

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee's program year goals.

The City of Scottsdale allocated a total of \$500,000 in FY 19/20 CDBG funds for housing rehabilitation programs: homeowner occupied Green Housing Rehabilitation (\$290,000), Emergency Repair (\$130,000) and Roof Repair and Replacement (\$80,000) Programs and proposed to assist a total of 70 households: 8 – Green Housing Rehabilitation; – 12 Roof Repair and Replacement; and 50 – Emergency Repair. A total of 71 households were assisted: 7 – Green Housing Rehabilitation; 9 – Roof Repair and Replacement; 55 – Emergency Repair. ARM of Save the Family has currently acquired 1 property, per their contract 2019-046-COS. ARM of Save the Family is currently assisting 1 property through the rehabilitation process.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Administration	Administration	CDBG: \$232,369	Other	Other	5	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
Affordable Housing Objective 1 - Emergency Repairs	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$130,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	260	342	131.54%	50	55	104.00%

Affordable Housing Objective 2 - Housing Rehab	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$290,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	46	92.00%	8	7	87.50%
Affordable Housing Objective 3 - Roof Repair	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$80,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	70	64	91.43%	12	9	75.00%
HOME Funding Objective	Affordable Housing	\$331,572	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	5	2	40.00%	1	1	100%
Non-Housing Community Development Objective	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$170,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	125	133,058	103,022.40%	4280	4280	100.00%
Public Service Objective	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$100,396.71	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2695	2456	91.13%	132	141	106.82%
Public Service Objective	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$58,968.67	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	2972		394	497	126.14%

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

The target populations identified in the City of Scottsdale’s Consolidated Plan include seniors, persons with disabilities, families with children and youth under 19, victims of domestic violence, adults in crisis, and persons experiencing homelessness. The City of Scottsdale awarded CDBG funds for public services, emergency and transitional housing, housing rehabilitation programs and public facility improvements. Public Service activities funded include crisis and emergency shelter for adults and families, case management for homeless and victims of domestic violence, youth mentoring and development, employment services and services for special needs. Non-public services activities funded include regional shelter improvements, emergency home repair, roof repair, green housing rehabilitation and improvements to public/community facilities.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

	CDBG
White	238
Black or African American	305
Asian	3
American Indian or American Native	57
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6
Other/Mixed	29
Total	638
Hispanic	138
Not Hispanic	500

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

During FY 2019/20, Scottsdale serviced a total of 638 families with CDBG funds. As the above table shows, the percentage of White households assisted in Scottsdale was 37 percent compared to 63 percent to minority households. Hispanic families accounted for 22 percent of the total number of families assisted. The additional persons assisted are identified as other races and ethnicities.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	1,161,843	1,431,070*

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

A total of \$1,161,843 in CDBG funds were available for the 2019/20 Program Year. The City received program income in the amount of \$75,607 in FY 2018/19, \$171,883 in FY 2019/20, \$4,272 unprogrammed funds and \$26,724 re-programmed funds in FY 2019/20. Funds received as program income were returned to the City's CDBG line of credit and will be included in the annual funding process for FY 2020/21. Funds were allocated to each of the agencies awarded for public service and non-public service facility improvement activities.

*Of this amount, \$58,802 and \$350,121 is carried over projects from FY 2017/18 and FY 2018/19. The City of Scottsdale administered several programs in the FY 2019/20 program year, which includes Public Service activities funded include crisis and emergency shelter for adults and families, case management for homeless and victims of domestic violence, youth mentoring and development, employment services and services for special needs. Non-public services activities funded include regional shelter improvements, emergency home repair, roof repair, green housing rehabilitation and improvements to public/community facilities.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
CDBG Eligible Block Groups	15	15	Areas for area benefit through CDBG Program.
Citywide	85	85	Areas for individual benefit and program administration.

