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 135 Households Assisted
6	CHDO	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Housing Development and Reconstruction	HOME: \$1,515,869	Homeowner Housing Added: 15 Household Housing Unit
7	TBRA	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Rental Housing Subsidies	HOME: \$1,010,579	Tenant-based rental assistance: 224 Households Assisted
8	Rent Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Housing Development and Reconstruction	HOME: \$3,031,738	Rental units constructed: 30 Household Housing Unit
9	Rent Rehab	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Housing Repair	HOME: \$2,526,449	Rental units rehabilitated: 26 Household Housing Unit
10	Prevention of Homeless	2020	2024	Homeless	Statewide	Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance	ESG: \$1,075,553	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 10164 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 626 Persons Assisted
11	Shelter	2020	2024	Homeless	Statewide	Homeless Facilities Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance	ESG: \$1,018,945	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 5000 Persons Assisted
12	HOPWA Housing Assistance	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Statewide	Rental Housing Subsidies Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance	HOPWA: \$596,813	Tenant-based rental assistance / Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, Utilities/Permanent Housing Placement/Rapid Rehousing-FBRA: <b>1,000</b> Clients Assisted ( <b>200</b> per year).

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
13	HOPWA Supportive Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Statewide	Homeless Case Management Mental Health and Supportive Services	HOPWA: \$229,543	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit: <b>750</b> Persons Assisted ( <b>150</b> per year)
14	Permanent Housing	2020	2024	Homeless	Statewide	Rental Housing Subsidies Homeless Prevention and Emergency Assistance	HTF: \$2,700,000	Rental units constructed: 22 Household Housing Unit

Table 57 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Program Administration: Develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement program. Activities include program design; grant administration, Subrecipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations, and training.
2	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Improve economic opportunities through activities aimed at improving the conditions needed for successful business and economic development.
3	Goal Name	Facility/ Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Provide enhancement to public infrastructure and public facilities by improving availability, accessibility, and affordability of public facilities, public services, and public infrastructure, and providing enhanced availability and access to clean, safe drinking water and safe sanitary sewer systems. Emergency projects will also be considered.

4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Fire Protection
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide improvements to community center and improve access to affordable fire protection and enhanced fire protection equipment in communities of less than 3,000 in population.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Purchase Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Create decent housing with improved affordability by providing funding for homebuyer assistance programs such as down payment and closing cost to low and moderate-income (less than 80 percent area median income) homebuyers. (ADDI)
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	CHDO
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide funding to CHDO organization to develop new affordable housing for low- to moderate-income persons for homeownership, and providing construction financing for single-family housing, financial mechanisms and improved communication with partners and constituents throughout the state.
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	TBRA
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Create decent housing through improved affordability and accessibility by providing rental subsidies and security and utility deposit assistance for very low- to moderate-income (less than 60 percent of area median income) households and persons with disabilities.
8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rent Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Create decent housing with improved affordability and accessibility of multi-family housing and other rental housing through the construction of affordable rental housing units.
9	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rent Rehab
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Preserve decent housing through improved sustainability and affordability of existing multi-family housing and other rental housing stock through rehabilitation or reconstruction projects for low- and moderate-income (less than 80 percent of area median income) households.

10	<b>Goal Name</b>	Prevention of Homeless
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Increase the availability and affordability of and supportive services offered to homeless families and individuals by providing Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds to projects that focus on the prevention of homelessness, such as averting eviction, foreclosure, and /or utility disconnection, as well as paying deposits and first month's rent.
11	<b>Goal Name</b>	Shelter
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Improve the availability and affordability of shelters and supportive services offered to homeless families and individuals by providing ESG funds to assist shelters and homeless providers to finance their operating cost.
12	<b>Goal Name</b>	HOPWA Housing Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA); short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance (STRMU); rapid emergency housing under facility-based rental assistance (FBRA) and Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) Assistance.
13	<b>Goal Name</b>	HOPWA Supportive Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Enhance a suitable living environment through improved access to affordable health and local housing services through improvements of referrals to local available health units and local public housing and supportive social services.
14	<b>Goal Name</b>	Permanent Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	National Housing Trust Funds (HTF) are used to provide and improve housing conditions for extremely low-income (ELI) households in Arkansas. Benefit: Rental units for ELI households: Approximately 22 units for 2020.

## AP-25 Allocation Priorities – 91.320(d)

### Introduction:

Funding allocation priorities are detailed below by funding source.

**ESG Note:** The chart below rounds percentages up or down.

Actual percentage amount for ESG Administration is 7.5.

Actual amount for ESG previous totals 47.5% broken down as follows: 50% street outreach, 24% rapid rehousing, and 23% homeless prevention.

### Funding Allocation Priorities

	Admin (%)	Eco Dev (%)	Fac/ Infra (%)	Rur Serv (%)	Purc Asst (%)	CHDO (%)	TBRA (%)	Rent Hsg (%)	Rehab/ Recons (%)	Rent Rehab (%)	Prev (%)	Shel (%)	HOPWA Hsg Asst (%)	HOPWA Sup Svs (%)	Perm Hsg (%)	Total (%)
CDBG	3	48	43	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
HOME	10	0	0	0	10	15	10	30	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	100
HOPWA	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	25	0	100
ESG	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	45	0	0	0	100
HTF	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

Table 58 – Funding Allocation Priorities

### Reason for Allocation Priorities

The allocation priorities reflect input from participants in the forums and survey, staff consideration of past allocations, and needs as determined through the Needs Assessment.

### How will the proposed distribution of funds will address the priority needs and specific objectives described in the Consolidated Plan?

The distribution of funds is directly correlated to the specific objectives described in the Consolidated Plan. Each goal of the Strategic Plan is addressed in the funding distribution, as are many, though not all, of the priority needs.

## **AP-30 Methods of Distribution – 91.320(d)&(k)**

### **Introduction:**

CDBG funds will be used for several activities authorized in Section 105(a) of the amended 1974 Housing and Community Development Act that meet national CDBG objectives. Projects are funded to meet at least one of three CDBG National Objectives that include: (1) benefit low- and moderate-income persons; (2) prevent or eliminate slums or blight; and (3) meet urgent community development needs. The state annually certifies that not less than 70% of the aggregate funds received during a 3-year period (as identified to HUD) shall be used for activities benefitting low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons.

CDBG funds are not specifically targeted to areas of minority concentration but are distributed throughout the state's non-entitlement areas targeted for activities that serve LMI persons. Since projects funded with CDBG resources typically provide a community-wide benefit, it can be assumed that minority groups benefit equally in the same proportion as they occur in the general population.

The State Programs set forth within this Method of Distribution of the current CDBG allocation attempt to balance the need for providing jobs and suitable places to live. Funds are reserved in each category based on a percent of the total funds available for distribution to local governments. The state is allowed \$100,000 plus 3% of the state grant for administration and technical assistance in accordance with HUD regulations. The state is also allowed 3% of the program income received by units of general local government (whether retained by the unit of general local government or paid to the state) and funds reallocated by HUD to the state.

