

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Scottsdale agrees that its compliance in all respects with all applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws is material to the U.S. Government's payment decisions for purposes of section 3729(b)(4) of title 31, United States Code. The city of Scottsdale will not operate any programs that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The City of Scottsdale, Arizona, receives an annual entitlement allocation, as designated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Federal formula grant which supports housing and community development needs for its residents. The CDBG Program provides annual grants on a formula basis to entitlement cities and urban counties to develop viable communities by providing safe, decent, and affordable housing; suitable living environments; and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons. Subrecipients will be awarded each year based on objective criteria such as meeting national objectives, cost benefit analysis and the member's ability to follow the regulations set within each program.

To receive these funds, the City is required to complete its 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan and first-year PY 2025 Annual Action Plan (AAP) as required by HUD. The Consolidated Plan serves as a planning document meeting the federal government statutory requirements in 24 CFR 91.200-91.230, for preparing a Consolidated Plan and guiding the use of CDBG funding based on applications to HUD. The first-year PY 2025 AAP, and subsequent AAPs, is a subset of the Strategic Plan addressing the overall goals of the plan for each program year of the five-year Consolidated Plan. PY 2025 begins on July 1, 2025, and ends on June 30, 2026.

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

The City has developed its strategic plan based on an analysis of the data presented in the Needs Assessment, the Market Analysis of the Consolidated Plan, and the community participation and stakeholder consultation process. Through these efforts, the City has identified four (4) priority needs and associated goals to address these needs. Over the 5-Year plan period, the City will work to accomplish the following outcomes, which are listed by Priority Need.

Priority Need: Improve/Expand Public Facilities & Infrastructure

Goal - 1A Expand/Improve Public Facilities & Infrastructure

Provide public infrastructure improvements or expand infrastructure in low/mod income areas. These activities may include improvements to streets, sidewalks, water and sewer, and ADA improvements. Provide public facility improvements in low/mod areas. These may include improvements to neighborhood facilities, parks and recreational facilities, and community centers that serve those with special needs.

Priority Need: Public Services

2A Public Services for LMI & Special Needs

Provide public supportive services that address the needs of low- to moderate-income individuals in the City. The City will also support special needs groups with programs that provide vital services that offset basic costs such health services and food programs for the elderly and persons with a disability.

Priority Need: Develop & Preserve Affordable Housing

Goal - 3A Housing Rehabilitation

Provide homeowner and rental housing rehabilitation activities to help preserve the housing stock of low- to moderate-income households. Small grants or loans will be awarded to make repairs for eligible single-family households.

Goal - 3B Affordable Housing Development

Provide for affordable housing development opportunities such as direct financial assistance, housing activities in support of HOME programs, and other housing activities for low- to moderate-income households.

Priority Need: Effective Program Administration

Goal - 4A Effective Program Administration

Effective program management will include general administration of HUD grant programs, monitoring subrecipients, and keeping strict grant based accounting. Comprehensive planning requirements will include the development of AAPs, an evaluation of the performance of the programs through annual reports, and meeting citizen participation requirements.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Scottsdale, in collaboration with public, private and non-profit community housing providers and non-housing service agencies have made significant contributions to provide safe, decent and affordable housing as well as a suitable living environment for low- to moderate-income individuals in the community. However, improvements to public facilities and infrastructure, affordable housing opportunities, and essential public services for LMI, homeless and special need groups remain some of the most prolific needs facing the City of Scottsdale and its residents, as documented by the City's Consolidated Plan and the most recent PY 2023 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). According to the PY 2023 CAPER, the City made significant progress in all its housing and community development goals.

The City entitlement grants from HUD during PY 2023 totaling just over \$1.4 million. The City and its community partners used these funds to address the priorities outlined in the 2023 AAP. These accomplishments are listed below by priority:

Affordable Housing: The City supported 57 households through its housing rehabilitation programs, which included emergency repairs, roof repairs, and replacements. These efforts assisted low- and moderate-income (LMI) homeowners, helping maintain and improve the safety and livability of their homes. Scottsdale is progressing well towards its five-year target for homeowner housing rehabilitation but will need additional efforts to meet goals for rental housing rehabilitation.

Public Facilities & Infrastructure: A major accomplishment was the replacement of the Apache Park Playground, benefiting 7,405 residents in low- and moderate-income areas. The new playground includes custom structures for children aged 2–12, as well as accessibility improvements. Other projects, such as the ongoing Cox Heights Pima Meadows pavement reconstruction, will enhance community

infrastructure in the upcoming year. Scottsdale is making substantial progress toward its five-year goals for improving public facilities and infrastructure.

Public Services: Approximately 648 individuals were supported through a range of services targeting vulnerable populations:

- 18 domestic violence victims received transitional housing and case management.
- 80 homeless residents accessed temporary respite and case management.
- 323 parents and children were provided shelter bed nights.
- 110 homeless individuals benefited from street outreach and navigation services.
- Seniors and individuals with disabilities received aging-in-place services, including case management and social support.

Scottsdale exceeded its PY 2023 annual target for public services, serving 648 individuals compared to the goal of 591, achieving 109% of the annual target. While the City has made strong progress in meeting yearly public service objectives, sustained efforts will be needed to meet cumulative long-term goals.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City has adopted its HUD approved Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) as per 24 CFR 91.105, which sets forth the City's policies and procedures for citizen participation in the Consolidated Plan and first-year 2025 AAP. The CPP provides guidance for public notices for the various stages of Consolidated Plan development, public hearings, and the public review of the proposed plan. Details of the City's outreach efforts are provided below:

PUBLIC HEARING: The City held a public hearing on February 13, 2025 at 5:30 PM at City Hall, located at 3939 E Drinkwater Blvd, Scottsdale, Arizona.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: The City held a public comment period from March 3, 2025 to April 22, 2025 to give citizens an opportunity to review and make comments on the draft plan. The plan can be viewed at the

PUBLIC HEARING: The City held a public hearing on April 22, 2025 at 5:00 PM at City Hall, located at 3939 E Drinkwater Blvd, Scottsdale, Arizona.

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COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER SURVEYS:

Community Survey Link: The City, in partnership with the Maricopa HOME Consortium, held a community survey online to gather public input on the housing and community development priority

needs in Maricopa County which included the City of Scottsdale. The link to the survey can be found at: <https://www.research.net/r/Maricopa-Community> or <https://www.research.net/r/ScottsdaleCommunity>

Stakeholder Survey Link: The City and the Consortium held a stakeholder survey online to gather public input on the housing and community development priority needs in Maricopa County which included the City of Scottsdale. The link to the survey can be found at: <https://www.research.net/r/MaricopaConsortium-Stakeholder>

Details of citizen participation outreach for the Consolidated Plan and PY 2025 AAP are also located in the PR-15.

5. Summary of public comments

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: No comments were received.

PUBLIC HEARING: No comments were received.

COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER SURVEYS:

For the community survey there were 1,626 responses from the public. The top five priorities were ranked in this order: 1. Affordable Housing; 2. Public Infrastructure Improvements; 3. Economic Development; 4. Public Facilities; and 5.

For stakeholders there were 61 responses. Stakeholders ranked the top five highest needs in this order: 1. Creation of Affordable Housing and Homebuyer Assistance; 2. Public Services; 3. Housing Rehabilitation; 4. Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements; and 5. Fair Housing Awareness.

All comments and views were accepted at the public hearing and public comment period review process. A summary of outreach efforts is located in the PR-15 Participation.

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

All comments or views were accepted at the public hearing and public comment period.

7. Summary

The Consolidated Plan is comprised of several sections, including an assessment of the current housing and community needs of the area, a section detailing the needs of homeless individuals, a description of the publicly supported housing needs, information on the citizen participation process, a Strategic Plan, and the PY 2025 Annual Action Plan (AAP). The Strategic Plan is an essential component of the Consolidated Plan, outlining the objectives and outcomes necessary to meet the identified needs. The PY 2025 AAP is the first of five annual action plans, which will detail how federal resources will be

allocated each year to achieve the objectives identified in the Consolidated Plan. Additionally, each AAP will be evaluated to see the City's performance in meeting the Consolidated Plan's objectives. At the end of each program year, the City will complete a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Review (CAPER).

Not only are the priority needs in the City identified through the needs assessment and market analysis, but the City also determines these needs through a citizen participation process, which includes engagement with community nonprofit organizations and with members of the community.

Primary data sources for the Consolidated Plan include 2008-2012 & 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), 2023 Point in Time Count and Housing Inventory Chart, Inventory Management System/PIH Information Center (PIC), HUD Income Limits, HUD Fair Market Rents and HOME Rent Limits. Other local data sources were also used to included Housing Element, Scottsdale Bridge Housing Program Update, Commuter Shed Analysis, Scottsdale Landlord Engagement Survey Report, 2022 Scottsdale Housing Inventory and Affordability Analysis, Scottsdale Housing Inventory and Affordability Analysis Factsheet, and Scottsdale's Annual Action Plan. Data for map analysis came from the 2018-2022 ACS.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	SCOTTSDALE	Community Assistance Office

Table 1– Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency for preparing the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan was the Scottsdale Community Assistance Office. The department is responsible for the administration of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) grant programs. They work closely with local governments, nonprofits, and stakeholders to identify needs, allocate funding, and oversee project compliance with HUD regulations.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Development Team:

- Mary Witkofski, Community Assistance Manager for Housing Choice Vouchers, CDBG, HOME, and Citizen Participation Plan, Housing and Community Assistance, (480) 312-2479
- Chad Beougher, Community Development Supervisor, Housing and Community Assistance, (480) 312-7424
- Jack Miller, Grants Accountant, Housing and Community Assistance, (480) 312-7744
- Kira Peters, Human Services Director, (480) 312-0104
- Scottsdale City Council
- Scottsdale Human Services Commission
- Human Services Staff

City of Scottsdale

Housing and Community Assistance

6535 E. Osborn Road, Building 8,

Scottsdale, AZ 85251
MWitkofski@ScottsdaleAZ.gov

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PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(l) and 91.315(l)

1. Introduction

The City of Scottsdale conducts extensive outreach to local organizations, the public and elected officials to solicit input for the drafting and development of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. This section discusses coordination between the City and its partners and lists the agencies and organizations that consulted and/or provided input in the development of the plan. The City, in partnership with the Maricopa HOME Consortium, also held a stakeholder survey, which gathered feedback from local agencies and nonprofits on the priority housing and community development needs as well as funding priorities in the City and the greater region. The following section highlights these relationships and the agencies and organizations consulted.

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

The City of Scottsdale actively enhances coordination between public and assisted housing providers, private entities, and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies. Ongoing relationships with housing providers are fostered through initiatives such as the Landlord Engagement Outreach activities, which support housing development efforts. The City administers federal Housing Choice Voucher and Specialty Voucher programs to provide subsidies addressing the housing needs of its lowest-income households.

Through the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Continuum of Care (CoC), Scottsdale collaborates with mental health providers, homeless shelters, service providers, and governmental agencies to assist homeless individuals and families. The City also engages in coalitions such as the Arizona Housing Coalition, working to address broader housing and service needs. Scottsdale Works, an integrated workforce development program, partners with Community Bridges, Phoenix Rescue Mission, and faith-based organizations to address homelessness. This initiative offers workforce opportunities, navigation services, and support through a weekly Day Relief Center, which provides hygienic services, food, and respite.

To bridge the digital divide, Scottsdale consults with high-speed internet providers serving low- and moderate-income households. Ensuring affordable internet access aligns with broader goals of improving quality of life for underserved populations.

The City collaborates with agencies focused on emergency preparedness, climate change, and hazard mitigation. In partnership with the Maricopa County Community Organizations Active in Disaster (MCCOAD), Scottsdale supports streamlined disaster response and recovery efforts led by the Maricopa

County Department of Emergency Management (MCDEM). The City also works with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and the Maricopa County Air Quality Department to monitor and improve air quality, addressing climate change impacts.

To manage flood risks and water resources exacerbated by climate change, Scottsdale partners with the Maricopa County Flood Control District. Hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness efforts are further supported through collaboration with the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA). These partnerships strengthen Scottsdale's resilience to natural disasters and extreme weather events while supporting sustainable development and housing efforts.

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

City staff works actively with the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Continuum of Care (CoC), the regional umbrella organization overseeing efforts to address homelessness. Staff participate in regularly scheduled CoC meetings and annual point-in-time surveys to assess and address homelessness trends. Scottsdale has provided administrative support to supplement CoC initiatives and funding to agencies that make up MAG's CoC membership. The City employs a dedicated Homeless Outreach Coordinator who actively participates in outreach efforts and serves on the outreach collaborative committee. Additionally, Scottsdale maintains a license for the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), enabling staff to enter and access data, track service delivery, and monitor outcomes for homeless programs.

The MAG Continuum of Care plays a vital role in administering the county's coordinated entry system, ensuring individuals and families experiencing homelessness have equitable access to housing and services based on assessed needs. Coordinated entry works with service providers across the region to prioritize individuals for resources and streamline referrals to housing programs and support services. The HMIS, managed by MAG, serves as a data-driven tool for monitoring client information, reducing duplication of services, and prioritizing the most vulnerable populations for housing and assistance. Through this collaboration, Scottsdale ensures resources are allocated effectively to address homelessness within the city and across the county.

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

City of Scottsdale does not receive ESG Funds. HMIS is administered and operated by the MAC CoC.

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

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Table 2– Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	National Council of Jewish Women Arizona Section
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Victims of Domestic Violence
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participated in Human Services Commission public hearings during the annual funding process and resulted in an application for Scottsdale Cares funds.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority of Maricopa County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation with the Housing Authority of Maricopa County through collaboration meetings.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Other government - State Other government - County Other government - Local Regional organization Planning organization Civic Leaders Community Leaders

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation provided during Maricopa County's participation in the ESG Subcommittee group which focuses on planning, homeless shelter services, housing placements (rapid re-housing), and homelessness prevention.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Scottsdale Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation with the City of Scottsdale Housing Authority through Maricopa HOME Consortium members concerning quality, quantity, and needs of assisted housing clients being served.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Arizona State University Office of Community Health, Engagement, and Resiliency,
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide Regional organization Civic Leaders Business and Civic Leaders Education and Research
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Broadband
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Erin Carr-Jordan is the Executive Director and is responsible for managing the County's \$35m investment in Broadband.

6	Agency/Group/Organization	Arizona Partnership for Healthy Communities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Service-Fair Housing Health Agency Other government - State Regional organization Planning organization Publicly Funded Institution
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation provided during Maricopa County's participation on the Arizona Partnership for Healthy Communities Steering Committee which focuses on planning, cross-sector collaboration, and ensuring all of Arizona's communities are healthy places to live.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	State Weatherization Peer to Peer Committee
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government - State Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Peer to Peer Group is a statewide regional committee of funding agencies (ADOH, SRP, APS, Southwest Gas) and the nine provider groups that meet to discuss the following: program implementation, policy guidance and technical aspects related to the federally funded DOE and LIHEAP Weatherization program, as well as the local utility company private investment. Consultation through participation improves Maricopa County Home Improvement Program, which leverages HOME and CDBG funding with WX when possible.