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

The City of Scottsdale utilizes federal CDBG, HOME, and Housing Choice Voucher Programs to assist low-income persons. On a local level, Scottsdale allocates General Funds for brokerage services, domestic violence shelter services, legal services, regional shelter services and senior services. The City also allocates Endowment funds for community projects and youth programs. In addition, the City allocates Scottsdale Cares funds to promote positive development and self-sufficiency, and address crisis needs. Scottsdale Cares is a utility bill donation program that allows residents to donate \$1 on every utility bill to be allocated to social service agencies. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC) Funds support regional shelter services, congregate meal programs for seniors and home delivered meals for seniors in the community.

Non-federal resources allocated:

- \$200,000 City of Scottsdale General Fund
- \$150,000 Scottsdale Cares Fund
- \$8,100 Endowment Fund
- \$323,832 SRPMIC

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	41	64
Number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	735	665
Number of special-needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	776	729

Table 5 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through rental assistance	735	665
Number of households supported through the production of new units	0	0
Number of households supported through the rehab of existing units	70	71
Number of households supported through the acquisition of existing units	0	0
Total	805	736

Table 6 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

The anticipated expenditure for CDBG was \$1,161,843. The City received program income in the amount of \$75,607 in FY 2018/19, \$171,883 in FY 2019/20, \$4,272 unprogrammed funds and \$26,724 re-programmed funds in FY 2019/20. Funds received as program income was returned to the City's CDBG line of credit and will be included in the annual funding process for FY 2020/21. The total amount of CDBG funds expended including administration costs for FY 2019/20 was \$1,431,070.

The discrepancy between the anticipated and actual one-year goals for the number of homeless households to be provided affordable housing units is due to the fact that Homeward Bound and UMOM New Day Center assisted more beneficiaries than indicated in their Subrecipient Agreements for FY 2019/2020. Overall, these agency's exceeded their anticipated beneficiareis for this fiscal year.

The number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units and the number of households supported through rental assistance being reported is for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program. The Scottsdale Housing Agency (SHA) has 735 Housing Choice Vouchers available. Currently, 665 vouchers are being utilized due to the high cost of rental units in Scottsdale; however, the SHA is expending 99% of HUD's Annual Budget Authority.

The actual number of households supported through rehabilitation of existing units is lower than the number anticipated. As discussed in CR-05, these programs are applicant-driven and the number of applications for the Green Housing Rehabilitation Program, Emergency Repair Program and Roof Repair and Replacement Program received each year varies.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

For FY 2019/20, the City of Scottsdale awarded \$1,161,843 in CDBG, \$314,694 in HOME, \$150,000 in Scottsdale Cares, \$200,000 in General Funds, \$8,100 in Endowment Funds and \$323,832 in SRPMIC . Activities funded include public services, housing rehabilitation, emergency and transistional housing and public facility improvements. Public Service activities funded include crisis and emergency shelter for adults and families, case management for homeless and victims of domestic violence, youth mentoring and development, employment services and services for special needs. Non-public services activities funded include regional shelter improvements, emergency home repair, roof repair, green housing rehabilitation and improvements to public/community facilities.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	578	0
Low-income	58	0
Moderate-income	2	0
Total	638	0

Table 7 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

FY 2019-20	Proposed Assisted	
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Arizona (BBBSAZ)	45	30
Family Promise - Greater Phoenix	350	458

Florence Crittenton	44	39
Homeward Bound	16	33
New Pathways for Youth, Inc.	13	3
Save the Family Foundation of Arizona	22	42
STARS (Scottsdale Training and Rehabilitation Services)	36	33
TOTALS	526	638

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

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

CDBG - \$35,285, Family Promise-Greater Phoenix's Emergency Shelter Program, provided assistance to 458 individuals.

CDBG - \$28,869, Save the Family's Case Management and Adult Services, provided assistance to 42 individuals.

Scottsdale Cares - \$8,500, Shoebox Ministry Toiletries for the Homeless and Working Poor, provided assistance to 1000 individuals.

Scottsdale Cares - \$22,500, Family Promise's Emergency Shelter Program, provided assistance to 421 individuals.

General Funds - \$40,000, Family Promise's Emergency Shelter, provided assistance to 421 individuals.