To achieve the most effective and efficient use of CDBG and ESG funds, AEDC and DHS may, at its discretion, use categorical adjustments. A categorical adjustment allows AEDC and DHS to reserve up to 25% of the total CDBG and ESG allocations for use as needed among categories. An adjustment of more than 25% of the total allocation, or the creation or elimination of a category, will be considered a substantial amendment to the Annual Action Plan and would require further steps as identified within the Citizen Participation Plan section of the Consolidated Plan. Adjustments may be made for remaining CDBG balances within a Category within the last 3 months following a 12-month Program Year in order to meet the HUD Timely Distribution requirement which requires the CDBG grant amount for a given Federal Fiscal Year to be distributed within a HUD required 15-month time frame.

For purposes of the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan, the overall CDBG Program includes activities within the Community Development Priority Need, and the Economic Development Priority Need.

Funds will be distributed to eligible applicants for specific Community Development or Economic Development projects. All funding considerations will be made according to reasonableness of cost and assurance that the grant amount represents the smallest amount of financing needed to cover the gap

between reasonable project costs and local funding capacity.

The state certifies that benefit to low- and moderate-income persons for the three-year periods beginning in 2020 (2020-2022, 2023-2025) will be equal to or greater than 70% and that no project claiming benefit to low- and moderate-income persons will be approved if the benefit calculated is less than 51%.

A description and details of each State Program will be identified below.

## Distribution Methods

**Table 59 - Distribution Methods by State Program**

<b>1</b>	<b>State Program Name:</b>	Community Development - General Assistance
	<b>Funding Sources:</b>	CDBG
	<b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b>	Within the Public and Community Facilities, and Infrastructure Priority Need, CDBG funds will be utilized for public infrastructure and public facility projects. Within this Program CDBG funds will be utilized for and will generally be made available under the LMI Area Benefit or LMI Limited Clientele or Presumed Benefit National Objective measures. Funds are awarded for: residential water and wastewater; senior centers; child care centers; public health facilities; youth centers; accredited public libraries; removal of architectural barriers from city halls or county courthouses for accessibility; street, curb, gutter, sidewalk, or storm sewer; flood control and drainage; and, other public facility or infrastructure project determined to be a high priority, and not eligible to be funded under another CDBG program. For more information see Application Guidelines, posted online at <a href="http://arkansasedc.com/grants">http://arkansasedc.com/grants</a> .

<p><b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b></p>	
<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describe the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	<p>As noted above within the description of the criteria used to select applications, this information was a summary of the criteria. Complete information regarding the application criteria will be made available within the CDBG Application Guidelines and the General Assistance Application packet, when made available on the AEDC website. The Guidelines will provide specific details on the Application questions, deadlines for completing applications, threshold requirements, and any other necessary items. This information will be available on the AEDC website at: <a href="http://arkansasedc.com/grants">http://arkansasedc.com/grants</a>.</p>
<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>



<b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b>	N/A
<b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b>	For the 2020 Program Year (PY), AEDC is considering funding public infrastructure and public facility projects with an anticipated \$7,419,538 in CDBG resources. The award amount is based on beneficiary data of the project area as well as the feasibility and need for the project.
<b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b>	Grant requests should range from a minimum of \$75,000 to a maximum of \$1,000,000 for specific types of projects, including design fees, although maximum awards may be based on project type, as designed upon release of program application package. Administrative fees will be added to the announced award amount. Additional project awards may be made throughout the year from the existing pool of applications as funds become available, including from unexpended funds from prior funding years, if eligible under that funding year's annual action plan. Technical assistance will be available.

	<b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b>	For water and wastewater funding, AEDC will be able to identify those areas that meet a CDBG National Objective and target those projects that are impacting the safety of our citizens. Through a collaborative effort with other funding agencies, AEDC is better able to leverage federal and state grant resources in order to obtain maximum impact. An estimated 7,000 people will benefit from these public infrastructure and public facility projects.
2	<b>State Program Name:</b>	Community Development - Rural Services
	<b>Funding Sources:</b>	CDBG
	<b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b>	Within the Public and Community Facilities and Fire Equipment Priority Need, CDBG funds will be utilized for community center, fire station, multi-purpose center, and fire truck and fire-fighting equipment projects. CDBG funds will be utilized for and made available under the LMI-Area Benefit National Objective measures. For more information see Application Guidelines.

<p><b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b></p>	<p>The Arkansas Rural Development Commission will review Application and make recommendations for funding of projects to benefit rural communities with a population of less than 3,000 persons. Applicants should contact the Division of Rural Services to obtain an application for the Rural Services Block Grant Program (RSBGP). In order to receive funding from AEDC, the applicant must receive approval from the Arkansas Rural Development Commission. Up to \$1,000,000 of the annual CDBG allocation will be used for this category. Applications will be evaluated on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent to which the project will benefit low- and moderate-income persons and meet CDBG eligibility requirements.</li> <li>• The extent to which other funds will be used to leverage the grant funds proposed for the project.</li> <li>• Appropriateness of the project to Division of Rural Services-Rural Community Fire Protection Grant Program and the Rural Community Development Block Grant Program. Projects may include fire protection and multi-use community centers.</li> <li>• The applicant's readiness to proceed with the project.</li> <li>• Other criteria as defined in the application as prepared by the AEDC Division of Rural Services.</li> </ul> <p>Note: legislation intends for priority to be placed on the use of CDBG funds for multi-use facilities that will offer combined facilities for programs commonly offered in separate facilities such as senior centers, public health centers, childcare centers and community centers.</p>
<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describe the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	<p>As noted above within the description of the criteria used to select applications, this information was a summary of the criteria. Complete information regarding the application criteria will be made available within the RSBGP. The Guidelines will provide specific details on the Application questions, deadlines for completing applications, threshold requirements, and any other necessary items. This information will be available on the AEDC Division of Rural Services website: <a href="https://arkansasedc.com/Rural-Services/division/grants/rural-services-block-grant">https://arkansasedc.com/Rural-Services/division/grants/rural-services-block-grant</a></p>

	<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
	<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
	<p><b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b></p>	<p>For the 2020 PY, AEDC will fund Rural Services projects in partnership with the AEDC Division of Rural Services and Rural Development Commission, with an anticipated \$1,000,000 in CDBG resources. The RSBGP award amount is based on beneficiary data of the project area as well as the feasibility and need for the project.</p>

	<b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b>	Each project funded must meet the CDBG National Objective of benefiting low- to moderate-income (LMI) persons. Up to \$75,000 in CDBG funds may be awarded per project for project activity and direct project delivery costs combined; no more than 15% of the total award may be used for grant project administration. The match for this grant is 10% and may be comprised of in-kind labor, in-kind materials, or cash.
	<b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b>	Approximately 3,000 people will benefit from these activities.
<b>3</b>	<b>State Program Name:</b>	Economic Development (ED)
	<b>Funding Sources:</b>	CDBG