8	Agency/Group/Organization	Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Other government - County Other government - Local Regional organization Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation provided during Maricopa County's participation on the Continuum of Care Board which focuses on planning, housing, and homeless services
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Arizona Department of Health Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Health Services-Education Health Agency Other government - State Publicly Funded Institution
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted through discussions about Maricopa County's strategies to reduce lead-based paint in housing.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Maricopa County Department of Public Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Health Health Agency Other government - County

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted through discussions about Maricopa County's strategies to reduce lead-based paint in housing and participation on the Arizona Lead Poisoning Prevention Coalition. The agency was also consulted through Human Services Department participation in the COVID 19 response as it relates to people experiencing homelessness.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Regional Collaborative on Homelessness
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Health Agency Other government - County Regional organization Foundation, Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation provided during Maricopa County's participation in the weekly Regional Collaborative workgroups which focuses on regional planning related to homelessness
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care Ending Veteran and Chronic Work Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation provided during monthly workgroup meeting which focuses on ending Veteran homelessness. Consultation also provided during monthly workgroup meeting which focuses on ending chronic homelessness.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Data Subcommittee
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation provided during monthly workgroup meeting which focuses on regional homeless data and HMIS policy.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Healthy Giving Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation provided through participation on the council and attendance at meetings.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Flood Control District of Maricopa County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Emergency Management Other government - County Regional organization Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Resiliency

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Flood Control District provides floodplain management, research, and mitigation services for local municipalities, developers, and citizens as well as providing pre- and post-flood support.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Scottsdale
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Scottsdale is a city in Maricopa County, Arizona, United States, located adjacent to Phoenix. According to the most recent U.S. Census estimates, Scottsdale has a population of approximately 243,000 residents. Incorporated in 1951, the city has experienced significant growth, particularly in tourism, luxury real estate, and business development. City officials and staff maintain regular communication with local and regional agencies to assess and address community needs and services
17	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Scottsdale Human Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted for input through the stakeholder survey.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	McDowell Sonoran Conservancy
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Conservation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Conservation

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted for input through the stakeholder survey.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Granite Reef Senior Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Other government - State Other government - County Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Senior Center
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted for input through the stakeholder survey.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	Partners for Paiute - Scottsdale
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services-Education Outreach, Shelter
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted for input through the stakeholder survey.

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

No organizations were intentionally left out of the public participation process. All comments and views were accepted and welcomed.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Maricopa Association of Governments	MAG CoC is the lead responsible entity in eliminating homelessness in the region. The CoC provides information on the regional homeless shelters and services, supportive housing, services for elderly and disabled. The City and the CoC share the same to goal to eliminate homelessness in Scottsdale.
2023 CAPER	City of Scottsdale	The City 2023 CAPER provides a review of past performance for goal setting in the Strategic Plan.
Regional Human Services Plan	Maricopa Association of Governments	The Regional Human Services Plan describes the needs and available services for victims of domestic violence, the elderly, and disabled and homeless persons. The plan helped to determine non-housing community development needs in the Strategic Plan.
Scottsdale Housing Element	City of Scottsdale Housing Agency	The Scottsdale Housing Element encourages future housing options to include a wide range of opportunities for people living and working in Scottsdale. The report helped to determine the housing needs in the Strategic Plan.
Scottsdale Bridge Housing Program Update 1/3/2024	City of Scottsdale	The Update provides information on the assistance provided to single parents with children and seniors who have been displaced from their homes in Scottsdale with temporary housing and case management. The update helped to determine the housing needs in the Strategic Plan.
Scottsdale Commuter Shed Analysis	City of Scottsdale	The Scottsdale Commuter Shed Analysis indicates the amount of time individuals spend commuting to work. The analysis helped to determine non-housing community development needs in the Strategic Plan.
Scottsdale Landlord Engagement Update	City of Scottsdale Housing Agency	The Landlord Engagement Update provided an outreach strategy used to engage landlords and increase the utilization of available Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV). The update helped to determine the housing needs in the Strategic Plan.
Housing Inventory and Affordability Analysis	City of Scottsdale	The Housing Inventory and Affordability Analysis helps the community understand the distribution and categorization of the City's occupied housing stock as it relates to quantity and affordability. The analysis helped to determine the housing needs in the Strategic Plan.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Housing Inventory and Affordability Analysis Facts	City of Scottsdale	The Factsheet provides a benchmark of affordable housing by select income levels to discern the apparent supply and demand gaps for each level. The Factsheet helped to determine the housing needs in the Strategic Plan.
Scottsdale Homelessness Report	City of Scottsdale	The Homeless Report helps to assist in weighing the options available for improving upon efforts to curtail homelessness in the City, and in making educated decisions going forward based on evidence and community need. The report helped to determine the homeless needs in the Strategic Plan.
Scottsdale 2023 Community Health Survey	City of Scottsdale	The 2023 Community Health Survey provides insight into the community's responses and opinions to health issues, community assets, physical and mental health well-being, and access to healthcare. The survey helped to determine the community development needs in the Strategic Plan.

Table 3– Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

In developing the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan and Program Year 2025 Annual Action Plan (AAP), Scottsdale engaged with various City departments, stakeholders, and neighboring jurisdictions to solicit input and strengthen partnerships. These consultations included the City's Economic Development, Public Works, Human Services, and Information Technology departments. The Economic Development Department collaborated with local business associations to gather feedback on the housing and economic needs of the business community. Human Services provided expertise on addressing housing and service needs, particularly for vulnerable populations, while the IT Department worked with broadband providers to identify opportunities to enhance internet access for low- and moderate-income households. Public Works contributed insights on disaster preparedness and infrastructure planning, including strategies for mitigating flooding and other climate-related challenges.

The City also collaborated with the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Continuum of Care (CoC) to allocate Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) resources and coordinated with regional partners to guide the distribution of Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds. Moving forward, Scottsdale aims to enhance consultation efforts with the State of Arizona and neighboring municipalities, strengthening regional collaboration on housing, homelessness, and community

development. The City is also exploring ways to deepen its partnerships with broadband providers and institutions involved in discharge planning for individuals at risk of homelessness.

Narrative

N/A

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

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

The City of Scottsdale has adopted its HUD approved Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) as per 24 CFR 91.105, which sets forth the City's policies and procedures for citizen participation of the Consolidated Plan and first year 2025 AAP. The CPP provides details about the public notice requirements for all meetings and the various stages of Consolidated Plan development, public hearings before the citizens of the City and City Council, accommodations for persons with disabilities, and the conduct of public review of draft documents. Adhering closely to the CPP, the City held a public comment period and public hearing. Details of these outreach efforts are provided in the table below

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 Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The City held a public hearing on February 13, 2025 at 5:30 PM at City Hall at 3939 E Drinkwater Blvd, Scottsdale AZ.	There were no comments.	All comments were accepted.	
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The City held a public hearing on April 22, 2025 at 5:00 PM at City Hall at 3939 E Drinkwater Blvd, Scottsdale AZ.	There were no comments.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	The City held a public comment period from March 2, 2025 until April 22, 2025.	There were no public comments.	All comments were accepted.	
4	Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	A stakeholder meeting was held virtually via Microsoft Teams on July 9, 2024 at 2:30 to 4:00 PM to gather feedback on affordable housing needs in Maricopa County. There were 45 people in attendance with 37 representing their organizations.	There were no comments.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	A stakeholder meeting was held virtually via Microsoft Teams on July 10, 2024 at 2:30 to 4:00 PM to gather feedback on community development and public services in Maricopa County. There were 20 people in attendance with 15 representing their organizations.	There was one comment made in the stakeholder meeting. A member of the local Social Security Administration office provided information on how to help clients access their SS benefit statements as it relates to income documentation.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
6	Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	A stakeholder meeting was held virtually via Microsoft Teams on July 11, 2024 at 2:30 to 4:00 PM to gather feedback on homeless needs in Maricopa County. There were 20 people in attendance, and half were from the County homeless services division, and the others were from local city members.	There was one comment made in the stakeholder meeting. How are CDBG public services funds allocated to homeless programming.	All comments were accepted.	https://www.research.net/r/maricopa-community or https://www.research.net/r/ScottsdaleCommunity

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)
7	Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	The City, in partnership with Maricopa County, offered an online community survey to gather input on the housing, fair housing, community development and homeless needs in Scottsdale and Maricopa County. See below the link to the survey. https://www.research.net/r/maricopa-community or https://www.research.net/r/ScottsdaleCommunity	For the community survey there were 1,626 responses from the public. The top five priorities were ranked in this order: 1. Affordable Housing; 2. Public Infrastructure Improvements; 3. Economic Development; 4. Public Facilities; and 5.	All comments were accepted.	https://www.research.net/r/MaricopaConsortium-Stakeholder

8	Public Comment Period	Non- targeted/br oad community Nonprofits	The City, in partnership with Maricopa County, offered an online stakeholder survey to gather input on the housing, fair housing, community development and homeless needs in Scottsdale and Maricopa County. See below the link to the survey. https://www.research.net/r/MaricopaConsortium-Stakeholder	For stakeholder s there were 61 responses. Stakeholder s ranked the top five highest needs in this order: 1. Creation of Affordable Housing and Homebuyer Assistance; 2. Public Services; 3. Housing Rehabilitation; 4. Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements; and 5. Fair Housing Awareness.	All comments were accepted.	https://www.research.net/r/MaricopaConsortium-Stakeholder
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Table 4– Citizen Participation Outreach

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Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

To effectively allocate resources and address the most pressing issues within the City of Scottsdale, it is essential to conduct a comprehensive needs assessment. This assessment evaluates various aspects of the community's needs, focusing on housing, public services, and development requirements. The following sections provide a detailed analysis of these needs, categorized into several key areas:

Housing Needs Assessment (NA-10): Scottsdale, with a population of approximately 240,537, faces significant challenges related to housing affordability. Data indicates that about 28% of households are either cost-burdened or severely cost burdened, highlighting the ongoing struggle for affordable housing solutions.

Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems (NA-15): Housing issues are disproportionately experienced by certain groups. Specifically, Black or African American and Hispanic households are disproportionately impacted by housing problems.

Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Cost Burden (NA-25): Severe cost burdens are disproportionately impacting Black or African American and Hispanic households in multiple income groups.

Public Housing (NA-35): The City of Scottsdale oversees 780 Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) in the City. The demand for affordable housing is evident, as the HCV program has a lengthy waitlist, indicating a substantial gap between supply and demand.

Homeless Needs Assessment (NA-40): The 2024 Point-in-Time count identified 9,435 [CB1] [MB2] homeless individuals in Maricopa County, including families and veterans. There is an urgent need for additional emergency shelter capacity and permanent supportive housing to better address homelessness in the community.

Non-Housing Community Development Needs (NA-50): Key community development needs in Scottsdale include street and sidewalk improvements, and increased access to essential homeless services, including emergency shelter and supportive services. Addressing these needs is crucial for enhancing the overall quality of life in the community.

This Needs Assessment serves as a foundational component of the Consolidated Plan, providing crucial insights into the current challenges faced by residents of Scottsdale. The information gathered will guide the development of the Action Plan and Strategic Plan, ensuring that resources are allocated effectively

to meet the evolving needs of the community. Understanding these needs and their implications helps in making informed decisions about future resource utilization and strategic planning.

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If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.415, 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Homeless shelter improvements, including increasing the capacity of existing shelters, is an identified Public Facility need in the city. There is also a need to improve neighborhood facilities such as community centers and the local food bank to improve access to senior service program and youth after school programs for city residents. The Strategic Plan includes more details on how the city plans to address these needs.

How were these needs determined?

The Public Facility needs of the City were determined through consultation with key stakeholders and public meetings. A summary of this process can be found in the Consultation section at the beginning of the Consolidated Plan.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The Public Improvement needs identified in the city include the need for updates to essential infrastructure, such as street and sidewalk improvements, bike lanes and pedestrian corridors, neighborhood cleanup, and water quality improvements. More details on the City's plans to address these needs can be found in the Strategic Plan.

How were these needs determined?

The Public Improvement needs of the City were determined through consultation with key stakeholders and public meetings. A summary of this process can be found in the Consultation section at the beginning of the Consolidated Plan.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The city has identified homeless services as its most pressing public service need. The City works closely with local homeless service providers to provide access to essential services such as outreach, shelter operations, and rapid re-housing. More information on how the City plans to use HUD funds to continue to increase access to these essential services can be found in the Strategic Plan.

How were these needs determined?

The Public Service needs of the City were determined through consultation with key stakeholders and public meetings. A summary of this process can be found in the Consultation section at the beginning of the Consolidated Plan.

Based on the needs analysis above, describe the State's needs in Colonias

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Market Analysis is made up of twelve subsections that overall provide an analysis of the housing market in Scottsdale. This section utilizes 2018-2022 ACS data to present the challenges and opportunities of the housing market, shaped by demographic shifts, economic conditions, and climate change impacts.

Demographics and Demand: The city's population includes certain groups and low- to moderate-income families who face substantial housing cost burdens. This demand is heightened by a shortage of affordable housing, especially for low-income households. Many of these families live in older housing units that lack modern amenities and resilience against climate risks.

Housing Supply and Affordability: Scottsdale faces a shortage in the supply of affordable housing units. Rising home values, with a citywide median value of owner-occupied units at \$651,800, and increasing rental rates have made it difficult for low-income families to find affordable options.

Infrastructure and Connectivity: Scottsdale has developed an extensive broadband coverage, ensuring that the majority of the city, including low- to moderate-income (LMI) areas, has access to multiple internet service provider options. On average, Scottsdale households can choose from at least three high-quality broadband internet services, with several neighborhoods offering four or more provider alternatives.

Hazard Mitigation and Resilience: The city is proactive in its hazard mitigation strategies, which includes a Heat Mitigation Plan to enhance community resilience against extreme heat. Additionally, Scottsdale's sustainability initiatives encompass water conservation and infrastructure improvements to support environmental health and mitigate risks posed by climate-related challenges. These programs help residents adapt to climate change by mitigating water scarcity, especially important in arid regions like Arizona.

Scottsdale's housing market faces significant challenges, including a shortage of affordable housing, aging infrastructure, and increasing climate risks. While the city has made progress in addressing these issues, a more integrated approach is necessary to ensure all residents have access to safe, affordable, and resilient housing.

The Market Analysis provides insight into what types of housing is needed and who needs them. The information gathered and analyzed here helps set the priorities for both the Action Plan and Strategic Plan. It is necessary to understand how things have changed and how they stand now to make wise decisions about how to use resources in the future.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)

Introduction

This section offers an overview of Scottsdale's non-housing assets, examining the economic activity and educational attainment of its residents. It explores the interconnections between these factors to identify opportunities for improvement and areas where the city could benefit from additional support.

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	584	151	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	13,041	28,210	10	14	4
Construction	4,943	8,899	4	4	0
Education and Health Care Services	24,421	45,471	19	23	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	20,909	29,902	17	15	-2
Information	2,430	7,407	2	4	2
Manufacturing	7,373	4,685	6	2	-4
Other Services	4,869	6,455	4	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	23,656	40,038	19	20	1
Public Administration	2,922	2,105	2	1	-1
Retail Trade	12,229	17,772	10	9	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	4,752	2,232	4	1	-3
Wholesale Trade	3,329	6,638	3	3	0
Total	125,458	199,965	--	--	--

Table 5 - Business Activity

Alternate Data Source Name:
2017-2021 ACS (Workers), 2021 LEHD (Jobs)
Data Source Comments:

Business Activity Narrative

The table above illustrates the distribution of workers and jobs by sector. In the City, there are nearly twice as many jobs as there are workers, resulting in a surplus of over 74,000 jobs. The most significant disparity is found in the Education and Health Care Services sector, which has 21,050 more jobs than available workers. This sector employs more than 45,000 people, accounting for 23% of all jobs, yet only has 24,000 workers. Other sectors with a considerable number of jobs exceeding the workforce include Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations, and Professional, Scientific, and Management Services. In contrast, four sectors have a higher number of workers than available jobs: Agriculture, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction; Manufacturing; Public Administration; and Transportation and Warehousing.