General Funds - \$40,000, Catholic Charities My Sister's Place, provided assistance to 12 women.

General Funds - \$40,000, Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS) provided assistance to 34 individuals.

SRPMIC – \$25,000, UMOM New Day Centers, Inc. Regional Shelter Services, provided assistance to 31 individuals.

SRPMIC – \$40,000, A New Leaf, Inc East Valley Men's Center, provided assistance to 18 individuals.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The following are resources and supportive services that help address the emergency shelter and transitional housing services:

CDBG - \$26,731, Florence Crittenton's Transitional Housing, provided assistance to 39 girls.

CDBG - \$12,831, Homeward Bound's Case Management & Supported Services, provided assistance to 33 individuals and their children.

General Funds - \$28,000, Chrysalis Shelter's Transitional Housing, provided assistance to 44 individuals and their children.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after

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); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

The City of Scottsdale provides funding assistance and licensee agreements to non-profit providers of services to Scottsdale's youth, seniors, special needs populations, victims of domestic violence, persons and families in crisis, and disabled persons. The City improves the quality of life through connecting people to services, providing access to basic needs, providing prevention assistance through intake and referral, emergency rent and mortgage assistance and emergency utility assistance.

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 City of Scottsdale allocates local and federal funding to some facilities outside of Scottsdale where the need is regional and the share of Scottsdale's investment is less than or equal to Scottsdale's proportional share of the regional population. The City participates in and supports the regional Continuum of Care efforts to serve the homeless through financial support to facilities including Domestic Violence Shelter, Regional Shelter Services and Transitional Housing Services.

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

N/A – The City of Scottsdale does not have any public housing.

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

N/A – The City of Scottsdale does not have any public housing.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

N/A – The City of Scottsdale does not have any public housing.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken 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. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

Affordable housing development can be impeded by a variety of factors including zoning and land use policy, permitting and approval of housing development, property taxes, local building codes and development and infrastructure costs. The City has identified three primary barriers to affordable housing:

- Current market conditions - such as increased land costs, high construction costs, construction liabilities and lack of developable land - constrain the housing market and become barriers to affordable housing;
- Financing requirements, increasing interest rates and lending discrimination make homeownership less attainable for low- and moderate-income households; and
- Regulatory/policy measures such as development fees, building codes, zoning, and the approval process create obstacles to developing affordable housing. Although the ability to eliminate, or even mitigate, some of these barriers is limited, the City continues to do the following:
 - Preserve and improve existing housing stock through Housing Rehabilitation;
 - Leverage HOME funds for acquisition and rehabilitation; and
 - Ensure equal access to housing by providing resources to educate and address fair housing and landlord/tenant disputes.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City of Scottsdale took the following actions to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs including:

- Increased levels of code enforcement to preserve neighborhoods
- Funded programs offering rehabilitation to preserve older housing stock
- Funded non-profit agencies to provide programs and services to the elderly and frail elderly
- Increased services for basic needs
- Continued to target capital improvements including but not limited to:
 - Neighborhood oriented public improvements
 - Economic Development
- Continued to provide services to the community, including but not limited to:
 - Homeowner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation, Roof Repair and Replacement and Emergency Repair Programs for low-income households
 - Home ownership counseling and purchase assistance
 - Rental assistance (Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program)
 - Tax counseling assistance at Senior Centers
 - Emergency rent and utility assistance through Vista Del Camino

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The following measures were taken by the City of Scottsdale to inform residents about the hazards of lead-based paint, and to ensure HUD-funded housing rehabilitation projects effectively address lead paint hazards:

- In an effort to educate citizens about lead-based paint hazards, the City distributed a copy of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) brochure — The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right to all applicants assisted through the City's Housing Rehabilitation Programs. Applicants must sign a receipt acknowledging receipt of this brochure.
- In all housing rehabilitation activities, lead-hazards are identified through an independent Risk Assessment at no cost to the homeowner. The assessment firm determines all areas where lead is present and provides a Lead-Based Paint Risk Assessment Report to the City. The report is then used to help the Housing Rehabilitation Coordinator determine what aspects of the housing rehabilitation project require lead paint safe work practices.
- A copy of the Lead-Based Paint Risk Assessment Report is given to the property owner, and the property owner must sign a receipt for the report. The Housing Rehabilitation Coordinator reviews the Lead-Based Paint Risk Assessment Report with the property owner to ensure they understand the information provided in the report, and acknowledge the identified components containing lead-based paint.
- Lead-based paint work is closely monitored by the Housing Rehabilitation Coordinator throughout the project to make certain items are correctly addressed per the specifications and in the least amount of time to avoid disruption to the household.
- In compliance with the Housing Rehabilitation Program's Relocation Policy, a property owner may be eligible for temporary relocation accommodations when the rehabilitation project requires the disturbance of materials containing lead-based paint.
- Upon completion of lead reduction work, a clearance test is conducted at the property by the assessment firm; a lead-based paint clearance test is completed to document that lead hazards were mitigated. If a contractor fails a clearance test, the expense of a second clearance test is borne entirely by the contractor.

The City of Scottsdale continues to test homes constructed prior to 1978 for lead-based paint in compliance with 24 CFR part 35. All pre-1978 homes that receive assistance through the Housing Rehabilitation Programs are tested and abated if applicable. The cost associated with lead-based paint remediation continues to increase the total cost of housing rehabilitation projects. In order to keep the costs of lead-based paint testing from adding directly to the cost of each housing rehabilitation project, the City pays for lead-based paint risk assessments and corresponding clearance tests at no cost to the property owner's project.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City of Scottsdale took the following actions to reduce the number of families in poverty including:

- Intake and case management
- Food boxes
- Utility assistance
- Emergency mortgage and rent assistance

Long term strategies are provided through the Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency Program, the Vista Job Prep Program and case management and employment services that are provided by non-profit organizations.

Local non-profits including A New Leaf, Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS), Chrysalis Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence, Homeward Bound, Family Promise of Greater Phoenix, Save the Family Foundation of Arizona and Florence Crittenton help stabilize households through emergency and transitional housing. These emergency and transitional housing services are also accompanied by supportive resources and employment services.

The Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency Program combines the resources of case management with career counseling and job coaching with longer term assistance through Section 8 Rental assistance to achieve economic independence. Family Self-Sufficiency also includes opportunities for further education, financial literacy, establishing Individual Development Accounts, Individual Development Empowerment Accounts and multiple forms of homeownership assistance with the results that some graduates become self-sufficient homeowners in the Community.

The City of Scottsdale also actively markets the Earned Income Tax credit to its citizens. Two City facilities, Via Linda Senior Center and Granite Reef Senior Center, provided space and resources for AARP to provide free tax preparation.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City of Scottsdale furthers delivery system for housing and community development including:

- Program delivery:
 - Homeownership
 - Housing Rehabilitation Programs
 - Housing Choice Voucher Program (rental assistance)
 - Family Self-Sufficiency Program

- Development of other community resources is ongoing and will continue to include regional cooperation in:
 - The Maricopa HOME Consortium
 - The MAG Continuum of Care Committee on Homelessness and
 - The East Valley Needs Assessment

- Local initiatives, including:
 - Brokerage licenses to non-profit service providers in City facilities
 - The Scottsdale Cares utility donation program
 - General Fund allocations to regional homeless facilities
 - Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Funds
 - Endowment Fund allocations for community projects and programs for the public good

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City of Scottsdale took the following actions to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies in FY 2019/20:

- Provided funding assistance and licensee agreements to non-profit providers of services to Scottsdale's youth, seniors, special needs populations, victims of domestic violence, persons and families in crisis, and disabled persons
- Addressed increased needs through best practices in management of programs, funding, facilities, and license agreements
- Improved quality of life through connectivity-people to services
- Provided access to basic needs
- Provided prevention assistance through:
 - Intake and referral
 - Emergency rent and mortgage assistance
 - Emergency utility assistance
 - Promote self-sufficiency, mitigate the causes of poverty and support independent living through the Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS)
 - Improve quality of life through education, recreation and socialization