<p><b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b></p>	<p>Within the Economic Development Priority Need, CDBG funds will be utilized for providing communities with resources to assist businesses which expand the State's economic base and which create quality jobs principally benefiting LMI employees and made available under the LMI CDBG National Objective criteria. Eligible activities will generally include: grants or loans to for-profit businesses (through the applicant community) for a variety of business purposes; or public facilities (infrastructure) projects undertaken by applicant communities for economic development purposes, where a benefiting business agrees to locate or expand premised on the infrastructure improvements and agrees to create jobs for LMI persons.</p> <p>AEDC shares the cost of project infrastructure needs by committing grants from state and federal infrastructure funds. The amount of assistance committed is dependent upon the strength of the company, number of jobs, average wage, project investment and costs associated with facility/site improvements.</p> <p>Funds may be used by eligible applicants to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide infrastructure necessary to serve the location of a new or expansion of an existing industry which will create new jobs or retain existing jobs; or</li> <li>2. Provide loans to industry for economic development purposes when it can determine that the provision of such financing is necessary to create new jobs and/or retain existing jobs. Eligible activities for loans include, but are not limited to the following: acquisition, construction, and equipment; or</li> <li>3. Provide funds for the construction of facilities; or</li> <li>4. Provide funds for a Commission-approved training program; or</li> <li>5. Undertake any combination of 1 through 4 above, provided that all other requirements can be met.</li> </ol>
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<p><b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b></p>	<p>Projects are generally evaluated through a cost benefit analysis process; and for basic eligibility, financial feasibility, appropriateness and the extent to which the project will result in the creation and/or retention of permanent jobs, primarily for low- and moderate-income persons. The Housing and Community Development Act (HCDA) and HUD's CDBG regulations outline basic project "underwriting" guidelines/standards so that State programs will achieve the federal objectives of the CDBG Program. The underwriting standards used in the Arkansas ED program are designed to address these federal guidelines.</p> <p>Application for Economic Development funds are reviewed according to the following process:</p> <p><b>Loans.</b> Applications complete a four-step process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Review for eligibility and compliance with applicable requirements.</li> <li>7. Evaluation of the business plan for appropriateness, feasibility, and credit worthiness.</li> <li>8. Review and recommendation by the Arkansas Economic Development Commission; and</li> <li>9. Decision made by the Commission's Executive Director.</li> </ol> <p><b>Infrastructure.</b> Applications complete a three-step process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Review for eligibility and compliance with applicable requirements.</li> <li>11. Determination of appropriateness, feasibility, need, and recommended funding level; and</li> <li>12. Decision by the Commission's Executive Director.</li> </ol> <p>This information provided is a summary. Additional information will be available within the ED Program Guidelines.</p>
<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describe the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	<p>As noted above within the description of the criteria used to select applications, this information was a summary of the criteria. Complete information regarding the application criteria will be made available within the CDBG Economic Development Application Guidelines. The Guidelines will provide specific details on the Application questions, deadlines for completing applications, threshold requirements, and any other necessary items. This information will be available on the AEDC website at: <a href="http://arkansasedc.com/grants">http://arkansasedc.com/grants</a>.</p>

<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b></p>	<p>For the 2019 PY, AEDC is considering funding economic development activities/projects with the anticipated \$8,835,000 of funding allocated to this Program. Other activities/projects will be funded from AEDC's CDBG Economic Development State Revolving Loan Fund (SF). There is no limitation on the number of economic development applications and/or active projects which an eligible applicant may have with the Commission except as limited by the requirements defined in the Method of Distribution. Approximately 48% of the 2020 allocation will be used for this category and 100% of any program income received by the Commission generated from economic development projects will be used to make additional projects through the State Revolving Loan Fund, with up to 3% of that being eligible to be budgeted for State Administration.</p>



	<b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b>	AEDC shares the cost of project infrastructure needs by committing grants from state and federal infrastructure funds. The amount of assistance committed is dependent upon the strength of the company, number of jobs, average wage, project investment and costs associated with facility/site improvements. It is generally expected that CDBG grants will be a minimum of \$75,000, and there is no specific maximum grant size limit, although required to be considered is a company's ability to meet the public benefit standard per job to be created as a result of the grant funding.
	<b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b>	Through the Economic Development Program additional jobs will be created or retained throughout the state which will create additional opportunities for Arkansans, particularly those who are LMI. An estimated 250 people will benefit from these activities through the creation of jobs.
<b>4</b>	<b>State Program Name:</b>	Community Development – Emergency/Urgent Need
	<b>Funding Sources:</b>	CDBG
	<b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b>	Within the Public and Community Facilities, and Infrastructure Priority Need, CDBG funds will be used to assist local units of government with situations that pose a serious and immediate threat to public health, safety, or welfare. Priority is given to those projects that are meeting the Urgent Need national objective criteria but could qualify under LMI Benefit Area or Limited Clientele.

<p><b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b></p>	<p>Local units of government must submit a pre-application to the WWAC (if a water or wastewater project) or should otherwise consult with the AEDC Grants Division before submitting a full application. Applications are accepted any time during the year. The Grants Division will determine whether the community and project are eligible for funding. This determination may be made in consultation with appropriate federal, state and/or local agencies. If the pre-application and/or consultation meets the requirements, AEDC will invite the local unit of government to submit a full application. Full applications are reviewed on a quarterly basis by AEDC. AEDC will issue a notice of approval to those applicants who demonstrate a need, eligible CDBG activity, and meet the CDBG national objective. The applications must be signed by the chief elected official and must identify how the proposed project meets and/or addresses all of the following:</p> <p>In applying for an Urgent Need grant from the Community Development Block Grant program, the city/county is certifying that the project primarily serves persons of low- to moderate-income, and that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed project must alleviate existing conditions which pose a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare of the community.</li> <li>▪ The conditions developed or became urgent within 18 months of the date the proposal is submitted (not as result of neglect or lack of proper maintenance).</li> <li>▪ The applicant locality is unable to finance the project on its own, no other funding is available to address the problem, and the CDBG funding will be directly targeted towards alleviation of the threatening conditions; and,</li> <li>▪ The threat must be supported by either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A current declaration of an emergency by the Governor of Arkansas relative to a flood, a hurricane, a tornado, an earthquake, or other disaster event, not including droughts, snow, or ice conditions; or,</li> <li>○ A current declaration of an immediate and severe health threat by the Arkansas Department of Health or Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality relative to the complete failure of a public water or sewer system or incident of similar significance.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describe the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	<p>As noted above, and within the description of the criteria used to select applications under the General Assistance set-aside, this information was a summary of the criteria. Complete information regarding the application criteria will be made available within the CDBG Application Guidelines and the Emergency/Urgent Need application, when made available on the AEDC website. The Guidelines will provide specific details on the Application questions, deadlines for completing applications, threshold requirements, and any other necessary items. This information will be available on the AEDC website at:  <a href="http://www.arkansasedc.com/grants">http://www.arkansasedc.com/grants</a>.</p> <p>Scoring for Emergency Projects will generally include Project Need, Project Impact, and Readiness to Proceed. Projects may be asked to instead apply through the General Assistance set-aside pending urgency, and available funding.</p>
<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>

	<b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b>	Grant requests should range from a minimum of \$75,000 to a maximum of \$500,000 for specific types of projects, including design fees, although maximum awards may be based on project type, as designed upon release of program application package. Administrative fees will be added to the announced award amount. Additional project awards may be made throughout the year from the existing pool of applications as funds become available, including from unexpended funds from prior funding years, if eligible under that funding year's annual action plan. Technical assistance will be available.
	<b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b>	For water and wastewater funding, AEDC will be able to identify those areas that meet a CDBG National Objective and target those projects that are impacting the safety of our citizens. Through a collaborative effort with other funding agencies, AEDC is better able to leverage federal and state grant resources in order to obtain maximum impact. An estimated 1,000 people will benefit from these public infrastructure and public facility emergency/urgent need projects.
5	<b>State Program Name:</b>	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
	<b>Funding Sources:</b>	ESG
	<b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b>	State of Arkansas supports a variety of housing and public service programs to service the homeless and special needs population. The efforts of the homeless coalitions, through the Continuum of Care process, have provided guidance on the needs of these communities. The process has resulted in a better understanding of the homeless and special needs community and their housing needs, enabling the State to arrive at a set of goals and objectives. These goals and objectives are provided below, with performance goals for FY 2020 Annual Plan Budget \$2,264,323.