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	131,524
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	126,957
Unemployment Rate	3.40
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	8.40
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.40

Table 6 - Labor Force

Alternate Data Source Name:

2018-2022 ACS

Data Source Comments:

2018-2022 ACS; the unemployment rate is from the BLS April 2022. All other labor force data is from the ACS including unemployment rate by age.

Labor Force Narrative

This report utilizes two primary sources to analyze the unemployment rate in the city, each with its advantages and disadvantages. Together, they offer a more comprehensive understanding of unemployment trends.

The first source is the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates. While this data is gathered annually, the most recent figures are from 2022 and represent an average over the past five years, which may not accurately reflect current employment trends.

However, the ACS data can be analyzed at the census tract level, allowing for the identification of areas with disproportionately high unemployment rates.

The second source is the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), which provides monthly updates on unemployment. This source offers timely insights into employment trends at the city level but does not provide data at the census tract level. Thus, while the BLS focuses on temporal trends in employment, the ACS emphasizes spatial trends, creating a more holistic view when both sources are considered.

Unemployment Rate

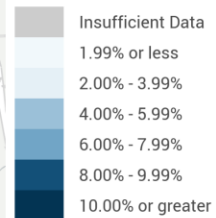
Across the City there is variance in employment rates in different census block group tracts. In the map below in tracts shaded the darkest blue, 10% or more of the population 16 years and older are unemployed. Tracts with the highest unemployment rates are spread across the city.

Estimated percent of people age 16 years or older who were unemployed, between 2018-2022.

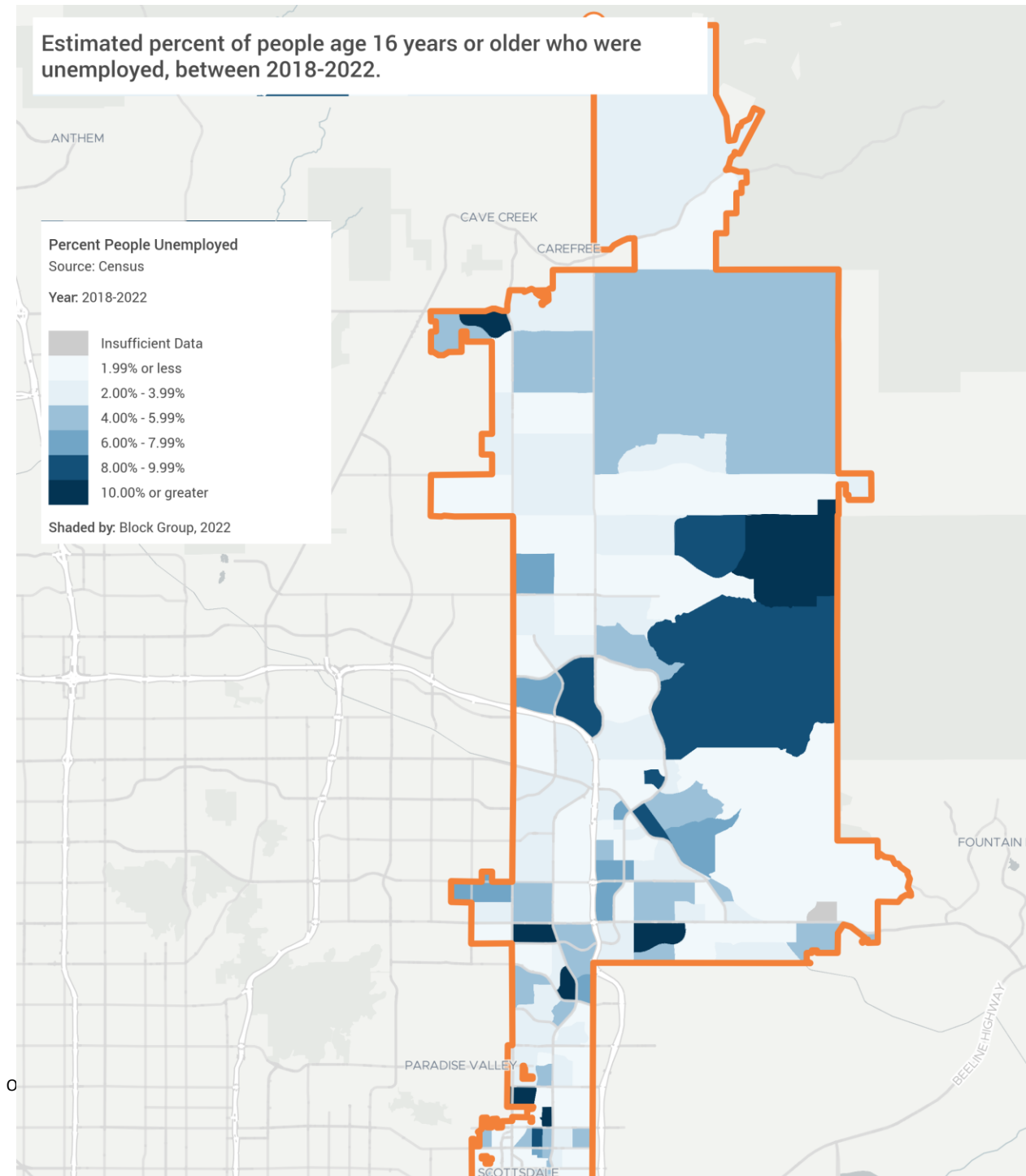
Percent People Unemployed

Source: Census

Year: 2018-2022



Shaded by: Block Group, 2022



Percent of People Unemployed

Yearly Unemployment Narrative

Using data for the last 10 years from the Bureau of Labor Statistics it is clear that unemployment fell between 2012 until 2019, then increased significantly in 2020. This is due in large part to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since 2020, the unemployment rate has fallen again to 2.6 at the end of 2022.

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
5.3	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.1	4.9	2.6
2022									
2.6									

Table 7 - Yearly Unemployment

2022 Unemployment Narrative

In 2022, the unemployment rate stayed relatively static. It ended the year at 2.6%, which is only 0.1% lower than the beginning of the year in January 2022.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.	2.9
Nov	Dec								
2.6	2.6								

Table 8 - 2022 Unemployment

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	73,329
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	113
Service	13,076
Sales and office	30,152

Occupations by Sector		Number of People
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair		4,075
Production, transportation and material moving		6,212

Table 9 – Occupations by Sector

Alternate Data Source Name:

2018-2022 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Occupations by Sector

The table above analyzes occupations by sector, focusing on the types of jobs available within each sector rather than identifying the most common sectors, as seen in the earlier table. For instance, this table includes both a fast-food restaurant manager and a logging company manager under the same category (Management, Business, and Financial), whereas the previous table would have listed them separately.

In the city, the Management, Business, and Financial sector stands out as the largest occupation sector, employing over 73,000 individuals. The second-largest sector is Sales and Office, with 30,152 employees, followed by the Service sector, which employs 13,076 individuals. The Service sector, though less abundant, remains a cornerstone of Scottsdale's economy and culture, employing approximately 13,076 individuals, many of whom work in the tourism industry. However, as highlighted in MA-10, wages in key sectors such as the Service sector are often insufficient for workers to afford living within Scottsdale.

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	67,519	74%
30-59 Minutes	21,834	24%
60 or More Minutes	2,293	3%
Total	91,646	100%

Table 10 - Travel Time

Alternate Data Source Name:
2018-2022 ACS
Data Source Comments:

Commute Travel Time

When all factors are considered, residents prefer to live in the same city as their workplace. Long commute times, in contrast to shorter ones, are linked to lower life satisfaction, heightened stress levels, obesity, anxiety, depression, and greater exposure to pollutants. This negative impact is especially pronounced for those who commute by car, compared to those who bike or walk to work. In Scottsdale, over a quarter of residents spend more than 30 minutes commuting each day.

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	2,438	69	1,159
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	8,669	653	3,430
Some college or Associate's degree	22,875	1,085	6,389
Bachelor's degree or higher	68,259	1,983	12,644

Table 11 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Alternate Data Source Name:
2018-2022 ACS
Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment By Employment Status Narrative

Educational attainment serves as a strong indicator of economic success, influencing both job acquisition and wage levels. In Scottsdale, the unemployment rate for individuals without a high school diploma stands at 3%, which is comparable to that of residents holding a bachelor's degree or higher. Conversely, residents with a high school diploma or equivalent experience a slightly higher unemployment rate. Importantly, a significant portion of the population possesses a bachelor's degree or advanced degree. Additionally, labor force participation is greater among

those with higher levels of education. Approximately 32% of residents lacking a high school diploma are not engaged in the workforce, compared to just 15% of those with bachelor's degrees.

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	144	381	739	765	467
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,456	363	435	961	1,090
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,618	2,996	2,145	7,423	8,694
Some college, no degree	5,032	5,284	4,175	12,026	12,693
Associate's degree	1,293	1,592	1,333	5,728	3,967
Bachelor's degree	5,060	16,728	10,468	25,059	17,630
Graduate or professional degree	269	5,390	7,074	17,919	15,767

Table 12 - Educational Attainment by Age

Alternate Data Source Name:
2018-2022 ACS
Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment by Age Narrative

Nearly 2,500 residents have less than a 9th-grade education, with most being over the age of 35. Additionally, around 4,300 residents have completed 9th grade but do not possess a high school diploma. As previously mentioned, education is strongly linked to employment opportunities, and those without a high school diploma or equivalent may face challenges in securing stable jobs. Conversely, a significant portion of the city's residents hold at least an associate's degree.

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	29,899
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	43,045

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Some college or Associate's degree	54,095
Bachelor's degree	78,537
Graduate or professional degree	101,467

Table 13 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:

2018-2022 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment Median Earnings Narrative

As previously noted, there is a strong correlation between educational attainment and earnings. The annual wage disparity based on education can result in significant wealth variations over time. For instance, an individual who graduates from high school and works from age 18 to 65 is estimated to earn around \$2,023,115 throughout their career. In contrast, someone with a bachelor's degree who begins working at age 23 can expect to earn approximately \$3,298,554. This additional income does not factor in the benefits often associated with degree-required jobs, such as health insurance. Furthermore, the higher earnings can facilitate investments, enable home purchases instead of renting, and support other activities that can substantially enhance wealth.

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

According to the Business Activity table, the Education and Health Care Services sector provides the highest percentage of all jobs in the city with 22% of all jobs coming from the sector. Education and Health Care Services sector is also the largest employer with 19.5% of all workers in the City in that sector. The second largest sector in both jobs and workers is Professional, Scientific, and Management Services.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Consultation with local businesses identified that the greatest needs in the city are attracting and retaining businesses, providing job training and helping businesses increase incomes. These needs are closely related to the need for improved infrastructure. Improvements such as revitalization of the downtown area, streetscapes, sidewalk accessibility and more are important factors in drawing in and retaining businesses in Scottsdale.

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

The City offers a variety of opportunities for businesses to locate or grow in Scottsdale. These include:

- **Business Outreach Program:** The Business Outreach Program is a free service designed to help us identify the needs of local employers and connect you with resources and solutions to remove barriers to growth. In many cases, insights gained in visits with Scottsdale companies have resulted in the creation of completely new programs and services that are helping companies succeed and thrive in Scottsdale which address common business needs.
- **Talent Accelerator Initiative:** The Scottsdale economic development team has developed a robust talent attraction strategy which includes: Relocation materials to assist companies in talent recruitment, through our Scottsdale Relocation Guide publication available in print and online. A presence at job expos at national events such as South by Southwest Trade Show where Scottsdale companies may join us in person or participate virtually through joint messaging and social media promotions. An online information portal at ChooseScottsdale.com/work that includes a Cost of Living Index Comparison Tool. Seminars and programs designed to connect hiring managers and human resources professionals.

The City also hosts regional events for talent attraction professionals to foster a spirit of collaboration amongst our recruitment partners and provide an environment to discuss best practices.

- **Entrepreneurship Initiatives:** Since 2010, the City of Scottsdale has become a hub for startup activity. The city, region, and state boast numerous successful companies, supported by collaborative ecosystem resources such as AZ Tech Council, StartupAZ Foundation, InvestSW, Phoenix Startup Week, and #yesPHX, which work to advance initiatives and connect thought leaders.
- **Small Business and Startups:** Scottsdale's Economic Development Department is dedicated to addressing the unique needs of small businesses. Through early dialogue and interaction, staff provide guidance to clients, helping them navigate the entire process from start to finish, ensuring strong support for both new and existing Scottsdale small businesses.

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

As discussed earlier in this section, there are approximately 200,000 jobs but only 125,500 workers. The largest disconnect is the Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations sector, which needs more than 15,000 workers. This is an opportunity to work with local businesses to help match the workforce with employers' needs.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

The Arizona Commerce Authority provides complimentary talent acquisition support to businesses relocating to or expanding within Arizona. Arizona is among the few states that help navigate federal workforce programs while fostering strategic partnerships between companies and essential community organizations.

Additionally, the City offers Custom Workforce Training Assistance. The team collaborates with various partners, including Arizona State University, the Maricopa Community Colleges District, Maricopa Corporate College, and Scottsdale Community College, and is dedicated to ensuring that new and prospective employees are well-prepared for their roles. This assistance includes helping companies access customized training programs and, in some cases, securing funding to offset costs.

The Vista del Camino Career Center in Scottsdale offers a comprehensive Workforce Development program designed to assist residents in achieving self-sufficiency. Services include initial assessments, resume creation and review, job search assistance, resume writing workshops, computer classes, interviewing skills classes, and financial literacy programs. In Fiscal Year 2018/19, the center recorded 3,262 contacts and 651 workshop participants. Through an intergovernmental agreement with Maricopa County, a full-time Workforce Development Coordinator is housed at Vista del Camino, providing additional resources, training, and access to Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) funding opportunities for job seekers.

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

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Yes.

Discussion

The City of Scottsdale recently adopted a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. Major Recommendations for the City of Scottsdale's Economic Development Strategy are:

- Galvanize and champion a united city: One Scottsdale.
- Retain and grow existing economic drivers and employers.
- Ensure that Scottsdale's present and future employers will be able to cultivate, retain and attract the talent that they need.
- Strengthen foundations for firms and jobs of the future by identifying infrastructure, quality of life and postsecondary investments and improvements that could position
- Scottsdale more advantageously for business and talent retention and recruitment.
- Invest in and strengthen present and future employment and business centers.
- Elevate Scottsdale's engagement in the national and international economic development arena.
- Build a Scottsdale business location brand on par with Scottsdale's tourism brand.
- Grow and attract quality firms and jobs - domestic and global - in targeted sectors.
- Adopt indicators and metrics to assess both the City Government's and economic development department's progress.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

HUD identifies four key indicators that define "housing problems": cost burden, overcrowding, lack of complete plumbing facilities, and lack of complete kitchen facilities. Areas of concern are census tracts where two or more housing problems occur at rates significantly above the town average. In this analysis, "significantly above" refers to the standards established by HUD in the Needs Assessment, with a tract exhibiting a housing problem rate that is 10% higher than the city average deemed substantially higher. Additionally, to allow for a more detailed examination, "cost burden" has been differentiated into renter cost burden and homeowner cost burden.