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

The following actions were taken to address identified impediments:

- Provided Fair Housing training for residents of the community
- Maintained a Fair Housing page on the City's web page
- Maintained a direct link from the City's webpage to the HUD Fair Housing website
- Participated as a member of the Arizona Fair Housing Partnership and sponsoring events with the Partnership
- Maintaining a call log for Fair Housing complaints and referrals
- Making Fair Housing referrals to the Arizona Attorney General's Office, Southwest Fair Housing Council, HUD and other enforcement entities
- Displaying Fair Housing posters in public buildings and at Fair Housing functions
- Purchasing and distributing Fair Housing marketing materials
- Included the Fair Housing logo on business cards, local brochures and marketing information
- Monitoring grant funded sub-recipients for compliance with Fair Housing and affirmative marketing requirements
- Providing Community Assistance Office staff opportunities to receive education in Fair Housing, reasonable accommodations and equal opportunity best practices and laws
- Intervened, educated and made referrals to landlords who fail to understand equal opportunity and fair housing regulations

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

Monitoring is an on-going process of review to ensure adequate performance and compliance with all applicable federal regulations and policies. Appropriate planning, implementation, communication, and follow up during each phase of the activities are effective tools for improving performance and avoiding non-compliance. The typical phases of an activity include the initial allocation of funding, written agreements (contract), monthly progress/performance reports, monthly demographic reports, request of expenditure reimbursements, and closing reports.

Forms of Monitoring:

Monitoring may include, but is not limited to the following procedures:

- Review of monitoring reports, audits, and management letters at the time of application
- Review of Federal requirements during contract signing
- Review of periodic reimbursement requests and periodic performance reports
- Technical Assistance (meetings, telephone calls, site visits, written correspondence, etc.)
- Desk reviews (consists of in-house reviews of documentation submitted to the reviewer, program files, and financial records)
- On-site reviews (consists of reviewing program files and financial records)

Risk Assessment:

The level of monitoring to be conducted is determined by a risk analysis assigned to the entity. Entities receiving CDBG/HOME funds will be evaluated annually to determine the appropriate risk classification. Entities deemed to be “low risk” will be subject to desk review. Entities deemed to be “high risk” will be subject to an on-site monitoring review.

To be classified as “low-risk”, an entity must generally meet the following criteria:

- An on-site visit has been conducted within the last two years
- There has been insignificant or no compliance or performance problems noted

To be classified as “high-risk”, an entity may meet one or more of the following risk factors:

- An on-site visit has not been conducted within the last two years
- The entity is new to the CDBG or HOME Program
- There has been a high rate of employee turnover or turnover in key staff positions
- There has been noncompliance with one or more contract provisions
- There were significant findings and/or concerns noted in previous desk reviews or on-site monitoring visits

- There are significant unresolved audit findings
- There has been a high incidence of citizen or vendor complaints
- Reimbursement requests or performance reports contain inaccurate information
- There is a demonstrated need for on-going technical assistance. Please note the risk designations are not limited to the above-stated conditions and may be assigned due to other circumstances, if required. Public agencies are monitored every other year. Housing-related agencies are monitored annually

Due to the current situation with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Community Assistance Office staff worked diligently with agencies coordinating monitoring visits for FY 2018/19 while simultaneously maintaining social distancing.

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

No Public Comments were received.

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

A public meeting will be held on Thursday, September 10, 2020 to present the Program Year July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020 CAPER to the Human Services Commission.

Notification of the availability of the City’s annual performance report for Program Year period July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020 will be published in the Arizona Republic on August 17, 2020, with a 30-day public comment period through September 18, 2020. The City’s annual performance report will also be made available through the City’s website, all public libraries and the Community Assistance Office.

A notice will be posted in officially designated public places. IDIS reports are made available to residents if they request copies of the CAPER.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction’s program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

The City of Scottsdale did not identify any changes to its program objectives for FY 2019/2020.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants? N/A

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

N/A