	<p><b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b></p>	<p>13. Geographic Need for the Project</p> <p>14. Financial Controls</p> <p>15. Project Viability</p> <p>16. Project Delivery Capacity</p> <p>17. Administrative Capacity</p> <p>18. Project Narrative</p> <p>19. Community Support</p> <p>20. Monitoring and Performance History [previous recipients only]</p> <p>21. Preparation for Program [new applicants only]</p>
	<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describe the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>Emergency Solutions Grant Program funds are made available to non-profit organizations and to units of local government that develop and operate homeless shelters and/or provide supportive services to homeless persons and families. Funds are distributed statewide through a competitive Request for Proposals Application process in amounts based on applicant requests and funding availability.</p> <p><b>Application Process:</b></p> <p>All applicants must be non-profit agencies or units of local government and must be in good standing with the appropriate local Continuum of Care.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Department of Human Services will hold a meeting with the chairpersons of all six Continuum of Care (CoC) organizations in the state. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss gaps in service, agency performance for the previous year, development of performance standards for agencies, funding allocations, and data collection. Recommendations for funding for each CoC will be formulated.</li> <li>2. A meeting identical to that mentioned above will be held with representatives of each entitlement city in the state.</li> <li>3. Requests for Proposals will be posted on the DHS website, e-mailed to interested organizations and existing participating agencies, posted in each DHS county office, and announced in the Arkansas Democrat Gazette.</li> <li>4. A workshop will be held to introduce potential applicants to the ESG Program, to educate applicants on DHS Policies and Procedures relating to ESG, to provide a detailed explanation of the application and grant award process, and to provide technical assistance to applicants.</li> <li>5. Completed applications will be received by DHS by published deadline.</li> <li>6. Applications will be screened by a screening committee appointed by the Assistant Director of the DHS Division of County Operations – Office of Community Services (DCO-OCS) and made up of representatives of various divisions of DHS. Each committee member will screen each application.</li> </ol>
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	<p>7. All applications meeting minimum standards for completeness and eligibility will be passed through by the Screening Committee for subsequent review and funding consideration.</p> <p>8. Each member of the DHS DCO-OCS staff will carefully review each application passed through by the Screening Committee and score each application against published scoring criteria.</p> <p>9. Scores from each reviewer will be averaged to a single numerical score for each applicant. That averaged score will be used to rank applicants and make final funding level decisions.</p> <p>10. DHS DCO-OCS will set funding targets for each ESG component based on available funding, and successful screening and review will not guarantee full or even partial funding. DHS DCO-OCS may set a cut-off score below which no applicant will be funded.</p> <p>11. A second workshop will be held for successful sub-grant recipients to review program requirements and discuss administration of the ESG Grant funds.</p>
<b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b>	N/A
<b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b>	<p>Of the \$2,264,323 from ESG, the state will designate \$11,322 to street outreach; \$520,794 to homelessness prevention; \$543,438 to rapid re-housing; \$1,018,945 to Emergency shelters; and \$169,824 will fund program administration.</p> <p>Upon approval from HUD, any remaining funding for FY 2019 (2019-2020 program year) will be redistributed in FY 2020 (2020-2021 program year).</p>

	<b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b>	The amount of the grant that a sub-grantee may receive is depended on available funding for the categories in which funding is being requested. The percentage of funding per category is based on need identified throughout the state.
	<b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b>	<p>Funding is expected to assist an estimated 2,000 individuals with homeless prevention services, 2,500 individuals with rapid re-housing, 5,000 individuals/families with shelter and shelter services, and 600 individuals with street outreach, totaling 10,000 individuals.</p> <p>Outcomes will be tracked on a monthly basis throughout the grant performance period. Performance indicators will be incorporated into the application scoring process during the next grant cycle.</p>
<b>6</b>	<b>State Program Name:</b>	HOME Funding
	<b>Funding Sources:</b>	HOME



<p><b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b></p>	<p>The State of Arkansas receives HOME Funds through a formula allocation from HUD. ADFA is the designated agency that administers the funds allocated to the State. Under the HOME Program, ADFA is designated a “Participating Jurisdiction” or “PJ”. The local PJs in Arkansas include the Cities of Fort Smith, Little Rock, North Little Rock, and Pine Bluff.</p> <p>ADFA has broad discretion in administering the HOME Funds. ADFA may administer activities directly, allocate funds to units of local government, for-profit entities, and non-profit entities, evaluate and fund projects, or a combination of the two approaches. ADFA allocates funds to various partners through their formal application process. Applications are accepted on a continual basis as per funding availability.</p> <p>ADFA allocates funds to units of general local government, including cities, towns, townships, and counties. The funds are then administered by local governments for eligible HOME uses. ADFA may undertake jointly funded projects with local PJs and may use HOME funds anywhere within the State including within the boundaries of local PJs. ADFA Programs funds allocated within a designated local PJ will be limited to down payment and closing costs assistance loans, CHDO Set-Aside projects, and joint Low-Income Housing Tax Credit/HOME developments. ADFA may also allocate funds to for-profit developers, housing non-profits and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO).</p>
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<p><b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b></p>	<p>ADFA has set the following parameters regarding the amount of HOME Program Funds that can be allocated per applicant. NOTE: ADFA Board of Directors reserve the right to increase or decrease the maximum program allocation during the program year to meet HOME program requirements. Allocations are subject to availability of funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants must request a minimum of \$100,000 of HOME Program funds to be considered a HOME Program allocation (with the exception of TBRA projects).</li> <li>• The maximum amount that can be requested and allocated by ADAF is \$450,000 in HOME Program funds, subject to availability of funds. (Note: The maximum allocation for a CHDO project is \$900,000, subject to availability of funds).</li> <li>• The maximum amount that can be requested and allocated for TBRA projects by ADFA is \$225,000, subject to availability of funds.</li> <li>• TBRA applicants may apply for funding once a year and when 75% of the current allocation has been expended.</li> </ul> <p>Applicants may be awarded maximum of three HOME projects, one project per housing activity type (Rental New Construction, Rental Rehab, TBRA), per HOME Fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) based upon capacity as determined by ADFA.</p>
<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describe the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>

	<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
	<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
	<p><b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b></p>	<p>Resources to be allocated among funding categories according to need reflected in the Needs Assessment and programmatic experience from years of operating housing programs with HOME funding. Funding among the categories include \$1,010,579 for down_payment assistance, \$1,515,869 for new construction activities by CHDOs, \$1,010,579 for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, \$3,031,738 for multifamily rental housing development, and \$2,526,449 for rental rehabilitation.</p>