Citywide Rate

- Overcrowding: 1.2%
- Lack of Complete Plumbing Facilities: 0.2%
- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 0.4%
- Renter Cost Burden: 41.9%
- Homeowners Cost Burden: 23.0%

Substantial Rate:

- Overcrowding: 11.2%Tract 4013216829 – 24.18%
- Lack of Complete Plumbing Facilities: 10.2%No areas of concentration
- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 10.4%No areas of concentration
- Renter Cost Burden: 51.9%Tract 4013216836 – 53.0%Tract 4013216831 – 53.3%Tract 4013216843 – 54.5%Tract 4013216845 – 55.8%Tract 4013216833 – 56.7%Tract 4013216830 – 61.4%Tract 4013216807 – 64.3%Tract 4013216839 – 67.0%Tract 4013216806 – 70.6%Tract 4013216842 – 73.6%Tract 4013216829 – 7.58%
- Homeowner Cost Burden: 33.0%Tract 4013216850 – 37.04%Tract 4013216830 – 46.31%Tract 4013217204 – 45.08%Tract 4013217201 – 43.59%

There are two tracts with a concentration of multiple housing problems. Tract 4013216829 has a substantially higher rate of overcrowding and of renter cost burden. This tract is located in the northeastern most corner of the city. Tract 4013216830 has substantially higher rates of both

homeowner and renter cost burden. This tract is located along East Shea Boulevard, west of Arizona State Route 101.

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

HUD identifies four key indicators that define "housing problems": cost burden, overcrowding, lack of complete plumbing facilities, and lack of complete kitchen facilities. Areas of concern are census tracts where two or more housing problems occur at rates significantly above the town average. In this analysis, "significantly above" refers to the standards established by HUD in the Needs Assessment, with a tract exhibiting a housing problem rate that is 10% higher than the city average deemed substantially higher. Additionally, to allow for a more detailed examination, "cost burden" has been differentiated into renter cost burden and homeowner cost burden.

Citywide Rate

- Overcrowding: 1.2%
- Lack of Complete Plumbing Facilities: 0.2%
- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 0.4%
- Renter Cost Burden: 41.9%
- Homeowners Cost Burden: 23.0%

Substantial Rate:

- Overcrowding: 11.2%Tract 4013216829 – 24.18%
- Lack of Complete Plumbing Facilities: 10.2%No areas of concentration
- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 10.4%No areas of concentration
- Renter Cost Burden: 51.9%Tract 4013216836 – 53.0%Tract 4013216831 – 53.3%Tract 4013216843 – 54.5%Tract 4013216845 – 55.8%Tract 4013216833 – 56.7%Tract 4013216830 – 61.4%Tract 4013216807 – 64.3%Tract 4013216839 – 67.0%Tract 4013216806 – 70.6%Tract 4013216842 – 73.6%Tract 4013216829 – 7.58%
- Homeowner Cost Burden: 33.0%Tract 4013216850 – 37.04%Tract 4013216830 – 46.31%Tract 4013217204 – 45.08%Tract 4013217201 – 43.59%

There are two tracts with a concentration of multiple housing problems. Tract 4013216829 has a substantially higher rate of overcrowding and of renter cost burden. This tract is located in the

northeastern most corner of the city. Tract 4013216830 has substantially higher rates of both homeowner and renter cost burden. This tract is located along East Shea Boulevard, west of Arizona State Route 101.

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

In areas with a disproportionately high number of Hispanic residents, the housing market exhibits distinct characteristics. Homes closer to downtown tend to be older, increasing the likelihood of lead-based paint hazards. These properties are often part of larger multi-family developments and show a higher incidence of housing issues, which is typical in aging housing stock. Given the lower home prices in these neighborhoods, they may present prime opportunities for reinvestment and improvement.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The southern portion of Scottsdale, particularly closer to the downtown area, offers several community assets that support residents and enhance the local environment. These include community centers such as the Vista del Camino Community Center, which provides social services like food banks, job assistance, and rental support. There's also the Paiute Neighborhood Center, which offers programs for youth, families, and seniors.

The City of Scottsdale's Granite Reef Senior Center is a vital community asset, offering an integrated system of services, resources, and programs that enhance the lives of the city's senior population. As Scottsdale's first LEED® Certified Major Building and a flagship of the city's Major Building Program, this 37,500-square-foot facility exemplifies sustainable design. It provides a unique combination of recreational activities, health and wellness programs, and social services tailored to older adults, with 13 multipurpose rooms dedicated to fitness, art, dance, and leisure. Additionally, the center serves as a versatile meeting space, accommodating groups ranging from 10 to 315, further enriching the community.

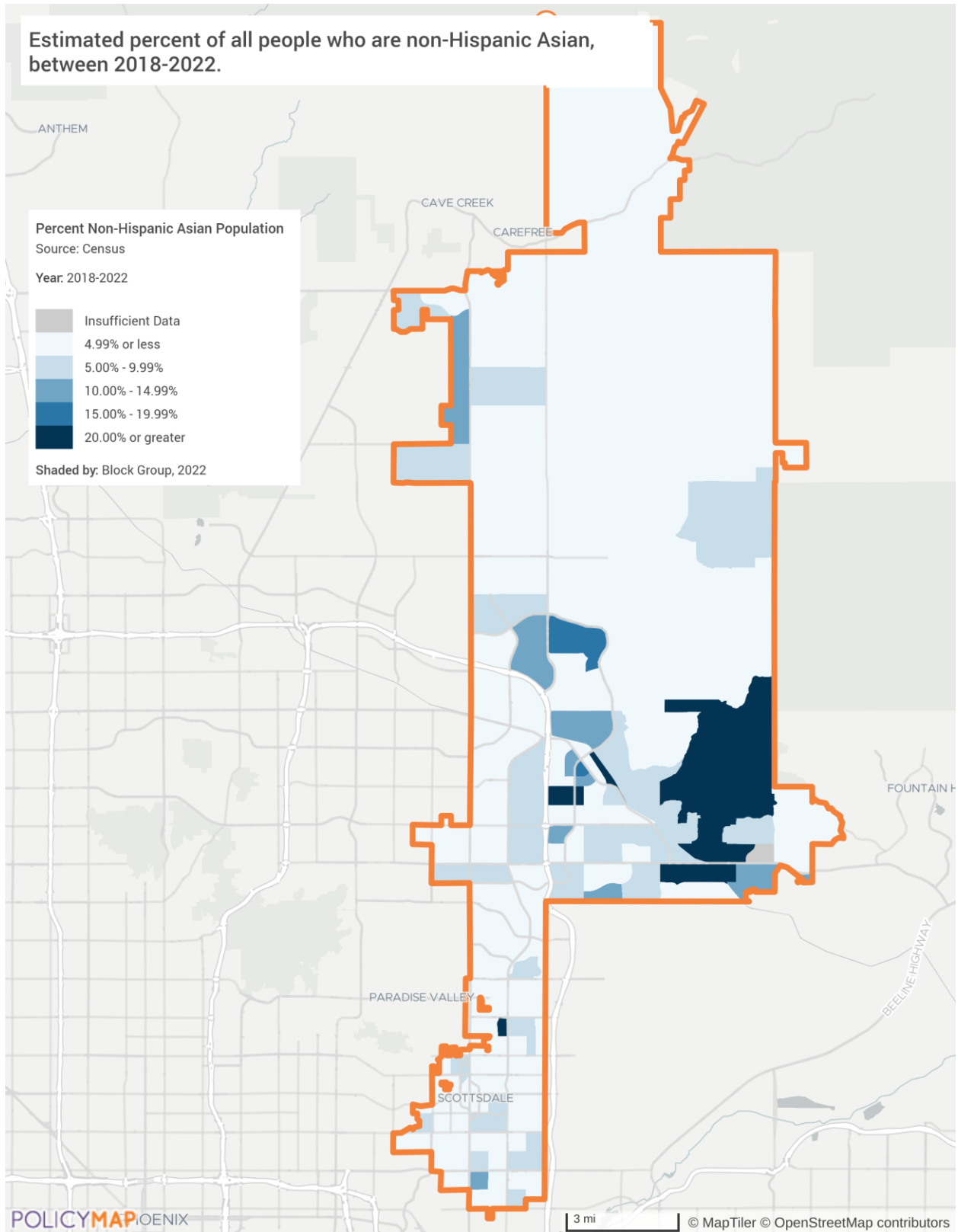
Additionally, Southern Scottsdale is home to several parks, like Eldorado Park, which features amenities for recreational activities, and the Indian Bend Wash Majorbelt, a long stretch of parks and multi-use trails for walking, biking, and other outdoor activities. This part of the city also benefits from the proximity of the McDowell Road corridor, an area undergoing revitalization to enhance commercial opportunities and community engagement.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

These areas offer several opportunities, including housing rehabilitation and redevelopment, and community and economic development, particularly the City's Major Housing Rehabilitation program, Emergency Repair Program, and Roof Repair and Replacement Program. More details on these programs can be found in the Strategic Plan and Action Plan.

Concentration Asian, non-Hispanic

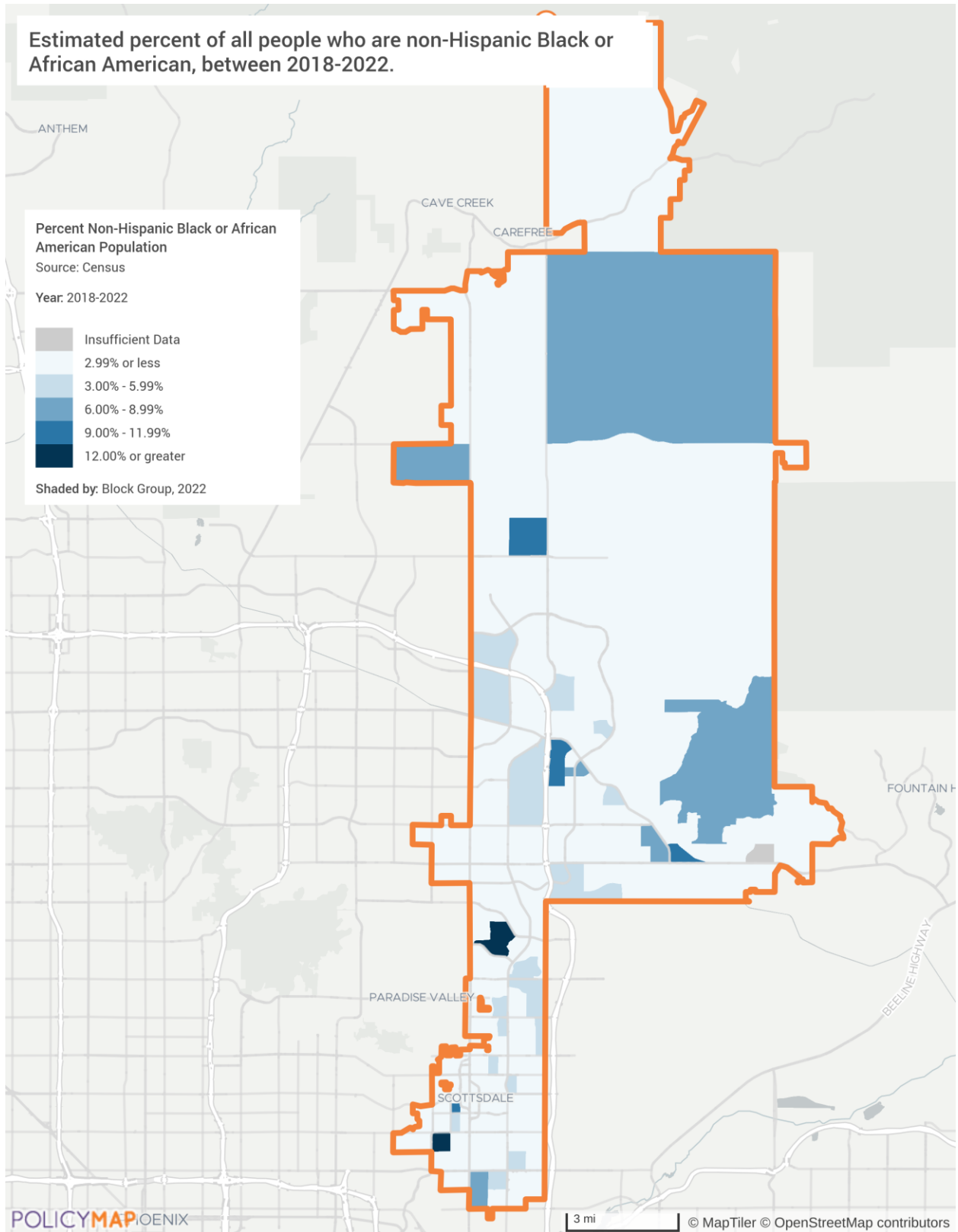
There are several tracts with a concentration of Asian, non-Hispanic residents, particularly in the central eastern areas of the city.



Concentration Asian, non-Hispanic Map

Concentration Black, non-Hispanic

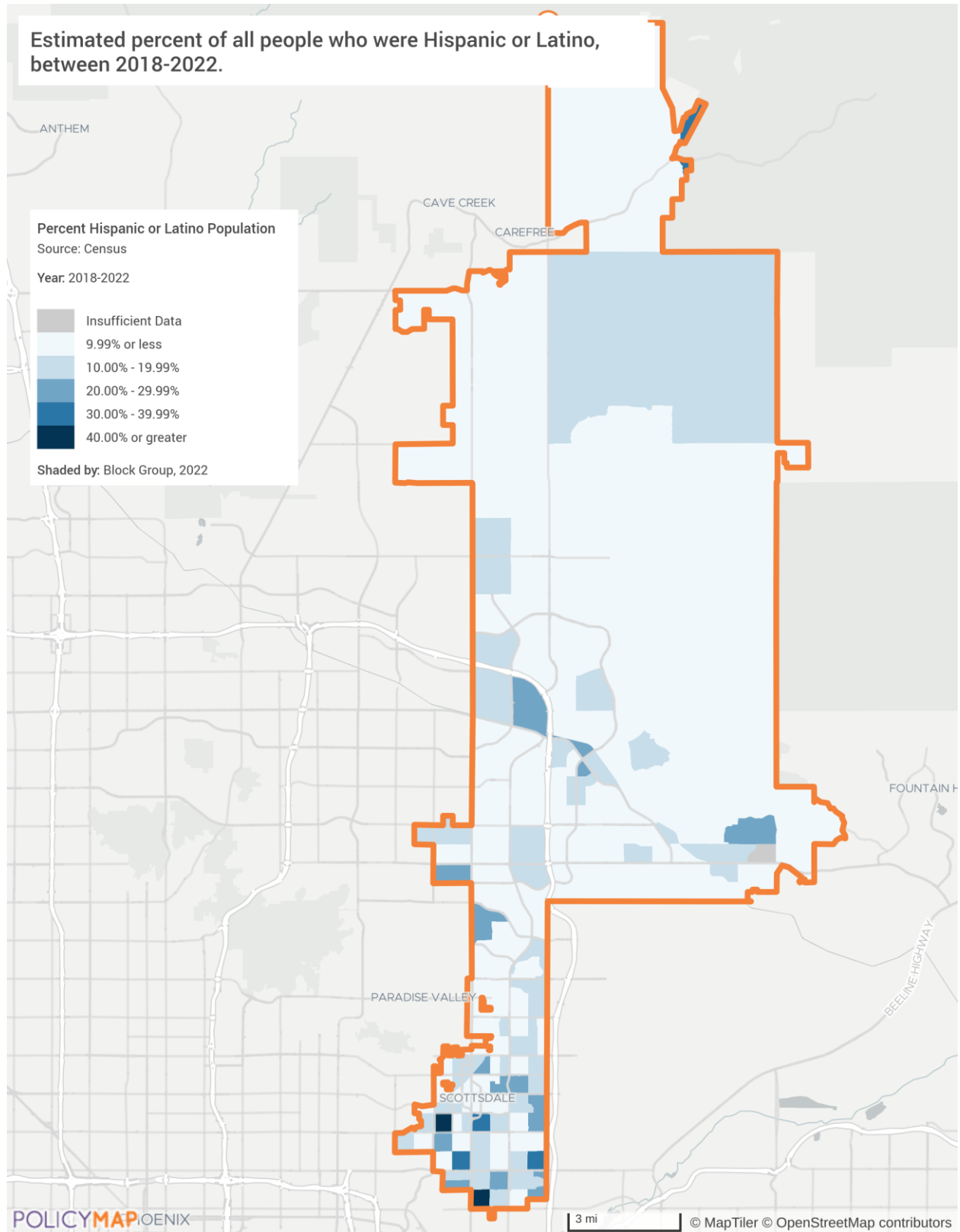
Scottsdale has just two census tracts with concentrations of Black or African American, non-Hispanic residents, located in central and southern portions of the city and shown shaded in the darkest blue on the map below.