	<b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b>	<p>ADFA has set the following parameters regarding the amount of HOME Program Funds that can be allocated per applicant. NOTE: ADFA Board of Directors reserve the right to increase or decrease the maximum program allocation during the program year to meet HOME program requirements. Allocations are subject to availability of funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants must request a minimum of \$100,000 of HOME Program funds to be considered a HOME Program allocation (with the exception of TBRA projects).</li> <li>• The maximum amount that can be requested and allocated by ADFA is \$450,000 in HOME Program funds, subject to availability of funds. (Note: The maximum allocation for a CHDO project is \$900,000, subject to availability of funds).</li> <li>• The maximum amount that can be requested and allocated for TBRA projects by ADFA is \$225,000, subject to availability of funds.</li> <li>• TBRA applicants may apply for funding once a year and when 75% of the current allocation has been expended.</li> </ul> <p>Applicants may be awarded maximum of 3 HOME projects, one project per housing activity type (Rental New Construction, Rental Rehab, TBRA), per HOME Fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) based upon capacity as determined by ADFA.</p>
	<b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b>	<p>The HOME Program funding is expected to provide 135 households with down_payment assistance, 15 new homes through CHDO development projects, assist 224 households with Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, develop 30 rental units, and rehab 26 rental units.</p>
7	<b>State Program Name:</b>	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
	<b>Funding Sources:</b>	HOPWA

<b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b>	<p>Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) HIV Services provides oversight for HOPWA funding granted to the state. The Northeast Arkansas Regional AIDS Network (NARAN) is under contract to use HOPWA dollars to administer HOPWA housing assistance including Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), Facility-based rental assistance (FBRA), Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility (STRMU), Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) programs, and the support services or service coordination appropriate to ensure effective case management and attainment of HOPWA goals.</p>
<b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b>	<p>Project sponsors will be selected through a statewide Request for Applications (RFA) process that will include, but is not limited to, evaluation of the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concentration of persons with HIV/AIDS in the geographic area to be served by the project sponsor.</li> <li>• Availability of suitable housing stock in the defined areas.</li> <li>• Demonstrated capacity of the applicant to provide quality services in compliance with ADH and HUD regulations.</li> <li>• Ability of the applicants to coordinate complimentary supportive services; and</li> <li>• Ability of the project sponsor to meet the urgent unmet needs of person with HIV/AIDS and their families.</li> </ul> <p>Project sponsor(s) is (are) contracted for a period of 6 years, with contract subject to annual review for continuance based upon Project sponsor's attainment of ADH and HUD goals and deliverables.</p>
<b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describe the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b>	<p>N/A</p>

<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	<p>Project sponsor(s) is(are) selected through a statewide Request for Applications (RFA) process that include, but is not limited to, evaluation of the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concentration of persons with HIV/AIDS in the geographic area to be served by the project sponsor.</li> <li>• Availability of suitable housing stock in the defined areas.</li> <li>• Demonstrated capacity of the applicant to provide quality services in compliance with ADH and HUD regulations.</li> <li>• Ability of the applicants to coordinate complimentary supportive services; and</li> <li>• Ability of the project sponsor to meet the urgent unmet needs of person with HIV/AIDS and their families.</li> </ul> <p>By the process defined above two (2) project sponsors were selected beginning GY15 and have contracts with a life span of six (6) years but subject to renewal on an annual basis, contingent upon performance and attainment of HOPWA goals and objectives. In GY2019, the final of the 6-year contract cycle, one Project Sponsor withdrew from the contract. The state arranged for a remaining Project Sponsor to execute HOPWA activities across all eligible Arkansas jurisdictions pending issuance of a new RFA in 2021.</p>

<p><b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b></p>	<p>2020 Estimated Distributions- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS are as follows:</p> <p><b>I. Administration: \$91,817</b></p> <p>a. Grantee: \$27,545</p> <p>b. Project Sponsors: \$64,272</p> <p><b>II. Direct Housing and Related Support Services: \$826,357.00</b></p> <p>a. Direct Housing Assistance: \$596,814</p> <p>1. TBRA + STRMU: \$507,290</p> <p>2. PHP: \$59,681</p> <p>3. FBRA: \$29,842</p> <p>b. Support Services: \$229,543</p> <p><b><i>TOTAL HOPWA: \$918,174</i></b></p>
<p><b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of housing units that meet FMR (fair market rent): for TBRA, FBRA and PHP.</li> <li>• Availability of housing that meets HQS (housing quality standards): for TBRA.</li> <li>• Seasonal adjustments (or fluctuations) in utility rates- primarily gas and electricity: for STRMU and TBRA.</li> <li>• Availability of public housing units: for TBRA.</li> <li>• Availability of short-term rapid housing (hotel/motel) *: for FBRA</li> </ul> <p>These are among multiple thresholds that may impact allocation and ongoing budgetary adjustments of funds to applicable activities.</p> <p><b><i>*Duration of not more than 60 days in any 6-month period.</i></b></p>

	<b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b>	<p>Supportive services and Case Coordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to health care and other supportive services for 175 clients and their families per year.</li> <li>• Clients will remain in stable housing and will receive coordinated complimentary supportive services.</li> </ul> <p>TBRA, FBRA, PHP and STRMU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program will assist 200 clients per year establish and or better maintain permanent safe, decent, stable, and affordable housing.</li> </ul>
<b>8</b>	<b>State Program Name:</b>	Housing Trust Fund (HTF) from HUD
	<b>Funding Sources:</b>	HTF



<p><b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b></p>	<p>This National Housing Trust Fund (HTF or NHTF) Plan seeks to ensure that, where economically feasible, applicants will have an opportunity to compete for funding to address their unmet rental housing needs. ADFA has established certain basic housing requirements to be used in the allocation of NHTFs, which are briefly described below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Geographic Diversity</i> – ADFA anticipates allocating available NHTF to expand the Extremely Low-income (ELI) overall rental housing supply located throughout Arkansas.</li> <li>2. <i>Applicant Capacity</i> – Great consideration will be given to ability of the applicant to undertake and complete the construction of the proposed type of housing in a <b>timely manner</b>. The applicant must have the financial capacity to complete the proposed development and must provide a list of experienced development team members such as a general contractor, architect, property manager and legal counsel.</li> <li>3. <i>Rental Assistance</i> – Due to the targeted population of ELI, the ability to secure rental assistance so that rents are affordable to ELI families will be a major factor in the success of any proposed development.</li> <li>4. <i>Duration of Affordability Period</i> – All NHTF rental units must have affordability requirements for a minimum of thirty (30) years. The Development Team must demonstrate strength to enforce the affordability period.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b></p>	<p>The ADFA scoring matrix outlines specific points for each goal and is included on the ADFA website, under the Forms section at: <a href="https://adfa.arkansas.gov">https://adfa.arkansas.gov</a>.</p>

<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describe the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>

Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	Maximum Cost Per- Unit and Minimum Area Requirements				
				Min. Bedroom	Max.
	Cost				
	Property Type	#Bedrooms	#Baths	Net Area	Per - Unit
	Rental Unit ft.      \$151,000	3-4	2	120 sq.	
	Rental Unit ft.      \$120,000	1-2	1-2	120 sq.	
	SFD ft.      \$162,000	3-4	2	120 sq.	
	SFD ft.      \$140,000	2	1-2	120 sq.	
	Per Unit Costs: calculated by dividing the total development costs by the total number of units.				
	Unit areas do not include outside storage, covered porches, patios, balconies, etc.				
Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	Maximum grant size is \$1,000,000 and waivers will be considered.				
What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	<p>Example:</p> <p>25 Single Family Dwelling Homes (5 x \$150,000)      \$ 750,000</p> <p>2 Projects of 6 General Rented Units (12 x \$151,000)      <u>\$1,812,000</u></p> <p><b>Estimated Total Units 17 for a cost of approximately      \$2,562,000</b></p> <p>This example pertains to each year's \$3,000,000 allotment.</p>				

**Discussion:**

The State Programs set forth within this Method of Distribution of the current CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, and NHTF allocations attempt to balance the need for providing jobs and suitable places to live. Funds are reserved in each category based on a percent of the total funds available for distribution to local governments.

## **AP-35 Projects – (Optional)**

### **Introduction:**

Table 60 – Project Information

n/a

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

N/A

**AP-38 Project Summary**  
**Project Summary Information**

N/A

**AP-40 Section 108 Loan Guarantee – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)**

**Will the State help non-entitlement units of general local government to apply for Section 108 loan funds?**

No

**Available Grant Amounts**

N/A

Acceptance process of applications

N/A

**Acceptance process of applications**

**AP-45 Community Revitalization Strategies – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)**

**Will the state allow units of general local government to carry out community revitalization strategies?**

No

**State's Process and Criteria for approving local government revitalization strategies**

NA



## **AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.320(f)**

### **Description of the geographic areas of the state (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed**

Projects created in response to the four federal funding programs, CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, and NHTF, will be spread across non-entitlement communities throughout the state. The vast majority of the combined funding will be provided through individual benefit criteria, available to low-income individuals/households regardless of the demographics of the community in which they reside. A smaller portion, primarily funded through the CDBG Program, will address infrastructure and public facility concerns within CDBG eligible areas where more than 51 percent of residents earn less than 80 percent of the area median income. For CDBG, 50 percent of CDBG funding will be used in CDBG area benefit eligible areas.

### **Geographic Distribution**

<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Percentage of Funds</b>
Statewide	83
CDBG Eligible Areas	17

**Table 61 - Geographic Distribution**

### **Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

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

### **Discussion**

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

## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing – 24 CFR 91.320(g)

#### Introduction:

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	4
Non-Homeless	605
Special-Needs	48
Total	657

**Table 62 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement**

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	275
The Production of New Units	62
Rehab of Existing Units	70
Acquisition of Existing Units	250
Total	657

**Table 63 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type**

#### Discussion:

These figures relate to production targets specified in the annual goals for 2018 through HOME funded programs. Additional funding will be provided for rental assistance through the homeless prevention and rapid re-housing programs promoted through the ESG funding. Each program will provide benefits for 4,000 individuals/households during the program year, but it is unknown at this point-in-time what portion of each program will be used for rental assistance and what portion will provide rent deposit, utility payments, or mortgage payment assistance.

## **AP-60 Public Housing - 24 CFR 91.320(j)**

### **Introduction:**

The State does not manage any public housing units.

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

### **Discussion:**

The State does not manage any public housing units.

## **AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.320(h)**

### **Introduction**

The State of Arkansas is active in the Balance of State Continuum of Care, addressing issues related to homeless in the region. Funding for homeless projects and services are sourced primarily through that process.

### **Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including**

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

The Balance Continuum of Care, the coalition of local homeless service agencies covering the smaller communities in the state, conducts annual surveys of homeless individuals, including unsheltered persons. These surveys serve to help focus agency activities for the coming year, as well as provide documentation in response to HUD program requirements.

#### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

This Annual Action Plan includes ESG funding to address emergency shelter needs of homeless persons. Program goals include funding 20 programs per year, providing emergency shelter to 4,000 individuals/households per year. These funding and performance plans extend the full five years of this Consolidated Plan.

#### **Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again**

The State has a goal of funding at least one permanent housing project during the five-year span of this Consolidated Plan. The State will work with local agencies and organizations to identify and promote opportunities to invest funds for these activities.

#### **Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely**

**low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs**

The State is providing for services through ESG funding that address homeless prevention and rapid re-housing to help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless. These programs include funding for rent assistance, mortgage payment emergency assistance, first and last month rents, and utility payment assistance. An estimated 2,000 individuals/households will be assisted through these efforts statewide.

### **Discussion**

The State, ESG subgrantees, and participants in the Balance Continuum of Care work closely together to meet the needs of homeless individuals and families through the continuum of services coordinated through the partnership.

**AP-70 HOPWA Goals – 91.320(k)(4)**

<b>One-year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:</b>	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	70
Tenant-based rental assistance	75
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	10
Total	155

## **AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.320(i)**

### **Introduction:**

The provision of safe, decent affordable housing is one of the greatest challenges facing the State of Arkansas, its development partners, and many jurisdictions across the State. The State is attempting to meet this challenge by providing financial and technical support to nonprofit housing developers, partnering with the private sector to develop mixed-income, mixed-use communities and encouraging the removal of barriers in zoning ordinances that serve as impediments to increased density in exchange for affordable apartments or condominiums.

**Actions it planned to support removal or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as broadband access, regulatory policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment**

**The State does not have authority over local zoning and development regulations but will support local governments with the removal of barriers as applicable.**

- Review options to support local Homeowner Rehabilitation Program,
- Review options for providing support to local down payment assistance programs,
- Advocating for zoning changes to enhance affordable housing development,
- Securing future funding for affordable housing and services,
- Supporting the administration of rental, mortgage, and utility assistance programs
- Evaluating or assessing housing design to determine how lower costs per square foot can be achieved.
- The State will support local jurisdictions in efforts to actively market local homebuyer assistance programs to minority families and individuals.
- Support broadband initiatives to provide access to LMI populations and rural communities.

### **Discussion:**

Two factors contribute to the State's and local jurisdictions' affordable housing problem. 1) a household's ability to afford housing based on its income and 2) the price of housing. In response, the State is aggressively employing activities intended to foster the development of affordable housing for low-to moderate-income families and individuals as noted previously.

**Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the**

## **return on residential investment**

NA

### **Discussion:**

There are no known public policy barriers to affordable housing development in Arkansas, though market factors do influence the ability to produce a range of housing to address all income levels. Most of these factors, including the cost of construction, price of developable land, and tenant/homebuyer incomes, are beyond the influence of the State of Arkansas. Where possible, the State provides or funds services that address market factors, such as job training and business development activities.



## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.320(j)**

### **Introduction:**

The State currently provides a variety of services to the residents of Arkansas, some funded by CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, and NHTF allocations, with private and State funding bringing additional assets to bear on these problems. Below are some of the actions currently performed by the state or subgrantees or under consideration for the future.

### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

The State will continue to look for new funding sources for programs to address underserved needs. Funding is the major obstacle in providing the services needed to focus on the vast variety of issues that prevent families from breaking out of poverty and from living in the best, most affordable housing possible.

### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

The State of Arkansas provides funding through HOME for new single-family and multifamily housing development. The State also provides HOME funding both single-family and rental rehabilitation programs. State staff also manages the approximately \$6.5 million annual Low-Income Housing Tax Credit allocation for Arkansas.

### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

- Continue to meet HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in housing rehabilitation programs operated by subgrantee communities.
- Seek funding as it becomes available to provide testing and abatement of lead-based paint hazards in single-family housing where young children are present.
- Expand the stock of lead safe housing units through new housing initiatives.
- Seek funding as it becomes available to provide for testing, abatement, training, and educational awareness.

### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

The State will continue its efforts in conjunction with the six Continua of Care in Arkansas to reduce the number of poverty-level families through the development of services needed to assist those families with educational opportunities, job growth, and life skills training through the various social service

agencies operating in the communities across the state.

### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

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

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

The State will continue to coordinate planning activities with subgrantees and private housing and social service agencies, including participation in the Balance of State Continuum of Care meetings, development of the Continuum of Care, and coordinate the enumeration of point-in-time and homeless surveys by continua throughout the state. State staff will also continue its participation in other coalitions and study groups as the opportunity arises.

### **Discussion:**

These actions are primarily the continuation of what the State is currently doing in the various areas. No major obstacles in the institutional structure have been identified that need to be addressed. The State is also satisfied with its efforts to coordinate with private housing and social service agencies.

## Program Specific Requirements

### AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.320(k)(1,2,3)

#### Introduction:

The following provides details on program specific requirements for each of the five entitlement programs, CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, and NHTF.

#### Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

##### Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	2,000,000
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
<b>Total Program Income:</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

#### Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	70.00%

#### HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

##### Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(2)

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

The State will continue to support the many efforts of the non-profits and social service provider

agencies in the community in their efforts to obtain funding from various sources for their programs.

Many of these organizations receive private donations to sustain their programs, and most apply for funding on the federal, state, and local level.

The availability of federal funds would enhance any of the listed programs and would mean that more services, and housing, could be provided. Because of the scarcity of any type of funding, the State has been working with various organizations to try to develop programs that would increase the leveraging capacity of federal funding mechanisms so that more money would be available for other needed endeavors. Better use of the existing resources is a main concern of everyone.

2. Pursuant to HOME regulations at 24 CFR 92.254(a)(5) each HOME-funded homebuyer unit must be subject to either resale or recapture requirements during the affordability period. ADFA exclusively uses the recapture provisions as defined herein and does not intend to use resale restrictions.

ADFA provides HOME-funded direct buyer assistance to income eligible buyers through two different program paths:

- ADFA operates an “Arkansas Dream Down-payment Initiative” which provides eligible buyers with down payment, closing cost, and purchase money financing. This program is tied to ADFA’s single family mortgage revenue bond lending products, and participants use the assistance to purchase homes otherwise available for sale in the private market.
- ADFA also provides HOME funds to developers, including CHDOs, to develop for-sale housing, including both new and rehabilitated units. Units are sold exclusively to income eligible buyers, and a portion of the HOME assistance that was provided to the developer is transferred to the buyer at closing as assistance toward the buyer’s down payment, closing costs, and/or purchase price.

In both cases, the level of HOME assistance provided to a buyer is determined based on underwriting the buyer according to the ADFA’s underwriting policy, which takes into account income and resources to sustain homeownership, debts, and assets to acquire housing. Depending on the level of homebuyer assistance provided, the affordability period may be five (5) years (less than \$15,000 in direct assistance), ten (10) years (\$15,000 or more but less than \$40,000 in direct assistance), or fifteen (15) years (\$40,000 or more in direct assistance). Based on the ADFA’s program design, most project trigger a 5- or 10-year affordability period.

All buyers sign a HOME written agreement with the ADFA outlining the affordability period and recapture provisions. HOME assistance is generally provided in the form of a deferred loan secured by a second-position mortgage which is due and payable upon sale or transfer of title. (When funding Habitat for Humanity, HOME may be provided, in part, as an amortizing mortgage held and serviced by Habitat.) The deferred loan is forgivable over the affordability period.

Buyers may choose to voluntarily prepay the HOME loan, in whole or in part, at any time. However, prepayment does not end the term of the affordability period or the written agreement. Additionally, absent a voluntary prepayment in the event buyers have not sold or transferred title to the unit before the end of the affordability period, the HOME loan remains outstanding until sale or transfer of title even though the HOME written agreement expires.

Any sale or transfer of title during the affordability period results in recapture by the ADFA of the lesser of the:

- a) Remaining unforgiven balance of the direct HOME assistance originally provided to the buyer (less any voluntary prepayments previously made); or
- b) Net proceeds of sale (sales price minus senior secured debt minus reasonable seller's closing costs).

When the net proceeds are inadequate to fully repay the ADFA's HOME loan, ADFA accepts the net proceeds as full and final payoff of the note. In the event the net proceeds are less than the outstanding HOME loan balance, ADFA reserves the right to determine whether the sales price is comparable to the sales price in an arms-length transaction for a similar unit and to evaluate the closing costs being charged to the original buyer to ensure they are reasonable and customary. ***Receipts received as a result of a sale or transfer within the affordability period are recorded as "recaptured funds."*** When net sales proceeds exceed the HOME assistance, buyers retain all remaining net proceeds after repaying the HOME loan balance.

In cases where HOME was provided as an amortizing mortgage with a term in excess of the affordability period, any sale or transfer requires the HOME loan balance to be repaid, and the terms of ADFA's note still limits any payoff after the end of the affordability period to the net proceeds of sale. ***Receipts collected after the affordability period has expired are recorded as "program income."*** Net proceeds in excess of ADFA's HOME loan balance are retained by the original homebuyer.

3. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

The State does not intend to use HOME funding for this purpose.

### **Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.320(k)(3)**

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

Currently funded agencies or those who have received prior funding from the Office of Community Services of the Department of Human Services will be evaluated on past performance in carrying out programmatic activities and contractual compliance. Factors such as agency ability to meet service

delivery goals, timely expenditure of funds, timely reporting, accuracy of reporting, ability to meet audit requirements, and other programmatic and fiscal contractual requirements will be considered. These other factors will be considered in conjunction with the proposal score in developing an overall recommendation for agency funding.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

Congress has directed HUD to improve the collection of data on the extent of homelessness locally and nationally. Communities must collect an array of data including an unduplicated count of homeless persons, analyze their patterns of the use of the McKinney-Vento and other assistance, including information on how they enter and exit the homelessness assistance system and assess the effectiveness of that assistance. Through the Federal Register Notice, the Emergency Solutions Grants Program and Community Development Block Grants were made a part of this mandate. Therefore, all proposed projects/organizations must provide written certification of their participation in an existing HMIS.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

The Office of Community Services, Department of Human Services administers the State of Arkansas Emergency Solutions Grants Program. The State awards grants to local nonprofit organizations. The prospective nonprofit organization will be required to have the appropriate unit of local government concur with and sign off on the request for assistance.

The grants will be offered using a Request for Proposal process which will be done on a statewide basis. The Emergency Solutions Grants Committee, composed of 10 members, will review grant awards. They include the following divisions in the Arkansas Department of Human Services:

1. County Operations
2. Children and Family Services
3. Development Disabilities
4. Volunteerism
5. Behavioral Health
6. Aging and Adult Services
7. Administrative Services

Each member of the committee votes independently and prior to the award meeting. At the award meeting, the committee reviews the applications and tabulates the scores according to the criterion established. The applicants receiving the highest scores will be funded until funds are depleted. In the event of a tie, the balance of funds will be divided equally among the applicants.