Concentration Black, non-Hispanic Map

Concentration Hispanic, All Races

Several tracts in the southern portions of the city near the downtown area have concentrations of Hispanic residents.



Concentration Hispanic, All Races Map

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.

Internet access is a critical component of modern communication and information-sharing, enabling users to benefit from the growing interconnectedness of business, education, commerce, and everyday activities. Reliable internet connectivity has become essential for success in today's economic landscape. Communities without broadband access face significant challenges in keeping pace with the rest of the country. The lack of broadband infrastructure limits residents' ability to access educational and entrepreneurial opportunities, which is especially concerning in low- to moderate-income (LMI) areas where economic opportunities are often limited.

Research from the Pew Research Center underscores the vital role that high-speed internet plays in enhancing educational and employment opportunities, particularly in underserved communities. The center's studies have shown that individuals with reliable broadband access are more likely to engage in online learning, apply for jobs, and participate in economic activities that can improve their quality of life.

Similarly, reports from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) highlight the direct correlation between broadband availability and economic development. The FCC's findings indicate that regions with robust internet infrastructure experience higher rates of job creation, educational attainment, and overall community growth.

Scottsdale, Arizona, enjoys comprehensive broadband coverage, with the vast majority of the city offering multiple internet service provider options, including in LMI areas. The average Scottsdale household has access to at least three broadband-quality internet service options with several areas offering four or more options. According to BroadbandNow.com, Scottsdale benefits from a variety of infrastructure options, including cable, fiber, fixed wireless, 5G home internet, and DSL. Ninety-five percent (95%) of Scottsdale households have an internet connection despite having 99.82% availability according to ISP Reports. Of those households, 85% have fiber, cable, or DSL, 8% have satellite, 0% are still on dial-up, and 1% of households have internet but don't pay for a subscription because it's subsidized by the Affordable Connectivity Program. The map below illustrates broadband availability throughout Scottsdale, defined as advertised internet speeds of 768 kilobits per second or higher.

See map: Broadband Access

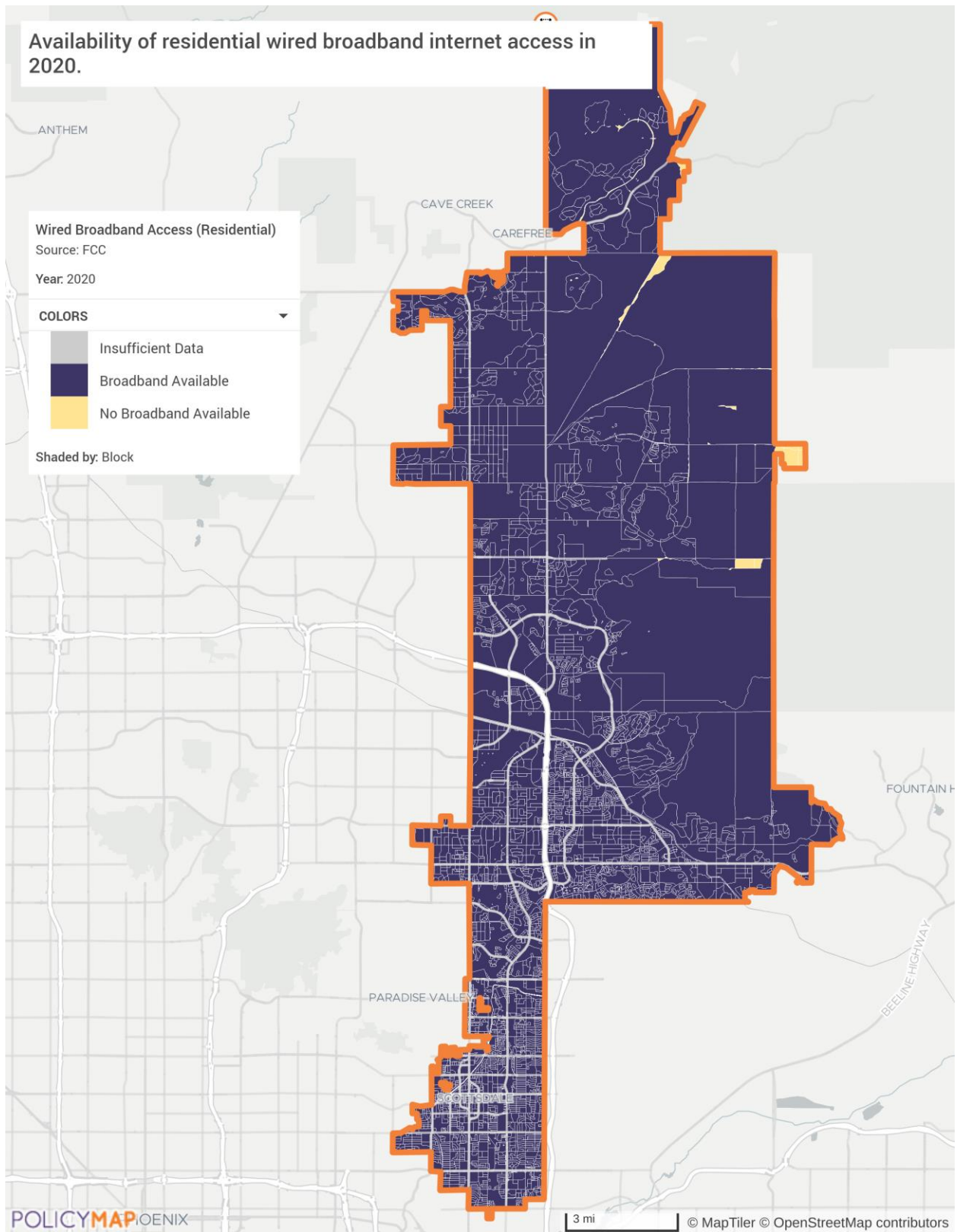
Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

To ensure high-quality broadband service, it is crucial to foster competition among service providers. A lack of competition, where a single provider dominates an area, can diminish the incentive to deliver reliable and consistent services. According to BroadbandNow.com, Scottsdale is served by thirteen Internet providers offering residential service. Among these, Cox stands out as the leading provider in terms of coverage and speed. Internet providers throughout the city include:

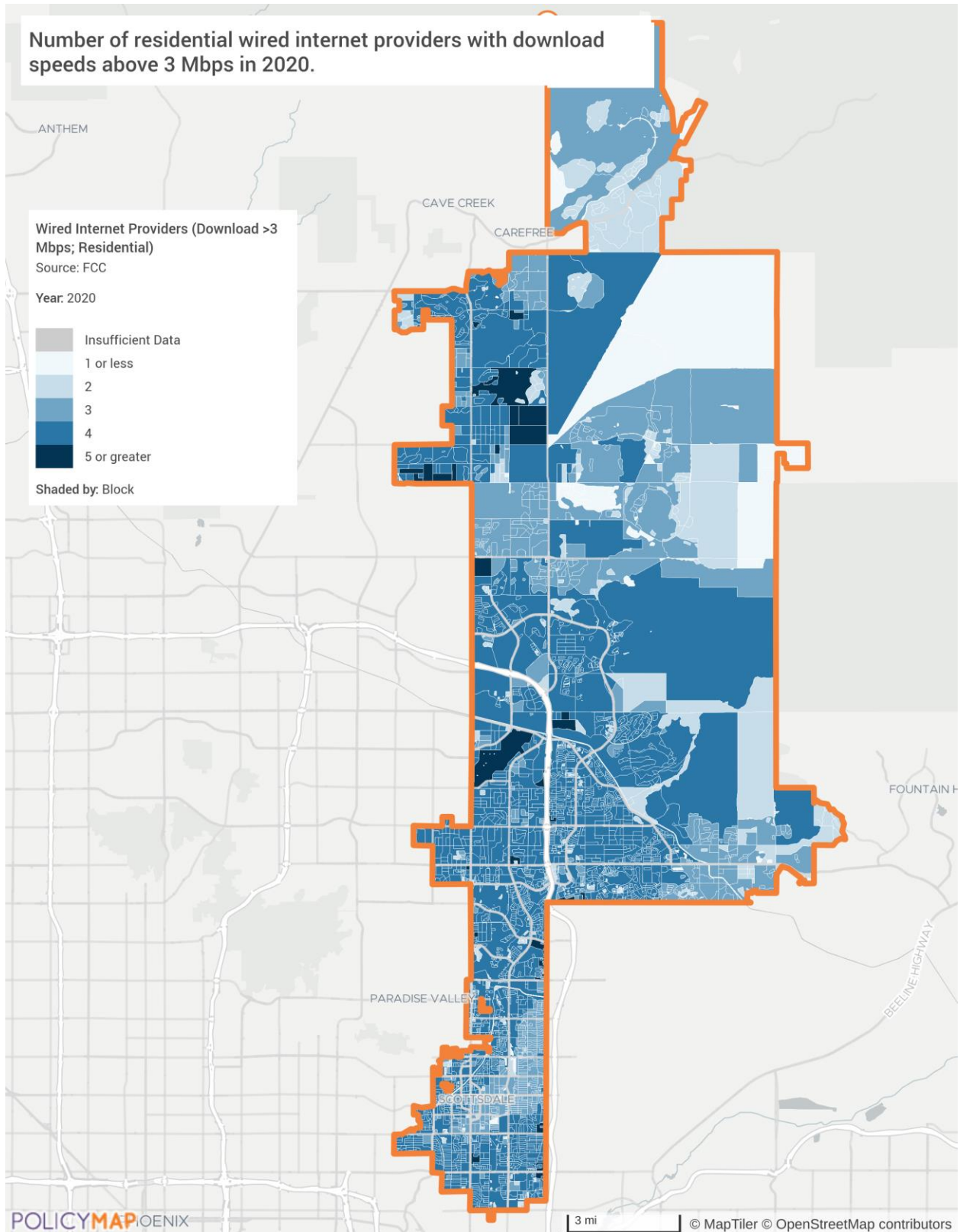
- Quantum (Fiber)
- CenturyLink (DSL and Fiber)
- Cox (Cable and Fiber)
- BAM Broadband (Fixed Wireless)
- Phoenix Internet (Fixed Wireless)
- AT&T (5G internet)
- AirFiber (Fixed Wireless)
- Triad Wireless (Fixed Wireless)
- Verizon (5G Internet)
- Always ON (Fixed Wireless)
- Starlink (Satellite)
- Viasat Internet (Satellite)
- HughesNet (Satellite)

The following map shows the number of broadband service providers by census tract. Most of the city of Scottsdale has at least three options of high-speed internet with competitive providers with many areas offering four or more options. This variety ensures that residents have multiple choices for reliable and affordable internet access throughout the city.

See map: High Speed Internet Providers



Broadband Access Map



High Speed Internet Providers Map

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

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

As climate change accelerates, cities like Scottsdale, Arizona, located within Maricopa County, are facing an increasing array of natural hazards, including extreme heat, flooding, strong winds, dust storms, and wildfires. According to Maricopa County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP), climate change is heightening risks throughout the region, manifesting as rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, and more frequent wildfires. These changes lead to reduced water supply reliability, negatively impacting agriculture and the livelihoods of rural communities. Additionally, urban areas like Scottsdale may experience heightened health risks due to extreme heat, as well as disruptions in electricity and water services.

The City of Scottsdale addresses natural hazards associated with climate change through several proactive strategies. Their efforts include the development of a Heat Mitigation Plan that aims to enhance community resilience against extreme heat. Additionally, Scottsdale's sustainability initiatives encompass water conservation and infrastructure improvements to support environmental health and mitigate risks posed by climate-related challenges. These programs help residents adapt to climate change by mitigating water scarcity, especially important in arid regions like Arizona.

While Scottsdale is not located on the coast and is less likely to experience direct coastal effects, rising sea levels and increased storm activity may contribute to population displacement from coastal areas. This influx of new residents could drive up housing costs, reduce job availability, and strain local resources. According to the MJHMP, Scottsdale experienced a population increase of approximately 16.7% from 2010 to 2020. The projected growth from 2020 to 2030 suggests a further increase of about 11.1%. Although it's unclear if this growth is linked to climate change, the escalating threats posed by climate-related hazards to vulnerable coastal areas could result in more people seeking refuge in stable inland cities like Scottsdale, thereby affecting local infrastructure and housing.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) projects that by mid-century, the average summer temperature in the region could rise by four degrees. This increase may alter weather and precipitation patterns, elevate the risk of severe storms and catastrophic flooding, and increase electricity costs while damaging crops. Urban areas may face mounting health risks due to extreme heat and potential disruptions in essential services, placing additional demands on the state's energy resources.

The National Climate Assessment emphasizes the need for proactive mitigation planning to address these evolving hazards, as traditional assumptions about hazard probabilities may no longer apply in the face of climate change. To effectively navigate these geographic challenges, Scottsdale must continue to anticipate, plan, and adapt to the risks associated with climate change and the potential demographic

shifts affecting its communities. Proactive measures, such as water conservation initiatives, are essential to mitigate these risks and enhance community resilience in the face of evolving climate dynamics.

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

Low- and moderate-income households, whether renting or owning, face heightened vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters due to their limited financial resources. Sudden increases in electricity or housing costs can quickly push these residents into precarious living situations, increasing their risk of homelessness or forcing them to live in substandard conditions. The 2024 America's Rental Housing Study from the Joint Center for Housing Studies at Harvard University underscores this growing threat, revealing that escalating insurance premiums and the withdrawal of coverage by providers in high-risk markets complicate efforts to secure adequate protection against weather- and climate-related losses. Additionally, the study highlights the obstacles property owners encounter when trying to invest in climate resilience measures, given the stagnation in operating income growth.

The 2021 EPA study on Climate Change and Social Vulnerability in the United States further illustrates these challenges, showing that low-income individuals are more likely to live in areas facing significant increases in mortality rates due to extreme temperature changes, as well as experiencing the highest rates of labor hour losses among weather-exposed workers. Rural communities are particularly disadvantaged, often lacking access to public support during emergencies and having fewer resources to repair or fortify their homes against climate-related damage. Addressing these vulnerabilities is essential for building resilience among low- and moderate-income households, who are increasingly at risk from climate change, threatening their safety, stability, and overall well-being.

FEMA's National Risk Index identifies Maricopa County as having a relatively low level of community resilience, indicating that its residents are less equipped to prepare for, adapt to, and recover from natural hazards. This assessment encompasses six broad categories: social, economic, community capital, institutional, infrastructural, and environmental factors at the county level. The map below illustrates FEMA's qualitative risk to natural hazards at the census tract level in Scottsdale, AZ, providing an intuitive way to gauge community risk based on Expected Annual Loss (EAL), Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience scores.

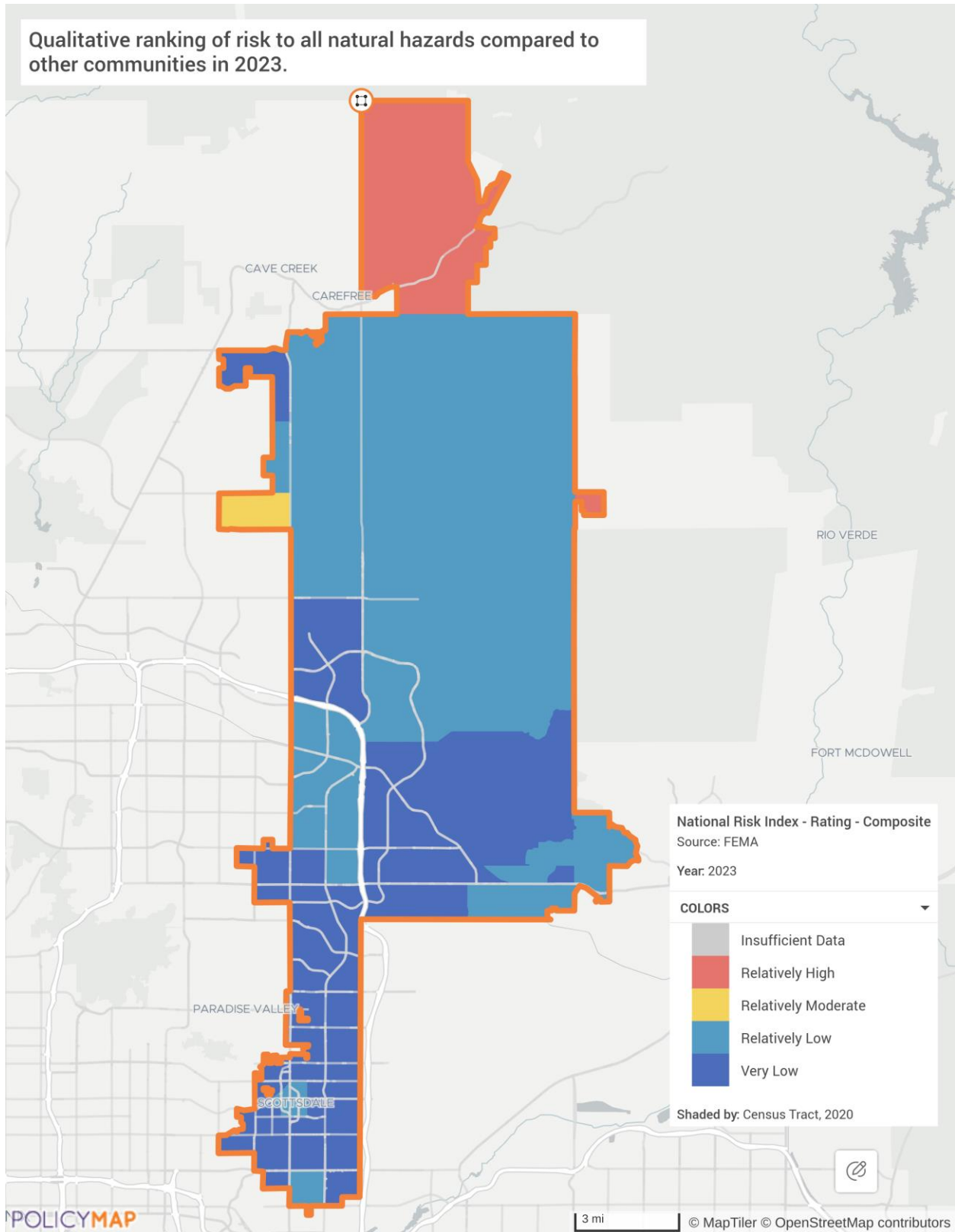
While most of the city is categorized as having "very low" or "relatively low" risk, the most northern portions of Scottsdale are classified as having a "relatively high" risk. This indicates that these areas may need more targeted attention and resources to address specific hazards, making them more vulnerable than the rest of the city. These two indexes measure risk from different perspectives—FEMA's risk index evaluates a community's ability to respond to hazards (resilience), while the city's qualitative assessment concentrates on the likelihood and severity of those hazards. This dual approach ensures that resources are allocated where they are most needed, promoting both preparedness and targeted intervention.

Vulnerability Narrative Continued

The city of Scottsdale must continually assess and manage its vulnerabilities to enhance climate preparedness. Scottsdale is included in the Maricopa County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP), which is revised every five years. This plan aims to reduce risks to people and property, lower disaster recovery costs, and promote sustainability by identifying hazards and implementing actions that prevent recurring damage from future disasters. It specifically addresses the vulnerability of low-income households to extreme heat, highlighting that these populations often lack access to adequate cooling resources, thereby increasing health risks. The plan emphasizes the necessity of targeted strategies to safeguard these communities from the adverse effects of climate change. The Governor's Office of Resiliency for Arizona offers a series of resiliency programs and plan that focuses on state-wide initiatives related to climate resilience, energy efficiency, and extreme heat preparedness.

Scottsdale is committed to educating and preparing the public for multi-hazard mitigation through various channels. These include the Scottsdale Emergency Preparedness website, Maricopa County Emergency Management website, social media pages, the Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) system, Community Emergency Notification System (CENS) and the Emergency Broadcast System (EAS) for TV and radio notifications. Additionally, the Arizona State VOAD website and social media, in collaboration with the Maricopa County COAD website, provide valuable emergency resources to enhance community disaster resilience. To effectively address escalating climate impacts, continuous investment is essential for maintaining and expanding these programs.

See map: Risk to All Natural Hazards



Risk to All Natural Hazards Map

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan is the City of Scottsdale's housing and community development plan for the next five years (2025-2029 Consolidated Plan). The plan outlines how the City intends to use CDBG funds to achieve HUD's goals of providing a suitable living environment and safe, decent, and affordable housing for low- to moderate-income (LMI) households and special need groups in the City.

The City identified priority needs through data analysis in the Needs Assessment (NA) and Market Analysis (MA), as well as through input from community residents and local stakeholder organizations. The goals developed in the Strategic Plan will address these needs over the next five years.

While the City does not allocate funding based solely on geographic requirements, certain activities within the CDBG program will target low/mod areas (LMA) in its five-year plan. Low/mod areas are defined by HUD as block group tracts where at least 51% of the residents are from low- to moderate-income households. However, as stated in section 105(c)(2)(A)(ii) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, says that an activity shall be considered to principally benefit low and moderate income persons when "the area served by such activity is within the highest quartile of all areas within the jurisdiction of such city or county in terms of the degree of concentration of persons of low and moderate income." Scottsdale is an exception grantee, and the "top quartile" percentage, or 36%, of the lowest income population in the City are considered low/mod. Low/mod block group tracts are eligible for activities such as public improvements. These tracts are eligible for activities such as public improvements to neighborhood facilities, parks, community centers, and public infrastructure like streets and sidewalks.

The City also provides assistance to low- and moderate-income individuals and households (LMC/LMH) who earn 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI) or less. This assistance is provided citywide and is based on income eligibility.

The following are the four (4) priority needs and associated goals identified in this Strategic Plan. More details of the priority needs are given in the SP-25 and the goals are detailed in the SP-45.

Priority Need: Improve/Expand Public Facilities & Infrastructure

1A Expand/Improve Public Facilities & Infrastructure

Priority Need: Public Services

2A Public Services for LMI & Special Needs

Priority Need: Develop & Preserve Affordable Housing

3A Housing Rehabilitation

3B Affordable Housing Development

Priority Need: Effective Program Administration

4A Effective Program Administration

SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 14 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The City of Scottsdale designates certain areas within its boundaries as low/mod areas (LMA) if they meet certain criteria. Normally, these areas are primarily residential and have at least 51 percent of residents who are considered low- and moderate-income persons as defined by HUD. The boundaries of these areas are defined at the block group tract level. However, Scottsdale is an exception grantee, and the “top quartile” percentage of the population is considered low/mod (36%). Any residential block groups with 36% of the population of residents who are LMI is considered a low/mod area. The City also provides assistance to low- and moderate-income individuals and households (LMC/LMH) who earn 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI) or less. This assistance is provided citywide and based on eligibility.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	From 2012 to 2022, Scottsdale has seen a gradual growth in population and housing development; however, a portion of the housing in the City remains old. An estimated 33% of all owner-occupied units and 27% of renter-occupied were built before 1980 (Source: 2018-2022 ACS). These housing units will naturally have higher concentrations of deferred maintenance, deteriorating conditions and a greater risk of lead-based paint hazards.

<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>The City consulted with a wide variety of agencies, organizations, and service providers to identify local housing and community development needs. Needs were determined through meetings with various stakeholder organizations and citizens throughout the City, as well as a public survey that was made available online. A public hearing and public comment period was given to allow citizens an opportunity to review and comment on the plan.</p> <p>Speak up Scottsdale met at a Citizens Engagement Platform, and responded with the highest needs being TBRA for seniors and the homeless, emergency housing repairs for LMI households, and rental housing acquisition for LMI renters.</p>
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<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>There is a need to expand and improve public infrastructure and public facilities in low/mod areas of Scottsdale. Public infrastructure improvements include ADA expansion to help ensure equal access to special needs populations. Improved access to public facilities help to ensure all residents are able to benefit from City programs and services.</p> <p>There is a need for supportive public services for low-income residents in the City. These activities such as homeless prevention services and self-sustainability programs are designed to improve the quality of life for low and moderate-income persons. The Scottsdale Homelessness Report estimated 89 unhoused persons with the elderly disproportionately represented.</p> <p>Affordable housing development and preservation are some of the highest needs in Scottsdale. Unfortunately, CDBG funds are limited to the activities eligible under program guidelines. The NA reports that cost burden is one of the biggest housing issues in the City. Further, a portion of the housing stock is aging, and maintaining these units are also a priority as they are very likely to have a significant number of low/mod residents living in them.</p> <p>The City Housing Element identified goals to support diverse, safe, resource-efficient, and high-quality housing options; Provide a variety of housing options that meet the socioeconomic needs of people who live and work in Scottsdale; Provide housing options that allow for all generations of Scottsdale residents; and Abide by regulations that prevent housing discrimination practices toward any person, as required by local, State, and Federal laws.</p> <p>In June of 2022, the City completed a Housing Inventory and Affordability analysis and found: rentals were affordable, but households had limited options to purchase; there is a shortage of affordable housing in Scottsdale; a large share of the housing stock in Scottsdale is occupied for seasonal use, placing a strain on housing availability for full-time residents and</p>
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		creates fluctuations in economic activity; and cost burden for renters has decreased.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	<p>New housing development in Scottsdale is a need as the population continues to increase. The preservation of the City's older housing would provide residents with more affordable units. Unfortunately, CDBG funds are limited to the activities eligible under program guidelines.</p> <p>Public services that help offset basic needs of LMI and special needs residents will help improve the quality of life of residents. These activities also indirectly help to alleviate housing instability and promote self-sufficiency.</p> <p>Public improvements to streets and sidewalks will revitalize low/mod areas and invite other investments into these areas. Improved access to public facilities such as community centers, neighborhood facilities and parks will ensure all residents enjoy City programs and services.</p>
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Access to funding is a barrier to improvements in Scottsdale.

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state

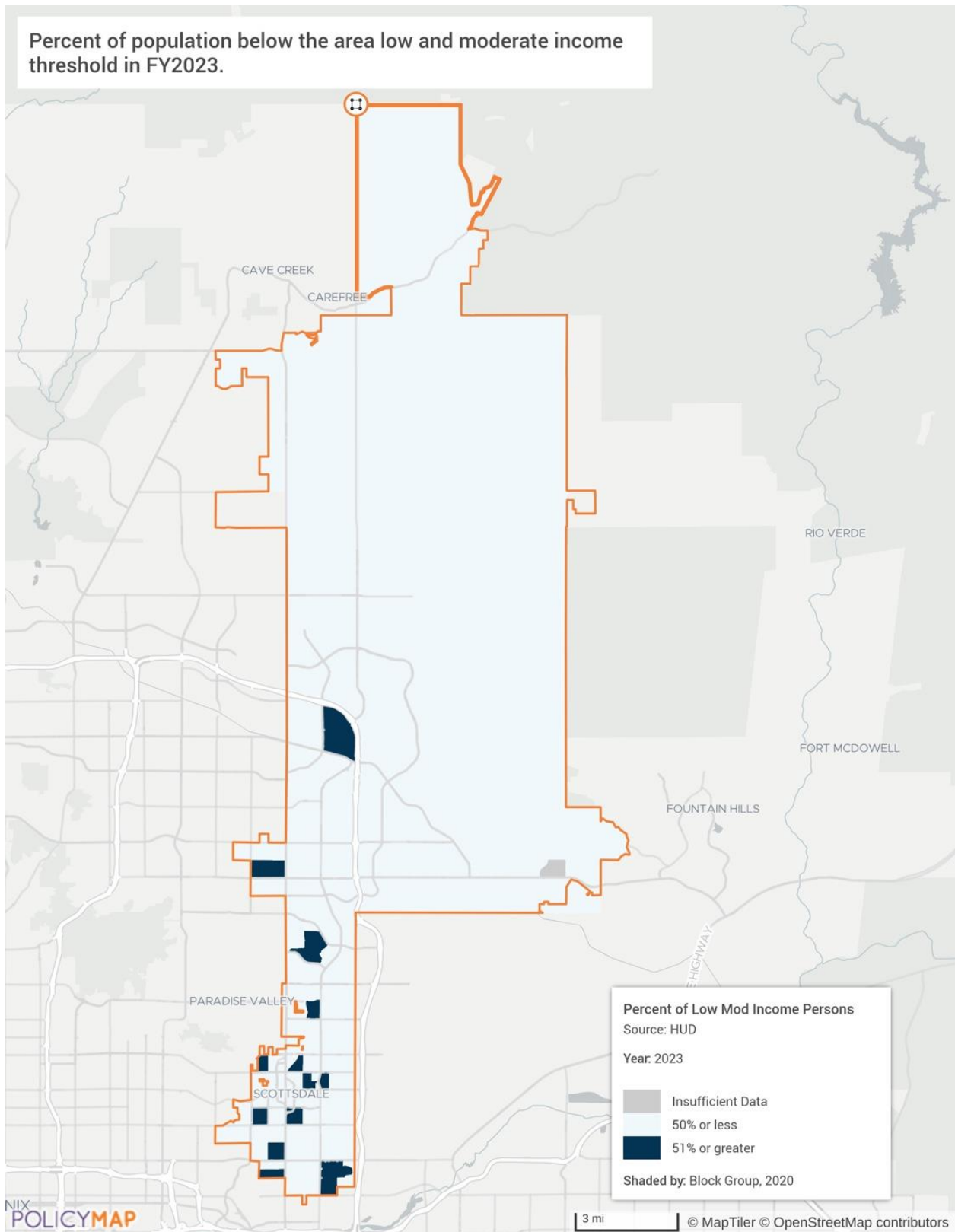
In Scottsdale, funding from the CDBG program is not allocated solely based on geographic areas. Most of the funding is available for use in any of the targeted low/moderate income neighborhoods or citywide, depending on the specific activities. Direct services such as public services and affordable housing benefits are determined based on household income eligibility rather than area benefit. Improvements to public facilities and infrastructure have a low/moderate income benefit across a wider area, and the distribution of funds is based on need within eligible target areas.

Specific to CDBG, when planned activities are intended to serve individuals or households directly (LMC/LMH), beneficiaries must meet income qualifications as well as residency requirements (residing within the City) in order to receive assistance from the program. In these instances, City staff and/or one of its partner agencies will complete an eligibility status review of the applicant before the activity is initiated.

The City has also identified infrastructure and public facility improvement activities. These planned activities will serve a low/mod community or neighborhood (LMA) to have an "area-wide" benefit. Per

HUD requirements, these areas must be within an eligible Low/Mod Block Group Tract, as defined by HUD-CDBG regulations, whereby the majority of the residents are low- to moderate-income (or 51%). However, as stated in section 105(c)(2)(A)(ii) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, an activity shall be considered to principally benefit low and moderate income persons when "the area served by such activity is within the highest quartile of all areas within the jurisdiction of such city or county in terms of the degree of concentration of persons of low and moderate income." Scottsdale is an exception grantee, and the "top quartile" percentage of the lowest income population, or 36%, in the City are considered low/mod.

To determine LMI tracts the City utilizes HUD's CDBG Low Mod Income Summary Data (LMISD) from the HUD Exchange website, which has defined the eligible block group tracts within the jurisdiction. The tracts can be found at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/acs-low-mod-summary-data/>. The map below shows LMI block groups.



Low-Mod Block Group Tracts FY 2023

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 15 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Improve/Expand Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible
	Associated Goals	1A Improve Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Description	There is a need to expand and improve public infrastructure in low to moderate income areas of Scottsdale. This includes the expansion and improvement of streets and sidewalks. Additionally, there is a need to enhance access to public facilities that will benefit these areas. Specific needs include improvements to community centers, neighborhood facilities, and parks throughout the City.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Through community participation and consultation of local stakeholders needs for public facilities & infrastructure improvements were identified. Commute Shed Analytics shows the boundaries and locations of streets where commute time is greater than 30 minutes. There is a significant number of workers that live outside, but work inside the study area of Scottsdale Rd running north and south along the western border of the City from Thompson Peak Pkwy and the Loop 101 to McDowell Rd. The basis is to improve accessibility for all residents and create a suitable living environment.
2	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible
	Associated Goals	2A Public Services for LMI & Special Needs
	Description	There is a need for vital public services for LMI and special needs populations in Scottsdale. These services include homeless prevention services and housing services such as the Bridge Housing Program that helps assist single parents with children and seniors who have been displaced from their homes in Scottsdale. In 2024, the Scottsdale Homelessness Report estimated 89 unhoused persons with the elderly disproportionately represented. Scottsdale Case Workers and Outreach Navigators also provide case management to those with housing needs. Public services that will serve special needs populations are elderly services, services for persons with a disability, victims of domestic violence, and the homeless.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Through community participation and consultation of local stakeholder organizations the need for public services for LMI and special need groups were identified. The basis for this need is to provide all citizens with access to services and create a suitable living environment.
3	Priority Need Name	Develop & Preserve Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible
	Associated Goals	3A Housing Rehabilitation 3B Affordable Housing Development
	Description	There is a need for affordable housing development and preservation for low- to-moderate income (LMI) households in Scottsdale. Housing cost burden is the biggest housing problem in the City, and LMI households typically occupy older housing units as they may be less expensive. Due to this, there is a need for LMI owner occupied housing rehabilitation. Affordable housing development may include eligible housing activities under the CDBG program which include homeownership assistance, acquisition for the purpose of affordable housing, and housing counseling in support of the HOME program.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Through community participation and consultation of local stakeholder the need to preserve & develop affordable housing was identified. According to the 2018-2022 ACS data, 28.5% of homeowners with a mortgage and 41.9% of renters are cost burdened (paying more than 30% of income towards housing costs). The basis is to create or maintain affordable housing for LMI residents in Scottsdale.
4	Priority Need Name	Effective Program Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible
	Associated Goals	4A Effective Program Administration
	Description	Effective program management will include general administration of the CDBG grant program, monitoring subrecipients, and keeping strict grant-based accounting. Comprehensive planning requirements will include the development of AAPs, an evaluation of the performance of the programs through annual reports, and meeting citizen participation requirements.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>There is a need to provide effective management of the CDBG grant program that will ensure compliance and keeping with the regulations of the grant.</p> <p>Effective program administration will also help the program meet the established objectives in the plan.</p>
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Narrative (Optional)

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Scottsdale is designated as an entitlement city by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As a result, it receives federal CDBG grant funds under its Community Planning and Development formula allocation programs. These grant funds will be used to support activities related to affordable housing, homelessness, and community development programs. PY 2025 marks the first program year of the Five-Year 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan, and the City expects to receive similar allocation amounts in each year of the Consolidated Plan period.

For the program year 2025, the City will receive \$1,059,148.00 for its CDBG program, with an estimated additional \$56,448.00 in program income generated from its housing programs. The City will also reprogram a total of \$425,854.00 from unused prior FY CDBG funding allocations. These prior year funds will be drawn from remaining FY20 funds in the amount of \$29,029.00; FY22 funds in the amount of \$225,138.00; and FY 23 funds in the amount of \$171,687.00.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,059,148	56,448	425,854	1,541,450	4,462,384	PY 2025 is the first program year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available remainder of the ConPlan is 4x years of the annual allocation.

Table 16 - 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 used as leverage to support service providers and subrecipient organizations in raising funds for their programs from external sources. Additionally, these funds will be leveraged to secure loans for housing development activities and, when appropriate, for the City's General Fund. Annually, \$100,000 from the City's General Fund is allocated to support various housing and non-housing community development programs administered by the Human Services Department. These programs include the Granite Reef and Via Linda Senior Centers, the Vista Del Camino Community Center, the Paiute Neighborhood Center, the Community Cares program, and the Youth and Family Services program.

The City is a member of the Maricopa HOME Consortium, and receives HOME Investment Partnerships funds through the HOME Consortium. HOME funds have a 25% matching requirement, and each HOME dollar spent is matched with 25% of general funds for projects within the program year. HOME match is tracked on a Match log. HOME funds are not entered in the table above as a resource as the Maricopa County HOME Consortium is the direct recipient of those funds and are ultimately responsible for the planning and reporting of HOME funds for the Consortium.

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

The City of Scottsdale currently owns an eight-unit multi-family development purchased with CDBG funds in the last ten years and is managed by a contracted property management company. The City will continue to evaluate opportunities to use public lands for future development.

Discussion

The City has programmed approximately \$1.1 million from the CDBG program and program income for the PY 2025 program year. These funds will be used to operate a range of public services, public improvements, and affordable housing activities as described in this Annual Action Plan.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Scottsdale	Government	Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
MARICOPA COUNTY	Government	Homelessness Public Housing Rental	Region
Housing Authority of Maricopa County	PHA	Public Housing Rental	Region
Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care	Continuum of care	Homelessness Planning public services	Region
City of Scottsdale Human Services	Departments and agencies	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction

Table 17 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery system in Scottsdale is well coordinated and spans a range of community needs, including but not limited to housing preservation, non-housing community development needs, and addressing homelessness. The City is experienced with managing and implementing the programs to meet the goals of the plan, as well as working with local nonprofit partners and organizations that serve the needs of the community. The City is a member of the Maricopa HOME Consortium, and receives an annual allocation of HOME funds for affordable housing development and preservation activities in Scottsdale.

The primary gap in the institutional delivery system is that funds are limited, and the City must prioritize each year where funds will be focused. Not all priorities can be addressed in each year of the Consolidated Plan.

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

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

Table 18 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS are made available through the coordination of services provided by the array of non-profit service providers that constitute the Maricopa Association of Governments(MAG) Continuum of Care (CoC). These organizations partner with each other, the City, and mainstream service providers to provide a wide ranging response to the service needs of homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. The CoC is central to the regional efforts in Maricopa County and is governed by a board, assisted by key stakeholders and various workgroups to address the needs of the homeless.

The CoC has a Coordinated Entry program where persons who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness can access services and emergency housing that meets their needs. Coordinated Entry can be reached at access points across Maricopa County, which are agencies that provide homeless services. The program

gathers information about the individual or family and what their current housing situation is and then offers available resources to match the current housing barrier. These local agencies help assist the homeless with referrals, resources and services tailored to meet the needs of those who are chronically homeless, homeless 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 Scottsdale 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 Scottsdale are particularly strong in the areas of mental health services, employment training, and life skills training. A gap in the system is the coordination of services centers through the lack of universal participation of providers in the HMIS system. All homeless providers who participate in federal funding programs are enrolled in the HMIS system.

The CoC network of service providers also work quickly to respond to homeless needs in Scottsdale. This network utilizes Coordinated Entry to ensure that individuals and families experiencing homelessness are paired with available services within the region.

For gaps in the institutional delivery structure, there is a general lack of funds needed to meet the current and future needs in the community.

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

The City has outlined three actions that it has taken, and will continue to take to overcome gaps in the institutional delivery system:

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 - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1A Improve Public Facilities & Infrastructure	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible	Improve/Expand Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: \$741,654	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 26100 Persons Assisted
2	2A Public Services for LMI & Special Needs	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible	Public Services	CDBG: \$596,800	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
3	3A Housing Rehabilitation	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible	Develop & Preserve Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$3,349,784	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 315 Household Housing Unit
4	3B Affordable Housing Development	2026	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible	Develop & Preserve Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$200,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 0 Household Housing Unit
5	4A Effective Program Administration	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible	Effective Program Administration	CDBG: \$1,115,596	Other: 5 Other

Table 19 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A Improve Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Goal Description	The City will fund activities that improve public facilities and infrastructure in low/mod areas. Public infrastructure improvements may include streets, sidewalks and water/sewer systems. Public facilities may include neighborhood facilities, community centers and parks and recreation facilities.
2	Goal Name	2A Public Services for LMI & Special Needs
	Goal Description	The City will provide funds for supportive services for low- to moderate-income persons at or below 80% AMI citywide. Supportive services will also be provided to special need groups as needed such as the elderly, persons with a disability and the homeless.
3	Goal Name	3A Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	The City will fund housing rehabilitation for low- to moderate-income households, which include emergency repairs, roof repairs, and energy efficiency improvements to improve the habitability of owner-occupied housing with urgent repair needs and accessibility modifications. Eligible applicants are low and moderate-income at or below 80% of the median income citywide.
4	Goal Name	3B Affordable Housing Development
	Goal Description	The City is planning to fund affordable housing development activities for low- to moderate-income households, which may include new homeownership opportunities, acquisition for the purposed of affordable housing, and housing counseling in support of the HOME program.
5	Goal Name	4A Effective Program Administration
	Goal Description	Effective program management of the CDBG grant program will ensure compliance with grant regulations and that the program activities meet their established objectives. This includes general administration, staffing and equipment; and to develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement program through the Community Assistance Office. Activities include program design; Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring's, program outreach, public relations and training, environmental reviews, and labor standards.

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

Over the next five years of the Strategic Plan, the City estimates it will assist LMI households with affordable housing activities:

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 315 Household Housing Unit

SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)

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

The City has established the Rehabilitation Program, which will assist low- to moderate-income owner-occupied households with emergency repairs, roof repairs and energy efficiency improvements. As these housing rehab activities may disturb homes that are at high-risk for lead-based paint hazards, the City has developed procedures for identifying homes with lead-based paint. These procedures comply with the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X) and subsequent changes in September 1999.

Scottsdale will continue to test homes constructed prior to 1978, and those receiving federal assistance, for lead-based paint in compliance with 24 CFR part 35 at the time households seek assistance from the City. Additionally, all program participants will be provided with the required lead-based paint brochure.

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

The City of Scottsdale will test all homes constructed prior to 1978, and those receiving federal assistance for lead-based paint in compliance with 24 CFR part 35 at the time households seek assistance from the City. All program participants will be provided with the required lead-based paint brochure.

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

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

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

Poverty in Scottsdale has decreased from 8.3% in 2012 to 6.8% in 2022. While this is an improvement over the past ten years, the City remains committed to reducing the number of persons living in poverty even more and will continue to engage in a variety of efforts to support poverty-level families.

The goals in this Plan work directly to reduce poverty in Scottsdale by addressing the identified priority needs. Public facilities and infrastructure improvements will revitalize low/mod neighborhoods and invite further public and private funding into these areas. Public services will be provided to address basic needs of LMI residents and improve their quality of life. Affordable housing preservation will help protect the value of properties and alleviate conditions that may lead to housing instability.

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

The City has created five goals to address identified priority needs that will work to reduce poverty in Scottsdale. These goals are public facilities and infrastructure improvements; public services for LMI and special needs; develop and preserve affordable housing; and effective program management. For more details, see the SP-45 Goals.

SP-80 Monitoring - 91.230

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

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 (contracts), monthly progress/performance reports, monthly demographic reports, request of expenditure reimbursements, and closing reports.

Forms of 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 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

The City of Scottsdale will comply with Executive Order 14151 and has determined that MBE/WBE practices are no longer appropriate.

The city of Scottsdale agrees that its compliance in all respects with all applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws is material to the U.S. Government's payment decisions for purposes of section 3729(b)(4) of title 31, United States Code. The city of Scottsdale will not operate any programs that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Scottsdale is designated as an entitlement city by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As a result, it receives federal CDBG grant funds under its Community Planning and Development formula allocation programs. These grant funds will be used to support activities related to affordable housing, homelessness, and community development programs. PY 2025 marks the first program year of the Five-Year 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan, and the City expects to receive similar allocation amounts in each year of the Consolidated Plan period.

For the program year 2025, the City will receive \$1,059,148.00 for its CDBG program, with an estimated additional \$56,448.00 in program income generated from its housing programs. The City will also reprogram a total of \$425,854.00 from unused prior FY CDBG funding allocations. These prior year funds will be drawn from remaining FY20 funds in the amount of \$29,029.00; FY22 funds in the amount of \$225,138.00; and FY

23 funds in the amount of \$171,687.00.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,059,148.00	56,448.00	425,854.00	1,541,450.00	4,462,384.00	PY 2025 is the first program year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available remainder of the ConPlan is 4x years of the annual allocation.

Table 20 - 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 used as leverage to support service providers and subrecipient organizations in raising funds for their programs from external sources. Additionally, these funds will be leveraged to secure loans for housing development activities and, when appropriate, for the City's General Fund. Annually, \$100,000 from the City's General Fund is allocated to support various housing and non-housing community development programs administered by the Human Services Department. These programs include the Granite Reef and Via Linda Senior Centers, the Vista Del Camino Community Center, the Paiute Neighborhood Center, the Community Cares program, and the Youth and Family Services program.

The City is a member of the Maricopa HOME Consortium, and receives HOME Investment Partnerships funds through the HOME Consortium.

HOME funds have a 25% matching requirement, and each HOME dollar spent is matched with 25% of general funds for projects within the program year. HOME match is tracked on a Match log. HOME funds are not entered in the table above as a resource as the Maricopa County HOME Consortium is the direct recipient of those funds and are ultimately responsible for the planning and reporting of HOME funds for the Consortium.

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

The City of Scottsdale currently owns an eight-unit multi-family development purchased with CDBG funds in the last ten years and is managed by a contracted property management company. The City will continue to evaluate opportunities to use public lands for future development.

Discussion

The City has programmed approximately \$1.1 million from the CDBG program and program income for the PY 2025 program year. These funds will be used to operate a range of public services, public improvements, and affordable housing activities as described in this Annual Action Plan.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1A Improve Public Facilities & Infrastructure	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible	Improve/Expand Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: \$148,330.80	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5220 Persons Assisted
2	2A Public Services for LMI & Special Needs	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible	Public Services	CDBG: \$119,360.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted
3	3A Housing Rehabilitation	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible	Develop & Preserve Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,050,640.00	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 63 Household Housing Unit
4	4A Effective Program Administration	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible	Effective Program Administration	CDBG: \$223,119.20	Other: 1 Other

Table 21 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A Improve Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Goal Description	The City will fund activities that improve public facilities and infrastructure in low/mod areas. Public infrastructure improvements may include streets, sidewalks and water/sewer systems. Public facilities may include neighborhood facilities, community centers and parks and recreation facilities.
2	Goal Name	2A Public Services for LMI & Special Needs
	Goal Description	The City will provide funds for supportive services for low- to moderate-income persons at or below 80% AMI citywide. Supportive services will also be provided to special need groups as needed such as the elderly, persons with a disability and the homeless.
3	Goal Name	3A Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	The City will fund housing rehabilitation for low- to moderate-income households, which include emergency repairs, roof repairs, and energy efficiency improvements to improve the habitability of owner-occupied housing with urgent repair needs accessibility modifications. Eligible applicants are low and moderate-income at or below 80% of the median income citywide.
4	Goal Name	4A Effective Program Administration
	Goal Description	Effective program management of the CDBG grant program will ensure compliance with grant regulations and that the program activities meet their established objectives. This includes general administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement program through the Community Assistance Office. Activities include program design; Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring's, program outreach, public relations and training, environmental reviews, and labor standards.

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

The projects below are aimed at addressing the community development needs identified in the Strategic Plan through a formal citizen participation and consultation process conducted by the City of Scottsdale. The projects and programs selected for funding in the program year are briefly described in the following table. CDBG funds have a maximum 20% cap for administrative costs and a 15% cap for public service activities. The funding allocations for Program Year 2025 are as follows:

Program Administration: \$223,119.20

Public Services: \$119,360.00

Housing Programs: \$1,050,640.00

Public Facilities and Infrastructure: \$148,330.80

#	Project Name
1	CDBG: Program Administration
2	CDBG: Public Services
3	CDBG: Housing Programs
4	CDBG: Public Facilities & Infrastructure

Table 22 – Project Information

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

The City of Scottsdale has four (4) priority needs, which are public facility and infrastructure improvements, public services for LMI and special need households, and affordable housing preservation programs. The reasons for allocation are provided below for each priority.

Public services have been identified as a need, however there is a grant cap of 15% allowed for funding public service activities. Eligible persons must be low- to moderate-income (0-80% AMI).

Housing preservation for low- to moderate-income homeowners has also been identified as a priority need. Housing preservation activities do not have a grant cap, and will be allocated around half of the annual allocation. Activities in the housing program include emergency repairs, roof repairs and energy efficiency improvements. The City has also identified affordable housing development activities as a priority in Scottsdale. These activities may include new homeownership opportunities, and acquisition for the purpose of affordable housing; however this goal will not be supported in the current PY 2025

AAP.

Public Infrastructure & Facilities Improvement activities are a high priority. These activities must take place in low/mod areas. Projects are funded as needs arise, and eligible activities may include improvements to streets, sidewalks and water/sewer systems, community centers, and parks and rec facilities.

The major obstacle the City of Scottsdale faces is the general lack of funds to address all priority needs in each annual plan. For example, Affordable Housing Development will not be supported in the current PY 2025 AAP as it will focus on all other priorities. The City will continue to explore additional funding opportunities and using general funds to support programs in this plan.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG: Program Administration
	Target Area	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible
	Goals Supported	4A Effective Program Administration
	Needs Addressed	Effective Program Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$223,119.00
	Description	Administration of the CDBG program in PY 2025.
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
	Planned Activities	Administration of the CDBG program in PY 2025 (21A).
2	Project Name	CDBG: Public Services
	Target Area	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible
	Goals Supported	2A Public Services for LMI & Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$119,360.00
	Description	The City will fund supportive services for LMI persons and special needs groups. Funding for public services is capped at 15% of the total grant.

	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
	Planned Activities	Planned activities include youth services (05D), food programs (05W) and homeless services (03T): Community House: \$40,000.00 Family Promise: \$39,360.00 Tempe Community Action Agency: \$40,000.00
3	Project Name	CDBG: Housing Programs
	Target Area	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible
	Goals Supported	3A Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Develop & Preserve Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,050,640.00
	Description	The City will fund housing rehab activities such as emergency repairs, roof repairs and energy efficiency improvements. In PY 2025, this project will also include prior year funding in the amount of \$425,854.
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 63 Household Housing Unit
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.

	Planned Activities	<p>Planned activities will include housing rehabilitation activities:</p> <p>Emergency Repair Program, repairs that address the immediate housing needs of LMI households such as lack of running water, electricity or heating/cooling systems - estimated 48 LMI households (14A): \$360,640.00</p> <p>Roof Repair and Replacement Program, repairs that are limited to leaking roofs, severely deteriorated, and structurally dangerous roofing - estimated 10 LMI households (14A): \$260,000.00</p> <p>Major Housing Rehabilitation Program, energy efficiency improvements and modifications for the elderly and persons with a disability - estimated 5 LMI households (14F): \$450,000.00</p>
4	Project Name	CDBG: Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Target Area	Citywide Low/Mod Eligible
	Goals Supported	1A Improve Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Improve/Expand Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$148,331.00
	Description	This project will provide funding for improvements to public facilities and infrastructure that serve low/mod area residents (LMA).
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	<p>Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5,220 Persons Assisted</p> <p>This activity will serve the top quartile of low/mod areas in the City.</p>
	Location Description	Citywide, low/mod block group tracts (BG 218200.2, 218200.3 & 318400.3)
	Planned Activities	<p>Planned activities will be:</p> <p>Scottsdale Food Bank Expansion Project, client service entrance and ADA accessibility additions (03E): \$148,330.80</p>

AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)

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

The City of Scottsdale doesn't specifically allocate funds based on geography, but the funds must benefit low- and moderate-income individuals and families, or be directed towards neighborhoods with a significant low/mod income population. The City uses HUD's definitions to describe its objectives: eligible individuals benefiting from program services are low/mod clientele (LMC); eligible households benefiting from housing activities are low/mod households (LMH); and eligible activities that target a low/mod area (LMA). According to HUD, a low/mod area is a "low/mod block group tract," which is an area where at least 51 percent of the residents are low- and moderate-income persons. However, Scottsdale is an exception grantee, and the "top quartile" percentage of the population is considered low/mod (36%). Additionally, the City provides assistance to low- and moderate-income individuals and households (LMC/LMH) who earn 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI) or less. This assistance is provided citywide and based on eligibility.

See the Discussion for concentrations of Low/Mod Households and Minority groups.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide Low/Mod Eligible	100

Table 23 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City of Scottsdale does not to allocate resources geographically but instead based on client eligibility under the CDBG program. As noted earlier, CDBG funds must meet LMC, LMH or LMA objectives.

Direct services such as public services (LMC) and affordable housing rehab benefits (LMH) are based on household income eligibility rather than area benefit. For these activities, City staff and/or one of its subrecipients will complete an application and determine eligibility before the activity is initiated.

Certain activities such as public improvements will serve a low/mod neighborhood or area (LMA), and have an "area-wide" benefit. Per HUD requirements, these areas must be within an eligible Low/Mod Block Group Tract, as defined by HUD-CDBG regulations, whereby the majority of the residents are low- to moderate-income. As noted above, Scottsdale is an exception grantee, and the "top quartile" percentage of the population is considered low/mod (36%).

To determine LMI tracts the City utilizes HUD's CDBG Low Mod Income Summary Data (LMISD) from the HUD Exchange website, which has defined the eligible block group tracts within the jurisdiction. The

tracts can be found at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/acs-low-mod-summary-data/>.

Discussion

Race/Ethnic Minority Concentration

A “racial or ethnic concentration” is any census tract where a racial or ethnic minority group makes up 10% or more of that group’s citywide percentage. Data was taken from the 2018-2022 ACS 5-Year estimates. Due to the small sample size, only racial or ethnic groups making up at least 1% of the City’s population were analyzed.

Black or African American, non-Hispanic: This group makes up 2.1% of the citywide population, and a census tract is considered to have a concentration if 12.1% of the population is part of this racial group. There is one tract between East Via De Ventura and East McCormick Parkway with a concentration: 04013216834.

Asian, non-Hispanic: Approximately 5.1% of the City population identifies as Asian. A census tract is considered to have a concentration if 15.1% of the population is part of this racial group. There are two tracts in the center of the City just east of Pima Freeway with a concentration: 04013216838 & 04013216853.

Hispanic: Hispanics make up 10.4% of the City's population, and a census tract is considered to have a concentration if 20.4% of the population is part of this ethnic group. Almost all the tracts in the central areas of the City have a concentration of Hispanic households. There are five (5) tracts with a concentration in the southern part of the City: 04013217204, 04013217501, 04013217600, 04013218100 & 04013218200.

Low-Income Households Concentration

A “low-income concentration” is any census tract where the median household income (MHI) is 80% or less than the MHI for the City of Scottsdale. According to the 2018-2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the MHI in the City is \$104,197. A tract is considered to have a low-income concentration if the MHI is \$83,358 or less. There are fifteen tracts with a concentration of low/mod households scattered across the southern half of the City: 04013216810, 04013216830, 04013216833, 04013216837, 04013216845, 04013216852, 04013216860, 04013217101, 04013217203, 04013217204, 04013217400, 04013217501, 04013217600, 04013217800 & 04013218300.

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)

Introduction

The City of Scottsdale currently offers a range of services to its residents, which are funded by the CDBG annual allocation, as well as leveraged private funds and general funding from the City. These resources support affordable housing and non-housing community development programs. Below are some of the current actions being undertaken by the City, as well as those under consideration for the future.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City of Scottsdale will:

- Continue working with code enforcement to preserve neighborhoods through Operation Fix it Programming
- Fund programs offering rehabilitation to preserve older housing stock and explore property acquisition for affordable rental
- Fund non-profit agencies to provide programs and services to the elderly and frail elderly.
- Increase services for basic needs
- Tax counseling assistance at the Senior Centers

Emergency rent and utility assistance and career counseling through Vista Del Camino

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Scottsdale will continue to provide services to the community, including but not limited to:

- Homeowner-occupied Major Housing Rehabilitation, Roof Repair and Replacement and Emergency Repair Programs for low- and moderate-income households
- Accessibility modifications
- Reconstruction of housing to maintain affordability
- Rental assistance (Housing Choice Voucher Program)
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance
- Landlord Engagement Initiative
- Explore property acquisition of affordable rental property
- Maintain the affordability of Belleview property

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

With the establishment of the City's Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Programs, Scottsdale has developed procedures for identifying homes with lead-based paint and treating them in compliance with the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X) and subsequent changes in

September 1999.

An estimated 33% of all owner-occupied units and 27% of renter-occupied were built before 1980 (Source: 2018-2022 ACS). That's over 25,000 owner-occupied and 10,000 renter-occupied housing units. Any household with a child under the age of six receiving federal funding and living in a pre-1978 housing unit requires lead-based paint testing be performed.

Scottsdale will continue to test homes constructed prior to 1978, receiving federal assistance, for lead-based paint in compliance with 24 CFR part 35, at the time households seek assistance from the City. Additionally, all program participants are provided the required lead-based paint brochure and;

- Continue to meet HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in housing rehab programs.
- Seek additional 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 housing initiatives.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City will take the following actions to reduce the number of households living in poverty:

- Provide funding assistance 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.
- Address increased needs through best practices in management of programs, funding, facilities, and license agreements.
- Improve quality of life through connectivity-people to services
- Provide access to basic needs.
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance through HOME funds
- Provide prevention and assistance through:
 - Intake and referral;
 - Emergency rent and mortgage assistance;
 - Emergency utility assistance;
 - Career counseling;
 - 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.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Current plans for further development of the delivery system for housing and community development include:

- Program delivery
- Housing Rehabilitation Programs
- Home Accessibility Modification through the Emergency Repair Program
- Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCV) rental assistance
- Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS)

Development of other community resources is ongoing and will continue to include:

- Regional cooperation in:
- Maricopa HOME Consortium
- MAG Continuum of Care Committee on Homelessness and
- East Valley Needs Assessment
- Brokerage licenses to non-profit service providers in City facilities
- The Scottsdale Cares utility donation program
- Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Funds
- Endowment Fund allocations for community projects and programs for the public good
- Arizona Housing Coalition
- Local initiatives, including: Brokerage licenses to non-profit service providers in City facilities; The Scottsdale Cares utility donation program; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Funds; Endowment Fund allocations for community projects and programs for the public good

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

The City will continue coordinating and planning activities with private housing and social service agencies. This includes taking part in the MAG Continuum of Care meetings, developing the Continuum of Care, and conducting point-in-time and homeless surveys. City staff will also continue to participate in other coalitions and study groups whenever the opportunity arises.

Discussion

The actions are primarily the continuation of what the City is currently doing in the various areas. No major obstacles in the institutional structure have been identified that need to be addressed.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(l)(1,2,4)

Introduction

This section explains the program specific requirements of the CDBG program. The City estimates an additional \$57,578 in program income to be generated from its housing programs.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(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	56,448
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	56,448

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.	100.00%

Discussion

N/A

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2017-2021 ACS (Workers), 2021 LEHD (Jobs)</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>ACS and Longitudinal Employee-Household Dynamics: United States Census Bureau</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the Census website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p> <p>The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program is part of the Center for Economic Studies at the U.S. Census Bureau. The LEHD program produces new, cost effective, public-use information combining federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers and employees under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership.</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p> <p>LEHD: Information from the LEHD help state and local authorities who increasingly need detailed local information about their economies to make informed decisions. The LEHD Partnership works to fill critical data gaps and provide indicators needed by state and local authorities. LEHD's mission is to provide new dynamic information on workers, employers, and jobs with state-of-the-art confidentiality protections and no additional data collection burden.</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Scottsdale, AZ</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2017-2021 ACS (Workers), 2021 LEHD (Jobs)</p> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2018-2022 ACS</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p>

<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the Census website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p>
<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p>
<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Scottsdale, AZ</p>
<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2018-2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates</p>
<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>