The criterion to be used by the committee deals with the nonprofit organization's ability to provide

the services needed if they are listed as eligible activities, and the priority needs, and specific objectives described are in the Consolidated Plan. Each year, the committee meets and establishes priority needs for the year and points are given if the nonprofit organization can address those needs as well as the basic services.

The release of funds will be contingent upon the applicant successfully completing the application, scoring the highest points, and having the ability to provide services needed. The application must contain the necessary provision, which adequately describe the program for which assistance is sought. The program must be consistent with the requirements issued under the Arkansas Consolidated Plan. The applicant must successfully complete the environmental review process and sign all the certifications and assurances as required by law. The applicant will be monitored to make sure they comply, and funding can and will be stopped if they fail to meet the obligation as outlined in their grant.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The State requires non-profits participating in the ESG program to have homeless representatives on their boards of directors.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The Arkansas Department of Human Services will be responsible for tracking the measures for the four objectives under the Homelessness goal of expanding and improving the housing services offered to families and individuals in the State of Arkansas. The indicators relating to homelessness, listed below, will be tracked quarterly by DHS, and reported in the "State of Arkansas Annual Update to the Consolidated Plan." The first objective, to continue coordination within and among the State Continua of Care, has five indicators. This objective serves to improve services offered to homeless families and individuals through the sharing of knowledge throughout the supportive services network. Seminars, conferences, and participation in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) elevate the capacity of members of the thirteen Continuums of Care within the State. The indicators under this objective measure the participation level of the Continuums and of the non-profits under them. The second objective is to support services aimed at the prevention and elimination of homelessness. The first indicator under this objective is a count of the number of programs assisted per year with operating costs at a level of \$15,000. This indicator measures the number of larger programs sustained by the HUD funding for monthly operating costs. The second indicator is the number of programs assisted per year with funding for prevention activities. This indicator will be measured along with the total number of persons served by these programs to establish an overall effectiveness measure for the funding directed at prevention programs. The third objective, to expand emergency shelter facilities, particularly those serving homeless families,

has two indicators to measure the State's progress. The two indicators directly measure the number of shelters and the persons served. The fourth objective with indicators measured by the Arkansas Department of Human Services is the support to nonprofit organizations seeking to develop permanent housing opportunities for homeless persons. The indicator measures the number of nonprofit organizations DHS can aid in their attempt to secure funding sources.

**Housing Trust Fund (HTF)**  
**Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(5)**

1. How will the grantee distribute its HTF funds? Select all that apply:
2. If distributing HTF funds through grants to subgrantees, describe the method for distributing HTF funds through grants to subgrantees and how those funds will be made available to state agencies and/or units of general local government. If not distributing funds through grants to subgrantees, enter "N/A".
3. If distributing HTF funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients,
  - a. Describe the eligibility requirements for recipients of HTF funds (as defined in 24 CFR § 93.2). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".
  - b. Describe the grantee's application requirements for eligible recipients to apply for HTF funds. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".
  - c. Describe the selection criteria that the grantee will use to select applications submitted by eligible recipients. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".
  - d. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on geographic diversity (as defined by the grantee in the consolidated plan). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".



e. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the applicant's ability to obligate HTF funds and undertake eligible activities in a timely manner. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

f. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the extent to which the rental project has Federal, State, or local project-based rental assistance so that rents are affordable to extremely low-income families. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

g. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the financial feasibility of the project beyond the required 30-year period. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

h. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the merits of the application in meeting the priority housing needs of the grantee (such as housing that is accessible to transit or employment centers, housing that includes green building and sustainable development features, or housing that serves special needs populations). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

i. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the extent to which the application makes use of non-federal funding sources. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

4. Does the grantee's application require the applicant to include a description of the eligible activities to be conducted with HTF funds? If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, select "N/A".

5. Does the grantee's application require that each eligible recipient certify that housing units assisted with HTF funds will comply with HTF requirements? If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, select "N/A".

**6. Performance Goals and Benchmarks.** The grantee has met the requirement to provide for performance goals and benchmarks against which the grantee will measure its progress,

consistent with the grantee's goals established under 24 CFR 91.315(b)(2), by including HTF in its housing goals in the housing table on the SP-45 Goals and AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives screens.

**7. Maximum Per-unit Development Subsidy Amount for Housing Assisted with HTF Funds.**

Enter or attach the grantee's maximum per-unit development subsidy limits for housing assisted with HTF funds.

The limits must be adjusted for the number of bedrooms and the geographic location of the project. The limits must also be reasonable and based on actual costs of developing non-luxury housing in the area.

If the grantee will use existing limits developed for other federal programs such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) per unit cost limits, HOME's maximum per-unit subsidy amounts, and/or Public Housing Development Cost Limits (TDCs), it must include a description of how the HTF maximum per-unit development subsidy limits were established or a description of how existing limits developed for another program and being adopted for HTF meet the HTF requirements specified above.

**8. Rehabilitation Standards.** The grantee must establish rehabilitation standards for all HTF-assisted housing rehabilitation activities that set forth the requirements that the housing must meet upon project completion. The grantee's description of its standards must be in sufficient detail to determine the required rehabilitation work including methods and materials. The standards may refer to applicable codes or they may establish requirements that exceed the minimum requirements of the codes. The grantee must attach its rehabilitation standards below.

In addition, the rehabilitation standards must address each of the following: health and safety; major systems; lead-based paint; accessibility; disaster mitigation (where relevant); state and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements; Uniform Physical Condition Standards; and Capital Needs Assessments (if applicable).

**9. Resale or Recapture Guidelines.** Below, the grantee must enter (or attach) a description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HTF funds when used to assist first-time homebuyers. If the grantee will not use HTF funds to assist first-time homebuyers, enter "N/A".

**10. HTF Affordable Homeownership Limits.** If the grantee intends to use HTF funds for homebuyer assistance and does not use the HTF affordable homeownership limits for the area provided by HUD, it must determine 95 percent of the median area purchase price and set forth the information in accordance with §93.305. If the grantee will not use HTF funds to assist first-time homebuyers, enter “N/A”.

☒ The grantee has determined its own affordable homeownership limits using the methodology described in § 93.305(a)(2) and the limits are attached.

**11. Grantee Limited Beneficiaries or Preferences.** Describe how the grantee will limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to a segment of the extremely low- or very low-income population to serve unmet needs identified in its consolidated plan or annual action plan. If the grantee will not limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to a segment of the extremely low- or very low-income population, enter “N/A.”

Any limitation or preference must not violate nondiscrimination requirements in § 93.350, and the grantee must not limit or give preferences to students. The grantee may permit rental housing owners to limit tenants or give a preference in accordance with § 93.303(d)(3) only if such limitation or preference is described in the action plan.

**12. Refinancing of Existing Debt.** Enter or attach the grantee’s refinancing guidelines below. The guidelines describe the conditions under which the grantee will refinance existing debt. The grantee’s refinancing guidelines must, at minimum, demonstrate that rehabilitation is the primary eligible activity and ensure that this requirement is met by establishing a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing. If the grantee will not refinance existing debt, enter “N/A.”

#### **Discussion:**

The state strives to meet all program specific requirements as detailed in the enabling legislation and program guidelines. State staff will work with award recipients to ensure that these requirements are met and will oversee internal operations towards the same goal. If HUD's 2020 NHTF Allocation amount is different than what has been planned for, ADFA will adjust the number of units to be built accordingly.



## Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources