

TRANSFORMING TAMPA'S TOMORROW

Blueprint for Tampa's Future



2022-2026 Consolidated Plan & 2022 Annual Action Plan

DRAFT

Housing and Community Development Division
City of Tampa / 4900 Lemon Street. / Tampa, Florida 33609

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Tampa is an entitlement city as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As such, the City is a recipient of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grants. The City's Housing and Community Development (HCD) administers the federal HUD entitlement grant funds and works to provide safe, decent and affordable housing, and a suitable living environment especially for low- to moderate-income individuals and the special needs population. Partnerships with other vital City departments, nonprofit stakeholder organizations and citizens from the public allows HCD to accomplish its goals to address the needs of the community.

This document represents the City of Tampa's 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan, and presents the City's strategic approach to housing activities and community development over the next five years. Using the latest available housing and community data and input from citizens and community organizations, the plan identifies priority needs in housing, homelessness, and non-housing community development. The plan also considers market conditions for a wide range of housing characteristics, including the number of available housing units, cost and condition of housing, homeless facilities and services, special needs facilities and services, and barriers to affordable housing. In addition to a detailed review of needs and the market assessment, this Consolidated Plan presents a set of goals that the City will pursue over a five-year time period. These goals target the City's most pressing needs in housing and community development, and will be used as a benchmark for performance evaluations over the five-year time period.

As part of the Mayoral transition, Mayor Jane Castor initiated five transition advisory teams to provide a roadmap for guiding the implementation of key priorities of the Castor Administration: Transportation, Development Services, Workforce Development, Affordable Housing, and Sustainability/Resiliency. Each team was charged with an objective tied to the challenges and opportunities of its subject area. The overarching goal is to connect each teams' recommendations into a strategic roadmap that supports the Mayor's visions for transforming Tampa's tomorrow.

This Consolidated Plan includes the first-year Annual Action Plan (AAP), which presents the Mayor's strategic approach to housing affordability and community development for PY 2022. The plan considers the effects of the pandemic on housing insecurity and a wide range of housing characteristics, including the number of available housing units, cost and condition of housing, homeless facilities and services, childcare and barriers to affordable housing. The City will pursue strategies focused on new construction of affordable housing, rehabilitation of existing housing, homeownership assistance, rental assistance, assistance for supportive housing operations, assistance for persons experiencing homelessness

and support for public service operations. The City of Tampa is working collaboratively with community partners to ensure that all City residents have a decent place to live that they can afford as a tool to creating equity in our community.

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

The City of Tampa has developed its strategic plan based on an analysis of the data and the citizen participation process in the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan. The City has identified five (5) priority needs with associated goals to address those needs. Over the next five years of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan will address the following priorities and goals:

Priority Need: Affordable Housing

Goal 1A Homeowner Assistance: Support homeownership opportunities through housing counseling efforts and direct financial assistance to potential eligible homeowners.

- Objective: Provide Decent Affordable Housing
- Outcome: Affordability
- Outcome Indicator: Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 250 Households Assisted

Goal 1B New Construction: Provide affordable housing opportunities through the construction of new affordable units that will benefit low and moderate income households.

- Objective: Provide Decent Affordable Housing
- Outcome: Affordability
- Outcome Indicator: Homeowner Housing Added: 25 Household Housing Units & Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Units

Goal 1C Acquisition: To acquire property for the purpose of affordable housing to benefit low and moderate income households.

- Objective: Provide Decent Affordable Housing
- Outcome: Affordability
- Outcome Indicator: Rental units constructed: 25 Household Housing Unit & Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit

Goal 1D Housing Rehabilitation: Maintain the existing affordable housing stock through housing rehabilitation of owner-occupied and multi-family housing units. Rehabilitation of deteriorated housing will support access and availability to decent and affordable housing by alleviating or eliminating hazardous and costly living conditions. The City will also use CDBG funds for housing rehabilitation program delivery activity.

- Objective: Provide Decent Affordable Housing
- Outcome: Affordability
- Outcome Indicator: Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 200 Household Housing Unit

Goal 1E Rental Assistance: Support access to affordable housing by providing rental assistance to qualified low-income or limited clientele populations. Rental assistance activities include tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) and security deposit and utility assistance.

- Objective: Provide Decent Affordable Housing
- Outcome: Affordability
- Outcome Indicator: Tenant-based rental assistance: 250 Households Assisted

Goal 1F Supportive Housing Operations: Provide operating funds for organizations serving the homeless; at-risk of being homeless; or persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Funding will assist with the management and operations of organizations providing facility-based supportive housing, permanent supportive housing, and short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance (STRMU).

- Objective: Provide Decent Affordable Housing
- Outcome: Affordability
- Outcome Indicator: Tenant-based rental assistance: 1500 Households Assisted, Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 200 Household Housing Unit & HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 1000 Household Housing Unit

Priority Need: Public Facilities & Infrastructure

Goal 2A Public Facilities & Infrastructure Improvements: Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements to benefit residents in low/mod areas. These activities may include improvements to neighborhood facilities, parks and recreational centers and other public facilities. Public improvements may include expansion and improved access to streets, sidewalks and ADA improvements.

- Objective: Creating Suitable Living Environments

- Outcome: Availability/Accessibility
- Outcome Indicator: Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 8000 Persons Assisted

Priority Need: Public Services

Goal 3A Public Services for LMI & Special Need: Promote the availability and accessibility to decent housing and a suitable living environment through funding public service activities including: housing placement services; supportive community-based outreach to support housing permanency; job counseling/training; childcare; independent living skills programs, youth programs, and senior programs.

- Objective: Creating Suitable Living Environments
- Outcome: Availability/Accessibility
- Outcome Indicator: Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit: 4975 Persons Assisted

Priority Need: Homeless Services

Goal 4A Homeless Assistance: Support ending homelessness by funding organizations to providing homeless services including emergency shelter operations, rapid rehousing rental activities, homeless prevention and other emergency services.

- Objective: Provide Decent Affordable Housing
- Outcome: Availability/Accessibility
- Outcome Indicator: Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 125 Households Assisted & Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 3000 Persons Assisted

Priority Need: Planning and Administration

Goal 5A Planning and Administration: Operate HUD programs and manage activities to carry out the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA grants. Activities include staff salaries; financial responsibility; and preparation of HUD required documents such as the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, CAPER, and Assessment of Fair Housing.

- Objective: Creating Suitable Living Environments
- Outcome: Availability/Accessibility
- Outcome Indicator: Other 1 (Admin of the program)

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Tampa, with its partner nonprofit service agencies, community housing providers, other City departments and local units of government have made significant contributions to provide safe, decent and affordable housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities especially for LMI households in the community. The City however continues to recognize that affordable housing, vital public services for LMI and special needs groups, homeless services and public improvements remain some of the highest priority needs in Tampa as documented by the current Consolidated Plan and the most recent program year 2020 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

The CAPER provides an assessment of progress towards the five-year goals and the one-year goals of HUD entitlement grants CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA in Tampa. In the most recent reporting program year 2020, the City highlighted these accomplishments:

Housing Programs: There were 578 LMI persons that received homebuyer education from local nonprofit partners. Households receiving housing counseling were eligible for the City's Mortgage Assistance Program (MAP), of which there were 34 LMI homebuyers who received direct financial assistance. The City also funds a HOME TBRA program which helps with rental assistance and 23 LMI households were assisted with this program. Through the CDBG program there were also 54 LMI households assisted with owner-occupied housing rehab admin.

Public Services: There were 465 LMI persons assisted through vital public services through City funded programs. Activities included senior services, youth services, mental healthcare services, employment training, and housing information and referral services. There were also 84 LMI persons assisted through the subsistence payment assistance program to help pay for mortgage, rent and utility payments to avoid homelessness. This activity is through the CDBG-CV program which is also highlighted in this report.

Homeless Prevention: The ESG program assisted 675 persons experiencing homelessness with overnight shelter operations and 24 households with rapid rehousing activities (consisting of 62 persons). Services at the shelter are offered to help individuals and families to avoid homeless situations and rapid rehousing activities help households avoid returning to homelessness with rental assistance.

HOPWA: The HOPWA program assisted individuals and their families living with HIV/AIDS in the region. Supportive housing operations included housing subsidy assistance through tenant-based rental TBRA, permanent/transitional housing placements, and short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance (STRMU). Through HOPWA there were 342 persons assisted with TBRA. There were 46 persons at risk of homelessness placed in permanent housing facilities (16 persons) and transitional housing (29 persons). Finally, there were 53 persons assisted with STRMU.

CARES Act Activities:

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many citizens in Tampa were negatively affected economically. The City

assisted 84 LMI persons assisted through the subsistence payment assistance program to help pay for mortgage, rent and utility payments to avoid homelessness. Further, the City assisted 361 small businesses with the One Tampa Business Relief Program which received rent/mortgage/utilities assistance to help keep the businesses open during the pandemic. Finally, 53 small businesses received COVID-19 technical assistance and grants.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Tampa recognizes the critical importance of a robust, comprehensive, and effective citizen participation and stakeholder consultation process. Insights gained from this outreach is invaluable in developing a firm understanding of the region’s priority needs, and setting appropriate goals to make a meaningful difference in the City. To complete its 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan and first-year PY 2022 AAP the City of Tampa conducted the citizen participation process in accordance with its citizen participation plan.

A 30-day public comment period was held to allow the public an opportunity to review and make comments on the draft Annual Action Plan. The City also hosted several public hearings to discuss the funding and activities in this plan.

Details of the citizen participation process is found in section AP-12 Citizen Participation.

5. Summary of public comments

All comments will be accepted and summarized in this section of the plan at the conclusion of the citizen participation process.

Details of the citizen participation process is found in section AP-12 Citizen Participation.

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

All comments are accepted.

Details of the citizen participation process is found in section AP-12 Citizen Participation.

7. Summary

This Consolidated Plan consists of a number of parts including: a housing and community needs assessment that analyzes the current market conditions, a section on the needs for people who are homeless, a Strategic Plan section and the Annual Action Plan. The Strategic Plan is a key component of the Consolidated Plan, as this section outlines the City of Tampa’s objectives and outcomes to meet the needs identified in the assessment section. The Annual Action Plan, is the first of five annual action plans, and outlines how federal resources will be allocated. Each year an Annual Action Plan will be completed

to communicate how federal funds will be allocated to meet the objectives identified in the Consolidated Plan. The Annual Action Plans will also include a section that evaluates the community's performance towards meeting the objectives outlined in the Consolidated Plan, and each year a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Review (CAPER) is completed.

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

Primary data sources for the Consolidated Plan include: 2006-2010 & 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2014-2018 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), Inventory Management System/PIH Information Center (PIC), HUD Income Limits, HUD Fair Market Rents and HOME Rent Limits and other local data sources. Data for map analysis came from the 2015-2019 ACS.

A disparity exists between data tables throughout the plan in that tables which utilize ACS contain 2016-2020 data and tables that utilize CHAS contain 2018 data. At the time of writing only 2014-2018 CHAS data was available from HUD. However, 2016-2020 ACS data was available, and thus the City thought it best to utilize the most current data source where possible. Incongruencies in the source years were outweighed by the more accurate demographic and housing picture painted by the most recent ACS data.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Agency/entity responsible for preparing/administering the Consolidated Plan

Describe the agency/entity 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	TAMPA	City of Tampa/Housing and Community Development
HOPWA Administrator	TAMPA	City of Tampa/Housing and Community Development
HOME Administrator	TAMPA	City of Tampa/Housing and Community Development
ESG Administrator	TAMPA	City of Tampa/Housing and Community Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative (optional)

The Housing and Community Development (HCD) Division of the City of Tampa is responsible for the implementation of the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans. For each year of the Consolidated Plan the City's HCD will submit an Annual Action Plan, which will serve as the City's application for the program year funds. At the end of each program year, HCD is responsible to submit the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) to HUD.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

1. Introduction

In developing the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan, the City of Tampa conducted a thorough outreach effort to engage with critical stakeholders in the region. This outreach effort was designed to duly record stakeholder input and develop an informed set of priority needs to help guide the City's investment strategies over the course of the Strategic Plan. This section explains the City's consultation efforts and coordination between the City and local agencies and service providers.

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 Tampa actively coordinates with the Tampa Housing Authority (THA) to address a multitude of needs within the city. Chief among these needs is provision of affordable housing opportunities for the city's lowest income residents, ideally housing located in communities with access to job, transportation, and healthcare options. The City supports THA's large-scale redevelopment efforts, which includes mixed-use development, provision of social services, and other supports in health and housing.

The City is an active member of the Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI) Continuum of Care (CoC) and works closely with counterparts at the County and THHI to address homelessness in our area. The City has also collaborated with the County to fund housing, public service and public facilities projects. Additionally, the City of Tampa makes every effort to coordinate with its neighboring local government partners, including Hillsborough, Pinellas, Pasco and Hernando counties. This coordination results in a streamlined HOPWA EMSA administrative process, coordination on regional fair housing efforts, and fair lending education and outreach efforts.

Housing is a critical need in our area and staff has been working with non-profit, for-profit, businesses and advocates to increase the funding and the supply of affordable housing. Staff also conducts regular technical assistance workshops throughout the year to better coordinate with our non-profit partners.

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.

The City of Tampa consulted with the THHI, the lead CoC that is responsible for coordinating social service providers, homelessness outreach, and services targeted to persons experiencing homelessness in the City of Tampa and in Hillsborough County. Consultation with THHI was conducted through multiple interactions, including direct engagement with providers working in coordination with THHI, one-on-one interaction with THHI officials, and during a CoC coordinating session.

Officials from the City of Tampa serve on THHI's board of directors, facilitating constant communication with THHI and its efforts to address the needs of homeless persons in the City, and in surrounding regions. In addition to board leadership, the City of Tampa coordinates with THHI on a variety of programs and initiatives, including Operation Reveille, a program to support homeless veterans in the City. The City contracts with THHI to administer the ESG funds. This will allow for unified reporting and coordination of homeless services in Hillsborough 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 for and evaluate outcomes of projects and activities assisted by ESG funds, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the operation and administration of HMIS

ESG funds allocated to the City for PY 2022 were disbursed in consultation with THHI to ensure maximum effectiveness and targeting of resources in areas with the greatest need. The City and the County utilize THHI to disburse ESG funds. By having THHI disburse and manage the ESG contracts, a unified and seamless system of addressing homelessness can be achieved.

In terms of performance standards, the City is a member of the CoC, and thus has a voice in THHI's development of performance standards for the CoC. The CoC at large provides input and helps THHI develop, work toward, and meet performance standards for the region's social service providers and agencies. Additionally, the City assists in developing an effective Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) management system through its active role on THHI's UNITY Advisory Committee.

The UNITY Information Network (UNITY) is the Continuum of Care's HMIS. HMIS is a shared, secure data system used by community partner agencies that assists individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. It collects information about the people being served through the homeless system of care. A community dashboard and system performance measures are located on the THHI website at: <https://www.thhi.org/coc-data-dashboard>

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Tampa
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development 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 City of Tampa Housing and Community Development (HCD) is the lead agency responsible for the AAP.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Services-homeless Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Continuum of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development 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 Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI) is the local Continuum of Care. THHI is responsible for coordinating social service providers, homelessness outreach, and services targeted to persons experiencing homelessness in the area.

3	Agency/Group/Organization	Tampa Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Housing Services-Fair Housing PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Lead-based Paint Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	THA is the local housing authority (PHA). The City works with THA for the public housing needs of residents in the City.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Market Analysis Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy Corrections programs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City partners with Hillsborough County on initiatives such as homelessness with the CoC. The County will continue to be consulted with homeless, housing and HOPWA needs.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	CDC OF TAMPA, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Employment

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CDC of Tampa is a nonprofit that helps to create opportunities to build prosperous and vibrant communities in Tampa. The organization works with the City with homeownership and employment resources. Agency will be consulted with during future planning processes and on economic development strategies.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Corporation to Develop Communities of Tampa
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment Services-Job Readiness
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Corporation to Develop Communities of Tampa works with individuals and households in the City with job training and employment services. The organization applied for a CDBG grant. Agency will continue to be consulted with community development needs.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Gentleman’s Quest of Tampa
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education Services-Job Readiness
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Gentleman’s Quest of Tampa provides public services for youth such as leadership training, job skills and job readiness and provides tutoring free for eligible youth. The organization applied for a CDBG grant. Agency will continue to be consulted with community development needs.

8	Agency/Group/Organization	Hillsborough County School Readiness Coalition
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	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?	Hillsborough County School Readiness Coalition, Inc. d/b/a Early Learning Coalition of Hillsborough County helps to prepare children in the community for success with its early learning programs. Agency will continue to be consulted with community development needs.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	King's Kids Christian Academy of Tampa
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	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?	King's Kids Christian Academy of Tampa is an early childhood center. The facility provides child care for low-income working families. Agency will continue to be consulted with community development needs.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Real Estate Education and Community Housing, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Housing Services-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Real Estate Education and Community Housing Inc. provides housing counseling in Tampa. Agency will continue to be consulted with housing and community development needs.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Seniors in Service
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Services-Persons with a Disability
	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?	Seniors in Service provides vital public services for the elderly population in Tampa. Agency will continue to be consulted with community development needs.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Solita's House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Housing Services-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Solita's House provides housing counseling in Tampa. The agency will be consulted during future planning processes, and this coordination is expected to improve outcomes related to understanding local conditions in lending and credit readiness.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	The Skills Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Employment Services-Health
	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 Skills Center applied for a CDBG grant. The organization is involved with community development in Tampa. Agency will continue to be consulted with community development needs.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Tampa Office of Emergency Management
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Emergency Management Other government - Local Disaster Preparedness
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Preparedness

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Office of Emergency Management OEM leads the city in emergency planning, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery of major natural and human caused disasters. OEM provides coordination and leadership to city departments, stakeholders and citizens. The office also manages Alert Tampa, which is the official free emergency alert system in the City.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	BroadbandNow
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Economic Development Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	BroadbandNow is a research organization which publishes data on the digital divide and impact of highspeed internet in society. It believes broadband internet should be available to all Americans and its mission is to help find and compare internet options with a goal to bring attention to underserved areas and help raise awareness of the importance of broadband access. The city consulted with the BroadbandNow website for broadband access and identified highspeed internet providers in the city.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	PINELLAS COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City partners with Pinellas County on initiatives such as HOPWA services.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	HERNANDO COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Other government - County

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City partners with Hernando County on initiatives such as HOPWA services.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	BayCare Behavioral Health, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	BayCare Behavioral Health is one of the City HOPWA Sponsors and works to provide housing and related services to persons with HIV/AIDS in the region. Agency will continue to be consulted with HOPWA needs.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Boley Centers, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Boley Centers, Inc. is one of the City HOPWA Sponsors and works to provide housing and related services to persons with HIV/AIDS in the region. Agency will continue to be consulted with HOPWA needs.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	CATHOLIC CHARITIES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment HOPWA Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Catholic Charities. is one of the City HOPWA Sponsors and works to provide housing and related services to persons with HIV/AIDS in the region. Agency will continue to be consulted with HOPWA and homeless needs.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	EPIC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Empath Partners in Care (EPIC) is one of the City HOPWA Sponsors and works to provide housing and related services to persons with HIV/AIDS in the region. Agency will continue to be consulted with HOPWA needs.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	Metro Inclusive Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Metro Inclusive Health is one of the City HOPWA Sponsors and works to provide housing and related services to persons with HIV/AIDS in the region. Agency will continue to be consulted with HOPWA needs.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Pasco County Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Services - Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs HOPWA Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Pasco County Housing Authority is one of the City HOPWA Sponsors and works to provide housing and related services to persons with HIV/AIDS in the region. Agency will continue to be consulted with HOPWA needs.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	The Spring of Tampa Bay, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Services-homeless Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Spring of Tampa Bay, Inc provides safe haven, emergency shelter, and supportive services to victims of domestic violence. The City consults with the Spring on homeless needs.

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

There were no agency types intentionally not consulted. All comments were welcome.

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	Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI)	The plan is consistent with the goals and strategic plan of the Continuum of Care in addressing homelessness.
Tampa Regional Analysis of Impediments	Tampa Housing Authority	In coordination with Hillsborough County and the Tampa Housing Authority, the City of Tampa is prepared a regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) to meet its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing, and to identify barriers to fair housing choice in the region. The goals identified in the AI correspond to the target areas selected in this Consolidated Plan.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
West Tampa Community Redevelopment Plan	West Tampa CRA	The West Tampa redevelopment plan includes specific goals related to community revitalization, neighborhood quality and necessary services. These goals align with goals identified in this Strategic Plan.
East Tampa Community Redevelopment Plan	East Tampa CRA	The East Tampa redevelopment plan includes specific goals related to community revitalization, neighborhood quality and necessary services. These goals align with goals identified in this 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))

The City of Tampa will engage with adjacent local governments, and government agencies, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan. In particular, as the administrator for four counties in the HOPWA service area, the City of Tampa works directly with officials from Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco and Pinellas counties. Officials from each of these units of government offer insight into local needs to ensure HOPWA funds are allocated in a cost-effective and impactful manner.

The City of Tampa is engaged with the Tampa Housing Authority (THA) to identify high need areas where the City could provide affordable housing assistance. The City funds THA with HOPWA funds, and will assist individuals and their families living with HIV/AIDS in the City and in Hillsborough County.

The City also works with Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI) to address homeless initiatives in the City. Public organizations across the CoC area as well as public entities such as the Hillsborough County Homeless and Community Services are part of the Continuum of Care.

Finally, the City of Tampa also administers its State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) funding, allocated by the state finance agency. These funds are used by the City of Tampa to meet the HOME match requirement, and is a critical source of housing subsidy.

PR-15 Participation – 91.105, 91.200(c)

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

To complete its Annual Action Plan and solicit meaningful input from the public, the City of Tampa conducted a robust citizen participation process in accordance with its citizen participation plan. A 30-day public comment period was held to allow the public an opportunity to review and make comments on the proposed 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan and first-year Annual Action Plan. The City also hosted public hearings to discuss the funding and activities in this Annual Action Plan.

For details of citizen participation outreach efforts taken by the City, see the following table.

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
1	Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	A 30-day public comment period was held from June 23, 2022 to July 23, 2022 to allow the public an opportunity to review and make comments on the draft Annual Action Plan. Comments could be made via internet using the city http://www.tampagov.net/PublicComment website, voicemail, and by mail to the contact in the PR-05. Details of communication can be viewed on the notice attached in the AD-25.	This section will be updated after the public comment period.	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
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A public hearing was held on June 23, 2022 to discuss the Annual Action Plan at the Tampa City Council Chambers. The hearing was held on Spectrum Channel 640 and Frontier Channel 15 on cable TV. The hearing was also held virtually online at https://www.tampagov.net/livestream and/or https://facebook.com/CityofTampaFL/ Comments could be made in person or remotely at the hearing, via internet, voicemail, and by mail. Details of communication can be viewed on the notice attached in the AD-25.	This section will be updated after the public hearing.	All comments were accepted.	
3	City Council	Non-targeted/broad community	City Council held a meeting on August 4, 2022 in City Council Chambers to approve the Annual Action Plan. Details of communication can be viewed on the notice attached in the AD-26.	This section will be updated after council action.	All comments were accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section assesses the housing needs within Tampa by analyzing various demographic and economic indicators. To understand the needs of the community the broad trends in population, income, and household demographics must be analyzed first. Each of the following sections looks closely at specific housing factors and how they relate to the City's population.

1. Housing Needs Assessment
2. Disproportionately Greater Need
3. Public Housing
4. Homeless Needs Assessment
5. Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment
6. Non-Housing Community Development Needs

Data Note: Many fields in this document are populated automatically by the IDIS system. To provide the most accurate and up-to-date analysis, additional data sources are often used.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a, b, c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The housing needs of a community are, like all items in the market economy, a product of supply and demand. However, determining the factors that impact supply and demand is much more complicated than building one housing unit for one household. Changes in population, household size, availability of rental housing, income, and the condition of a property all work to shift the community's housing needs.

Demographics

Since 2010, the population of Tampa has grown by approximately 19% and the number of households in the city has grown by 18%. The median household income grew by 29% in nominal dollars. However, in real dollars (adjusted for inflation) the median household income has increased by approximately \$4,303, or 8%.

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	333,327	395,912	19%
Households	133,277	156,705	18%
Median Income	\$43,117	\$55,634	29%

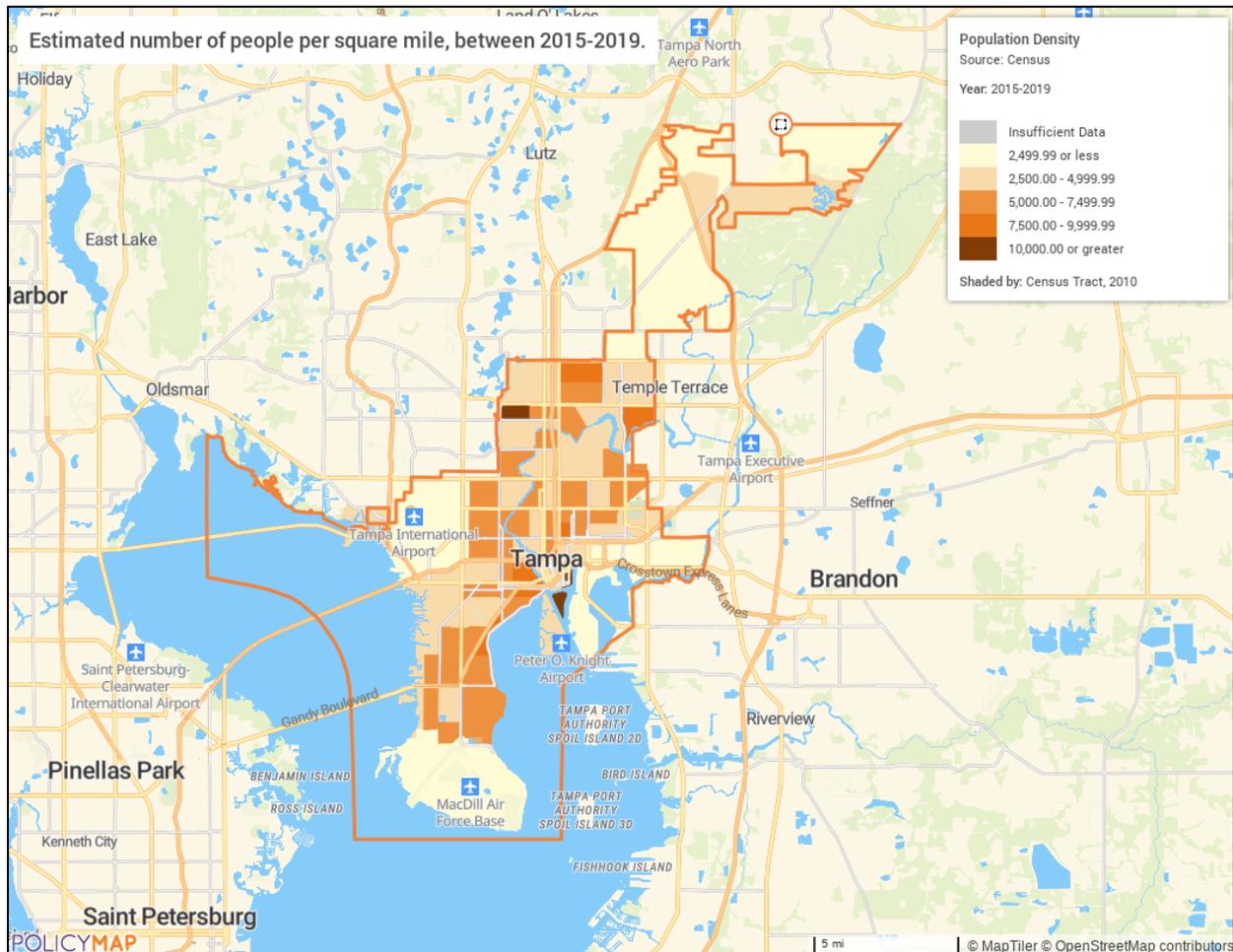
Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

The following maps display the geographic distribution of demographic trends in the city across a few key indicators, including population change, median household income, and poverty.

Population Density

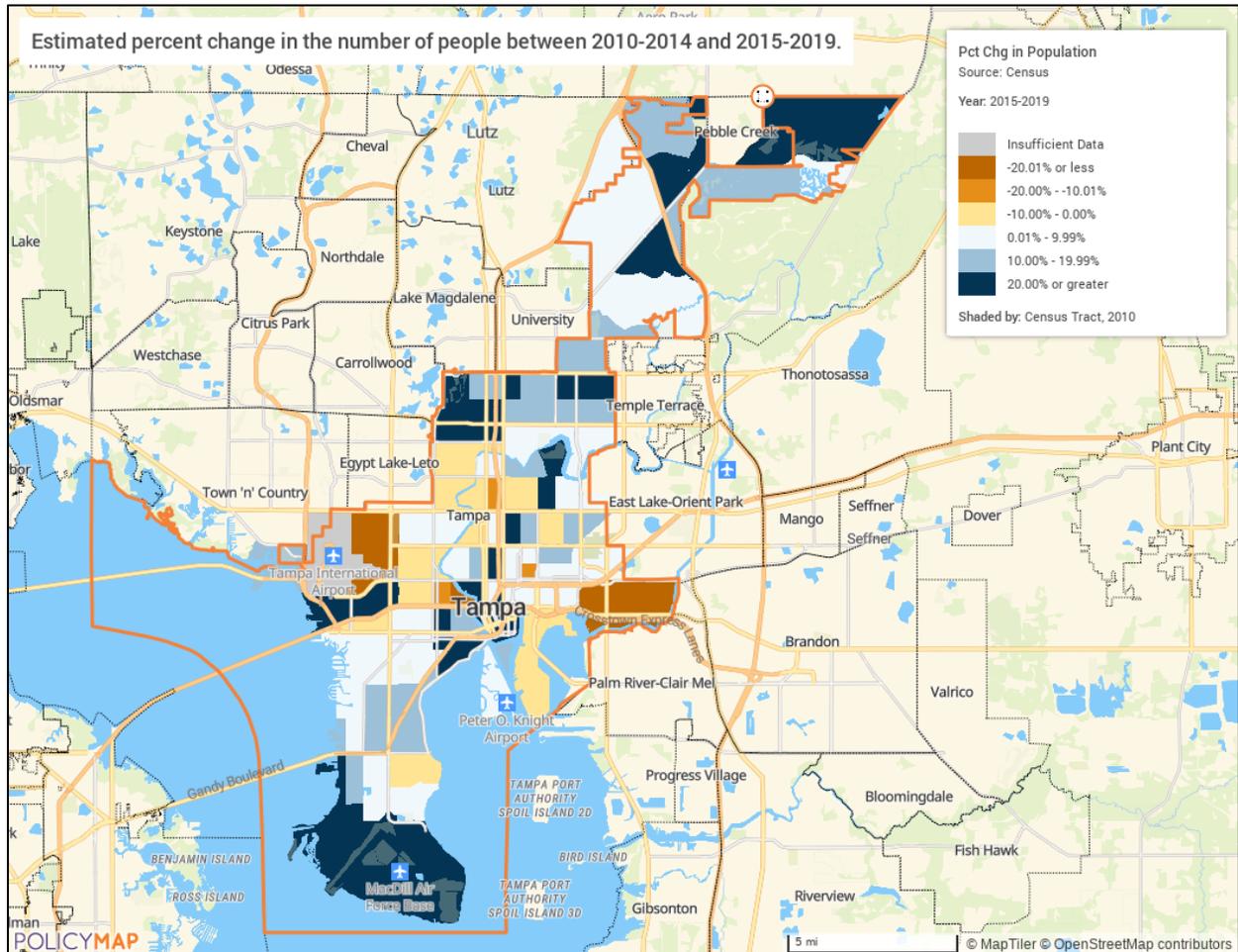
The following map displays the population density throughout by Census Tracts. Tracts that are along the outer edges of Tampa has the lowest population density. There are two areas where the population density is over 10,000 people per square mile.



Distribution of Population

Change in Population

Between 2000 and 2019 the population changed inconsistently. In many tracts the population grew by 20% or more while in others, particularly in the tracts to the east and west of downtown, the population shrank by over 20%.

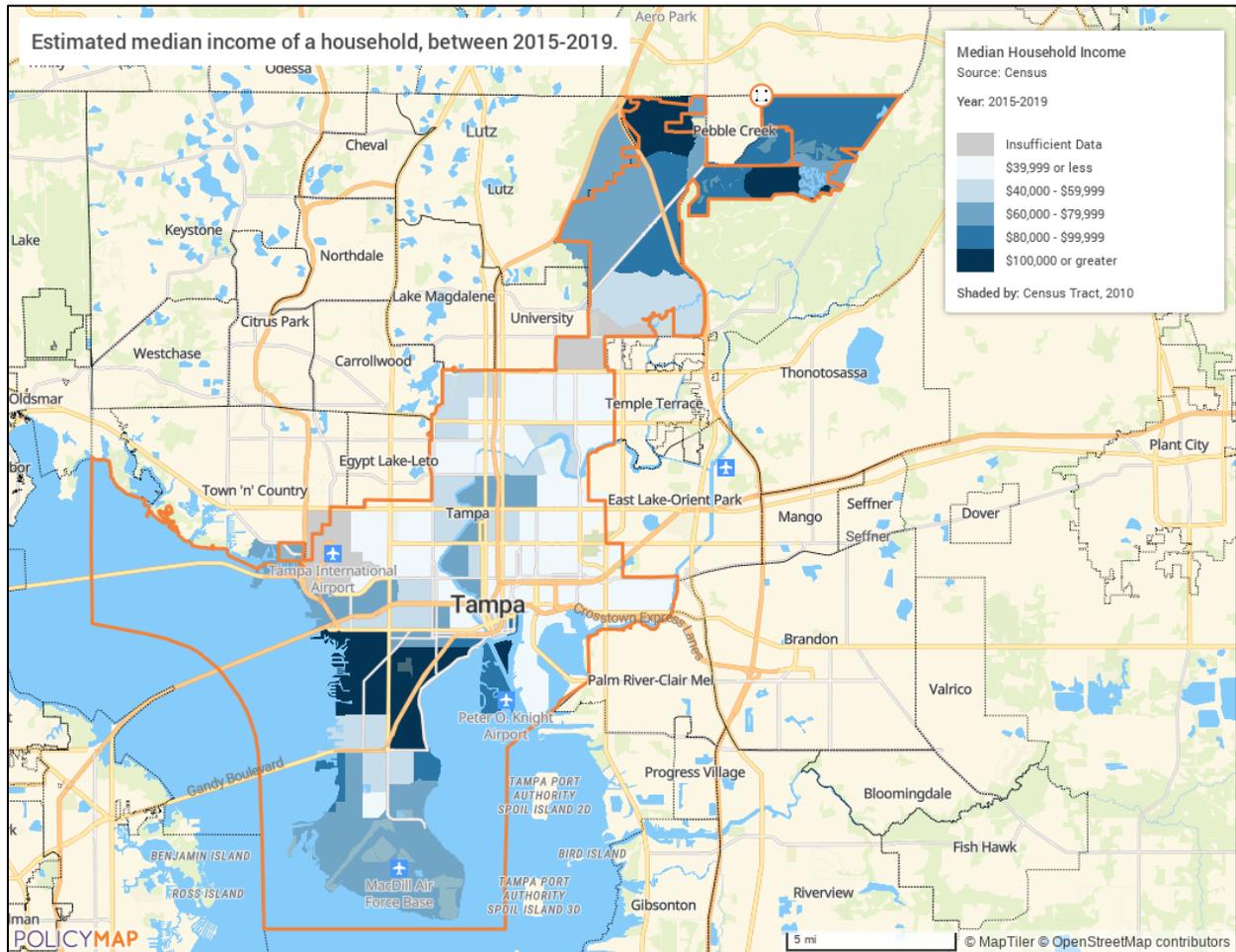


Change in Population

Median Household Income

As noted above, the median household income in Tampa was \$55,634 in 2020. However, the median household income varied by location across the city. The median income varied from \$40,000 to over \$100,000 per tract.

Data Note: Due to updates by the US Census Bureau data for 2020 mapping was unavailable.



Median Household Income

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30- 50% HAMFI	>50- 80% HAMFI	>80- 100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	21,550	17,320	22,175	12,840	75,390
Small Family Households	6,215	4,860	8,070	4,905	34,780
Large Family Households	1,180	1,215	1,295	655	4,340
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	4,375	4,395	4,370	2,290	12,165
Household contains at least one-person age 75 or older	2,475	2,770	2,525	1,215	4,535
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	3,420	2,929	3,200	1,805	9,625

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2014-2018 CHAS

The above table breaks down family type and income in the city using 2018 CHAS data. In Tampa, family type and income are correlated in some ways. Specifically, households that earn over 100% HAMFI are more likely to be small than lower income households. Approximately 46.1% of households earning more than 100% HAMFI are small but only 28.8% of households earning less than 30% HAMFI are small. Additionally, households with a person 62 years or older present are more common among lower income groups than higher income groups. Fewer than one-quarter of households in the 100% HAMFI range have an elderly person present but nearly one-third of the 0-30% HAMFI group have an elderly person present.

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	300	175	125	80	680	95	40	40	20	195
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	395	325	240	80	1,040	45	10	15	30	100
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	485	625	495	185	1,790	10	60	90	80	240
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	9,480	5,660	2,340	440	17,920	2,820	2,180	1,245	365	6,610
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,290	3,235	7,115	2,665	14,305	560	1,040	2,640	1,435	5,675
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	2,585	0	0	0	2,585	620	0	0	0	620

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2014-2018 CHAS

The table above gives an overview of housing problems in the city. Using 2018 CHAS data, it provides the numbers of households experiencing each category of housing problem broken down by income ranges (up to 100% AMI) and owner/renter status.

Cost burden is clearly the biggest housing problem in the City in terms of sheer numbers – a common trend in many communities across the state and nation today. There are nearly 32,225 renters and 12,285

homeowners in the 0% to 100% AMI range spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs (100% AMI is the area median income).

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	11,945	10,020	10,315	3,450	35,730	3,530	3,330	4,030	1,930	12,820
Having none of four housing problems	2,130	1,570	3,430	3,530	10,660	735	2,405	4,400	3,930	11,470
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	2,585	0	0	0	2,585	620	0	0	0	620

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2014-2018 CHAS

Severe Housing Problems

The above table shows households with at least one severe housing problem broken out by income and occupancy. Unsurprisingly, lower income households are more likely to have a severe cost burden than higher income households. Additionally, severe housing problems are more common in renter households than owner occupied units. Over 70% of renters report a severe housing problem and 67.5% of homeowners report a severe housing problem.

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	350	430	1,795	2,575	95	355	1,345	1,795
Large Related	40	55	355	450	15	85	245	345
Elderly	1,320	775	485	2,580	415	1,100	1,380	2,895
Other	420	290	1,160	1,870	180	350	425	955
Total need by income	2,130	1,550	3,795	7,475	705	1,890	3,395	5,990

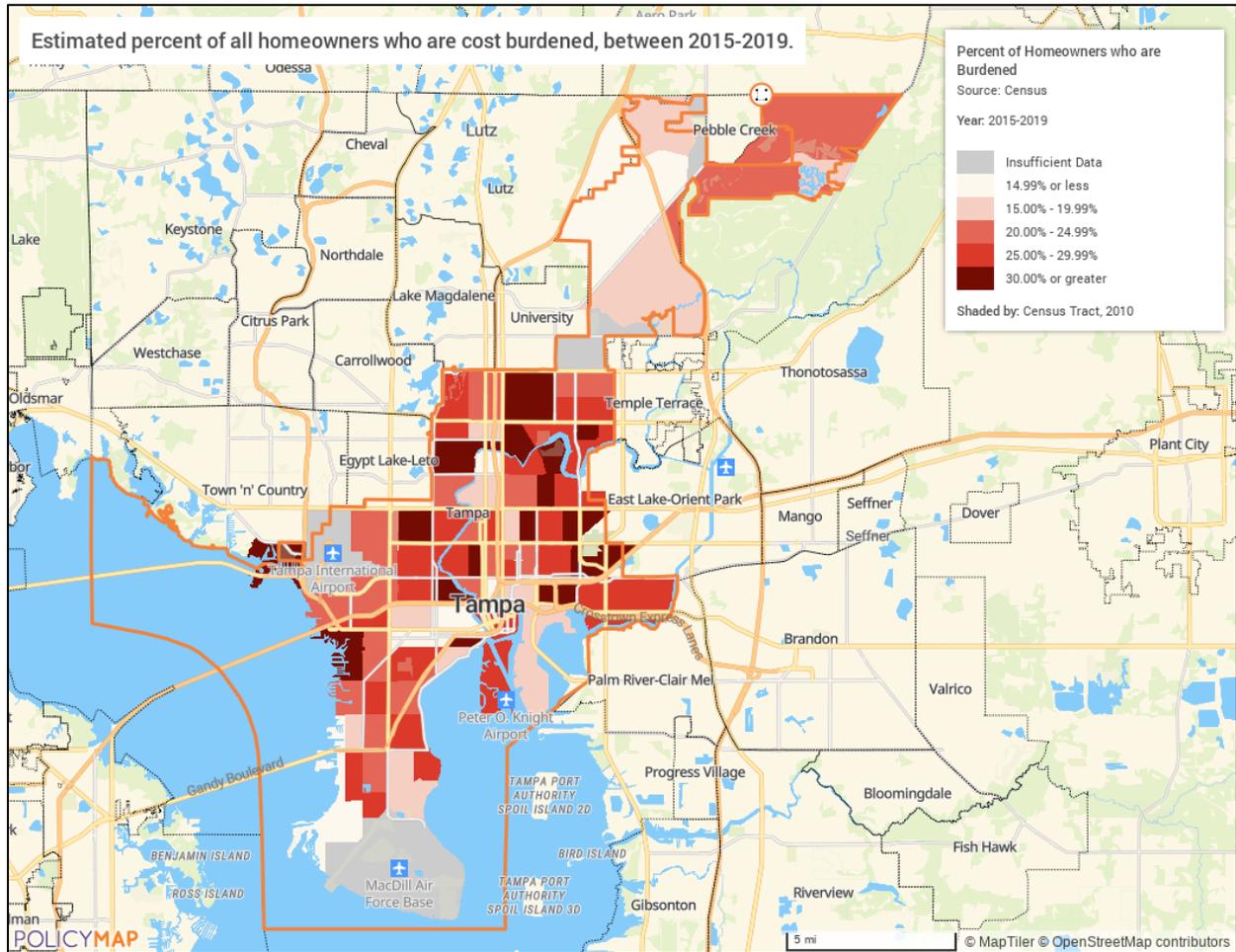
Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2014-2018 CHAS

The table above displays 2018 CHAS data on cost-burdened households for the 0% to 80% AMI cohorts. HUD defines cost-burden as paying more than 30% monthly income on housing costs. These households are at an increased risk of facing homelessness, particularly elderly residents who may be on a fixed income.

Cost Burden Homeowners

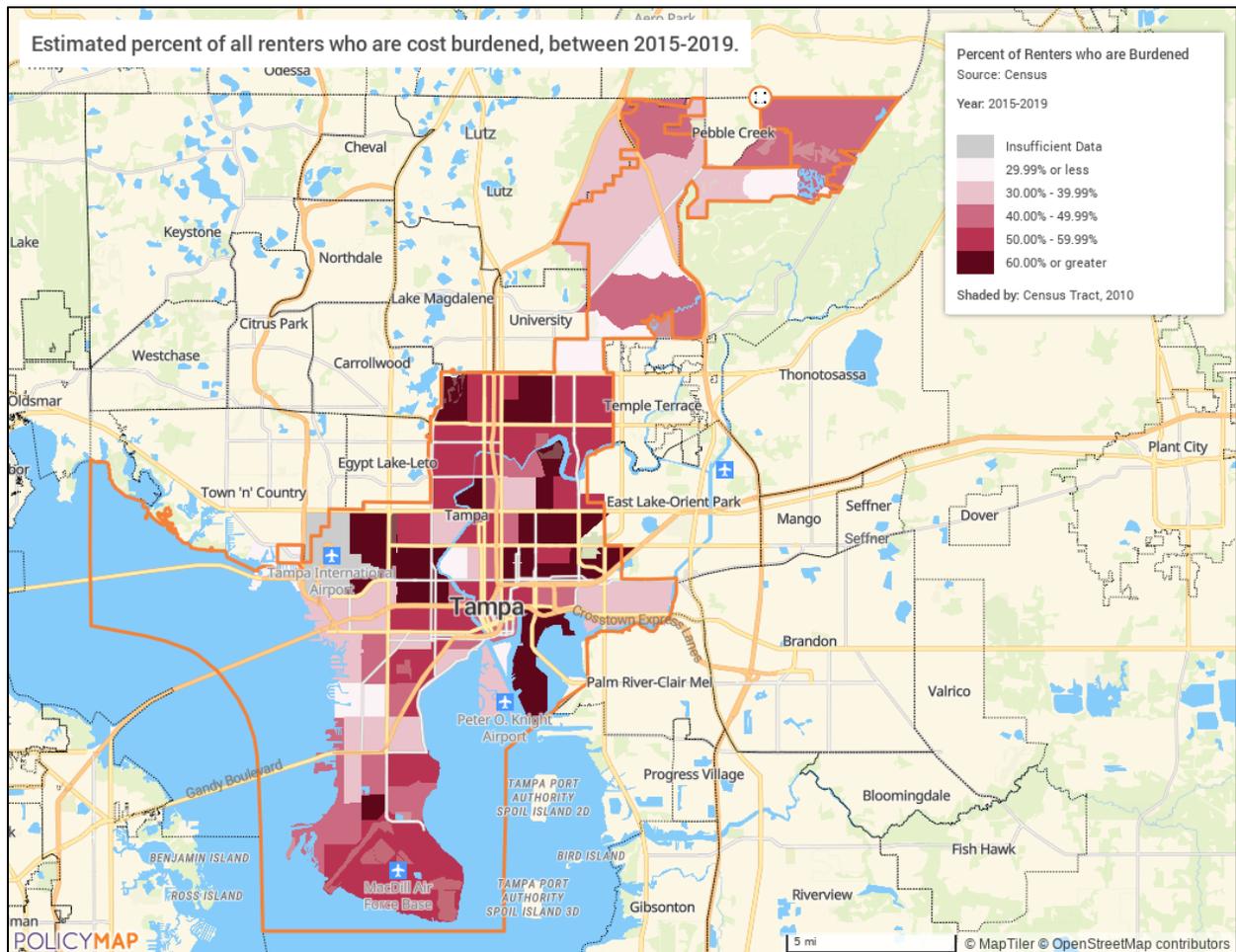
As mentioned above, the most prominent housing problem is cost burdened households. Cost burden is increasingly common as income decreases and is more prevalent among renters. Among homeowners, there is not a clear geographic pattern associated with cost burden. Tracts with a cost burden rate of over 30% are found throughout the city.



Cost Burden Homeowners

Cost Burden Renters

Like homeowners, relatively high-cost burden is found throughout the city for renters. The major difference is the high percentage of renters who are cost burdened. In high-cost burden tracts over 60% of renters pay more than 30% of their income to housing costs.



Cost Burden Renters

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	3,825	1,855	680	6,360	800	540	400	1,740
Large Related	780	55	100	935	85	70	40	195
Elderly	1,455	775	330	2,560	925	850	305	2,080
Other	4,005	2,590	1,235	7,830	760	400	305	1,465
Total need by income	10,065	5,275	2,345	17,685	2,570	1,860	1,050	5,480

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2014-2018 CHAS

Severe Cost Burden

Severe Cost Burden is defined as spending more than 50% of a household's income on housing costs. While it is less common for homeowners to be severely cost burdened, renters have a high likelihood of severe cost burden. In total, over 23,000 households in the city are severely cost burdened.

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	750	705	635	205	2,295	40	50	70	15	175
Multiple, unrelated family households	139	175	25	45	384	14	20	35	80	149
Other, non-family households	0	115	90	20	225	0	0	0	15	15
Total need by income	889	995	750	270	2,904	54	70	105	110	339

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2014-2018 CHAS

Overcrowding

HUD defines an overcrowded household as one having from 1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room and a severely overcrowded household as one with more than 1.50 occupants per room. This type of condition can be seen in both renter and homeowner households but was more prevalent in renter-occupied housing units.

The table below shows the prevalence of children in households by income group and tenure. Renters are much more likely to have children and earn less than 80% AMI than homeowners.

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	3,060	2,565	2,380	8,005	360	364	820	1,544

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

According to the 2016-2020 American Community Survey (S2501) there are 56,038 1-Person households in Tampa. This represents nearly 36% of the city’s households. Renters are more likely to be in single-person households than homeowners and they are the primary group in need of housing assistance. Renters are more likely to be cost-burdened and have a higher risk of experiencing homelessness. Approximately 27.3% of homeowners and 44% of renters are single person households.

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

Disability

According to 2016-2020 ACS data (S1810), there are 47,464 residents with disabilities and they make up 12% of the population. Approximately 3,100 of these residents are under the age of 18. The most common disability is ambulatory difficulty, and 27,133 residents report this difficulty.

Residents with disabilities and families with children with disabilities face significant barriers to affordable housing. Most homes require expensive modifications to accommodate the needs of residents. An exact count of those in need of housing assistance is difficult to determine but it is likely most residents with a disability either need housing assistance through financial support or access to homes that meet their needs.

Violence

According to data reported to the FBI by the Tampa Police Department, in 2020 there were 2,119 violent crimes and 1,157 clearances. That is a clearance rate of 54.6%. Since 2014, the number of reported rapes has been increasing. In 2020 there were 101 reported rapes and 61 were cleared.

It is likely that the violent crime rate is higher than what is reported. Domestic violence and sexual assault are often underreported due to fear for the safety of oneself or children, a lack of housing options and economic opportunities, and distrust in the system. According to a study by the US Department of Justice

the most dangerous time for a person in an abusive relationship is when they attempt to leave. Exiting an abusive relationship is often incredibly difficult and it is important that resources are available to provide safe housing for victims and people are aware of these resources.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem is cost burden, particularly among renters. According to the most recent ACS data, approximately 53.22% of renters are cost burdened. Homeowners are less likely to be cost burdened than renters, but it is still a significant problem. Approximately 32% of homeowners with a mortgage and over 14% of homeowners without a mortgage have a cost burden. This financial burden puts significant pressure on households and increase the likelihood of substandard living arrangements.

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

Household income is correlated with the likelihood that they are impacted by housing problems, particularly for renters. Residents with lower incomes have increased rates of cost burden and other substandard living conditions. Additionally, residents with disabilities and/or at risk of homelessness are particularly vulnerable to housing problems. The relationship between race, ethnicity, income, and housing problems is discussed in the Market Analysis portion of this document.

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

Very low-income households (those at or below 30% of the area median income) spending more than 50% of their income for gross rent (rent plus tenant paid utilities) are particularly vulnerable to an unexpected financial or personal crisis which could lead to homelessness. Among these households, single-parent households with children are the most vulnerable. They have a greater need for affordable housing, accessible day care, health care, and other supportive services. Because of their lower income and higher living expenses, single-parent households are at imminent risk of becoming homeless. The major needs for these households are money management and budget counseling along with job training and affordable childcare.

The benefit to participants of a rapid re-housing program is the on-going case management and wrap around services that they receive over the duration of the program. The major need for those households exiting the program is to locate and secure decent affordable housing.

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

Tampa does not provide estimates of at-risk populations.

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

Instability and increased risk of homelessness are associated with the lack of financial resources; temporarily living in the home of another; imminent eviction; living in a hotel or motel; living in severely overcrowded housing; exiting an institution (jail; mental health facility) or aging out of foster care. Other areas that could impact stability are prolonged unemployment; deteriorated housing; domestic violence; mental illness; drug or alcohol addictions; death of a family member; abandonment by a spouse; medical expenses and/or other unanticipated emergency expenditures such as a major car repair.

Discussion

Housing Needs Assessment by Family Type

Using the CHAS data provided in this section, data from the ACS 5-Year estimates, as well as other local data, the City of Tampa is able to identify the number of LMI households by household category that may be in need of housing assistance. Unfortunately, due to funding restrictions, the City may not be able to assist all family types, but may use the data collected to prioritize assistance. See below estimates for households that may be in need of housing assistance by family type:

Extremely Low-Income Households (0-30% AMI): The CHAS data indicate that there are 21,550 extremely low-income households in the City. Extremely low-income households make up over a quarter of LMI households in Tampa.

Low-income Households (30-50% AMI): The CHAS data indicate that there are 17,320 low-income households in the City.

Moderate-Income Households (50-80% AMI): The CHAS data indicate that there are 22,175 moderate-income households in the City.

Low-Income Small Families (no more than 4 person): The CHAS data indicate that there are 19,145 LMI small family households in the City. LMI includes extremely low-, low- and moderate income.

Low-Income Large Families (5 or more persons): The CHAS data indicate that there are 3,690 LMI large family households in the City. LMI includes extremely low-, low- and moderate income.

Renters: The City estimates renters that need housing assistance to be those that are LMI and cost burdened. HUD defines cost-burden as paying more than 30% monthly income on housing costs. According to CHAS data, the total number of LMI cost burdened renters in Tampa are 7,475 renters.

Owners: The City estimates homeowners in need of housing assistance to be those that are LMI and cost burdened. According to CHAS data, the total number of LMI cost burdened homeowners in Tampa are 5,990 households.

Single-Person Households: According to the 2016-2020 American Community Survey (S2501) there are 56,038 1-Person households in Tampa.

Public Housing Residents: Waiting list data is provided by the Tampa Housing Authority (THA). For traditional PH and RAD, the THA 2022 PHA plan reported 12,527 families on the waitlist. Approximately 85% were extremely low-income (less than 30% AMI), 12% were very low-income (30-50% AMI) and 3% were low-income (50-80% AMI). Families and children were 52%, elderly families were 16.6% and families with a disability were 2.3%. For HCV, there were 3,002 families on the waitlist. Income breakdown was 86% were extremely low-income (less than 30% AMI), 14% were very low-income (30-50% AMI) and less than 1% were low-income (50-80% AMI). Families with children were 53.5%, elderly families were 6.1% and families with a disability were 15.6%.

Persons with HIV/AIDS: The State of HIV Epidemic 2020 Report, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Report for the Tampa – St. Petersburg Eligible Metropolitan Area reported 7,518 persons living with HIV. The City doesn't have an estimate to its ability to serve this entire population; however, it will refer these individuals to its HOPWA Sponsors in the area.

Victims of Domestic Violence: The City does not have specific statistics on victims of domestic violence, however the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting and US Department of Justice report that the crime rate in Tampa in 2020 was 232.2 per 100,000, which is a steady decrease from 2010 when it was 654.4/100,000. While specific data for these victims are not available, the City has an interactive map that shows crime statistics in certain areas of the City. The City doesn't have an estimate to its ability to serve this population; however, it will refer these individuals to services providers in Tampa.

Persons with a Disability: According to 2016-2020 ACS data (S1810), there are 47,464 residents with disabilities and they make up 12% of the population. Approximately 3,100 of these residents are under the age of 18.

Elderly Ages 62-74 years (LMI): According to the CHAS data, the total number of elderly LMI households in Tampa is 13,140 households.

Elderly Ages 75 years or older: (LMI): According to the CHAS data, the total number of elderly LMI households ages 75 years and older in Tampa is 7,770 households.

Homeless & those receiving assistance and are nearing termination of assistance: The Tampa-Hillsborough CoC, with HMIS data, estimates that there are 640 individual persons and 297 persons in households with adults and children exiting homelessness in the COC area each year. The City will refer these households to local homeless services providers in Tampa and CoC.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

A review of Housing Assessment data provided by HUD provides information that can be analyzed and used to determine any racial or ethnic groups that may have a proportionally higher housing need than other ethnic groups in the community. HUD has determined that a proportionally higher need exists when the percentage of persons in each category is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	15,475	6,070	0
White	4,445	1,680	0
Black / African American	5,570	2,165	0
Asian	200	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4,965	1,775	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2014-2018 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,350	3,975	0
White	4,295	1,615	0
Black / African American	4,490	1,165	0
Asian	215	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	0
Hispanic	4,135	1,135	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2014-2018 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	14,345	7,830	0
White	5,320	3,335	0
Black / African American	4,210	2,195	0
Asian	360	220	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	0	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	0
Hispanic	4,125	2,035	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2014-2018 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,380	7,460	0
White	2,555	3,160	0
Black / African American	1,050	1,910	0
Asian	160	170	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	530	1,940	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2014-2018 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Extremely Low-Income (0-30% AMI)

The jurisdiction-wide housing problem rate in this income group is 71.8%. There is one group that is disproportionately impacted. An estimated 93.2% of American Indian or Alaska Native households reported a housing problem in this income group.

Very Low-Income (30-50% AMI)

In this income group 77.1% of households report a housing problem. There is one group who is disproportionately impacted. One hundred percent of Pacific Islander households report a housing problem

Low-Income (50-80% AMI)

Approximately 64.7% of households in this income group have a housing problem. There are two groups disproportionately impacted. An estimated 100% of American Indian or Native American and Pacific Islander households have a housing problem.

Moderate Income (80-100% AMI)

This income group reports 41.9% of households with a housing problem. There are two groups disproportionately impacted. An estimated 100% of American Indian or Native American and Pacific Islander households have a housing problem.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

A review of Housing Assessment data provided by HUD provides information that can be analyzed and used to determine any racial or ethnic groups that may have a proportionally higher housing need than other ethnic groups in the community. HUD has determined that a proportionally higher need exists when the percentage of persons in each category is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,625	7,930	0
White	4,115	2,015	0
Black / African American	4,865	2,870	0
Asian	190	100	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4,175	2,560	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2014-2018 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,075	8,245	0
White	3,200	2,710	0
Black / African American	2,965	2,690	0
Asian	160	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	0
Hispanic	2,610	2,660	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2014-2018 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,590	17,585	0
White	2,160	6,495	0
Black / African American	1,030	5,375	0
Asian	155	430	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	30	0
Hispanic	1,205	4,965	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2014-2018 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,280	11,555	0
White	665	5,055	0
Black / African American	230	2,730	0
Asian	45	285	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	100	3,155	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2014-2018 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Extremely Low-Income (0-30% AMI)

The jurisdiction-wide severe housing problem rate in this income group is 63.2%. There is one group that is disproportionately impacted. An estimated 93.2% of American Indian or Alaska Native households reported a severe housing problem in this income group.

Very Low-Income (30-50% AMI)

In this income group 52.4% of households report a housing problem. There are two groups that are disproportionately impacted. One hundred percent of Pacific Islander and 64% of Asian households reported a severe housing problem in this income group.

Low-Income (50-80% AMI)

Approximately 20.7% of households in this income group have a housing problem. There are no groups disproportionately impacted.

Moderate Income (80-100% AMI)

This income group reports 10.0% of households with a housing problem. There are no groups disproportionately impacted.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction:

A review of Housing Assessment data provided by HUD provides information that can be analyzed and used to determine any racial or ethnic groups that may have a proportionally higher housing need than other ethnic groups in the community. HUD has determined that a proportionally higher need exists when the percentage of persons in each category is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	91,179	27,790	26,955	3,349
White	52,220	11,555	10,380	970
Black / African American	15,130	7,410	8,160	1,360
Asian	3,985	695	530	260
American Indian, Alaska Native	129	40	55	4
Pacific Islander	50	40	30	0
Hispanic	18,070	7,620	7,375	705

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2014-2018 CHAS

Discussion:

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, a few different racial and ethnic groups experienced a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing cost burden.

Cost Burden (30-50%): Approximately 19% of households in the jurisdiction pay between 30% and 50% of their income to housing costs. One group is disproportionately impacted, approximately 33.3% of Pacific Islander households are cost burdened.

Severe Cost Burden (50% or more): In the city, 18.5% of households report severe cost burden. No groups are disproportionately impacted by severe cost burden.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

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

Overall, there are only a few groups that consistently show disproportionate impact. Both American Indian and Pacific Islander households report higher levels of housing problems than other groups.

Disproportionate Housing Problems:

- Extremely Low Income: American Indian or Alaska Native
- Very Low Income: Pacific Islander
- Low Income: American Indian or Alaska Native and Pacific Islander
- Moderate Income: American Indian or Alaska Native and Pacific Islander

Disproportionate Severe Housing Problems:

- Extremely Low Income: American Indian or Alaska Native
- Very Low Income: Asian and Pacific Islander
- Low Income: None
- Moderate Income: None

Cost Burden: Pacific Islander

Extreme Cost Burden: None

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

Additional needs by racial and ethnic group are discussed throughout this document.

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

Geographic concentrations of households by race or ethnicity are discussed in MA-50.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low- and moderate-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing includes federally subsidized, affordable housing that is owned and operated by public housing authorities. Public housing in the city is owned and operated by the Tampa Housing Authority (THA).

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# Of units vouchers in use	0	0	2,864	5,944	229	5,358	194	113	14

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,585	12,801	12,149	12,896	10,273	10,384
Average length of stay	0	0	4	5	1	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	714	804	88	691	20	0
# Of Disabled Families	0	0	555	1,515	23	1,391	76	11
# Of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	2,864	5,944	229	5,358	194	113
# Of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	826	1,717	95	1,474	83	48	6
Black/African American	0	0	2,022	4,198	131	3,859	111	64	8
Asian	0	0	15	21	3	17	0	1	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	718	1,361	50	1,261	13	22	3
Not Hispanic	0	0	2,146	4,583	179	4,097	181	91	11

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type shows that a significant portion of public housing and voucher tenants are elderly individuals, disabled families and families that request accessibility features. Families with at least one member with a disability make up 19.4% of public housing tenants and 25.5% of voucher recipients. Elderly individuals comprise 12% of public housing residents and 13.5% of voucher recipients. One hundred percent of public housing tenants and voucher recipients requested units with accessibility features.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

The most immediate needs of Public Housing residents and Housing Choice vouchers holders are affordable, decent, safe, and sanitary housing. Once families have secure housing it is important for them to have pathways to financial independence. This means that public housing must be near economic opportunities, educational facilities, and/or a robust public transportation system. The goal of public housing is to provide temporary support for those in need.

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

In general, the population at large is wealthier and has access to greater housing opportunities than those who use publicly supported housing. Tenants of public housing and those with housing choice vouchers tend to have lower incomes than the rest of the population: \$10,585 average annual income for public housing residents and \$12,801 for voucher holders, compared to the citywide estimated median household income of \$55,634. At this income level, even paying no more than 30% for housing costs, the remaining monthly income would hardly cover needs such as food, clothing, and transportation.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homelessness is an incredibly troublesome and complex issue that most communities across the country must address. The major reason that homelessness is difficult to address is that it has many causes with overlapping and interrelated variables. The cause of any single person's homelessness often lies, not in a single factor, but at the convergence of many events and conditions. From one perspective, homelessness is an economic problem caused by unemployment or underemployment, lack of affordable housing options, and/or poverty. From another perspective, homelessness is a health issue because many homeless persons struggle with mental illness, physical disabilities, HIV, substance abuse, or a combination of those health factors. A third perspective is to view homelessness as a social problem with factors such as domestic violence, educational attainment, and race lying at the root. Homelessness can be caused by all these issues, and they are often interrelated. Due to this complexity, fighting homelessness requires a collaborative and community-based approach.

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act defined "homeless" or "homeless person" as an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence; and who has a primary night-time residence that is:

- A supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill).
- An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
- A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	1	118	731	357	297	151
Persons in Households with Only Children	1	0	2	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	589	457	3,971	1,892	640	138
Chronically Homeless Individuals	208	54	1,004	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	4	44	0	0	0
Veterans	47	113	1,304	347	394	285
Unaccompanied Child	1	0	9	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	5	11	118	0	0	0

2020 PIT Count. This Data is based on point-in-time information provided by the Tampa-Hillsborough CoC FL-501. Data is provided at the CoC county level.

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

N/A

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	364	326
Black or African American	456	229
Asian	8	4
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	30
Pacific Islander	1	8
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	146	91
Not Hispanic	694	521

Data Source 2020 PIT Count: Also includes individuals who are 52 multiracial residents, all of whom are
Comments: sheltered.

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

Homeless children face a litany of complexities and problems that can contribute to a pattern of homelessness into adulthood if they are not addressed. Chiefly among them is the added stress on educational attainment that housing insecurity causes. Lack of transportation, volatile living conditions, and general instability make showing up to class a challenge, and studying, focusing, and excelling in these conditions is often impossible. Based on the Point in Time Count, 119 persons were in families that included at least one adult and one child, and 160 veterans were counted.

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

For individuals experiencing homelessness in a shelter the largest population is Black individuals. They make up 55% of this population. Unsheltered individuals are more likely to be White, with 53% of the reported unsheltered individuals. Overall, Hispanic residents are more likely to be sheltered than unsheltered. Approximately 61% of people who are Hispanic are sheltered.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

According to the most recent data, there are more sheltered than unsheltered people in the city. There are approximately 840 sheltered and 612 unsheltered. As mentioned above, there is a racial difference between sheltered and unsheltered persons.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b, d)

Introduction:

Non-homeless persons with special needs include the elderly; frail elderly; persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities; persons with drug and alcohol addictions; persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; and victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Members of these special needs populations often have low incomes. Data on special needs populations is limited, but there is a significant need for housing and/or supportive services for all special needs Sub-populations and meeting these needs is a high priority for the city.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	6594
Area incidence of AIDS	139
Rate per population	-
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	143
Rate per population (3 years of data)	-
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	7,518
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	507.6 (per 100,000)
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	252

Table 26 – HOPWA Data

Alternate Data Source Name:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
State of HIV Epidemic 2020 Report

Data Source

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV and AIDS data through December 2019 provided for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, for fiscal year 2021, State of HIV Epidemic 2020 Report, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Report for the Tampa –

Comments:

St. Petersburg Eligible Metropolitan Area and Total Service Area 2020-2021 Epidemiology of HIV in Florida, 2020

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	355
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	100
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	32

Table 27 – HIV Housing Need

Alternate Data Source Name:

HOPWA CAPER 2020

HIV/AIDS Needs Assessment Report for the Tampa- St. Petersburg Eligible Metropolitan Area 2020 – 2021.

Data Source Comments:

TBRA (11%) and STRMU (11%).

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly: The elderly population faces increased challenges and providing decent, affordable housing is incredibly important. It is medically beneficial and emotionally comforting for this population to remain in a familiar setting and, as a result, strong emphasis is placed on the elderly maintaining a lifestyle that is as independent as possible. Unfortunately, the elderly population is often on a limited income and/or has a disability, which puts financial pressure on them that reduces independence. As prices throughout the community inflate, the elderly population generally lacks the ability to increase their income to match.

According to the most recent data available, there are approximately 72,359 residents over the age of 60 in Tampa, making up approximately 18.2% of the population. Residents 60 years or older live below the poverty level at a rate similar to the general population, 17.5% vs 17.5%. Cost burden is an issue for this population. Approximately 30% of homeowners and 52% of renters in this age group are cost burdened.

HIV/AIDS: See below

Alcohol and Drug Addiction: Gathering accurate data about alcohol and drug addiction within a community is difficult. Addiction often goes unrecognized because people do not seek help due to fear of criminal charges and/or the social stigma associated with addiction and other medical issues. Often only when someone overdoses, gets arrested, or seeks treatment are they counted in statistics.

Disabilities: According to the most recent census data, there are 47,464 residents with disabilities in Tampa making up 12.1% of the population. Approximately 3,100 of these residents are under the age of 18. The most common disability is ambulatory difficulty, and 27,133 residents report this difficulty.

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

Elderly and Frail Elderly: Providing secure, safe, affordable, and stable housing for the elderly population is vitally important for this population. There are many factors that contribute to a healthy environment for the elderly including, but not limited to, access to health care, shopping, and social networks. A robust

public transportation network is incredibly beneficial to assisting the elderly remain active and independent. Additionally, elderly residents' homes may need modifications to assist with any disabilities that may develop because of aging.

Disability: Individuals with disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, they have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to their capabilities. Individuals with disabilities usually have a fixed income and have limited housing options. The individuals who have more independent skills tend to utilize subsidized housing options. Individuals requiring more support find residences in the public welfare funded community homes either sharing settings or privately-owned personal care settings. Many individuals continue to reside with parents and families throughout adulthood. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need for continuous support services dependent of the level of capabilities.

Persons with Alcohol/Drug Addictions: Individuals with substance abuse problems need a strong network to stay healthy and sober. Their housing needs include sober living environments, support for employment, access to health facilities, and easy access to family and friend networks. Additionally, detoxification facilities are necessary when addiction is first recognized.

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

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's State of HIV Epidemic report, there are currently 7,500 people living with HIV in the metro area. The area prevalence is 507.6 per 100,000. There were 252 new cases reported last year. It is estimated that there is a significant unmet need. Approximately 355 people need tenant based rental assistance, 100 need short-term assistance, and 32 need facility based housing.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The City has identified the need for public facilities improvements and has provided a goal in the Strategic Plan:

2A Public Facilities & Infrastructure Improvements

In this goal the City will work to improve access to public facilities in Tampa. These activities include improvements for neighborhood facilities, community centers and park and recreational facilities in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

How were these needs determined?

The Public Facility needs of Tampa were determined through consultation with key stakeholders and the public. The City’s staff also participated in determining these needs using their experience overseeing past grant programs.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The City has identified the need for public infrastructure improvements and has provided a goal in the Strategic Plan:

2A Public Facilities & Infrastructure Improvements

In this goal the City will work to expand and improve public infrastructure in Tampa. These activities include improvements to infrastructure such as streets, sidewalks, ADA improvements, and storm water and water systems in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

How were these needs determined?

The Public Improvement needs of Tampa were determined through consultation with key stakeholders and the public. The City’s staff also participated in determining these needs using their experience overseeing past grant programs.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

The City has identified the need for public services and has provided a goal in the Strategic Plan:

3A Public Services for LMI & Special Need

In this goal the City will work to increase the capacity of local service providers that offer vital services that improve the quality of life for to low- and moderate income (LMI) households and special needs groups in Tampa. Public Services that are intended to help assist LMI residents include activities such as after school tutoring, summer programs, youth services, health services and more. Vital support services

for special needs groups include the elderly, persons with a disability, the homeless and victims of domestic violence.

How were these needs determined?

The Public Service needs of Tampa were determined through consultation with key stakeholders and the public. The City’s staff also participated in determining these needs using their experience overseeing past grant programs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This section looks at the housing market and supply in the City of Tampa by analyzing housing indicators. Developing a picture of the current housing stock in the community begins by looking at trends in structure, age, price, and tenure. Furthermore, the supply of homeless shelter facilities, special needs services and housing, and non-housing community development resources are considered. The analysis is supplemented by GIS maps to provide geographical visualization of the data.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

This section examines the composition of Tampa’s housing stock in terms of housing type and tenure. Details are provided based on the number of units in the structure, multifamily housing distribution within the jurisdiction, unit size and tenure, as well as an analysis of owner-occupied and renter occupied housing.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	91,118	52%
1-unit, attached structure	10,940	6%
2-4 units	13,683	8%
5-19 units	23,231	13%
20 or more units	32,862	19%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,207	1%
Total	174,041	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

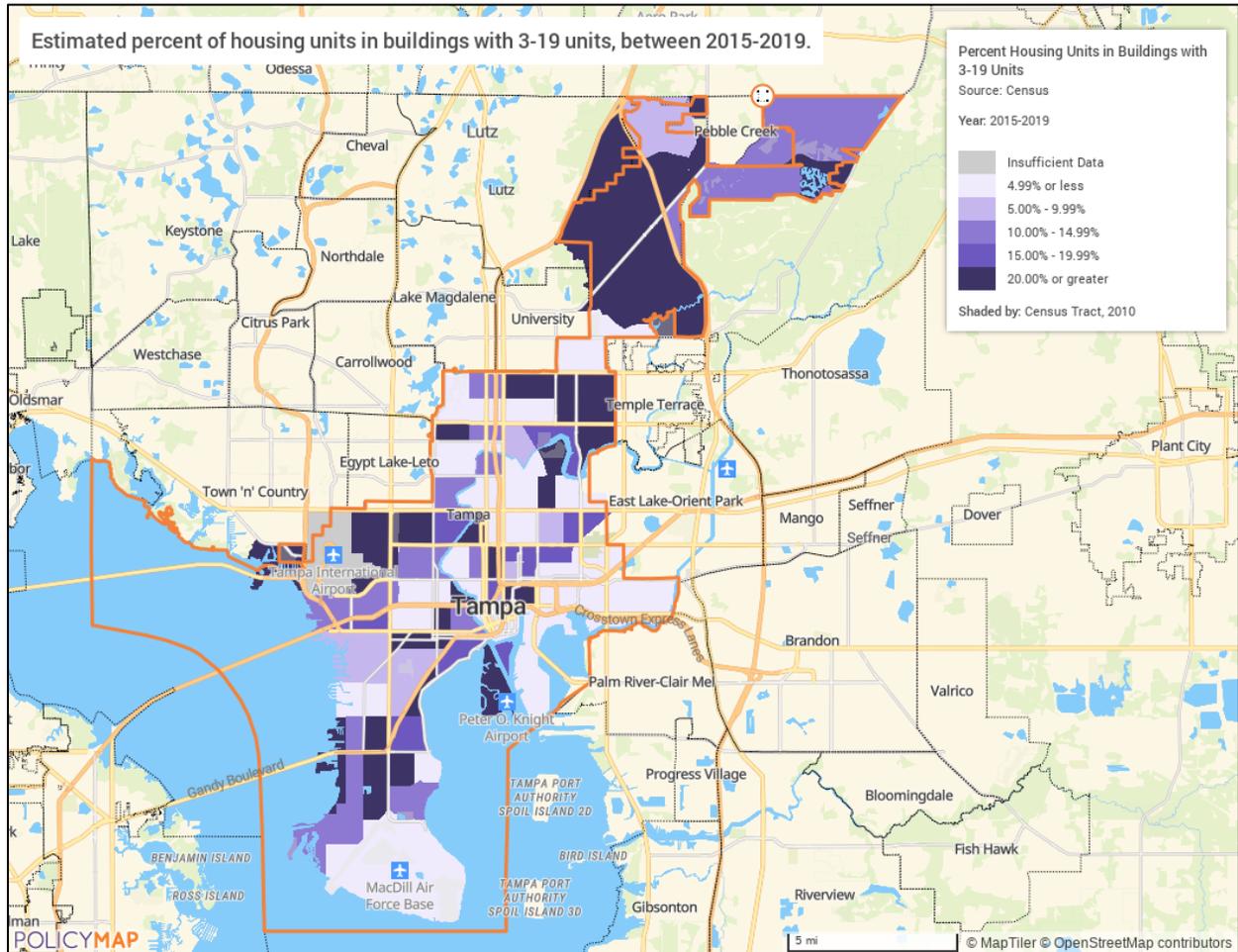
Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Residential Properties by Number of Units

The table above breaks down the City’s housing stock by the number of units in each structure and by structure type. Traditional single-family, detached homes are most prominent, accounting for 52% of all housing units. Large multi-family developments (20 or more units) account for 19% of all housing units, which is the second most common housing type.

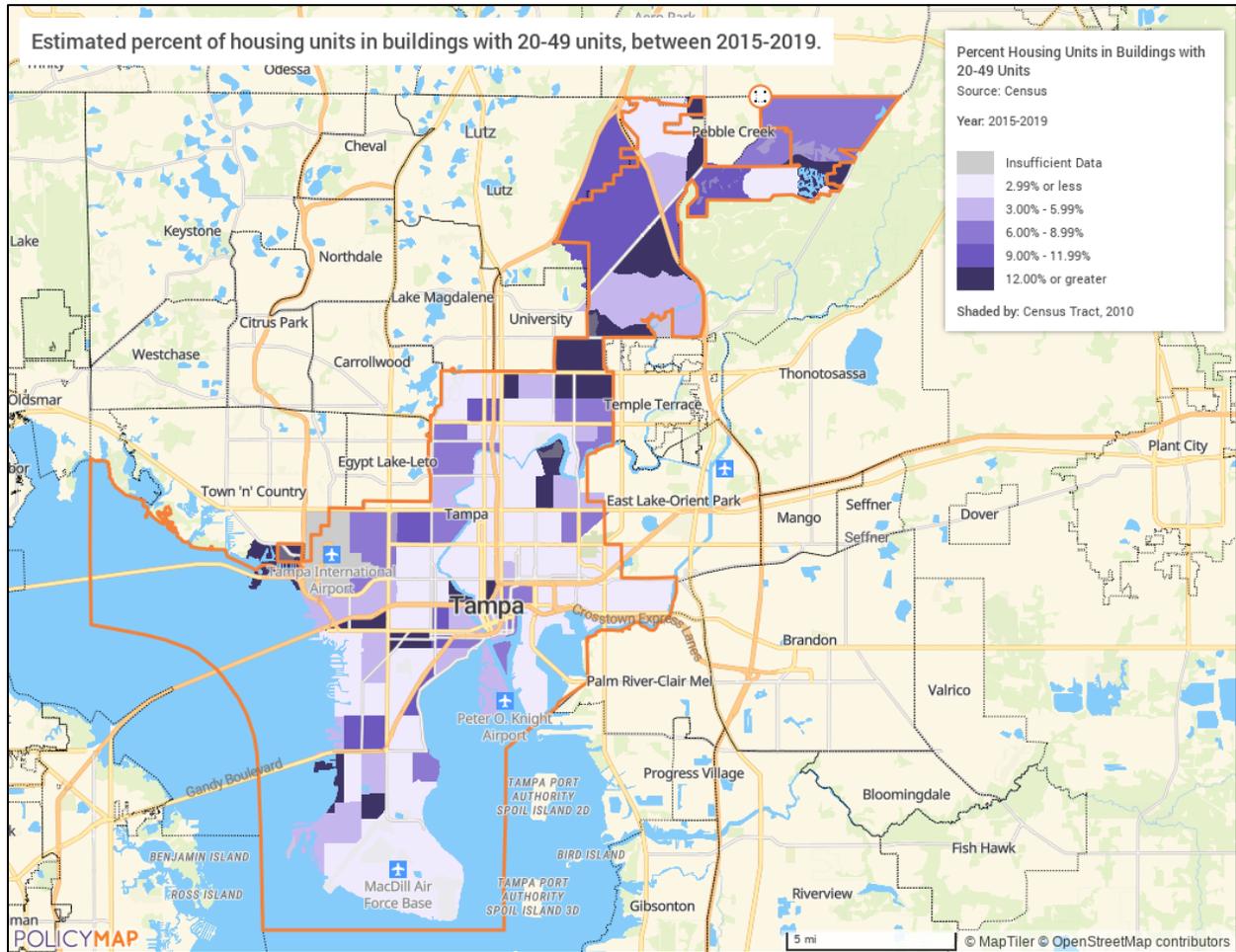
Multifamily Development Distribution

The maps below display the distribution of small, medium and large multifamily developments in the jurisdiction. Small multifamily units have between 3 and 19 units in each development. These developments are scattered throughout the City. There are no areas with a high concentration of this housing type.



Small Multifamily Developments

Medium multifamily developments have between 20 and 49 units per development. Like small multifamily developments, medium developments are found throughout the City. The northern portion of the City appears to have a higher overall concentration of this housing type.



Medium Multifamily Developments

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	856	1%	10,177	6%
1 bedroom	4,411	3%	45,246	30%
2 bedrooms	32,012	21%	58,446	37%
3 or more bedrooms	111,124	75%	41,678	27%
Total	148,403	100%	155,547	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

The size of housing units is generally linked to whether it is owner occupied or renter occupied. Owner occupied units tend to be larger than rental units. Approximately 4% of the owner-occupied units have 1-bedroom or less, while 36% of rental units are in that group. On the other end of the spectrum, three-quarters of the owner-occupied units have three or more bedrooms but less than 30% of rental units are large.

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

Over the course of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan period, the City estimates it will assist LMI households with these housing activities:

CDBG

Acquisition of Property for Affordable Housing:

Rental units constructed: 25 Household Housing Unit
 Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit

Affordable Housing Preservation:

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 200 Household Housing Unit

HOME

New Construction:

Homeowner Housing Added: 25 Household Housing Unit
 Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit

Rental Assistance:

Tenant-based rental assistance: 250 Households Assisted

CDBG & HOME

Homeowner Assistance:

Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 250 Households Assisted

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

According to the HUD Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Database, there are 40 developments with contracts in Tampa. Of these developments, there are 17 that have expiring contracts in the next five years. These developments account for 1,008 units of affordable housing.

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

In Tampa, the available housing units do not meet the needs of the population. As mentioned in the Needs Assessment, there are a significant number of residents who are cost burdened. This means that they cannot find housing units for a price that meets their needs. Renters are particularly likely to be cost burdened. Overall, there is a need for affordable housing in the City.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The City has a very limited supply of owner occupied units with fewer than two bedrooms. Smaller units tend to be more affordable and attractive to new homeowners or retired residents who are looking to downsize. If these units are not available then residents will need to move outside the City or live in substandard housing. There is also a lack of larger rental units that may be necessary for families with three or more children. Without these housing options many households will live in overcrowded households.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

The following section examines the cost of housing for both homeowners and renters within Tampa. A review is made of current home values and rents as well as the recent changes in home values and rents. Finally, a closer look is given to the affordability of the existing housing stock for the residents of the jurisdiction.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Home Value	199,300	254,600	28%
Median Contract Rent	736	1,021	39%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	5,821	8%
\$500-999	20,491	27%
\$1,000-1,499	29,737	39%
\$1,500-1,999	13,580	18%
\$2,000 or more	7,473	10%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

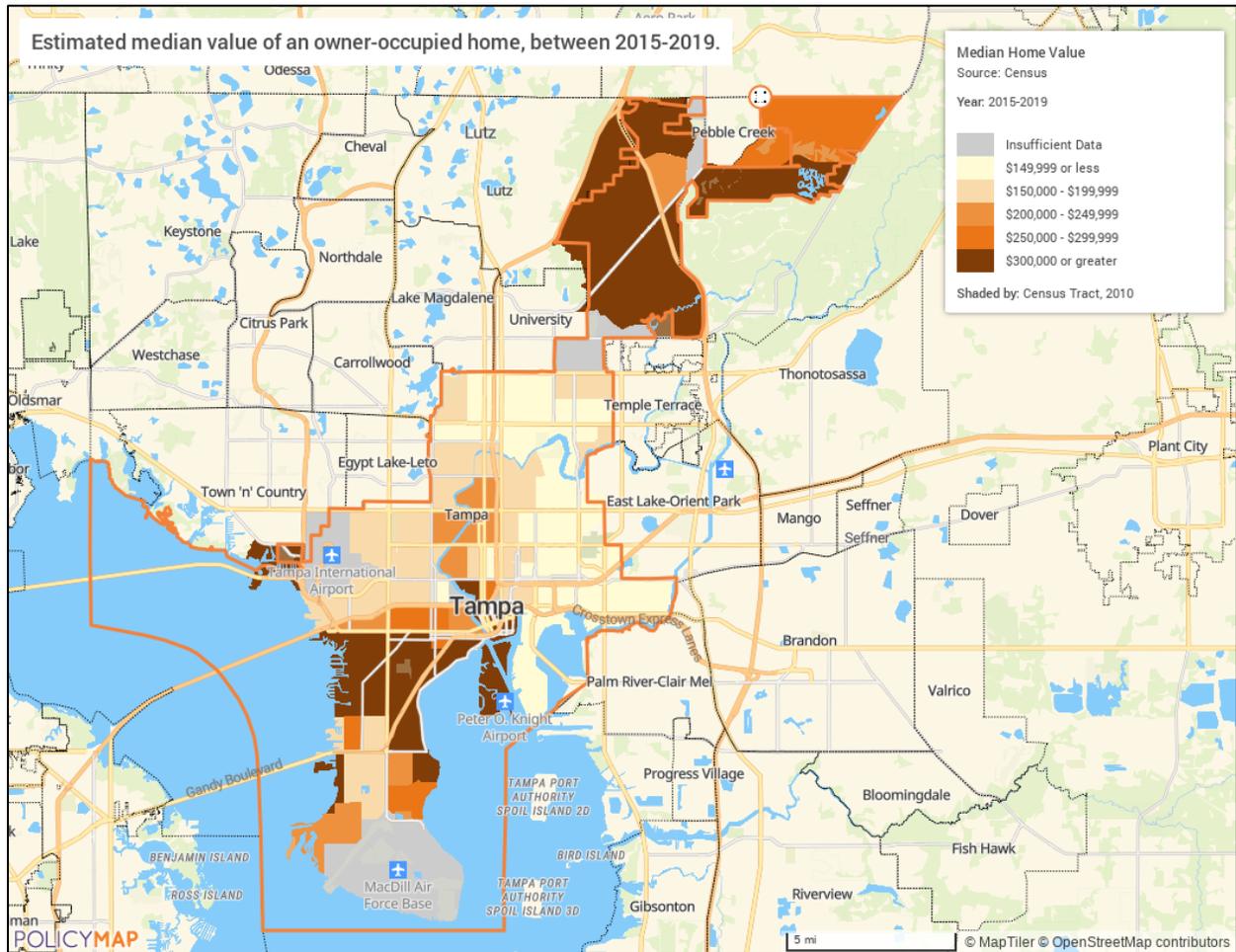
Housing Costs

Since 2010, the median home value in Tampa has increased by 28% and rent has increased by 39% in nominal dollars. This is substantial growth and can contribute to affordability problems in the City. With rents increasing more dramatically than home value households that wish to purchase their first home are increasingly at a disadvantage. They are less likely able to save for a down payment due to rental costs.

The second table breaks down rent by the number of households that pay it. The largest price cohort is \$1,000 to \$1,499 with 39% of the population. The smallest group is households that pay less than \$500 per month. Later in this section rental rates will be looked at more closely.

Home Value

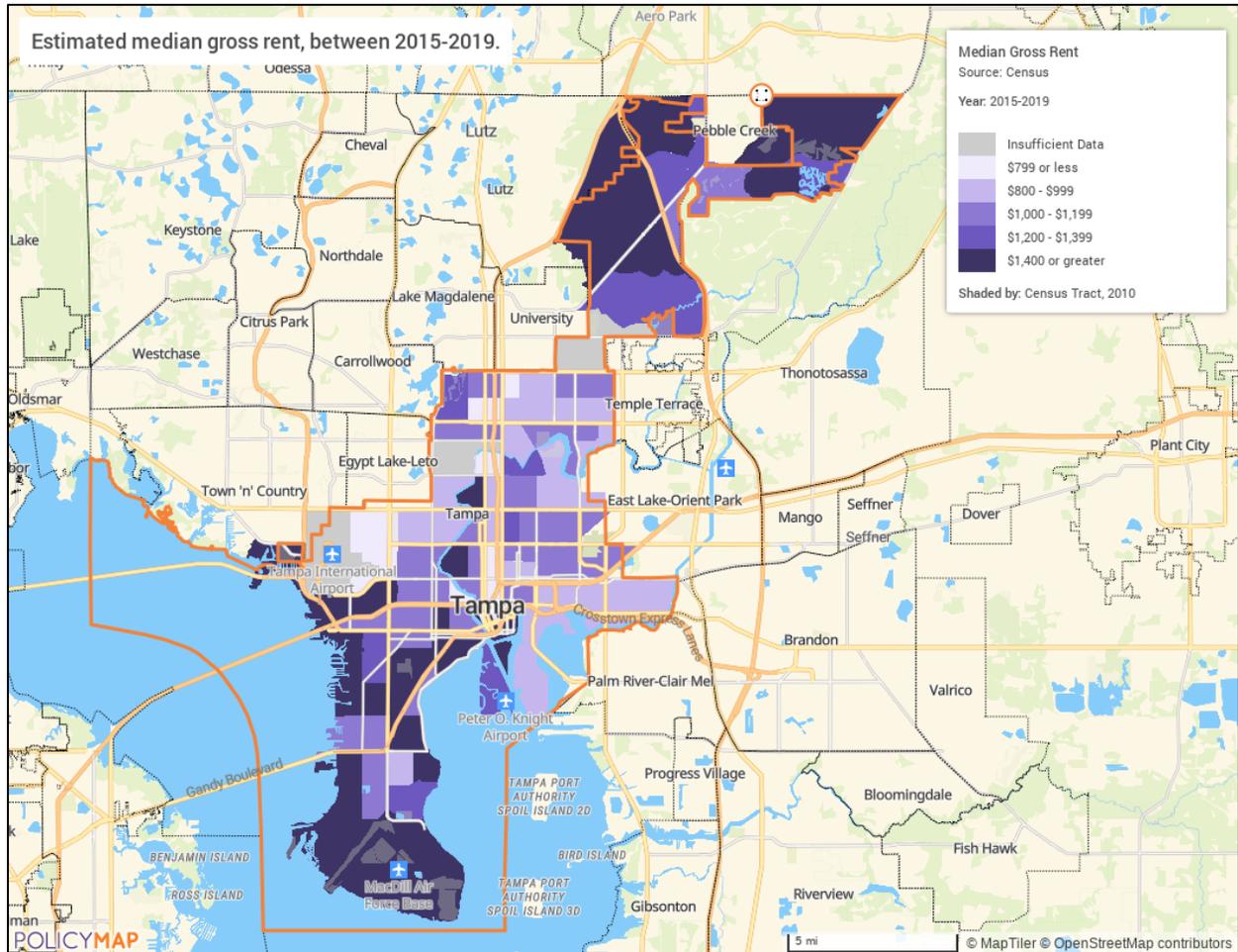
The map below shows the median home value by census tract throughout the jurisdiction. Higher home values are primarily found in the southern part of the City and in the north. In those tracts the median home value is over \$300,000.



Median Home Value

Median Rent

The map below displays the median rent by census tract and it shows a distribution that is similar to home values. The highest rent areas are to the north and south where the median gross rent is over \$1,400.



Median Rent

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	4,620	No Data
50% HAMFI	10,290	6,180
80% HAMFI	36,270	15,140
100% HAMFI	No Data	21,765

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Data Comments: The most recent data for Housing Affordability was 2013-2017 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	954	1156	1446	1842	2217
High HOME Rent	954	1156	1446	1706	1884
Low HOME Rent	901	965	1158	1338	1646

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

HOME Rents Limits and Fair Market Rents (FMR)

Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are set by HUD and used to determine payment standard amounts for HUD Programs. HUD annually estimates FMRs for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined metropolitan areas, some HUD defined subdivisions of OMB metropolitan areas and each nonmetropolitan county.

HOME Rents Limits are based on FMRs published by HUD. HOME Rent Limits are the maximum amount that may be charged for rent in HOME-assisted rental units and are applicable to new HOME leases.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No, as noted above, cost burden is a significant issue in Tampa. Low- and moderate-income households are particularly likely to struggle to find affordable housing.

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

It is difficult to project exactly how housing affordability will change, but it is unlikely that housing will become significantly more affordable in the future. This is particularly true for renters who have seen the cost of housing increase at a rate much faster than home values.

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

The median contract rent for all units in Tampa was \$1,021 in 2020. The median contract rent is between the efficiency price and 1-bedroom price for Fair Market Rent and High HOME Rent. It is between the 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom price for Low HOME Rent. This information will be used to determine the appropriate size and pricing for the development of affordable units in the City.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The tables and maps in this section provide details on the condition of housing units throughout the region by looking at factors such as age, vacancy, and the prevalence of housing problems.

As defined by HUD, the four housing problems are:

- 1) a home which lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities
- 2) a home which lacks complete or adequate plumbing facilities
- 3) a home which is overcrowded (having more than one person per room)
- 4) a household that is cost burdened (paying 30% or more of their income towards housing costs)

Definitions

For the purposes of this plan, units are in “standard condition” when the unit is in compliance with the local building code, which is based on the International Building Code.

The definition of substandard housing is a housing unit with one or more serious code violations. For the purposes of this analysis the lack of a complete plumbing or a complete kitchen will also serve as an indicator of substandard housing.

Units are in “substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation” when the unit is out of compliance with one or more code violations, and it is both financially and structurally feasible to rehabilitate the unit.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	19,347	25%	38,064	48%
With two selected Conditions	284	0%	2,082	3%
With three selected Conditions	32	0%	185	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	57,645	75%	39,066	49%
Total	77,308	100%	79,397	100%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Housing Conditions

The table above details the number of owner and renter households that have at least one housing condition. Twenty-five percent of all owner-occupied housing units face at least one housing condition while 48% of all renters have at least one housing condition. Generally speaking, there are relatively few households with multiple housing problems and when compared to the affordability statistics provided earlier in this section, it is clear that the overwhelming majority of housing problems are housing cost burden.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	19,685	25%	21,309	27%
1980-1999	14,971	19%	24,387	31%
1950-1979	30,050	39%	25,608	32%
Before 1950	12,602	16%	8,093	10%
Total	77,308	99%	79,397	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

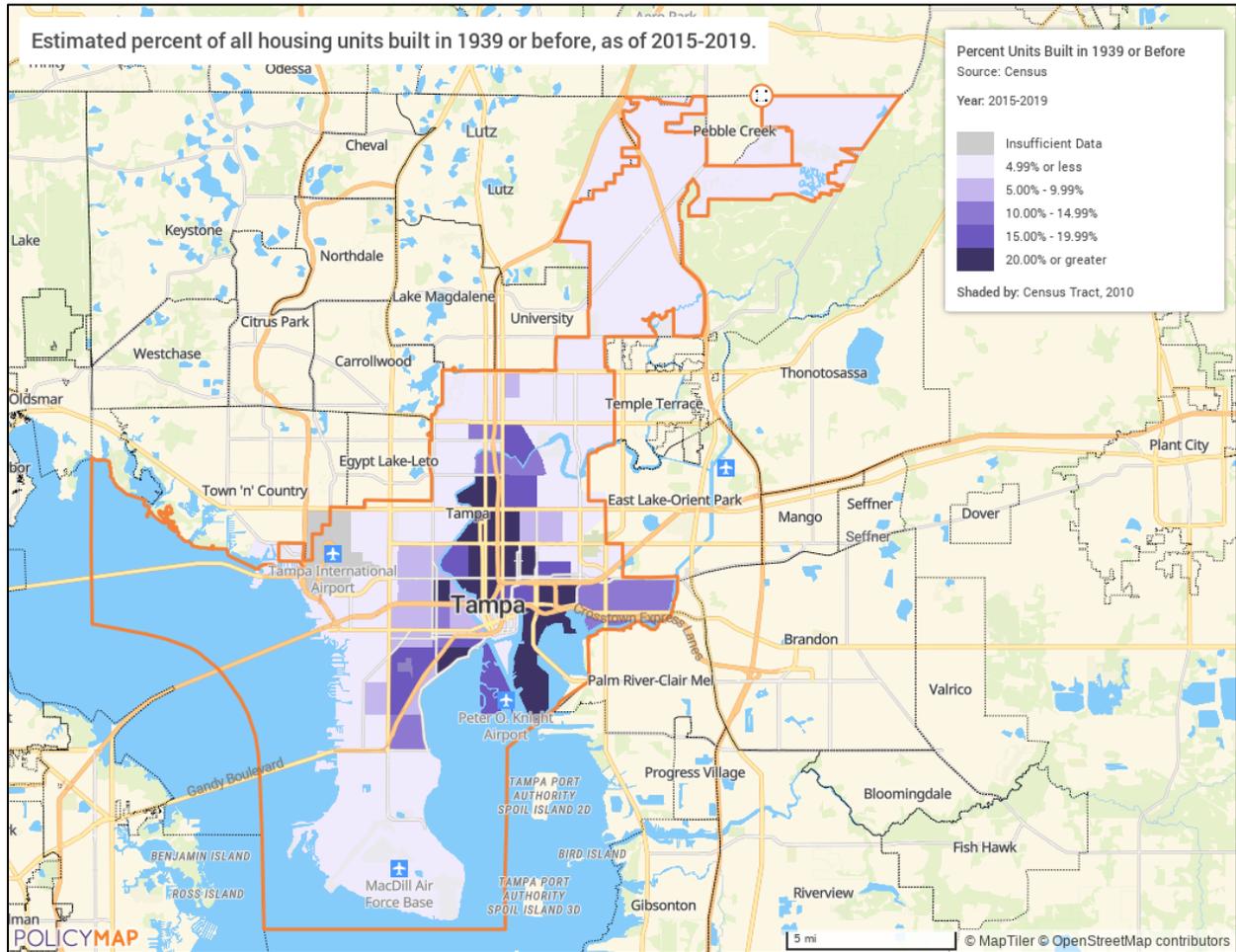
Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Year Unit Built

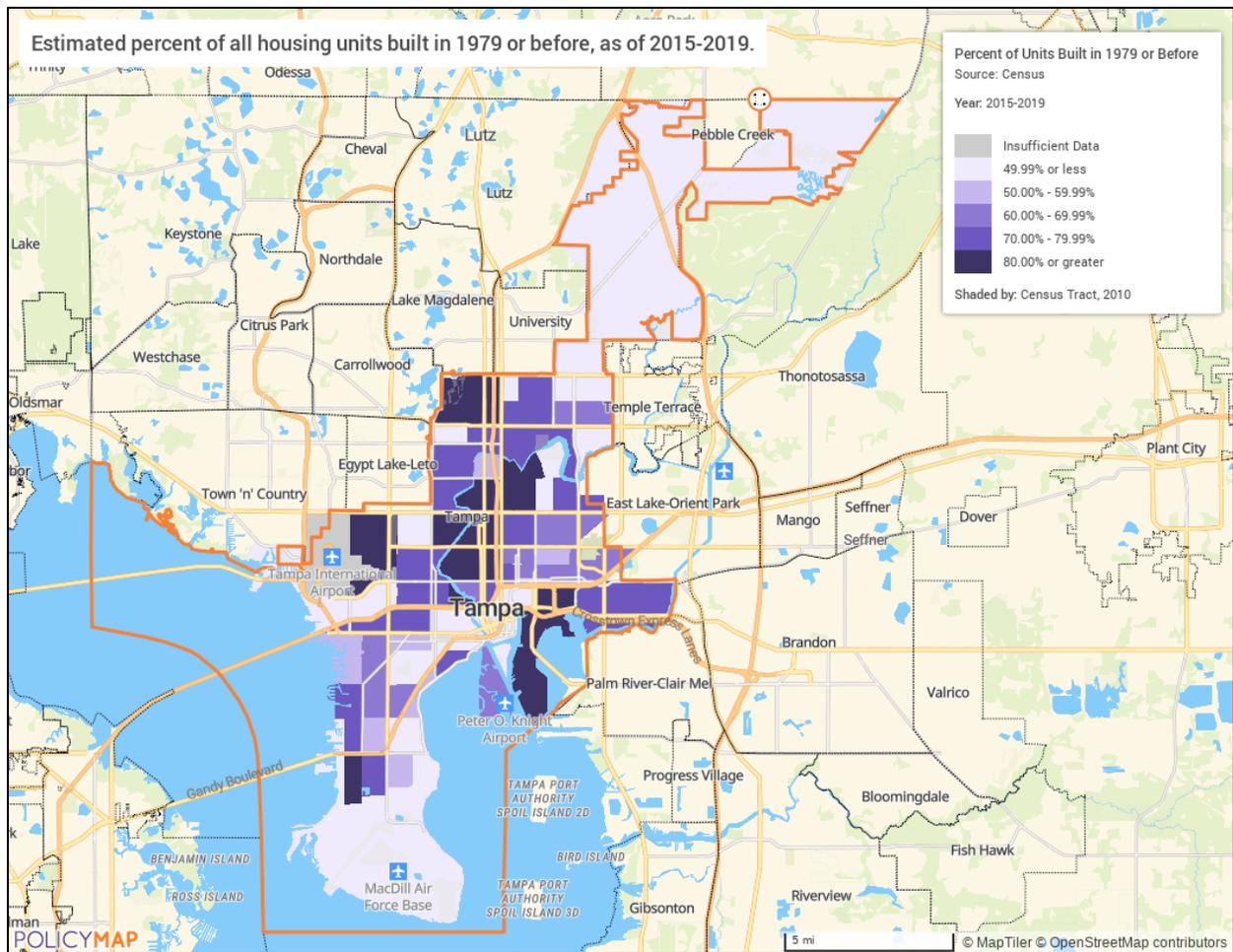
Approximately 55% of owner-occupied units and 42% of rental units were built prior to 1980. These homes have a risk of lead-based paint and may require additional support to ensure a safe living environment, particularly for children. This amounts to over 76,000 units total, most of which are owner-occupied.

Age of Housing

The maps below depict the prevalence of older housing units in the Town. The first map identifies the percentage of rental units built prior to 1940 while the second map depicts rental units built prior to 1980. Older housing units are more common in the central part of the City, particularly for homes built prior to 1940. The northernmost census tracts report fewer older homes than elsewhere.



Housing Built Before 1940



Housing Built Before 1980

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	42,652	55%	33,701	42%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	10,790	14%	4,605	6%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2013-2017 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Data Comments: The most recent data for Units with Children present was 2013-2017 CHAS. The 2013-2017 ACS was used for comparison.

As mentioned previously, any housing unit built prior to 1980 may contain lead-based paint in portions of the home. The most common locations are window and door frames, walls, and ceilings, and in some cases throughout the entire home. Thus, it is generally accepted that these homes at least have a risk of lead-based paint hazards and should be tested in accordance with HUD standards. The greatest potential for lead-based paint and other environmental and safety hazards is in homes built before 1980. Within the City there are over 75,000 housing units built before 1980.

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	17,336	0	17,336
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Alternate Data Source Name:

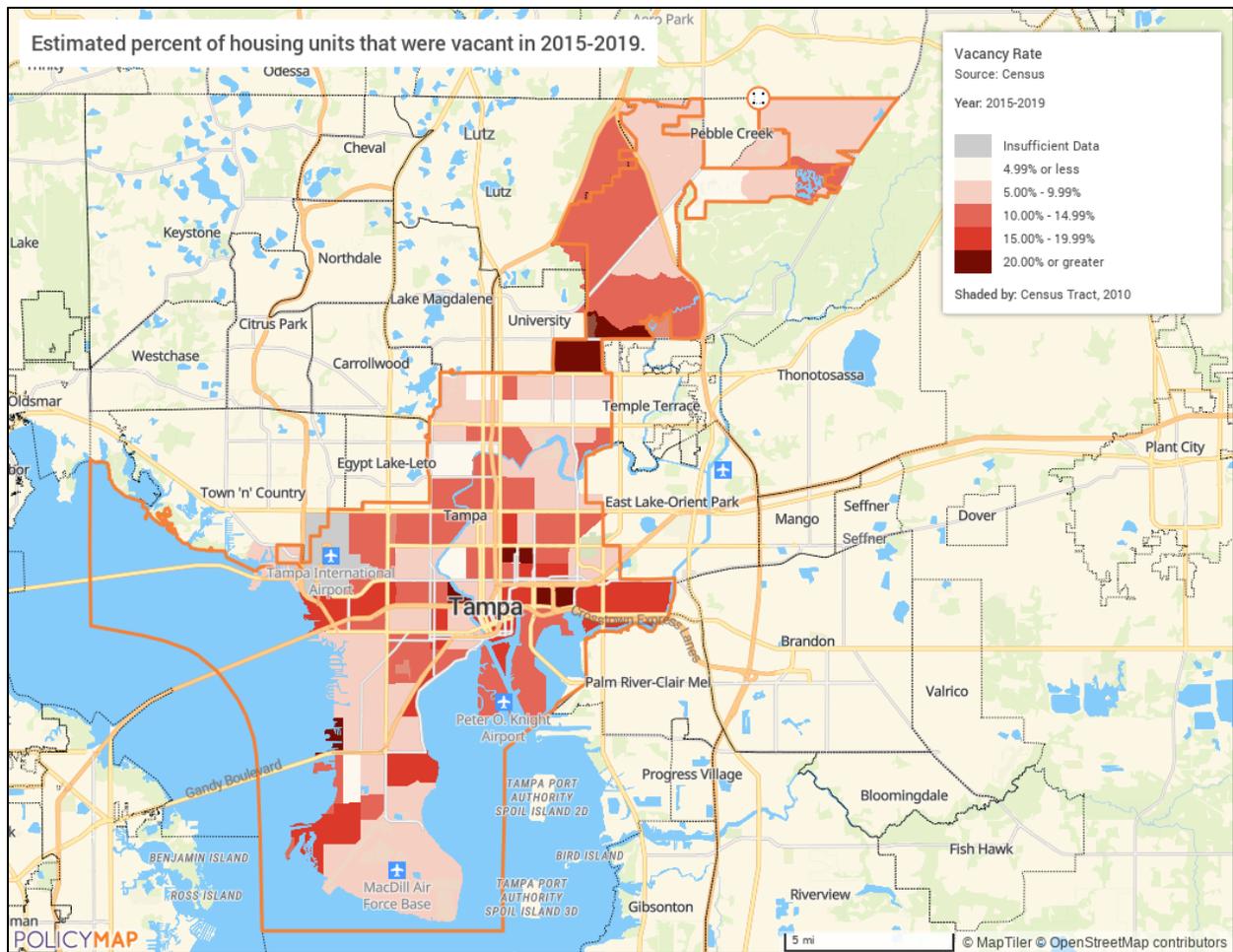
2016-2020 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments:

The City does not have data for vacant units in the City. The ACS data reports on the total number of vacant units in Tampa. Data does not distinguish between suitable or not suitable for rehab or if they were abandoned, REO properties or abandoned REO properties.

Vacancy Rate

The map below shows the average housing vacancy rates throughout the City. The darker shaded areas have higher vacancy rates, while the lighter shaded areas have lower vacancy rates. In most census tracts throughout the City vacancy rate is less than 15% but several areas have a vacancy rate over 20%.



Vacancy Rate

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

In Tampa there is a potential need for rehabilitation for both homeowners and renters. There is a significant number of homes built prior to 1980 that have a potential lead-based paint hazard. This is particular concern are any low-income households that may lack the resources to properly rehabilitation their homes to address the presence of lead-based paint.

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

To estimate the number of housing units in the City by low- or moderate-income families that may contain lead-based paint hazards, this report assumes that homes by year built are distributed evenly across income categories, as no local data exists to describe otherwise. It is estimated that approximately 38,000 households are LMI with a lead-based paint hazard.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

Public housing in the Town is owned and operated by the Tampa Housing Authority. The following section will look at the units available from THA, their condition, and any areas of improvement. Public housing is a key component in assisting residents in securing safe and affordable housing.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# Of units vouchers available		2,977	5,703			1,554	2,064	171	
# Of accessible units									
*Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

In Tampa, six public housing developments had their inspection scores available. Three of them have a score over 90 and are considered in excellent condition. One development, Gardens at South Bay, has an inspection score of 59 which is considered poor condition.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Oaks at Riverview	98
Cedar Pointe	97
Belmont Phase I	94
Belmont Phase II	87
Belmont Heights Estates, Phase III	76
Gardens at South Bay	59

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

There is not an urgent need for revitalization or restoration of some public housing units in Tampa. In particular, Gardens at South Bay needs significant work in order to increase the inspection score to an acceptable level.

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

The THA has provided strategies to address the needs of public housing in Tampa. The strategies were outlined in the THA's PY 2022 PHA Annual Plan.

Need: Shortage of affordable housing for all eligible populations

Strategy 1. Maximize the number of affordable units available to the PHA within its current resources by:

- Employ effective maintenance and management policies to minimize the number of public housing units off-line
- Reduce turnover time for vacated public housing units
- Reduce time to renovate public housing units
- Seek replacement of public housing units lost to the inventory through mixed finance development
- Seek replacement of public housing units lost to the inventory through section 8 replacement housing resources
- Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by establishing payment standards that will enable families to rent throughout the jurisdiction
- Undertake measures to ensure access to affordable housing among families assisted by the PHA, regardless of unit size required
- Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by marketing the program to owners, particularly those outside of areas of minority and poverty concentration

- Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by effectively screening Section 8 applicants to increase owner acceptance of program
- Participate in the Consolidated Plan development process to ensure coordination with broader community strategies
- Redevelop North Boulevard Homes and Robles Park Village

Need: Specific Family Types: Families at or below 30% of median

Strategy 1: Target available assistance to families at or below 30 % of AMI

- Employ admissions preferences aimed at families with economic hardships • Adopt rent policies to support and encourage work

Need: Specific Family Types: Families at or below 50% of median

Strategy 1: Target available assistance to families at or below 50% of AMI

- Employ admissions preferences aimed at families who are working
- Adopt rent policies to support and encourage work

Need: Specific Family Types: The Elderly

Strategy 1: Target available assistance to the elderly:

- Seek designation of public housing for the elderly
- Apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to the elderly, should they become available

Need: Specific Family Types: Families with Disabilities

Strategy 1: Target available assistance to Families with Disabilities:

- Carry out the modifications needed in public housing based on the section 504 Needs Assessment for Public Housing
- Apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to families with disabilities, should they become available
- Affirmatively market to local non-profit agencies that assist families with disabilities

Need: Specific Family Types: Races or Ethnicities with Disproportionate Housing Needs

Strategy 1: Increase awareness of PHA resources among families of races and ethnicities with disproportionate needs:

- Affirmatively market to races/ethnicities shown to have disproportionate housing needs

Strategy 2: Conduct Activities to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing

- Counsel section 8 tenants as to location of units outside of areas of poverty or minority concentration and assist them to locate those units
- Market the section 8 program to owners outside of areas of poverty /minority concentrations
- The Housing Authority of the City of Tampa, Hillsborough County and the City of Tampa have entered into an agreement to conduct a joint assessment of fair housing to develop strategies to reduce barriers to affirmatively further fair housing.

(2) Reasons for Selecting Strategies

Influenced the PHA's selection of the strategies it will pursue:

- Funding constraints
- Staffing constraints
- Limited availability of sites for assisted housing
- Extent to which particular housing needs are met by other organizations in the community
- Evidence of housing needs as demonstrated in the Consolidated Plan and other information available to the PHA
- Influence of the housing market on PHA programs
- Community priorities regarding housing assistance
- Results of consultation with residents and the Resident Advisory Board
- Results of consultation with advocacy groups

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

The following section will provide a discussion and analysis of homeless facilities and services that are available to those who are in need in the Tampa Region. Specifically, it will provide a brief inventory of facilities, housing, and services to meet the needs of the homeless persons and families in the region.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year-Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	511	34	37	389	0
Households with Only Adults	474	0	88	1,138	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	277	0
Veterans	40	0	24	1,092	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source: 2021 Homeless Inventory Count (HIC). Data was provided by the HUD 2020 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report.

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

The City of Tampa works with partner agencies to end homelessness in the region. There are a variety of services aimed at alleviating the challenges associated with homelessness. These services are diverse, covering workforce development, rental assistance, utility subsidies, mental health services, and others. These services work together and complement each other in order to provide access to residents at all levels of need.

As the primary coordinator of service provision for persons experiencing homelessness in the City of Tampa, the Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI) provides grant funding to a range of programs within Tampa. THHI administers a variety of grant programs to meet the diverse needs of persons experiencing homelessness in the region. Through the HUD CoC Program Competition, THHI awarded grants to the following organizations with a footprint in the City of Tampa.

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

The following list of services and facilities was provided by the Tampa/Hillsborough County CoC via the HUD 2021 CoC Homeless Assistance Program Housing Inventory County Report.

Emergency Shelter (beds)

Agency for Community Treatment Services: Amethyst (23 adult-only), ACTS EBS (23 adult-only), Drew Park (30 adult-only)

DACCO: ESG-CV (8 adult-only), Community Housing Solutions (75 adult-only)

Dawning Family Services: Emergency Shelter (11 family & 1 adult-only), City ESG-CV Motel (1 adult-only), County ESG-CV Motel (9 family), County Shelter (21 family)

Family Promise: Interfaith Hospitality (14 family)

Hillsborough County Public Schools: HELP Program Motel Voucher (30 family)

Homeless Helping Hands: Emergency Shelter (12 adult-only)

Mary & Martha House: Metro Emergency Bridge (8 family & 10 adult-only)

Mental Health Care Inc.: ESG-CV Motel Voucher (5 family & 1 adult-only)

Metropolitan Ministries: Emergency Bridge House (10 family), Miracle Place Hope Hall (271 family, 18 adult-only)

New Beginnings: Mission (45 adult-only), VA Shelter (40 adult-only)

Society of St. Vincent de Paul: SSVF (32 overflow), ESG-CV Motel Voucher (32 adult-only)

Tampa Crossroads: SSVF Motel Voucher (2 overflow)

The Salvation Army: Homeless Transition Project (75 adult-only, Flex Beds (10 adult-only), BayCare (8 adult-only), Tampa General Project (5 adult-only)

The Spring of Tampa Bay: Emergency Shelter (95 family)

Safe Haven (beds)

The Salvation Army: HCHV Safe Haven for Veterans (15 adult-only)

Transitional Housing (beds)

Agency for Community Treatment Services: Drew Park - Veterans (24 adult-only)

Catholic Charities: Mercy House (13 adult-only)

Hillsborough House of Hope: Transitional Housing (4 adult-only)

Love Inc. of Metro Tampa: Portico (6 adult only)

Metropolitan Ministries: Miracle Place Uplift U Hall (37 family, 1 adult-only)

New Beginnings: Mens Transitional Program (40 adult only)

Permanent Supportive Housing (beds)

Agency for Community Treatment Services: HEART (100 adult-only), More HEART (18 family, 10 adult-only), Permanent Housing Project (9 family, 32 adult-only, 10 reserve for veterans), MLK at 24th (6 adult-only)

Catholic Charities: Mercy Apartments (7 family, 2 adult-only)

Hillsborough House of Hope: Pat Cooks House (3 adult-only)

Tampa Housing Authority: THA City (20 adult-only), TRA Collaborative (14 family, 30 adult-only), TRA Collaborative 2004 (20 adult-only), VASH (277 family, 805 adult-only, all veterans), Chronic Preference 2017 (20 adult-only)

Mental Health Care, Inc.: Cypress Landing (23 adult-only), HOME 3 (64 family, 67 adult-only)

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

There are four primary groups with non-homeless special needs in the jurisdiction. They are the elderly and frail elderly, those with HIV/AIDS and their families, those with alcohol and/or drug addiction, and the mentally or physically disabled. This section will explain who they are, what their needs are, and how the jurisdiction is accommodating (or should accommodate) those needs.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	342
PH in facilities	16
STRMU	53
ST or TH facilities	29
PH placement	0

Table 41 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Alternate Data Source Name:
HOPWA CAPER 2020

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Elderly: The supportive housing needs for this population can vary widely depending on the health and fitness of the individuals. In general, with aging disabilities and other health issues become more common. Because of this, supportive housing must include access to health professionals and housing modifications to assist the resident. It is important to help residents stay independent and in their own homes for as long as possible if they prefer that.

HIV/AIDS: Medical and social support is important for residents living with HIV/AIDS. While there have been great advances in the medical treatment of HIV/AIDS, it is still important to provide specialized support. Family and friends must be accessible and medical facilities should be nearby. As noted in the table above, there are a number of units available for people with HIV/AIDS and their families. However, data in the Needs Assessment shows that there is still a great need in the region for support.

Alcohol and/or Drug Addiction: Individuals dealing with addiction often require housing options that will provide a safe, sober place for recovery. A strong network is necessary to maximize the chance they will stay healthy and sober. It is important that these persons have access to health services, support groups,

employment assistance, and access to family and friends. Additionally, detoxification facilities are necessary when addiction is first recognized.

Mental and Physical Disabilities: Individuals with disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, they have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to their situation. Often times, individuals with disabilities have a fixed income and limited housing options. Individuals with more independent skills can utilize subsidized housing but individuals that need more support or specialized housing have fewer options. Many individuals continue to reside with parents and families throughout adulthood, which can put additional financial burden on the family. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need to continuous support services dependent on the level of capabilities.

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

The Florida Statutes set forth state discharge guidelines and notes that the intent of the Legislature is to ensure that persons leaving care and custody are not discharged into homelessness. The Florida State Department of Corrections requires contracted halfway houses in order to secure full employment for clients and to discharge clients into transitional or permanent housing residence. The Federal Bureau of Prisons Halfway House Program has the same requirements.

Many of the homeless are covered by the local county health care plan which includes primary care, hospitalization and skilled nursing facilities and rehabilitation. To facilitate discharge or transfer, the hospital is expected to assess the patients' needs, and link them to appropriate aftercare to ensure continuity of care, which may include medical follow-up, including mental health or substance abuse treatment. Homeless persons may be referred to the Hillsborough County's Homeless Recovery Program, who can arrange for placement for those individuals with a disability. The program has a recuperative care center to assist discharge of those homeless persons requiring medical aftercare but not requiring nursing care or rehabilitation.

A Collaborative Agreement addressing discharge protocols has been signed by four of the major local behavioral health care providers: Mental Health Care, Inc., Agency for Community Treatment Services, Northside Mental Health Center and Drug Abuse Comprehensive Coordinating Office. The Agreement requires use of the HMIS to identify and track homeless individuals served by mutual systems, cross systems training, referrals to appropriate support systems, agreement to begin transition planning at the earliest possible point to include housing, identification of high users of Crisis Services and linkage to intensive intervention needed to engage them in outpatient services and residential programs if more treatment is needed

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

The City will support the goal of 3A Public Services for LMI & Special Need with CDBG funds. The goal is to promote the availability and accessibility to decent housing and a suitable living environment through funding public service activities including: housing placement services; supportive community-based outreach to support housing permanency; job counseling/training; childcare; independent living skills programs, youth programs, and senior programs. The estimated number of LMI persons that will benefit from these activities will be:

Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 995 Persons Assisted

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City of Tampa, Hillsborough County and the Tampa Housing Authority worked together in development of the 2018-2022 Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) which was modeled after the Affirmatively Further Fair Housing Tool provided by HUD. In the AI, goals were identified to address several contributing factors to fair housing issues and barriers to affordable housing. Contributing factors to creating these barriers ranged from the location and type of affordable housing available, displacement due to economic pressures, loss of affordable housing, lack of available or accessible affordable units in a range a sizes, deterioration of properties, lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods, a lack general lack of funds and resources and community opposition to affordable housing development in some areas (NIMBY). To address these contributing factors, affordable housing goals were prioritized and are listed below:

- Goal 1: Increase the production and preservation of affordable housing units in a range of sizes within high opportunity areas and R/ECAPs
- Goal 2: Increase the supply of affordable, accessible housing in integrated settings for persons with disabilities including individuals who need supportive services
- Goal 3: Increase access to opportunity for persons residing in R/ECAPs or low opportunity areas
- Goal 4: Increase homeownership opportunities and improve equal access to credit and financial services for minorities and low- and moderate-income persons
- Goal 5: Increase awareness of Federal, state, and local fair housing laws and practices
- Goal 6: Increase potential for minorities, persons with disabilities, and other protected groups to move to areas of high opportunity
- Goal 7: Increase public investment and encourage private investment to address disparities in housing, proficient schools, employment opportunities, and services

One of the main initiatives to address these issues is the Mayor’s Tomorrow Advisory Teams, which will help to address the existing negative effects of public policy and barriers to affordable housing as identified in the regional AI. As part of the Mayoral transition, Mayor Jane Castor initiated five transition advisory teams to provide a roadmap for guiding the implementation of key priorities of the Castor Administration. The five areas of focus are Transportation, Development Services, Workforce Development, Affordable Housing, and Sustainability/Resiliency. Each team was charged with an objective relevant to the challenges and opportunities for each subject area, with a recognition that the individual team efforts would ultimately connect together to create a strategic roadmap that supports the Mayor’s vision. The effort to develop a Sustainability and Resiliency plan will specifically be targeted to connect the work of the four other teams, as each of those are integral parts of a comprehensive plan across the City.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

This section provides insight into the non-housing assets within the community. In particular, economic activity and education levels are addressed. These are used to identify any areas of concern or sectors to reinforce 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	732	211	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	22,660	44,996	12	13	1
Construction	11,911	13,264	6	4	-2
Education and Health Care Services	45,149	76,375	24	22	-2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	20,619	41,567	11	12	1
Information	3,893	8,409	2	2	0
Manufacturing	8,352	8,572	4	2	-2
Other Services	8,041	9,571	4	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	30,613	79,511	16	23	7
Public Administration	6,145	19,751	3	6	3
Retail Trade	19,660	26,772	10	8	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	7,987	11,811	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	5,100	11,037	3	3	0
Total	190,862	351,847	--	--	--

Table 42 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2015-2019 ACS (Workers), 2019 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Data: The most recent data for LEHD was from 2019. The 2015-2019 ACS was used for comparison.

Comments:

In the above table the prevalence of both workers and jobs by sector is presented. In Tampa, there are nearly twice as many jobs as workers. Overall, there is a 160,000-job discrepancy. The largest gap is the Professional, Scientific, Management Services. There are nearly 80,000 jobs in this sector making up 23% of all jobs but only 30,000 workers.

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	209,118
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	197,045
Unemployment Rate	3.40
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	12.70
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.90

Table 43 - Labor Force

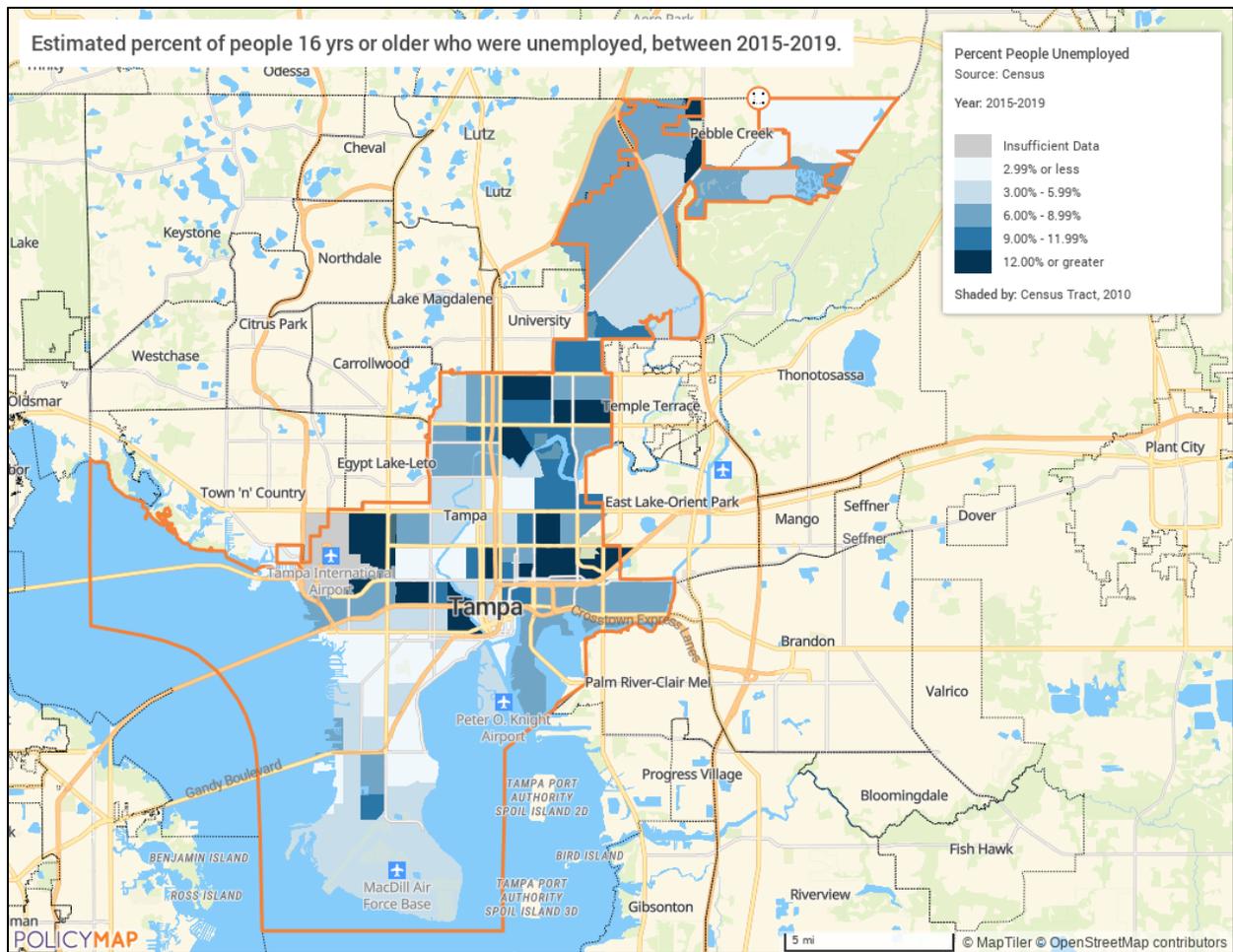
Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS, The unemployment rate is from the BLS Dec 2021. All other labor force data is from the ACS including unemployment rate by age.

There are two primary sources used to analyze the unemployment rate in the City for this report. They each have pros and cons, but when taken together they can provide a clearer view of unemployment in the City

The first source is the US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey 5-Estimates. In the ACS unemployment data is only taken annually and the most recent data is from 2020. It is also an average of the five years included, which does not necessarily provide an accurate view of recent employment trends. However, the ACS data is available at a census tract level and can help identify any areas that have disproportionately high unemployment.

The second source is the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This measurement of unemployment is updated monthly and provides insight into any trends at the Town level. It is not available at the census tract level and therefore provides a look at employment as it relates to time, while the ACS looks at employment as it relates to space.

In the City, there is a wide variance in employment rates between different tracts but high levels of unemployment are not concentrated in certain areas. In low unemployment tracts less than 30% of the population 16 years and older are unemployed and in high unemployment tracts it is over 12%.



Unemployment Rate

Using data for the last 10 years from the Bureau of Labor Statistics it is clear that unemployment fell substantially since 2010 until 2019, then it nearly returned to the 2010. This is due in large part to the global pandemic

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
10.6	9.8	8.4	7.2	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.4	8.0

Table 44 - Unemployment Rate from 2010 to 2020 (%)

In 2021, the unemployment rate stayed relatively static until September. In September it started to fall and ended the year over 1.5% lower than in January.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
5.1	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.4

Table 2 - Unemployment Rate from Jan 2021 to Dec 2021 (%)

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	85,365
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	459
Service	35,545
Sales and office	45,494
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	12,311
Production, transportation and material moving	17,871

Table 45 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Occupations by Sector

In the above table the occupations by sector is analyzed. Instead of showing which sectors are most common in the Tampa, as the table at the beginning of this section did, this shows what type of jobs are available in each sector. For example, this table would include a manager of a fast food restaurant and the manager of a logging company in the same category (Management, Business, and Financial) while in the earlier table they would be in separate categories.

Within the city, the most prominent occupation sector is the Management, Business, and Financial sector. Over 85,000 people are employed in that sector. The second largest sector is Sales and Office with 45,494 people and the third largest is Service with 35,545.

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	112,616	64%
30-59 Minutes	53,298	30%
60 or More Minutes	11,155	6%
Total	177,069	100%

Table 46 - Travel Time

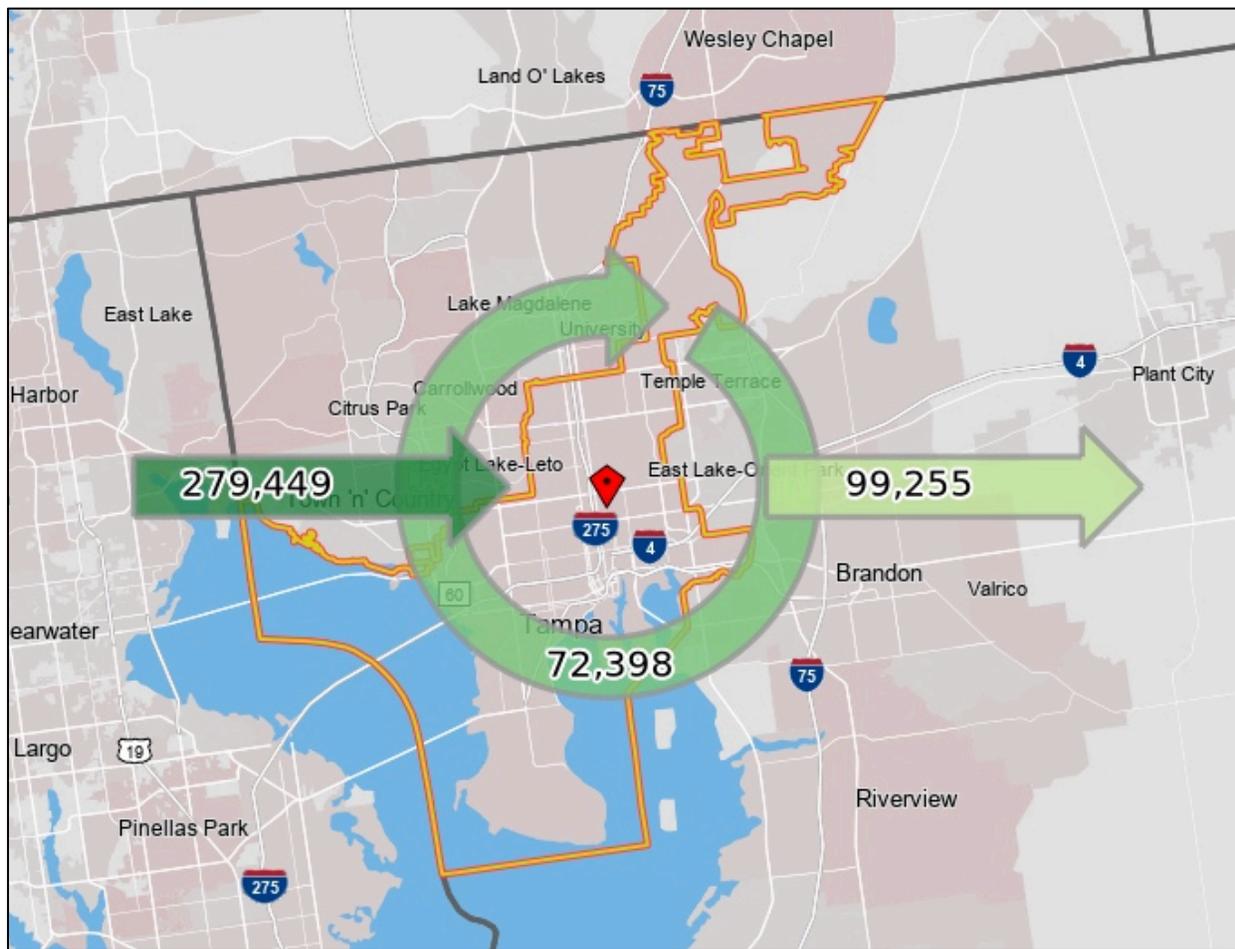
Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Commute Travel Time

All other things being equal, residents would rather live in the same City as their job. Relative to short commutes, long commute times are associated with lower life satisfaction, increased stress, obesity, anxiety, depression, and increased exposure to pollutants. This is particularly true when compared to commuters who use bicycles or walk to work. In Tampa, over one-third of the residents commute over 30 minutes each day to work.

In-Area Labor Force Efficiency (All Jobs)	Count	Share
Living in the Selection Area	171,653	100.0%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	72,398	42.2%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	99,255	57.8%
In-Area Employment Efficiency (All Jobs)	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	351,847	100.0%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	72,398	20.6%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	279,449	79.4%
Source: 2019 LEHD		

Table 47 - Inflow/Outflow Report 2019



Inflow/Outflow Report 2019

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	11,789	1,644	8,869
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	36,868	3,996	13,320
Some college or associate degree	38,836	2,952	9,787
Bachelor's degree or higher	77,004	2,810	13,115

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Educational attainment is one of the best indicators of economic success, both in attaining a job and receiving a higher wage. In Tampa, the unemployment rate for a person without a high school diploma is 12% while the rate for a resident with a bachelor's degree or higher is only 3.5%. The labor participation rate is also higher for those with higher educational attainment. Approximately 39.8% of residents without a high school diploma are not in the workforce, which is higher than the 14% for 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	513	1,527	1,839	4,202	5,521
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,773	3,740	3,154	7,170	4,352
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	10,758	15,063	12,050	26,165	14,205
Some college, no degree	17,179	10,927	7,452	15,323	8,724
Associate degree	2,418	6,052	3,495	8,532	3,231
Bachelor's degree	5,467	20,583	14,665	21,678	8,260
Graduate or professional degree	388	10,036	10,835	15,882	6,045

Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

In Tampa there are over 13,600 residents that have less than a 9th grade education, the majority of whom are over the age of 45. Also, there are approximately 25,000 residents with a 9th grade education but without a high school diploma. As noted above, education is closely related to employment and without

a high school diploma or equivalent these residents may struggle to find stable employment.

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,000
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,873
Some college or associate degree	35,812
Bachelor's degree	52,358
Graduate or professional degree	81,722

Table 50 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

As mentioned previously, educational attainment and earnings are closely linked. The annual wage difference based on education can lead to substantial wealth differences over time. A person who graduates high school and works from the age 18 to 65 will earn approximately \$1,263,031 during their working life. A person with a bachelor’s degree who works from age 23 to 65 will earn \$2,199,036. That added financial benefit does not take into account that jobs that require tend to have benefits like health insurance and the higher income can lead to investments, purchasing a home instead of renting, and other activities that can increase wealth substantially.

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

According to the Business Activity table, the Professional, Scientific, Management Services sector provides the highest percentage of all jobs in the City with 23% of all jobs coming from the sector. However, the largest employer is the Education and Health Care Services sector with 24% of all employees.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

According to the latest 2020 Annual Economic Development Indicators Report published by Hillsborough County, unemployment rose dramatically in part by COVID-19. The FL DEO via the US Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the County saw unemployment more than double from 2.5% to 5.3% and in the Tampa MSA from 2.6% to 5.2%. Industries saw a decrease in workers in the industries of Agriculture, Forestry Fishing and Hunting; Manufacturing; Retail Trade, Information, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services and Other Services/not including Public Admin. As unemployment starts to recover from the negative effects of the pandemic, the industries above may need additional assistance.

Infrastructure Needs

The metropolitan region in Hillsborough County, and within the City of Tampa, suffer from significant congestion on its major roadways, particularly during peak travel time in the morning and afternoon. This

reality forces pressure on workers attempting to commute from homes to workplaces, and vice versa, and serves as a disincentive for highly talented and highly educated workers to locate in the region. This dynamic, in turn, forces industries to locate in other cities, if the option is open to them.

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 of Tampa supports a variety of local Community Redevelopment Areas (CRA), with each focusing on economic development, housing and community development, and other local needs. The East Tampa CRA recently completed a comprehensive community revitalization and strategic planning process, with the assistance of the Urban Land Institute (ULI). Planning activities like this, including development of strategic vision, community asset mapping, and development of local tax incentives encourages economic development and should be expected to have a local economic impact in the years ahead.

The City of Tampa is also focused on encouraging technology companies to locate in the City. Some examples of these strategic initiatives can be found in the Tampa Bay Technology Forum, an organization devoted to developing the tech workforce in the region, marketing the benefits of living in the City, and strengthening connections to industry leaders across the country. The City also participates in the Florida High Tech Corridor program, which works to incentivize technology jobs development and other activities. The City also uses an ad valorem tax exemption program to encourage businesses to locate or expand in the City.

Recent Port Tampa Bay improvements, including the newly constructed truck ramp leading directly to and from the interstate high way system, as well as the recently completed Tampa Gateway Rail Terminal, will extend the Port's reach beyond the Florida market to the Midwest, Northeast, and other U.S. destinations in an effort to expand import and export capability. Both of these improvements are already producing positive economic impact.

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

As discussed earlier in this section, the City of Tampa has 350,000 jobs but only 190,800 workers. The largest disconnect is the Professional, Scientific, Management services with a need for nearly 40,000 workers. This is an opportunity to work with local educators 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 City of Tampa supports a wide variety of workforce training initiatives, including private and public organizations. Included in these efforts is CareerSource Tampa Bay, a local employment services provider. CareerSource offers a wide variety of job training and placement services in all business sectors of the community. Additionally, the City supports local area workforce training and promotion organizations, including the Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce efforts, the Tampa Bay Partnership, the Tampa Bay Technology Forum, THEDC, the Westshore Alliance, Hillsborough Community College, the University of Tampa and University of South Florida workforce training programs, and other partners.

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

Yes.

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.

Tampa participates in the Tampa Bay Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). The most recent report identified twelve goals.

1. To support the development of a diversified economy by expanding the quantity and quality of education, workforce training, and job opportunities.
2. To support programs and strategies, including international trade, which assist in retention, expansion, and the attraction of businesses.
3. To improve the capacity of small businesses, disadvantaged businesses, and businesses within distressed and redeveloping communities to participate fully in Tampa Bay's economic activities.
4. To promote the retention and continued improvement of existing partnerships and the creation of new partnerships to meet Tampa Bay's economic challenges.
5. To prepare a skilled workforce that supports the business community through programs and tools that address education, training and the attraction/retention of qualified workers.
6. To ensure that there is superior network of public infrastructures with supportive land use regulations to maintain the region as a competitive location for targeted industries
7. To support complementary data collection and dissemination efforts among local jurisdictions, combining data on available "ready" sites and workforce characteristics. Encourage the development of a complete "ecosystem" of workforce training throughout the region.
8. To promote a high quality of life and ensure a sustainable community offering an array of affordable housing, quality education and health care systems, historical and cultural facilities, tourist attractions and beaches, special events, festivals, and sports.
9. To promote the sustainable use of the natural resources (especially water resources and green building through sound economic development activities consistent with environmental management goals.
10. To maintain and expand agriculture, with an emphasis on local sourced food and products.

11. To promote a regional perspective on multi-modal transportation system for people, goods, and services that includes transit, highway, seaport, airport, rail, broadband, and multi-use trail planning and development to promote global competitiveness
12. Train government staff and disseminate information to the public on recovery plans and contingency actions before, during and after disasters

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 specific data points that constitute "housing problems": cost burden, overcrowding, lack of complete plumbing facilities, and lack of complete kitchen facilities. Areas of concentration are census tracts that have two or more housing problems that are substantially higher than the Town average. For this analysis, "substantially higher" is based on the HUD provided standards set in the Needs Assessment. A tract with a housing problem rate of 10% higher than the City average is considered substantially higher. To provide a more nuanced analysis, "cost burden" has been split into renter cost burden and homeowner cost burden.

Citywide Rate

- Overcrowding: 2.9%
- Lack of Complete Plumbing Facilities: 0.4%
- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 0.7%
- Renter Cost Burden: 53.2%
- Homeowners Cost Burden: 25.7%

Substantial Rate:

- Overcrowding: 12.9%
 - o No areas of concentration
- Lack of Complete Plumbing Facilities: 10.4%
 - o Tract 12057003800 – 12.2%
- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 10.7%
 - o Tract 12057003800 – 13.7%
 - o Tract 12057000402 -10.8%
- Renter Cost Burden: 63.2%
 - o No areas of concentration
- Homeowner Cost Burden: 35.7%
 - o No areas of concentration

There is only one tract with a concentration of multiple housing problems. In tract 12057003800 there is a substantially higher lack of both kitchen and plumbing facilities.

The City of Tampa has also designated the Community Redevelopment Areas (CRA's) of East Tampa and West Tampa as priority areas and has identified housing needs through needs assessments and site visits. The East Tampa needs assessment revealed affordable housing as the number one need and at least three of the top ten needs were related to housing conditions. The assessment also identified an abundance of vacant lots that likely contained residential properties before demolition. East Tampa CRA

boundaries are I-275 to the west, Hillsborough Avenue to the North, 50th Street to the East, and I-4 to the South. The West Tampa needs assessment revealed that 5.39% of the residential structures in that CRA were rated in “fair” or “poor” condition, not including public housing units in the area that have also been identified as being in “outdated” condition. The single-family uses for the West Tampa CRA, in general, are located west of Rome Avenue and South of I-275.

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

Race/Ethnicity

For the purposes of this analysis, a concentration is any census tract where the racial or ethnic minority group makes up 10% more than the City average.

Citywide Rate

- Asian, non-Hispanic: 5.4%
- Black or African American, non-Hispanic: 20.9%
- Multiracial, non-Hispanic: 3.8%
- Hispanic, all races: 26.4%

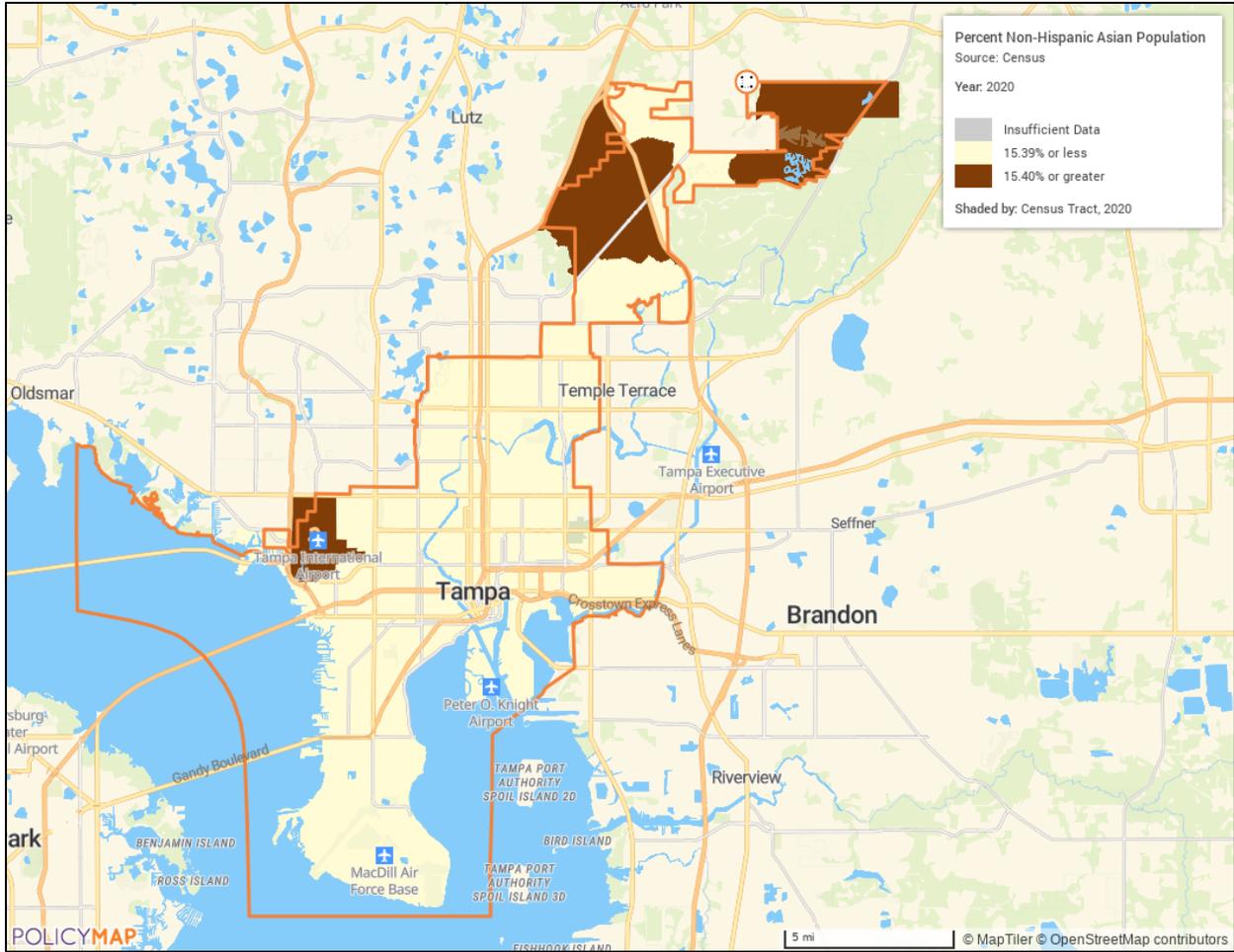
Concentration Rate

- Asian, non-Hispanic: 15.4%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 30.9%
- Multiracial, non-Hispanic: 13.8%
- Hispanic, all races: 36.4%

Due to the small size of other racial groups a comparison could not be conducted. Each group had a total population of less than 1%.

Asian, non-Hispanic:

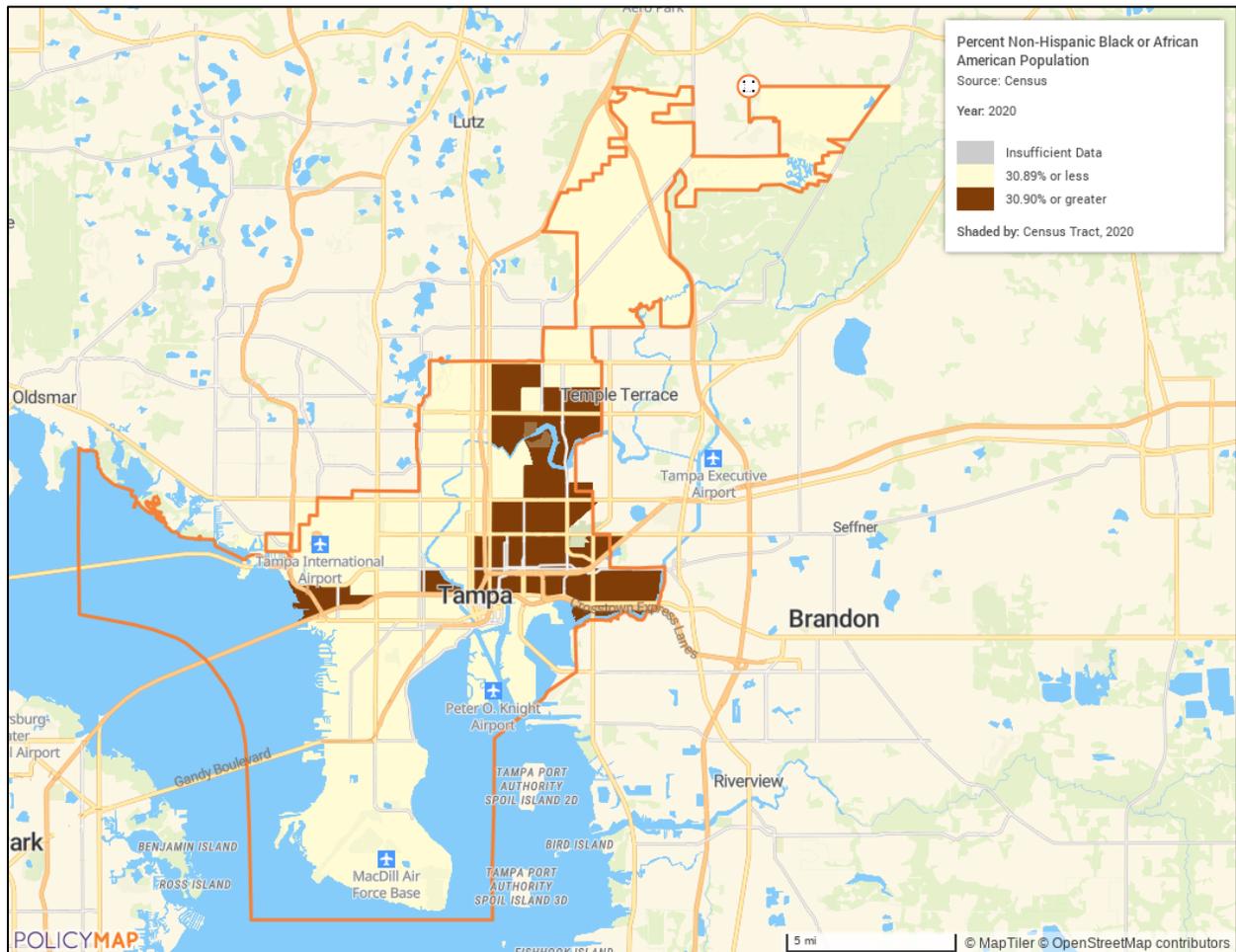
There are a handful of tracts that have a concentration of Asian, non-Hispanic residents. The northernmost areas and one tract on the western side.



Asian, Non-Hispanic

Black, non-Hispanic:

Tampa has multiple census tracts that have a concentration of Black, non-Hispanic residents. The central eastern part of the City in particular has a large Black population.

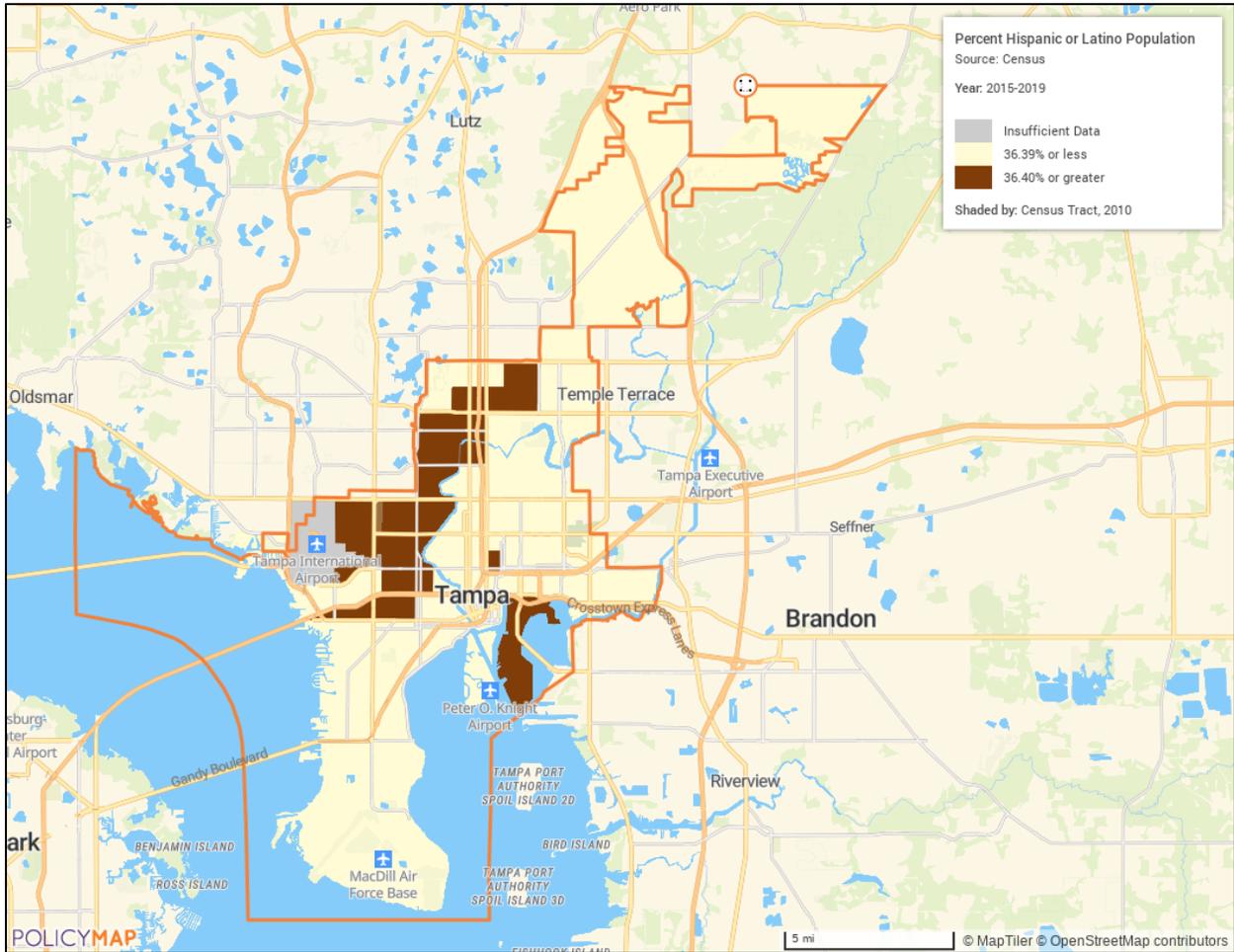


Black, Non-Hispanic

Multiracial, non-Hispanic: No areas of concentration

Hispanic, all Races:

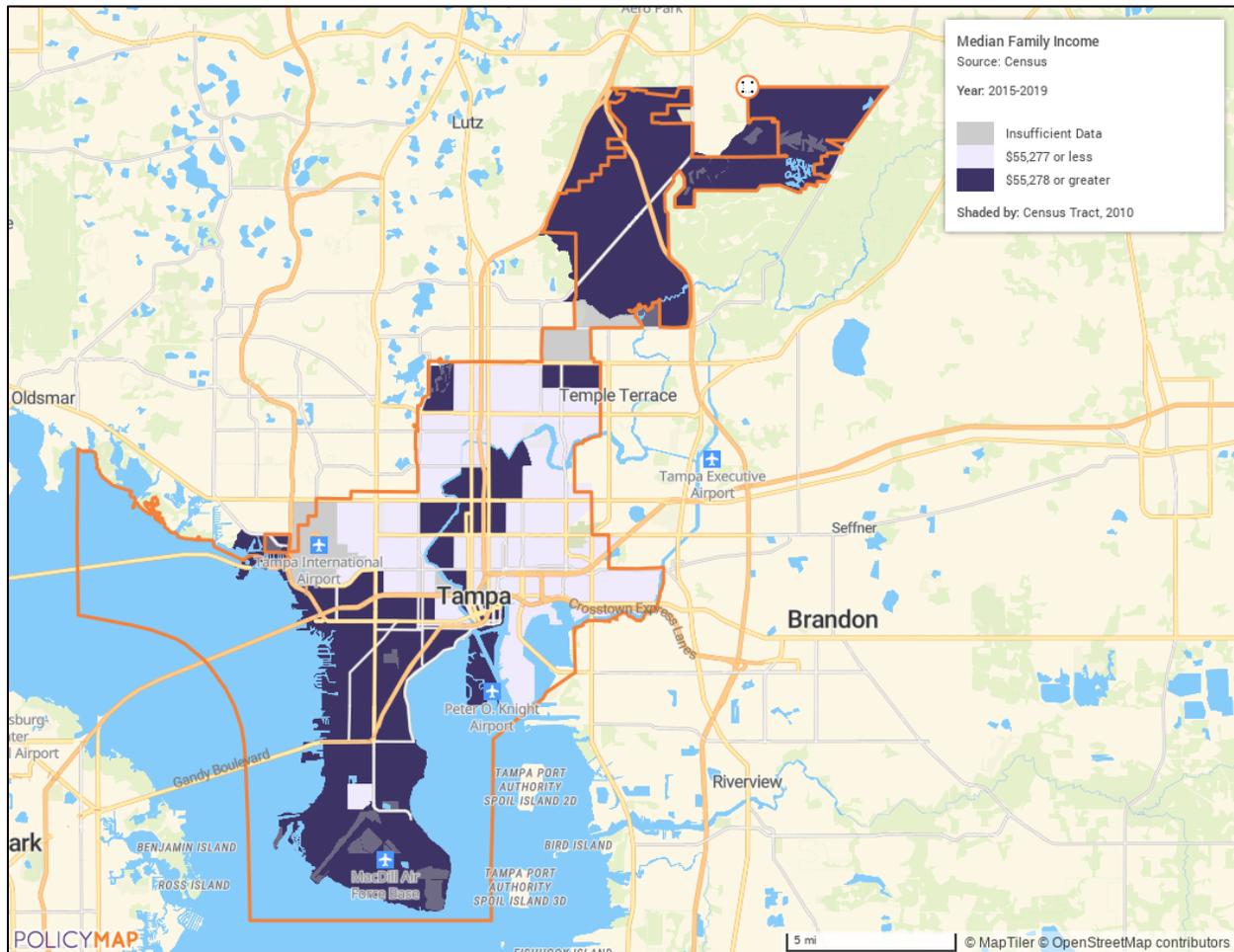
There are several areas that have a concentration of Hispanic residents. As the map below shows, there are two areas with a concentration of this population. One area encompasses multiple tracts on the west side of the City and one area is in the southeast.



Hispanic, All Races

Low-Income Families

A family is considered low-income if it earns less than 80% of the area median income. A tract has a concentration of low-income families if the tract median household income is less than 80% of the county median household income. The City median family income is \$69,097 and relatively low-income is \$55,278. Using this definition, the tracts on the east and west side of the City have a concentration of low income families. These tracts match up with the areas with a concentration of Hispanic households and a concentration of Black, non-Hispanic households.



Low-Income Families

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

Census tracts with households that are LMI, have poverty and have significant minority groups are included in the City's designated CRA's of East Tampa and West Tampa. There are several communities, civic, and business associations located within the East Tampa Area. A large number of residents receive some sort of public assistance and many residents live in public housing. According to the East Tampa needs assessment there are organizations providing public services in the area such as health, substance

abuse, social services, financial assistance, employment, and education, however, majority of the needs assessment respondents indicated that residents are not familiar with these services and are not educated on how to receive services through these organizations. Affordable housing was revealed to be the number one need in the East Tampa CRA. Residents were also concerned with their physical environment and safety citing need for paved roads, sidewalks, clean neighborhoods, speed bumps, and more police protection.

The West Tampa CRA is bisected by I-275 and is comprised of low-density, residential development, with commercial uses along the major corridors of Howard Avenue, Armenia Avenue, Rome Avenue, Willow Street, Columbus Drive, Cypress Street, Cass Street and Kennedy Boulevard. The Hillsborough River forms the eastern boundary, adjacent to Tampa's Central Business District. The CRA area is located in close proximity to Hillsborough Bay. The needs assessment for the West Tampa CRA also revealed a high residential vacancy rate. The needs assessment indicated that West Tampa contained at least eight of the fourteen conditions indicative of a "blighted area" including defective/inadequate transportation, unsanitary or unsafe conditions, site deterioration, crime incidents, government owned property with adverse environmental conditions.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The East Tampa CRA does have several organizations providing public/social services in the area which are assets:

- The Corporation to Develop Communities of Tampa provides programming in workforce development, youth leadership, small business development and affordable housing.
- Lee Davis Neighborhood Service Center offers assistance in the areas of housing employment, financial, and medical services, deposits to have water, electric and gas utilities turned back on.
- Kimball Full Service School of Hillsborough County Full Service School specifically designed to help improve student performance in areas of attendance, behavior, and academic achievement.
- James Hargrett Building Provides financial assistance and support services to relatives who were caring for children placed with them.
- Drug Abuse Comprehensive Coordinating Office (DACCO) provides drug abuse planning, coordination and monitoring for local governmental units.
- Community Health Advocacy Partnership facilitates access to quality health services, integration of community disease prevention, intervention and education, case and self-management, advocacy programming and strategic partnerships.

The West Tampa CRA has several assets that form the basis of a sound redevelopment strategy. These assets include:

- West Tampa Commercial District With targeted redevelopment efforts the West Tampa historic commercial center could once again, become a vital economic, social and pedestrian center.

- Kennedy Boulevard Corridor Kennedy Boulevard is a major arterial linking the Westshore Business District with Downtown Tampa. The corridor has seen new urban infill development and is expected to continue to redevelop in the future.
- West River Area Planned Redevelopment When complete, the 821 public housing units will be replaced with more than 1,600 mixed housing types serving a range of family incomes. This new community will provide new opportunities for affordable housing, employment and commercial development.
- Parks, Recreation and Open Space Seven city parks and recreation areas are found within the CRA: Blake Trail, Salcines Park, Julian B. Lane Riverfront Park, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Recreation Center & pool, Yellow Jackets Little League Fields, Rey Park and Fremont Linear Park.
- Hillsborough River The Hillsborough River is a valuable, natural asset that has been ignored for many years. Most of the publicly owned land is not available for general public use and access is limited.
- Schools Five schools are located in the study area (Blake High School, Stewart Middle School, Just Elementary, Dunbar Elementary and Tampa Prep). Just outside the West Tampa CRA is the University of Tampa.
- Community Facilities The Neighborhood Service Center provides a range of programs offering housing, employment, financial, medical services to families in need. The County also operates the West Tampa Library along Howard Avenue in the West Tampa Commercial District.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The East Tampa CRA needs assessment identifies recommendations that, if implemented, could provide strategic opportunities in the CRA. These recommendations include:

- Develop a community profile of health, educational and social service disparities that will direct program service.
- Develop a process of engagement with planning, policies, services, and advocacy for East Tampa residents. Through this engagement with the residents, a determination of how human services and human capital can be integrated with community and economic development will complete the enhancement of the area.
- Develop better communication strategies to inform residents of agencies in and their services to the community.
- Enhance the collaborative efforts between social service agencies, churches, civic and business associations, and residents.
- Create and establish a neighborhood technology center working with local community supports.
- Review medical services at Lee Davis Neighborhood Service Center to possibly include dental service.
- Develop a plan or conduct a feasibility study to determine the viability of business development.

The West Tampa CRA offers the following strategic opportunities:

- Parks, Recreation, and Open Space - The 23-acre Julian B. Lane Riverfront Park is currently being redesigned and updated as a major community waterfront park. The City also has plans to construct a trail, incorporating the Blake Trail into a larger river trail system. The Jewish Community Center and Federation plans to construct a new Jewish Community Center at the Ft. Homer Hesterly Armory site near Howard Avenue and Cass Street, providing additional recreational opportunities for area residents. Opportunities for future parks and open space include the riverfront, the West Tampa commercial district and the area south of I-275.
- Hillsborough River - There are opportunities to reclaim the riverfront for community and public use by creating parks, recreation areas and a river trail that would extend from Columbus Drive to Bayshore Boulevard. Treating the Hillsborough River as a community amenity would enhance the livability and quality of life in many adjacent areas.
- Schools - There are opportunities to provide increased curricula and linkages with the community to provide a full range of childhood to adult education opportunities to serve residents.
- Ft. Homer Hesterly Armory - The Jewish Community Center and Federation renovated the Ft. Homer Hesterly Armory as a new community center. Renovations include a gymnasium, fitness center, locker rooms, meeting rooms, a cafe, a public events center and art studio.
- West Tampa Commercial District - The West Tampa Commercial District is seen as the center of an urban village, reflecting a traditional "Main Street" with a mix of retail and service uses, which can be amplified with public realm improvements such as on-street parking, streetscapes, lighting and marketing.
- Rome Avenue/Cass Street Area - The Rome Avenue / Cass Street has been transitioning from a light-industrial area to multi-family developments. As this transition occurs, there will be a need to integrate the new commercial, retail and residential development with existing light industrial development in a positive and reinforcing manner.

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 is an essential communications and information platform that allows users to take advantage of the increased interconnectedness of business, education, commerce, and day to day utility. Reliable access to the internet is becoming a necessity to thrive in the modern economic environment. Communities that lack broadband access struggle to keep pace with the country. Locations without broadband access impedes its population's ability to take advantage of the educational and entrepreneurial opportunities available online. This is particularly problematic for LMI areas where economic opportunities are already often lacking. Studies suggest a strong correlation between increased high-speed internet access and increased education and employment opportunities, especially in small cities and rural areas.

Tampa does not have significant gaps in broadband coverage. Most of the city has multiple options of internet providers, to include LMI areas. The average Tampa household has three (3) options for broadband-quality Internet service; only an estimated 1.6% of locals still do not have access to more than one provider and may have to rely on low-grade wireless.

The following map shows broadband access throughout the City. Broadband access is defined as advertised internet speeds of 768 kilobits per second or higher. FCC data shows four major infrastructure options within Tampa: cable, Fixed, DSL, and Fiber.

(See map below at the end of the section: Broadband Access)

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

Once broadband access has been obtained, it is important to ensure there is competition among service providers. Any resource that has a de facto monopoly on an area may not be incentivized to provide standard and consistent services. According to BroadbandNow.com, Tampa has a total of seven (7) Internet providers offering residential service. Spectrum and Frontier (Fiber) are the strongest providers in Tampa so far as coverage. The average Tampa household has three (3) options for broadband-quality Internet service. These providers frequently overlap around the city:

Spectrum (Cable)

T-Mobile 5G Home Internet (Fixed)

Frontier (DSL and Fiber)

Verizon (Fiber and Fixed)

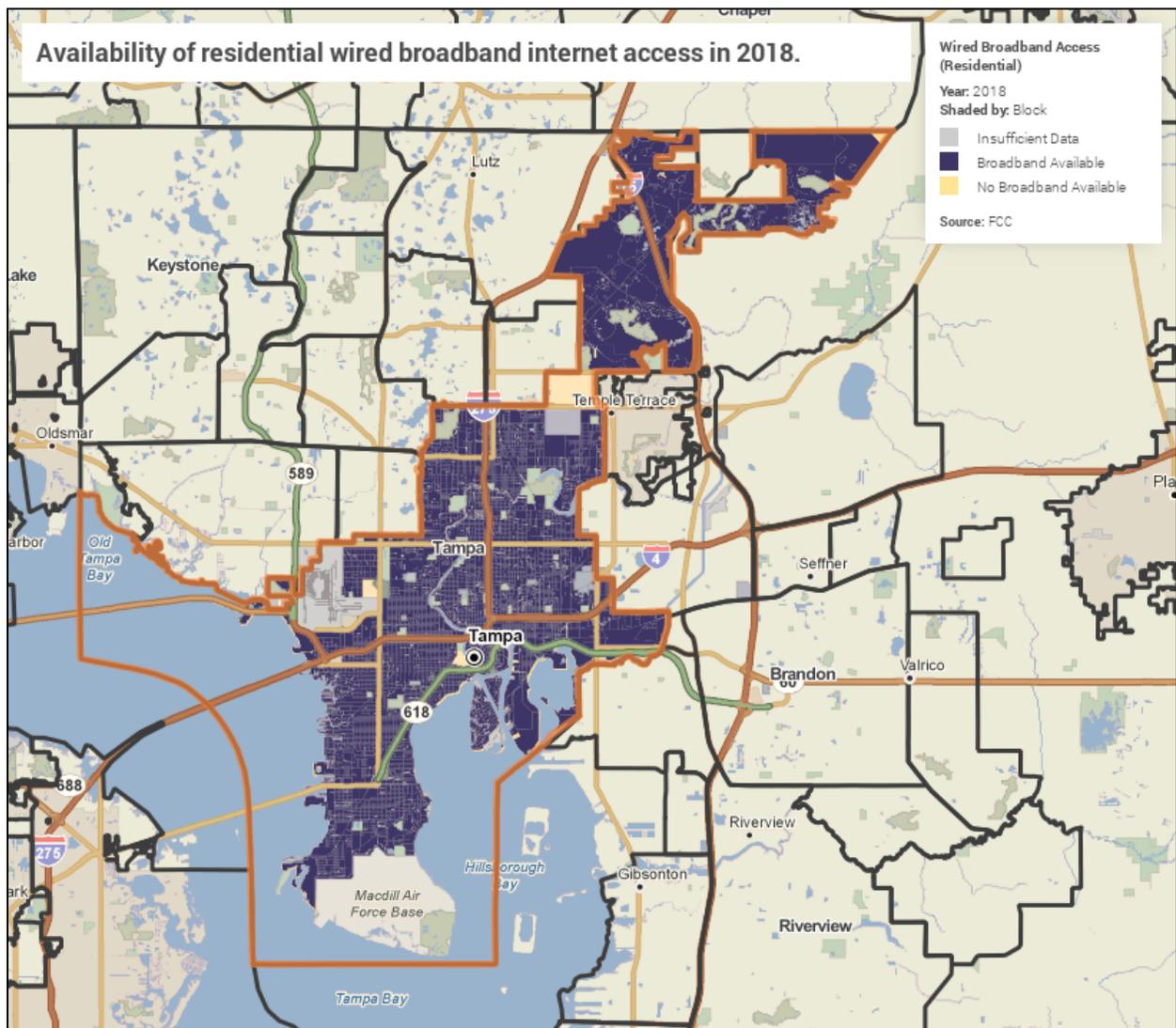
Windstream (DSL)

Viasat Internet (Satellite)

HughesNet (Satellite)

The following map shows the number of broadband service providers by census tract. Most of the city has at least three options of high-speed internet with competitive providers, though there are some tracts with lower populations that only have access to one provider.

(See map at the end of the section: Highspeed Internet Providers)



Broadband Access

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

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

Tampa has historically been prone to various natural hazard events including hurricanes, flooding, hail, thunderstorm winds, extreme cold and warm weather, and others. The potential impacts of climate change—including an increase in prolonged periods of excessively high temperatures, more heavy precipitation, more severe storms, or droughts—are often most significant for vulnerable communities. The city is located near the coast, so it is still impacted by primary and secondary coastal effects. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), by the middle of the century the average summer temperature is expected to rise four degrees. This rise in temperature could lead to altered weather and precipitation patterns, a rise in severe storms, an increased risk of catastrophic floods, increased electricity costs, and ruined crops. Additionally, any increase in the ocean levels or increased storm activity will lead to people moving from the coast. These environmental changes may eventually lead people away from the coast. However, coastal populations have historically continued to see an increase in population from year to year. An increase of people may drive up housing costs, reduce the availability of jobs, and tax resources, while a decrease in population could cause labor shortages, decrease in competition for services, driving up costs and reducing quality, and reduced resources for locals. Coastal areas must continue to address their geographic challenges by anticipating, planning, and adapting to risks from flooding, sea level rise, and storm surge.

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 residents are at particular risk due to having less available resources to combat the impacts of natural disasters. A dramatic rise in electricity or housing costs could put them at imminent risk of homelessness or living in substandard conditions. Residents in rural communities will have less access to public support in case of emergencies and will have fewer resources to repair or prevent damage to their homes.

The City of Tampa strives to inform and prepare the general public for multi-hazard mitigation. There are online venues (including the City Office of Emergency Management website, social media pages, and free emergency alert system, the Hillsborough County Office of Emergency Management website, social media pages, and free emergency alert system, the FL VOAD website and social media pages, and the Volunteer Florida website and social media pages) that disseminate numerous informational guidebooks, videos, and emergency resources to build disaster resiliency in the community.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan outlines the City of Tampa's overall planning and vision for housing and community development over the next five years of the Consolidated Plan period. The goals outlined in the Strategic Plan are the City's response to priority needs identified by its citizens and local stakeholder organizations, and through the analysis and assessment of the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis.

The Strategic Plan specifically addresses how the City intends to use CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds toward furthering HUD's statutory goals of providing for suitable living environments and providing safe, decent and affordable housing especially for low- to moderate-income households and the special needs population in Tampa. The Strategic Plan also identifies target Low/Mod block group tracts that have a high percentage of low- to moderate-income household population to be assisted with projects and activities.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 1 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Citywide Eligible Areas
	Area Type:	Eligible Areas
	Other Target Area Description:	Eligible Areas
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The City of Tampa boundaries.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Citywide Eligible Areas include low/mod areas. Per HUD requirements, these areas must be within an eligible Census Block Group Tract, as defined by HUD-CDBG regulations, whereby the majority of the residents are low to moderate-income (or 51%). To determine these Tracts the City utilizes HUD CDBG Low Mod Income Summary Data (LMISD) from the HUD Exchange website. See the following narrative at the end of this section on how low/mod areas are determined and the map of low/mod areas the City.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Low/mod areas suffer from decades of underinvestment, despite the best attempts by the City and other agencies. Overcoming this history of underinvestment will require significant and sustained investment, including from the private market.
Identify the needs in this target area.	The City of Tampa, overall, needs an increased supply of affordable housing, improved homelessness assistance, improved access to facilities, and improved reliability and access to public transportation.	
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Local/regional organizations that have similar goals of the City and are willing to partner on projects and other efforts. The City departments also work to identify low/mod areas that need these improvements to improve the quality of life for residents in these areas.	

	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The City of Tampa, overall, faces a significant shortage in funding and financing available for the types of revitalization and housing projects needed to address priority needs.
2	Area Name:	East Tampa CRA
	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 East Tampa target area is defined by 10 specific census tracts. These census tracts are: 12057001800; 12057003000; 12057003100; 12057003200; 12057003300; 12057003400; 12057003700; 12057003800; 12057003900; 12057004100. These are referred to as "census tract 18", "30", "31", "32", "33," "34," "37," "38," "39," and "41," respectively.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The East Tampa target area is characterized by high levels of poverty, high housing cost burden and poor economic prospects. The percentage of low and moderate income households in each of the census tracts are as follows: census tract 18 - 76%; 30 - 78%; 31 - 77%; 32 - 69%; 33 - 81%; 34 - 79%; 37 - 86%; 38 - 79%; 39 - 64%; 41 - 70% (2021 LMISD).	
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	During the consultation and citizen participation process, the City engaged with residents, public housing residents, neighborhood leaders, social service providers, and adjacent and regional government entities to identify needs in the target area. Additionally, the City of Tampa targeted these areas during its Consolidated Plan outreach to ensure maximum participation and consultation with neighborhood residents. The East Tampa CRA remains a target area due to high levels of poverty, high housing cost burden and a majority of households that LMI.	

	Identify the needs in this target area.	The East Tampa target area requires considerable investment in rehabilitation, new construction, economic development projects, quality of life improvements, new community facilities particularly for seniors, and infrastructure improvements including sewer and sidewalks.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The East Tampa target area enjoys a robust community of local civic organizations and local planning processes. East Tampa has a designated CRA district, with funds available for revitalization needs. The East Tampa CRA area has produced a detailed and comprehensive revitalization plan, which can be used to guide investments and target resources according to local needs.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The degree of need in the East Tampa target area is high. Transformational change requires significant investment, sustained over a long period of time. The census tracts included in the East Tampa target area are concurrently contained within a total of three CRA areas in the City - the East Tampa CRA, Ybor City 1 CRA and Central Park CRA. This fact makes coordination between the three CRA districts more difficult, as it relates to the East Tampa target area identified in this Consolidated Plan.
3	Area Name:	West Tampa CRA
	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 West Tampa target area is defined by one specific census tract. This census tract is: 12057004300. This census tract is referred to as "census tract 43."

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The West Tampa target area is characterized by high levels of poverty, high housing cost burden and poor economic prospects. The percentage of low and moderate income households in the census tract is 95% (2021 LMISD).
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	During the consultation and citizen participation process, the City engaged with residents, public housing residents, neighborhood leaders, social service providers, and adjacent and regional government entities to identify needs in the target area. Additionally, the City of Tampa targeted these areas during its Consolidated Plan outreach to ensure maximum participation and consultation with neighborhood residents. The West Tampa CRA remains a target area due to high levels of poverty, high housing cost burden and a majority of households that LMI.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	The West Tampa target area requires considerable economic development projects, housing rehabilitation and new construction, more mixed income properties, and quality of life improvements including infrastructure improvements and sidewalk repaving.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The West Tampa target area will enjoy the benefits of a large-scale Tampa Housing Authority redevelopment within its boundaries. This project is called the West River Redevelopment. Investments in the West Tampa target area will complement the West River Redevelopment.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The degree of need in the West Tampa target area is high. Transformational change requires significant investment, sustained over a long period of time. This investment need is challenged by low commercial and economic prospects in the community, which poses a barrier for private investment in both real estate and the commercial sector.
4	Area Name:	HOPWA EMSA
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	

Revital Type:	Housing
Other Revital Description:	
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The HOPWA Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) boundaries includes Hillsborough, Hernando, Pasco, and Pinellas counties. The City of Tampa is the lead agency administering HOPWA funds for the EMSA.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	N/A
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	HUD formula allocates HOPWA funds annually. The HOPWA EMSA is recognized federally by HUD as a target area for the distribution of HOPWA funds. Consultation and citizen participation assists in determining which sub-recipient organizations will receive funding. In compliance with HUD requirements, funds must be used to serve persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families in the EMSA, as determined by HUD.
Identify the needs in this target area.	The HOPWA EMSA area will be the target area for assistance to individuals and their families living with HIV/AIDS with supportive services, supportive housing, rental assistance and STRMU.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The City of Tampa is the lead agency administering HOPWA funds for the EMSA. With the help of its HOPWA sponsors the City can improve the quality of life for individuals and their families living with HIV/AIDS.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	N/A. At this time there are no barriers to improvement in the target area.

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City of Tampa does not allocate funding based solely on geographic requirements. Individuals or households must meet income qualifications in order to directly benefit from housing assistance, homeless assistance and services for LMI or special needs assistance. With public facilities & infrastructure improvements the City will be targeting low/mod income areas.

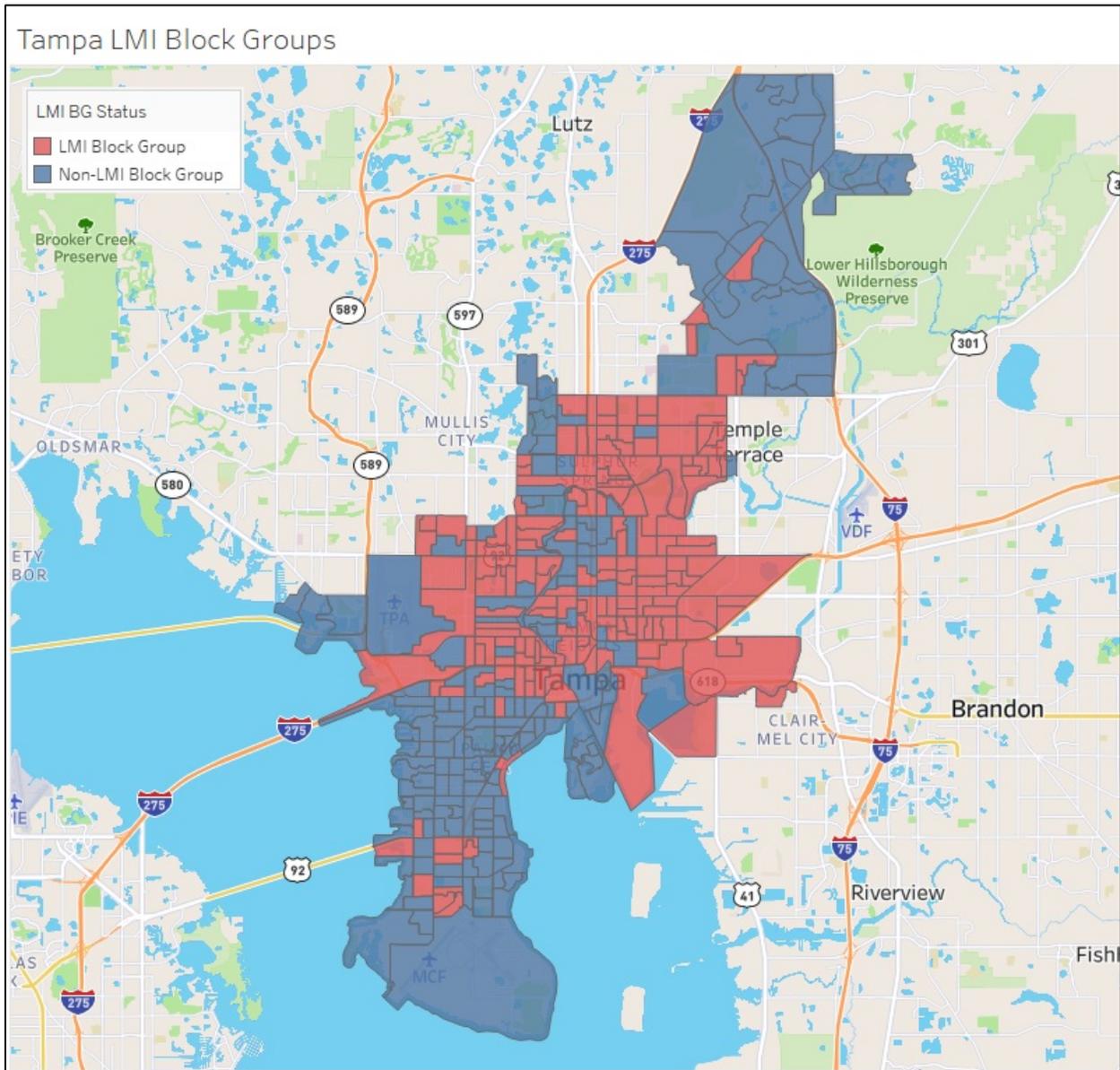
When planned activities are intended to serve individuals or households directly, such as housing rehab or a recipient of City funded public services, those individuals or households must meet income qualifications in order to receive assistance from the program. For these benefits, the City staff or subrecipient agencies carrying out the program will record the eligibility status of the applicant.

Public facility and infrastructure improvement activities are intended to serve a low income area, or low income neighborhood. Per HUD requirements, these areas must be within an eligible Census Block Group Tract, as defined by HUD-CDBG regulations, whereby the majority of the residents are low to moderate-income (or 51%).

To determine these Tracts the City will be utilizing HUD CDBG Low Mod Income Summary Data (LMISD) from the HUD Exchange website, which has redefined the eligible tracts within the jurisdiction. The identified census block group tracts within the jurisdiction that are considered low-moderate income can be found on the HUD Exchange website at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/acs-low-mod-summary-data/>

A map of the Low/Mod census block group tracts is displayed below:

Tampa LMI Block Groups



Tampa Low-Mod Block Group Tracts

HOPWA EMSA

The City of Tampa is the lead agency administering HOPWA funds for the HOPWA Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) boundary, which includes Hillsborough, Hernando, Pasco, and Pinellas counties.

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

Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide Eligible Areas East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA
	Associated Goals	1A Homeowner Assistance 1B New Construction 1B New Construction 1D Housing Rehabilitation 1E Rental Assistance 1F Supportive Housing Operations
	Description	The City will support the provision of safe, decent and affordable housing by increasing the availability/accessibility of affordable housing. The City will address the priority need by funding activities including: homeowner rehabilitation; multi-family rehabilitation; homeownership assistance; housing counseling; tenant-based rental assistance; utility/deposit assistance; new construction of affordable housing; rapid re-housing; facility-based supportive housing; permanent supportive housing; and supportive services for special needs/HOPWA clients.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The City conducted a comprehensive community participation process and needs assessment to determine and prioritize needs. Needs identified in the Consolidated Plan were the result of input received by residents, housing providers, non-profit organizations, social service providers, and other relevant stakeholders. A thorough analysis of data provided in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis also lead to priority need determinations. According to the NA-10, housing cost burden is a high need, especially among lower-income renters. According to ACS data in the MA-20, there are approximately 55% of owner-occupied units and 42% of rental units were built prior to 1980. These homes have a risk of lead-based paint and may require additional support to ensure a safe living environment, particularly for children. This amounts to over 76,000 units total, most of which are owner-occupied.
2	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide Eligible Areas East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA
	Associated Goals	2A Public Facilities & Infrastructure Improvements
	Description	The City of Tampa is experiencing a population increase that is putting a strain on resources. Many of our non-profit agencies are struggling to keep up with the demand for services, and due to this this City will provide funding to help with building/program expansion, or improved access for LMI and special needs groups. The City will also improve or expand public infrastructure to meet these needs in LMI areas of the City.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The City conducted a comprehensive community participation process and needs assessment to determine and prioritize needs. Needs identified in the Consolidated Plan were the result of input received by residents, housing providers, non-profit organizations, social service providers, and other relevant stakeholders. A thorough analysis of data provided in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis also lead to priority need determinations. Continued investments in low/mod residential areas of the City as well as CRA target areas are needed as documented in the MA-50. In particular there are several strategic opportunities identified in the East Tampa CRA and West Tampa CRA.
3	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide Eligible Areas East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA
	Associated Goals	3A Public Services for LMI & Special Need
	Description	The City will support availability/accessibility to a suitable living environment by funding organizations providing essential services for low-income and limited clientele populations. The City will assist non-profit organizations in carrying out public service activities assisting low-income persons, youth, seniors, and persons with disabilities.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The City conducted a comprehensive community participation process and needs assessment to determine and prioritize needs. Needs identified in the Consolidated Plan were the result of input received by residents, housing providers, non-profit organizations, social service providers, and other relevant stakeholders. A thorough analysis of data provided in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis also lead to priority need determinations.
4	Priority Need Name	Homeless Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide Eligible Areas East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA
	Associated Goals	4A Homeless Assistance
	Description	The City will support ending homelessness by providing funds to organizations carrying out and administering homeless activities including: emergency rental assistance, homeless prevention, emergency shelters, and HMIS data collection and administration.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City conducted a comprehensive community participation process and needs assessment to determine and prioritize needs. Needs identified in the Consolidated Plan were the result of input received by residents, housing providers, non-profit organizations, social service providers, and other relevant stakeholders. A thorough analysis of data provided in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis also lead to priority need determinations. The NA-40 shows that HMIS reported there were currently over 700 homeless persons in families and 3,900 individuals that were homeless in 2020. Further, of the homeless there were 1,000 individuals that were reported as chronic. In the NA-10, extremely cost burdened renters were identified as a high need. This group is at high risk of homelessness and in times of crisis do not have the funds to avoid homelessness.

5	Priority Need Name	Planning and Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide Eligible Areas East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA
	Associated Goals	5A Planning and Administration
	Description	Management and operation of tasks related to administering and carrying out HUD programs including CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City conducted a comprehensive community participation process and needs assessment to determine and prioritize needs. Needs identified in the Consolidated Plan were the result of input received by residents, housing providers, non-profit organizations, social service providers, and other relevant stakeholders. A thorough analysis of data provided in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis also lead to priority need determinations.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	<p>Tenant Based Rental Assistance will be provided in response to the needs of LMI households identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rates of housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden, especially for LMI renters. - The cost of rent has increased dramatically in the past decade. Median contract rent has increased 39% from 2010 to 2020. - Increase in Fair Market Rents (FMR). - There is a shortage of affordable rental units for LMI households. There are less than 4,620 affordable units for households below 30% HAMFI and 10,290 below 50% HAMFI. - Extensive waiting list for households needing Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and Public Housing.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	<p>Tenant Based Rental Assistance will be provided in response to the needs of Non-Homeless Special Needs identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rates of housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden, especially for LMI renters. - The cost of rent has increased dramatically in the past decade. Median contract rent has increased 39% from 2010 to 2020. - Increase in Fair Market Rents (FMR) - There is a shortage of affordable rental units for LMI households. There are less than 4,620 affordable units for households below 30% HAMFI and 10,290 below 50% HAMFI. - Extensive waiting list for households needing Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and Public Housing. - Lower earning potential and lower household income of persons with special needs
New Unit Production	<p>New Unit Production will be provided in response to the needs identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited supply of decent, affordable housing for LMI households as housing cost burden is the biggest housing issue in the City. - Population growth as the City has experienced an increase of 19% over the past decade. - High housing development costs. - Housing values have increased 28% in the past decade making housing unaffordable for lower income households.
Rehabilitation	<p>Housing Rehabilitation activities will be provided in response to the needs identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The housing stock is aging. There are over 42,600 owner-occupied units (55%) and 33,700 renter-occupied units (42%) built before 1980 still in the City. - The cost of new construction and/or housing replacement is prohibitive for lower income households. - Condition of housing units - Higher risk of lead-based paint hazards for older housing built before 1978.
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>Acquisition, including preservation will be provided in response to the needs identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquisition for the purpose of rehabilitation and maintaining affordable housing.

Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

This Plan presents the City of Tampa’s strategic approach to housing activities and community development for PY 2022. The plan considers market conditions for a wide range of housing characteristics, including the number of available housing units, cost and condition of housing, homeless facilities and services, special needs facilities and services, and barriers to affordable housing. The City will also pursue strategies focused on assistance for persons experiencing homelessness and support for vital public service that improve the quality of life for Tampa residents.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	3,180,845	50,000	0	3,230,845	12,923,380	PY 2022 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation and program income.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,931,791	50,000	0	1,981,791	7,927,164	PY 2022 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation and program income.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	4,695,272	0	0	4,695,272	18,781,088	PY 2022 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation.

ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	280,989	0	0	280,989	1,123,956	PY 2022 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation.
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Table 53 - 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

The City will use the federal funds to support projects and programs implemented by City staff as well as non-profit organizations, developers, and other partners. For the projects to be successful, other funding sources including in-kind resources are often added to the federal funding in order to have sufficient resources to benefit the population to be served as well as to cover expenditures that may not be allowable under the HUD CPD programs or to cover indirect costs. The source of these additional funds will depend on the nature of the activity. For example, funds provided for public service activities will be matched by the agencies receiving funding from other sources, including public and private sources as well as foundations and fundraising.

The City is required to provide a specific percentage of funds from non-federal sources to be eligible to receive the HOME and ESG grant funds. The HOME program requires a 25% match which may be reduced by HUD if the City is distressed or suffered a Presidentially declared disaster. The City will satisfy the HOME match through the State Housing Initiative Program (SHIP). The ESG program requires the City provide a 1:1 match. The ESG match will be provided by the subrecipients selected through the annual application process and are ranked and awarded, in part by match funds.

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

Florida Statutes Section 166.0451, Disposition of municipal property for affordable housing, requires that cities create an inventory list of real property with fee simple title appropriate for affordable housing. Tampa maintains the inventory of City-owned surplus land through its Real Estate Division.

The City implemented a single-family infill project with an income limit up to 140% AMI (SHIP funds used for families above 80% AMI) to encourage families with higher incomes to move into this area of concentrated poverty. The program uses 100 City owned properties with a tax value of approximately \$571,000 to create housing, deconcentrate poverty, increase wealth and stabilize the East Tampa Neighborhood. These properties are now worth over \$7 million dollars and are generating tax revenue for the CRA. To date more than 60 homes have been completed or are under construction. The partnership which includes Domain Homes, a for profit builder, CDC of Tampa a non-profit builder and Habitat for Humanity has yielded multiple successes. As property values increase, the project has also encouraged local residents with higher incomes to remain and invest in the area. It is has also spurred additional development of other for-profit and nonprofit builders.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 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 Tampa	Government	Ownership Planning Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
Tampa Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing Rental	Region
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	Government	Planning Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
CDC OF TAMPA, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Ownership public services	Jurisdiction
Corporation to Develop Communities of Tampa	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Gentleman’s Quest of Tampa	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Hillsborough County School Readiness Coalition	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
King’s Kids Christian Academy of Tampa	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Real Estate Education and Community Housing, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
Seniors in Service	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Solita’s House	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
The Skills Center	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Tampa Office of Emergency Management	Government	Planning public services	Jurisdiction
PINELLAS COUNTY	Government	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
HERNANDO COUNTY	Government	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region

BayCare Behavioral Health, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Boley Centers, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
CATHOLIC CHARITIES	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
EPIC	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Metro Inclusive Health	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Pasco County Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing Rental Non-homeless special needs	Region
The Spring of Tampa Bay, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Region

Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Tampa’s Housing and Community Development (HCD) Division is the lead agency responsible for the administration of the federal CPD funds. HCD works with several City departments, nonprofit organizations, and community organizations to implement the programs and projects identified in the Strategic Plan. Several housing programs are administered directly through HCD including the Mortgage Assistance Program (MAP) and the owner-occupied rehabilitation program. Other projects including public services, economic development, homelessness assistance, and services provided to special needs populations including persons living with HIV/AIDS are carried out through subrecipients identified and selected through an annual application process. The City also maintains a close relationship with Hillsborough County, the Tampa/Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI), and the Tampa Housing Authority (THA).

The main strength of the institutional delivery system in Tampa is the large number of public and private organizations that participate in meeting the needs of residents. These organizations are experienced and have the capacity to serve the low- and moderate income individuals and families in Tampa including specific populations such as the elderly, youth, homeless persons, and persons with disabilities. Several of the organizations that the City funds have been providing services through the CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG programs for multiple years and are familiar with the requirements of the programs and the City’s policies. Repeat funding also allows for program continuity especially where beneficiaries are eligible to

receive long term assistance such as in the tenant based rental assistance and supportive housing programs.

CHDOs that receive funding under the HOME program are evaluated each time the City awards CHDO set-aside funds. The evaluation includes a review of the CHDO’s capacity including experience carrying out projects like the one to be funded and the CHDO staff experience.

The main gap in the institutional delivery system is the need for more funding to support all the programs in the City. Not all programs can be fully funded and through the application process, the City prioritizes projects to be funded.

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	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X		X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	X
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			
Other			

Table 55 - 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)

THHI, the lead agency for the homeless Continuum of Care (CoC), and the City, which are recipients of ESG funding, are required to collaborate in order to ensure that the CoC program funds and ESG funds are coordinated to address homelessness in the region. THHI and the CoC members identify the needs of individuals and families for housing and services and the City consults with THHI on how to allocate the ESG funds while supporting mutual goals and increasing the leveraging of the funds.

There are several organizations in the City that provide homeless prevention, street outreach, and supportive services and all of these services are available to homeless persons as well as persons living with HIV/AIDS as shown in the table above. A variety of services are offered to meet the needs of homeless families with children, veterans, unaccompanied youth and in particular those who are chronically homeless.

The City utilizes federal, state, and local funding to provide various housing options for the homeless population including emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid-re-housing, permanent supportive housing and permanent housing. Programs are also funded for various supportive services including, but not limited to, case management, nutritional services, transportation, substance abuse counseling, education, child care, employment training, life skills, health care services, and mental health services.

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

A major strength of the service delivery system is the regular meetings arranged by THHI that include the City and other CoC members and stakeholders to coordinate outreach efforts with an overall goal of ending homelessness in the region. This approach and the communication between THHI and the City encourage collaboration in the development of plans for funding as well as in the provision of housing and services. This ensures that the funds allocated meet the needs of the homeless population in Tampa and addresses the CoC priorities. The CoC meetings also provide opportunities for partnership between Tampa and Hillsborough County and allows for collaboration across jurisdictional boundaries. Additionally, the use of a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) reduces the duplication of services and allows THHI to target funding to address the greatest needs of persons experiencing homelessness. All the members of the CoC and the City have access to the information provided by HMIS.

The main gap in the service delivery system for the special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness is a shortage of funding required to address the housing and supportive services needed for this population. The shortage of affordable housing also creates a gap in meeting the needs of homeless persons that can live on their own with or without supportive services.

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 gaps in the service delivery system identified above are not due to a lack of capacity of the City or its partners in addressing the needs of the homeless population. Therefore, to help meet the needs of its residents who are experiencing homelessness, the City will continue to fund organizations that provide affordable housing, public services, economic development services, homeless services, and other community development activities. New funding sources will be identified through the ESG match that is required by the program and subrecipients will be provided technical assistance in securing additional funding for programs.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 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 Homeowner Assistance	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Citywide Eligible Areas East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,375,000 HOME: \$1,076,910	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 250 Households Assisted
2	1B New Construction	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Citywide Eligible Areas East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$4,866,150	Homeowner Housing Added: 25 Household Housing Unit Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit
3	1C Acquisition	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Citywide Eligible Areas East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$4,000,000	Rental units constructed: 25 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit
4	1D Housing Rehabilitation	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Citywide Eligible Areas East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$3,212,750	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 200 Household Housing Unit
5	1E Rental Assistance	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Citywide Eligible Areas East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$3,000,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 250 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	1F Supportive Housing Operations	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide Eligible Areas HOPWA EMSA	Affordable Housing	HOPWA: \$22,772,070	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1500 Households Assisted Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 200 Household Housing Unit HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 1000 Household Housing Unit
7	2A Public Facilities & Infrastructure Improvements	2022	2026		Citywide Eligible Areas East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA	Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: \$2,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 8000 Persons Assisted
8	3A Public Services for LMI & Special Need	2022	2026		Citywide Eligible Areas East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA	Public Services	CDBG: \$2,385,630	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4975 Persons Assisted
9	4A Homeless Assistance	2022	2026		Citywide Eligible Areas	Homeless Services	ESG: \$1,334,698	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 125 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 3000 Persons Assisted
10	5A Planning and Administration	2022	2026		Citywide Eligible Areas East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA	Planning and Administration	CDBG: \$3,180,845 HOPWA: \$704,290 HOME: \$965,895 ESG: \$70,247	Other: 4

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A Homeowner Assistance
	Goal Description	Support homeownership opportunities through housing counseling efforts and direct financial assistance to potential eligible homeowners.
2	Goal Name	1B New Construction
	Goal Description	Provide affordable housing opportunities through the construction of new affordable units that will benefit low and moderate income households.
3	Goal Name	1C Acquisition
	Goal Description	To acquire property for the purpose of affordable housing to benefit low and moderate income households.
4	Goal Name	1D Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Maintain the existing affordable housing stock through housing rehabilitation of owner-occupied and multi-family housing units. Rehabilitation of deteriorated housing will support access and availability to decent and affordable housing by alleviating or eliminating hazardous and costly living conditions. The City will also use CDBG funds for housing rehabilitation program delivery activity.
5	Goal Name	1E Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Support access to affordable housing by providing rental assistance to qualified low-income or limited clientele populations. Rental assistance activities include tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) and security deposit and utility assistance.
6	Goal Name	1F Supportive Housing Operations
	Goal Description	Provide operating funds for organizations serving the homeless; at-risk of being homeless; or persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Funding will assist with the management and operations of organizations providing facility-based supportive housing, permanent supportive housing, and short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance (STRMU).

7	Goal Name	2A Public Facilities & Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements to benefit residents in low/mod areas. These activities may include improvements to neighborhood facilities, parks and recreational centers and other public facilities. Public improvements may include expansion and improved access to streets, sidewalks and ADA improvements.
8	Goal Name	3A Public Services for LMI & Special Need
	Goal Description	Promote the availability and accessibility to decent housing and a suitable living environment through funding public service activities including: housing placement services; supportive community-based outreach to support housing permanency; job counseling/training; childcare; independent living skills programs, youth programs, and senior programs.
9	Goal Name	4A Homeless Assistance
	Goal Description	Support ending homelessness by funding organizations to providing homeless services including emergency shelter operations, rapid rehousing rental activities, homeless prevention and other emergency services.
10	Goal Name	5A Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Operate HUD programs and manage activities to carry out the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA grants. Activities include staff salaries; financial responsibility; and preparation of HUD required documents such as the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, CAPER, and Assessment of Fair Housing.

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)

For the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan period, the City estimates it will assist LMI households with these housing activities:

Homeowner Assistance:

Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 250 Households Assisted

New Construction:

Homeowner Housing Added: 25 Household Housing Unit

Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit

Acquisition of Property for Affordable Housing:

Rental units constructed: 25 Household Housing Unit

Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit

Affordable Housing Preservation:

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 200 Household Housing Unit

Rental Assistance:

Tenant-based rental assistance: 250 Households Assisted

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

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

The Tampa Housing Authority (THA) is the largest provider of affordable housing in the area. This includes affordable public housing for not only low- to moderate-income households, but also those who have special needs such as the elderly and persons with a disability. The need to increase the number of accessible units (under Section 504) continues to be a need and the THA has targeted families with disabilities as part of its strategy. The THA has outlined these actions in its PY 2022 PHA Plan:

- Carry out the modifications needed in public housing based on the section 504 Needs Assessment for Public Housing.
- Apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to families with disabilities, should they become available.
- Affirmatively market to local non-profit agencies that assist families with disabilities.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The THA's Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS) is available for participants under the Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCV). Participating families through FSS are able to work towards increasing earned income, improve financial literacy, work towards eliminating the need for welfare assistance, and make progress towards the goal of achieving economic independence and self-sufficiency. THA continues to expand the program and has set a standard of 400 families as the new baseline for the FSS program, which is the largest in the state of Florida.

The Economic Self-Sufficiency program monitors families who are not part of the THA's FSS program and are low income. The purpose of the program is to change the mind set of families participating in the HCV program to set and achieve goals that will gain substantial income that can lead to independence and self-sufficiency.

The Homeownership program is a voluntary program whereas THA pays mortgage payments on behalf of HCV participants who have been qualified for a mortgage. Participants finance their purchase with a 20-year mortgage or longer, and the maximum term of the homeownership assistance is 15 years. For participating households with shorter mortgage terms, the maximum is 10 years. These term limits do not apply to elderly or disabled households.

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

N/A. The THA is not designated as a "troubled" housing authority. As of April 2022, per review of HUD's Inventory Management System (IMS)/ PIH Information Center (PIC) public housing profile site at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/systems/pic/haprofiles the THA

(FL003) is identified as a “High Performer”.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Tampa will continue to address the barriers to affordable housing as they relate to public policy barriers, financial barriers, and discriminatory barriers. The City of Tampa provides a monthly opportunity through the Affordable Housing Advisory Committee and the Human Rights Board meetings. At both meetings, the public and community partners can attend and provide feedback regarding program design and community needs. It is through these forums that the City is able to receive additional comments throughout the year, providing the opportunity for needed program updates to address barriers.

The City in partnership with Hillsborough County and the Tampa Housing Authority developed and approved the 2018-2022 Regional Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice. The AI utilized HUD's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFH) format, which helped to identify contributing factors to fair housing issues. Through the assessment made in the AI, seven goals were created to address these contributing factors. They were:

GOAL 1: Increase the production and preservation of affordable housing units in a range of sizes within high opportunity areas and R/ECAPs

GOAL 2: Increase the supply of affordable, accessible housing in integrated settings for persons with disabilities including individuals who need supportive services

GOAL 3: Increase access to opportunity for persons residing in R/ECAPs or low opportunity areas

GOAL 4: Increase homeownership opportunities and improve equal access to credit and financial services for minorities and low-and moderate-income persons

GOAL 5: Increase awareness of Federal, state, and local fair housing laws and practices

GOAL 6: Increase potential for minorities, persons with disabilities, and other protected groups to move to areas of high opportunity

GOAL 7: Increase public investment and encourage private investment to address disparities in housing, proficient schools, employment opportunities, and services

The full regional AI with the description of goals can be downloaded at:

<https://www.hillsboroughcounty.org/library/hillsborough/media-center/documents/affordable-housing/projects-plans-and-report-notices/10-21-20-analysis-impediments-to-fair-housing.pdf>

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City will continue to implement the following strategies to eliminate barriers to affordable housing:

- Implement the goals and objectives of the City's Comprehensive Plan as it pertains to increasing the supply of affordable housing.
- Expedite permitting for affordable housing projects providing for efficient review and minimal delays.
- Provide incentives to assist in the provision of affordable housing such as the allowance of flexibility in densities for affordable housing, the reduction of parking and setback requirements, and reduction of impact fees.
- Allowance of affordable accessory residential units in residential zoning districts.
- Prepare a printed inventory of publicly owned land suitable for affordable housing and develop a strategy for disposition of this land.
- Support affordable housing developments near transportation and major employment centers.
- Review policies, procedures, and regulations to determine the impact on the cost of housing. The following are some of the changes we hope to implement this year:
 - Subsidizing impact fees
 - Provide a subsidy to cover cost of the tree regulations
 - Assign two inspectors to affordable housing projects to provide consistency and reduce the permitting time.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Tampa is an active participant in the Tampa Hillsborough Continuum of Care (CoC) and coordinates directly with the lead agency of the CoC, the Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI). The City funds THHI through general funds. In accord with CoC efforts, the City assists in outreach to homeless persons using dedicated City of Tampa Police Officers. The officers assist in coordination and participate in outreach efforts alongside THHI, Hillsborough County and members of the CoC as well as various local nonprofit homeless service providers. CoC outreach efforts target those who are least likely to request housing or services in the absence of special outreach. As an active member of the CoC, the City attends over eighty percent of CoC meetings and committee meetings. This ensures that the City remains “at the table” and demonstrates a commitment to the overall efforts of the CoC and meets the duties required of the CoC.

One of the responsibilities of the CoC in reaching out to and assessing the homeless is the Point-in-Time (PIT) count survey of the homeless population. The City will participate and is joined by CoC members and volunteers in the PIT count which is conducted annually at the end of January. The efforts to make an accurate homeless count includes counts at emergency shelters and transitional housing for homeless persons; “unsheltered” places not meant for human habitation such as cars, parks, streets and abandoned buildings; and any dwelling that lacks the ability to provide basic needs such as drinking water, heat, kitchens etc. The PIT count data is collected through a short survey and observation which provides a ‘snapshot’ as to what the homeless population in the community looks like during a single, 24-hour period to help community planners better understand through demographic information who is homelessness, why and for how long.

The CoC also has a Hotspot Mobile Outreach it will support, which is a proven best practice that helps to eliminate this duplication of effort and provides a coordinated system that will facilitate the process of prioritizing and placing the most vulnerable people living on the street into available shelter or housing. Before this effort, there were often times duplication of services and people experiencing homelessness were actually repeatedly engaged by several outreach workers from various agencies. This duplication was the cause of delays in services and was not a good use of resources.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency shelter and transitional housing needs for homeless persons was noted as a high need priority in the consolidated planning process as well as a shelter for victims of domestic violence. The City will fund shelter activities in the ESG project and THHI will administer the program on behalf of the City.

The Spring of Tampa Bay provides safe haven, emergency shelter, and supportive services to victims of domestic violence. The shelter provides a continuum of services that include emergency shelter; children’s

services including shelter case management; transitional housing; and outreach services.

Dawning Family Services (formerly Alpha House of Tampa) provides emergency homeless services for the purpose of creating a suitable living environment for homeless persons. Dawning Family Services provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.

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

As an active partner of the Tampa Hillsborough CoC, the City works with the Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI) and Hillsborough County in the planning process to provide additional housing units and support services for homeless programs. The City along with other non-profit and governmental entities work strategically to address the needs of the chronically homeless population. Monthly the list of chronic homeless is assessed and agencies work together to shorten their homeless status. The City provides operating support to the THHI annually using general funds, as well as assistance to other nonprofit organizations to provide direct assistance to help individuals and families avoid homelessness and make the transition to permanent housing or independent living.

Once of the CoC's targeted efforts include ending Veteran and chronic homelessness. With a goal to end homelessness among Veterans, the CoC and members utilize a "Housing First" model to rapidly re-house every Veteran experiencing homelessness through the ongoing Operation: REVEILLE efforts and every chronically homeless persons into permanent housing or permanent supportive housing. Stable housing is achieved and then paired with case management and wrap around services.

Shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness

Several of the programs and initiatives mentioned in this section help shorten the period of time that households experience homelessness. These programs are primarily run by THHI and CoC members.

THHI and CoC members, through a coordinated effort called the Hot Spot Mobile Outreach, works to eliminate duplication of efforts and provides a coordinated system that facilitates the process of prioritizing and placing the most vulnerable people living on the street into available shelter or housing. Before this effort, there were often times duplication of services and people experiencing homelessness were actually repeatedly engaged by several outreach workers from various agencies and caused delays in services. Mobile outreach teams target "hot spots" with high rates of homelessness and provide on-site service as well as referrals to shelters and housing.

Rapid Rehousing activities conducted by the City and THHI help individuals and families who were recently homeless avoid becoming homeless again with emergency rental assistance. THHI's Rapid Exit program expedites individuals and families leaving emergency shelters to stable housing situations if these households have minimal assistance needs. The veteran program REVEILLE houses veterans quickly with rapid rehousing activities and moves them into permanent supportive housing.

Facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units

The City and THHI are working continually to facilitate access for homeless households to attain affordable housing. Eligible homeless households working to gain self-sustainability are welcome to apply for any of the City's affordable housing programs including TBRA and the Mortgage Assistance Program. THHI offers a Speed Leasing program which provided financial incentives to landlords who rent to residents that experiencing homelessness or housing barriers. These meetings and events are held quarterly, and brings together households experiencing homelessness with landlords. Landlords are able exhibit available units and screen potential tenants, while potential landlords have an opportunity to meet several landlords and view opportunities for housing. The Speed Leasing program provides short-to-midterm rental and utility assistance needed for securing housing.

Preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

RRH activities conducted by the City and THHI help individuals and families who were recently homeless avoid becoming homeless again with emergency rental assistance.

The Rapid Exit program administered by THHI is a program expedites the process of securing permanent housing for people exiting emergency shelters that need minimal assistance to attain stable housing. In the past the emergency shelters, domestic violence program and other partner members would need to refer clients to obtain housing choice vouchers before housing can be attained.

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

One of the strategies the City uses to help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless is housing counseling and services that improve their economic status. This involves focusing on stabilizing housing cost for LMI families, stabilizing neighborhoods, improving schools and expanding wealth through homeownership. Homeownership Counseling along with the affordable housing development projects helps the City to reach this goal. The City funds housing counseling agencies who help clients to budget, repair credit, improve employment status and save for unexpected expenses. All of these services help families to stabilize their housing. These services work hand in hand with our homeless programs to help families emerging from homelessness to be more successful in making the

transition.

The THHI and community has identified unaccompanied homeless youth as a key sub-population for targeted interventions in the overall efforts of reducing and ending homelessness in the CoC area. Homeless youth are among the most vulnerable of the homeless population as they are more likely to be exploited, abused, succumb to drug additions and prostitution as a means to survive. Their unique needs and challenges require specific interventions and services that differ from the general homeless population. The CoC has a committee committed to lead the efforts to identify and serve these youth. More information can be found on these initiatives at: <https://www.thhi.org/target-efforts>

The City refers to and partners with THHI in the care of homeless persons or at-risk of homelessness discharged from publicly supported institutions and systems of care in the City and the CoC. The City, THHI and the CoC members follow the Tampa/Hillsborough County CoC ESG Policy and Procedures of the CoC, which is approved by the CoC Executive Planning Committee. CoC policy describes that individuals and families are at risk of homelessness when exiting publicly funded institutions or systems of care. A requirement for obtaining this criteria is documentation of discharge from healthcare facilities, mental health facilities, foster care, other youth facilities or correction programs. Hospital records can also be used in the documentation of discharge. THHI and the CoC members can refer homeless persons to any of the various programs helping this group.

Some THHI programs for persons who have been discharged from systems of care or publicly funded institutions are programs such as the County Expungement Clinic and the Second Chance / Re-Entry Job Fair, which is held three times a year. The County Expungement Clinic offers county residents that have been charged with a crime the opportunity to have one criminal record sealed or expunged. The improvement to their record will help residents opportunities for housing, employment and education. The clinic is facilitated bi-monthly in partnership with the State Attorney's Office 13th Judicial Circuit and the Hillsborough County Commission on the Status of Women. The Second Chance / Re-Entry Job Fair gives adults that have been charged with a felony and have recently emerged from homelessness with employment opportunities. The Job Fair features employers with openings and willing to hire those with criminal records.

Veterans exiting systems of care can be referred to the REVEILLE program which is a housing-first initiative partnered by THHI and several CoC member agencies and aimed to rapidly rehouse veterans and help them avoid homelessness. Supportive wrap-around services and case management is also provided to help ensure a successful transition to permanent housing.

THHI administers the City's ESG funding on behalf of the City. The planned activities include providing safe haven, emergency shelter, and supportive services to victims of domestic violence. These activities work directly to help persons avoid homelessness and also include the prevention of homelessness for persons discharged from publicly supported institutions and systems of care. The homeless program funded by ESG includes RRH rental assistance for individuals and families who are homeless.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

For purposes of this Consolidated Plan, the number of housing units built before 1980 and occupied by households with children are the units that are considered to pose the greatest threat of lead poisoning. According to ACS data in section MA-20, *Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing*, there are 76,353 housing units in Tampa that were built prior to 1980 and approximately 15,395 or 20% of these units have children present in the household. This represents a significant possibility of exposure to lead-based paint as these hazards are more likely to be found in older homes.

One of the goals of the City is to eliminate lead paint hazards in older housing in order to eradicate childhood lead poisoning. In order to do this, the City works with the Florida Department of Health (DOH), which operates the Lead Poisoning Prevention Program and is responsible for conducting surveillance of blood lead testing and poisoning throughout the state.

To evaluate and reduce the extent of lead-based paint hazards and the incidence of lead poisoning, the City plans to undertake the following actions over the course of the 5-year Consolidated Plan:

- Follow the requirements of the Lead Safe Housing Rule as described in 24 CFR Part 35 as it applies to CDBG, HOME, and HOPWA-funded rehabilitation, homebuyer, and tenant-based rental assistance projects;
- Use CDBG, HOME, and HOPWA funding to make homes lead safe by identifying and eliminating lead paint hazards and increasing the supply of lead-safe housing for lower income families with children;
- Use trained lead inspectors and abatement contractors in the City's housing programs; and
- Participate in training on lead poisoning reduction or prevention and encourage housing providers and housing professionals to participate in similar training.

The DOH, through the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention will continue to conduct investigations of environmental exposure in cases where lead poisoning has been documented. This program also provides community education to homeowners, homebuyers, renters, property owners and managers, building trades, code enforcers, and realtors about environmental hazards that may be present in homes, particularly those built prior to 1978.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

The federal funding available to the City that can be used to address lead hazards is not sufficient to create enough lead-based paint free housing for families that may be at risk of exposure to lead-based paint. A key factor to reducing lead hazards and eliminating lead poisoning in children is public education to increase awareness of lead hazards and how to prevent lead poisoning in the first place. The City increases public awareness of lead hazards by following the notification and disclosure requirements of 24 CFR Part

35. In all housing built pre-1978 that is to be acquired or rehabilitated with CDBG or HOME funding, the City provides the potential buyer or tenant with the HUD pamphlet “Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home” and a disclosure with a lead warning statement.

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

The City’s approach to lead hazard evaluation and reduction is included in all the City’s policies and procedures governing each federally-assisted housing program that is subject to the Lead Safe Housing Rule or policies for specific projects such as the owner-occupied rehabilitation, down payment assistance, and TBRA programs. The City also incorporates the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35 in written agreements with subrecipients, developers, and contractors, where applicable.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

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

The goal of the City as well as other organizations that serve residents of Tampa including the THA and several non-profit groups is to increase self-sufficiency. To accomplish this, the following programs or projects are targeted to impact people in poverty:

- The City plans to utilize CDBG funding for economic development projects that will create or retain jobs for low- and moderate-income persons. Economic development projects may include job training programs, job placement assistance, financial or technical assistance to businesses that are owned by or employ low income persons.
- The City follows the requirements of the Section 3 program and requires that contractors and developers participating in projects that include housing rehabilitation, housing construction, or any other construction funded with CPD funds provide job training, employment, and contracting opportunities for low- and very-low income residents including public housing residents, homeless persons, and persons in the areas where the HUD funds is being expended.
- The City will support public service projects that teach money management, financial planning, job training, educational and life skills.
- THA will continue the Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program that gives families the opportunity to receive housing under the HCV program as well as supportive services for them to obtain an education and/or job training and secure permanent employment.
- Tampa Bay Black Business Investment Corporation provides loans, technical assistance, and other services to small businesses and also operates an entrepreneurial training program.
- The City will continue to work with a number of local, regional, and statewide organizations to promote job creation including Enterprise Florida, Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce, Hillsborough County, Tampa Bay Workforce Alliance, Tampa Hillsborough EDC, University of South Florida, University of Tampa, and the various community redevelopment areas in the City.

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

During this Consolidated Plan period, the City will select projects for funding that are designed to reduce the number of persons in poverty. The Housing and Community Development Division will also collaborate with other City departments and local organizations that operate programs that similarly have a goal of reducing the poverty level in the City. Actions that the City may implement include:

- Continuing to work with developers of affordable housing projects that are close to employment centers;
- Targeting federal resources to neighborhoods that have a high poverty rate;

- Providing tax incentives to businesses and residents that create job opportunities especially for low- and moderate income persons;
- Supporting programs that provide education, training, and services to low income households that encourage housing stability and improve the quality of life of residents;
- Continue initiatives to increase the supply of affordable housing available to poverty level families including providing persons who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless with rental assistance and access to supportive services.
- Provide assistance for individuals and families at risk of homelessness.
- Provide assistance for special needs groups such as those with a disability, the elderly and individuals and families living with HIV/AIDS.

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

The City of Tampa monitors activities through the following:

Desk Review: Desk review is an ongoing process, in which the program representative responsible for overseeing the project uses all available information to review the subrecipient's or project sponsor's performance in carrying out the approved project or activity.

On-site Monitoring: This is a structured review conducted by the program representative at the locations where either project activities are being carried out or project records are being maintained.

CDBG Public Service Activities: The Budget Office performs an annual desk review and an on-site monitoring visit for each public service activity to ensure that sub-recipients are compliant with federal regulations and statutory requirements, as well as the terms of their sub-recipient agreement with the City.

CDBG Capital Projects: Capital Improvement Projects are managed by various divisions within the City government such as Parks and Recreation, Storm water, and Public Works. Once funds are awarded for a project, the responsible entity procures the required goods and/or services, with Budget Office approval, in accordance with appropriate regulations and statutory requirements. The respective department/division is responsible for overseeing all aspects of the project. When payments are processed, the responsible entity must ensure that the product has been received or work has been completed, all applicable federal regulations have been adhered to, and all required documentation has been provided to the Budget Office for final approval.

All Other Projects and Activities: The Housing and Community Development Division (HCD) is responsible for monitoring all other projects and activities that are funded by CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA. In the beginning of each program year, HCD develops an Annual Monitoring Plan/Schedule for all projects and activities. This plan is derived by conducting a risk assessment analysis on all projects and activities included in the Action Plan. Additionally, the Monitoring Plan takes into consideration HUD's requirements for post-completion monitoring such as minimum-use period, affordability, income eligibility, and housing quality standards requirements.

A risk assessment is a qualitative analysis of certain risk factors that helps determine the relative compliance and performance risk for a specific project or activity. This indicates who should be monitored, when monitoring should occur, and at what level the monitoring should be conducted. The objective of the risk assessment is to allocate a larger share of monitoring resources to those program functions posing

the highest risk. The risk factors considered include program/project complexity; level of funding; subrecipient, public agency or project sponsor capacity; quality of existing reporting documentation; and whether there is a history of compliance issues.

All projects administered by HCD undergo annual desk reviews as well as periodic reviews when reimbursement is requested. When these activities involve construction, HCD staff members perform a physical inspection of the work that has been completed and reviews the Davis Bacon documentation prior to any payment, if applicable. On-site monitoring visits are conducted in accordance with the Annual Monitoring Plan/Schedule.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

This Plan presents the City of Tampa’s strategic approach to housing activities and community development for PY 2022. The plan considers market conditions for a wide range of housing characteristics, including the number of available housing units, cost and condition of housing, homeless facilities and services, special needs facilities and services, and barriers to affordable housing. The City will also pursue strategies focused on assistance for persons experiencing homelessness and support for vital public service that improve the quality of life for Tampa residents.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	3,180,845	50,000	0	3,230,845	12,923,380	PY 2022 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation and program income.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,931,791	50,000	0	1,981,791	7,927,164	PY 2022 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation and program income.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	4,695,272	0	0	4,695,272	18,781,088	PY 2022 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation.

ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	280,989	0	0	280,989	1,123,956	PY 2022 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation.
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Table 57 - 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

The City will use the federal funds to support projects and programs implemented by City staff as well as non-profit organizations, developers, and other partners. For the projects to be successful, other funding sources including in-kind resources are often added to the federal funding in order to have sufficient resources to benefit the population to be served as well as to cover expenditures that may not be allowable under the HUD CPD programs or to cover indirect costs. The source of these additional funds will depend on the nature of the activity. For example, funds provided for public service activities will be matched by the agencies receiving funding from other sources, including public and private sources as well as foundations and fundraising.

The City is required to provide a specific percentage of funds from non-federal sources to be eligible to receive the HOME and ESG grant funds. The HOME program requires a 25% match which may be reduced by HUD if the City is distressed or suffered a Presidentially declared disaster. The City will satisfy the HOME match through the State Housing Initiative Program (SHIP). The ESG program requires the City provide a 1:1 match. The ESG match will be provided by the subrecipients selected through the annual application process and are ranked and awarded, in part by match funds.

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

Florida Statutes Section 166.0451, Disposition of municipal property for affordable housing, requires that cities create an inventory list of real property with fee simple title appropriate for affordable housing. Tampa maintains the inventory of City-owned surplus land through its Real Estate Division.

The City implemented a single-family infill project with an income limit up to 140% AMI (SHIP funds used for families above 80% AMI) to encourage families with higher incomes to move into this area of concentrated poverty. The program uses 100 City owned properties with a tax value of approximately \$571,000 to create housing, deconcentrate poverty, increase wealth and stabilize the East Tampa Neighborhood. These properties are now worth over \$7 million dollars and are generating tax revenue for the CRA. To date more than 60 homes have been completed or are under construction. The partnership which includes Domain Homes, a for profit builder, CDC of Tampa a non-profit builder and Habitat for Humanity has yielded multiple successes. As property values increase, the project has also encouraged local residents with higher incomes to remain and invest in the area. It is has also spurred additional development of other for-profit and nonprofit builders.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1A Homeowner Assistance	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Citywide East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$275,000 HOME: \$215,382	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 50 Households Assisted
2	1B New Construction	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Citywide East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$973,230	Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit Rental units constructed: 10 Household Housing Unit
3	1C Acquisition	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Citywide East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit
4	1D Housing Rehabilitation	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Citywide East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$842,550	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 40 Household Housing Unit
5	1E Rental Assistance	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Citywide East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$600,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	1F Supportive Housing Operations	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide HOPWA EMSA	Affordable Housing	HOPWA: \$4,554,414	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 330 Households Assisted Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 45 Household Housing Unit HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 45 Household Housing Unit Other: 385
8	3A Public Services for LMI & Special Need	2022	2026		Citywide East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA	Public Services	CDBG: \$477,126	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 995 Persons Assisted
9	4A Homeless Assistance	2022	2026		Citywide Eligible Areas	Homeless Services	ESG: \$266,940	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 600 Persons Assisted
10	5A Planning and Administration	2022	2026		Citywide East Tampa CRA West Tampa CRA HOPWA EMSA	Planning and Administration	CDBG: \$636,169 HOPWA: \$140,858 HOME: \$193,179 ESG: \$14,049	Other: 4

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A Homeowner Assistance
	Goal Description	Support homeownership opportunities through housing counseling efforts and direct financial assistance to potential eligible homeowners.
2	Goal Name	1B New Construction
	Goal Description	Provide affordable housing opportunities through the construction of new affordable units that will benefit low and moderate income households.
3	Goal Name	1C Acquisition
	Goal Description	To acquire property for the purpose of affordable housing to benefit low and moderate income households.
4	Goal Name	1D Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Maintain the existing affordable housing stock through housing rehabilitation of owner-occupied and multi-family housing units. Rehabilitation of deteriorated housing will support access and availability to decent and affordable housing by alleviating or eliminating hazardous and costly living conditions. The City will also use CDBG funds for housing rehabilitation program delivery activity.
5	Goal Name	1E Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Support access to affordable housing by providing rental assistance to qualified low-income or limited clientele populations. Rental assistance activities include tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) and security deposit and utility assistance.
6	Goal Name	1F Supportive Housing Operations
	Goal Description	Provide operating funds for organizations serving the homeless; at-risk of being homeless; or persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Funding will assist with the management and operations of organizations providing facility-based supportive housing, permanent supportive housing, and short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance (STRMU).

8	Goal Name	3A Public Services for LMI & Special Need
	Goal Description	Promote the availability and accessibility to decent housing and a suitable living environment through funding public service activities including: housing placement services; supportive community-based outreach to support housing permanency; job counseling/training; childcare; independent living skills programs, youth programs, and senior programs.
9	Goal Name	4A Homeless Assistance
	Goal Description	Support ending homelessness by funding organizations to providing homeless services including emergency shelter operations, rapid rehousing rental activities, homeless prevention and other emergency services.
10	Goal Name	5A Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Operate HUD programs and manage activities to carry out the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA grants. Activities include staff salaries; financial responsibility; and preparation of HUD required documents such as the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, CAPER, and Assessment of Fair Housing.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

This AAP presents the City of Tampa’s strategic approach to housing and community development for the PY 2022. The plan considers market conditions for a wide range of housing characteristics, including the number of available housing units, cost and condition of housing, homeless facilities and services, special needs facilities and services, and barriers to affordable housing. The City will also pursue strategies focused on assistance for persons experiencing homelessness and support for vital public service that improve the quality of life for Tampa residents.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG Administration
2	CDBG Public Services
3	CDBG Property Acquisition
4	CDBG Housing Counseling
5	CDBG Owner Occupied Rehab
6	HOME Administration
7	HOME CHDO Set Aside 15%
8	HOME Down Payment Assistance
9	HOME TBRA
10	ESG 2021 Program
11	HOPWA Administration
12	HOPWA Baycare Behavioral
13	HOPWA Boley Centers, Inc.
14	HOPWA Catholic Charities
15	HOPWA Empath Partners in Care
16	HOPWA Metro Inclusive
17	HOPWA Pasco County Housing Authority
18	HOPWA Tampa Housing Authority

Table 59 - Project Information

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

Tampa, like many communities around the country, is suffering from an affordable housing shortage. This AAP prioritizes affordable housing development, housing rehabilitation activities and affordable housing opportunities.

The City will also support availability/accessibility to decent housing and a suitable living environment by funding organizations providing essential services for LMI and special needs populations. The City

will assist non-profit organizations in carrying out public service activities assisting LMI persons and families, youth, seniors, and persons with disabilities. There is also a high need to provide Public Facilities funding to help with new development or expansion to access in LMI areas.

HOPWA funds will go towards assisting persons and their families living with HIV/AIDS. Funding for economic development activities include supporting activities such as capital access programs and micro-enterprise or micro-funding programs.

The City has identified a high need to support ending homelessness by providing funds to organizations carrying out and administering homeless activities including: homeless prevention, emergency shelters, and HMIS.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	1A Homeowner Assistance 1C Acquisition 1D Housing Rehabilitation 3A Public Services for LMI & Special Need 5A Planning and Administration
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Public Services Planning and Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$636,169
	Description	Citywide administration of the PY 2022 CDBG program.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
	Planned Activities	Citywide administration of the CDBG program.
2	Project Name	CDBG Public Services
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	3A Public Services for LMI & Special Need
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$477,126
	Description	Public services for low- to moderate-income families, who meet eligibility criteria.
	Target Date	9/30/2023

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 995 to be assisted with Public service activities.
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
	Planned Activities	Planned activities include youth services, and services for special needs groups such as persons with a disability and the elderly.
3	Project Name	CDBG Property Acquisition
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	1C Acquisition
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,000,000
	Description	To acquire land for the purpose of development of affordable housing for eligible low- to moderate-income households.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
	Planned Activities	Planned activities include: Property acquisition: \$1,000,000
4	Project Name	CDBG Housing Counseling
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	1A Homeowner Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$275,000
	Description	Housing counseling services to help low-moderate income families to achieve the dream of homeownership.
	Target Date	9/30/2023

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Housing service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 persons assisted.
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
	Planned Activities	Planned activities for housing counseling include: Housing counseling services to help low-moderate income families to achieve the dream of homeownership. This award will be for Housing Counseling and the application processing for the City's Mortgage Assistance Program. Solitas House: \$150,000 Reach: \$125,000
5	Project Name	CDBG Owner Occupied Rehab
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$842,550
	Description	Provide for owner-occupied housing rehab activities for eligible low- to moderate income households.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 40 Households
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Planned activities include: Program delivery: \$431,661 Homeowner Housing Rehab: \$360,889
6	Project Name	HOME Administration
	Target Area	Citywide

	Goals Supported	1A Homeowner Assistance 1B New Construction 1E Rental Assistance 5A Planning and Administration
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Planning and Administration
	Funding	HOME: \$193,179
	Description	Citywide administration of the PY 2022 HOME program.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Citywide administration of the HOME program.
7	Project Name	HOME CHDO Set Aside 15%
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	1A Homeowner Assistance 1B New Construction
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$973,230
	Description	The City has set aside at least 15% of the HOME allocation for CHDO housing development activities.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit Rental units constructed: 10 Household Housing Unit
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	CHDO housing development activities.
8	Project Name	HOME Down Payment Assistance
	Target Area	Citywide

	Goals Supported	1A Homeowner Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$215,382
	Description	The City will provide direct financial assistance to eligible low- to moderate-income homebuyers through the Down Payment Assistance Program.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 50 Households Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Planned activities include: Down Payment Assistance Program: \$215,382
9	Project Name	HOME TBRA
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	1E Rental Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$600,000
	Description	Tenant Based Rental Assistance to families emerging from homelessness. Their rent will be paid for a year and case management will be provided.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Tenant-based rental assistance: 50 Households Assisted (housed and provided with case management services).
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Planned activities will include: TBRA program: \$600,000
	Project Name	ESG22 Program

10	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	4A Homeless Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Services
	Funding	ESG: \$280,989
	Description	The ESG 2022 program will have rapid rehousing assistance for individuals and families who are homeless and providing safe haven, emergency shelter, and supportive services to victims of domestic violence. THHI will administer the ESG funding on behalf of the City.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 600 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide
Planned Activities	Planned activities will include: ESG Admin: \$14,049 Dawning Family Services provides rapid re-housing assistance for individuals and families who are homeless. Rapid Re-Housing services are provided by an onsite case manager/family care worker to provide short-term assistance to families who are homeless. Services include relocation and stabilization, rental and utility deposits and arrear payments as well as up to three months of rental assistance (25 households assisted). \$100,000 The Spring of Tampa Bay, Inc provides safe haven, emergency shelter, and supportive services to victims of domestic violence. (600 persons assisted). The location of this shelter is confidential. \$66,940 Catholic Charities provides rapid re-housing assistance for individuals and families who are homeless. Rapid Re-Housing services are provided by an onsite case manager/family care worker to provide short-term assistance to families who are homeless. Services include relocation and stabilization, rental and utility deposits and arrear payments as well as up to three months of rental assistance (25 households assisted). \$100,000	
11	Project Name	HOPWA Administration
	Target Area	Citywide

	Goals Supported	1F Supportive Housing Operations 5A Planning and Administration
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homeless Services Planning and Administration
	Funding	HOPWA: \$140,858
	Description	Administration of the HOPWA program. City staff will complete the reporting, accounting and other administrative duties for the grants. Total amount planned for admin is no more than 3% for the City. Please note that the admin cap is no more than 7% for each project sponsors under HOPWA.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide, HOPWA EMSA
	Planned Activities	Administration of the HOPWA program.
12	Project Name	HOPWA Baycare Behavioral
	Target Area	HOPWA EMSA
	Goals Supported	1F Supportive Housing Operations
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homeless Services
	Funding	HOPWA: \$100,631
	Description	Baycare Behavioral Health Care, Inc. uses HOPWA funds to provide permanent, supportive housing assistance households infected and affected by HIV/AIDS residing in Spring Hill, and New Port Richey, FL. The admin is capped at 7% for project sponsors.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 15 Household Housing Unit (PSH)

	Location Description	HOPWA EMSA, Hernando and Pasco Counties.
	Planned Activities	BayCare Behavioral Health Care, Inc. uses HOPWA funds to provide permanent, supportive housing assistance households infected and affected by HIV/AIDS residing in Spring Hill, and New Port Richey, FL. Specifically, HOPWA funds will be used to provide preventative maintenance and repairs, operating and administrative costs. HOPWA funds will assist 15 households with scattered permanent supportive housing in Hernando and Pasco Counties. \$100,631
13	Project Name	HOPWA Boley Centers, Inc.
	Target Area	HOPWA EMSA
	Goals Supported	1F Supportive Housing Operations
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homeless Services
	Funding	HOPWA: \$1,096,751
	Description	Boley Centers, Inc. uses HOPWA funds to provide a tenant-based rental assistance program for persons with HIV/AIDS and their affected family members in Pinellas County. The admin is capped at 7% for project sponsors.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	TBRA: 120 households in Pinellas County.
	Location Description	HOPWA EMSA, Pinellas County
Planned Activities	Boley Centers, Inc. uses HOPWA funds to provide a tenant-based rental assistance program for persons with HIV/AIDS and their affected family members. HOPWA funds will also help support operating and administrative costs associated with these services. HOPWA funds will assist 120 households in Pinellas County. \$1,096,751	
14	Project Name	HOPWA Catholic Charities
	Target Area	HOPWA EMSA
	Goals Supported	1F Supportive Housing Operations
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homeless Services

	Funding	HOPWA: \$1,223,423
	Description	Tenant-Based Rental Housing to provide a tenant-based rental assistance program for persons with HIV/AIDS and their affected family members throughout Hillsborough County and Hernando County. Mercy Apartments provides facility-based supportive housing operations of Mercy Apartments. Mercy House provide facility-based transitional supportive housing operations of Mercy House. The admin is capped at 7% for project sponsors.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	TBRA: 80 households in Hillsborough and Hernando County. Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 30 households with permanent supportive housing in Hillsborough County
	Location Description	HOPWA EMSA, Hillsborough and Hernando County
	Planned Activities	<u>Mercy Apartments</u> utilizes HOPWA funds to provide facility-based supportive housing operations of Mercy Apartments. HOPWA funds will pay for direct services, operations and administrative costs to income-eligible persons with HIV/AIDS. HOPWA funds will assist 4 households with permanent supportive housing in Hillsborough County. \$74,996 <u>Mercy House</u> utilizes HOPWA funds to provide facility-based transitional supportive housing operations of Mercy House. HOPWA funds will pay for direct services, operations and administrative costs to income-eligible persons with HIV/AIDS. HOPWA funds will assist 26 households with permanent supportive housing in Hillsborough County \$415,000 <u>Tenant-based Rental Housing</u> uses HOPWA funds to provide a tenant-based rental assistance program for persons with HIV/AIDS and their affected family members throughout Hillsborough County. HOPWA funds will also cover operating and administrative costs. HOPWA funds will assist 80 households in Hillsborough and Hernando County. \$733,427
15	Project Name	HOPWA Empath Partners in Care
	Target Area	HOPWA EMSA
	Goals Supported	1F Supportive Housing Operations

Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homeless Services
Funding	HOPWA: \$941,245
Description	Empath Partners in Care provides a tenant-based rental assistance, STRMU and supportive services program for persons with HIV/AIDS and their affected family members throughout Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties. The admin is capped at 7% for project sponsors.
Target Date	9/30/2022
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	TBRA: 30 households in Pinellas County. TBRA: 10 households in Pasco County STRMU: 30 households in Hillsborough County. STRMU: 15 households in Pinellas County. HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 250 unduplicated households in Hillsborough County. HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 50 unduplicated households in Pinellas County.
Location Description	HOPWA EMSA, Hillsborough County, Pinellas County

	Planned Activities	<p><u>Tenant Based Rental Assistance Pinellas County</u>, EPIC uses HOPWA funds to provide a tenant-based rental assistance program for persons with HIV/AIDS and their affected family members throughout Pinellas County. HOPWA funds will assist 31 households in Pinellas County: \$326,748</p> <p><u>Tenant Based Rental Assistance Pasco County</u>, EPIC will provide a tenant-based rental assistance program for persons with HIV/AIDS and their affected family members throughout Pasco County. HOPWA funds will be utilized to provide rental assistance vouchers, program operations, and administrative costs. HOPWA funds will assist 12 unduplicated households in Pasco County: \$150,000</p> <p><u>Short Term Rent Mortgage and Utility Assistance</u>, HOPWA funds will provide income-eligible persons with HIV/AIDS will be assisted with short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance. HOPWA funds will assist 30 unduplicated households in Hillsborough County: \$95,000</p> <p><u>Short Term Rent Mortgage and Utility Assistance</u>, HOPWA funds will provide income-eligible persons with HIV/AIDS will be assisted with short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance. HOPWA funds will assist 15 unduplicated households in Pinellas County: \$45,000</p> <p><u>Supportive Services Hillsborough</u>, EPIC provides supportive services that include adult mental health and substance abuse counseling, adult recreational therapy, children’s support services, nutritional services, and transportation. HOPWA funds will assist 250 unduplicated households in Hillsborough County: \$259,497</p> <p><u>Supportive Services Pinellas</u>, EPIC provides supportive services that include adult mental health and substance abuse counseling, adult recreational therapy, children’s support services, nutritional services, and transportation. HOPWA funds will assist 50 unduplicated households in Pinellas County: \$65,000</p>
16	Project Name	HOPWA Metro Inclusive Health
	Target Area	HOPWA EMSA
	Goals Supported	1F Supportive Housing Operations
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homeless Services
	Funding	HOPWA: \$132,957

	Description	Metro Inclusive Health uses HOPWA funds to provide supportive services infected and affected by HIV/AIDS residing in Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties. The admin is capped at 7% for project sponsors.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Supportive services for 85 households
	Location Description	HOPWA EMSA, Hillsborough County, Pinellas County
	Planned Activities	Metro Inclusive Health provides supportive services that include adult mental health and substance abuse counseling, adult recreational therapy, children’s support services, nutritional services, and transportation. HOPWA funds will provide income-eligible persons with HIV/AIDS will be assisted with supportive services and assist with operating and administrative costs. HOPWA funds will assist 85 unduplicated households in Hillsborough County and Pinellas County. \$132,957
17	Project Name	HOPWA Pasco County Housing Authority
	Target Area	HOPWA EMSA
	Goals Supported	1F Supportive Housing Operations
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homeless Services
	Funding	HOPWA: \$255,364
	Description	Pasco County Housing Authority provides a tenant-based rental assistance program for persons with HIV/AIDS and their affected family members throughout Pasco County. The admin is capped at 7% for project sponsors.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	TBRA: 15 unduplicated households in Pasco County.
	Location Description	HOPWA EMSA, Pasco County

	Planned Activities	Pasco County Housing Authority provides a tenant-based rental assistance program for persons with HIV/AIDS and their affected family members throughout Pasco County. HOPWA funds will be utilized to provide rental assistance vouchers, program operations, and administrative costs. HOPWA funds will assist 15 unduplicated households in Pasco County. \$255,365
18	Project Name	HOPWA Tampa Housing Authority
	Target Area	Citywide HOPWA EMSA
	Goals Supported	1F Supportive Housing Operations
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homeless Services
	Funding	HOPWA: \$804,043
	Description	Tampa Housing Authority provides tenant-based rental assistance for persons with HIV/AIDS and their affected family members throughout Hillsborough County. The admin is capped at 7% for project sponsors.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	TBRA: 75 unduplicated households in Hillsborough County.
	Location Description	Citywide, HOPWA EMSA, Hillsborough County
Planned Activities	Tampa Housing Authority provides tenant-based rental assistance for persons with HIV/AIDS and their affected family members throughout Hillsborough County. HOPWA funds will be utilized to provide rental assistance vouchers and administrative costs. HOPWA funds will assist 75 unduplicated households in Hillsborough County. \$804,043	

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 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 Tampa does not allocate funding based solely on geographic requirements. Individuals or households must meet income qualifications in order to directly benefit from housing assistance, homeless assistance and services for LMI or special needs assistance. With public facilities & infrastructure improvements the City will be targeting low/mod income areas.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	100
East Tampa CRA	0
East Tampa CRA	0
HOPWA EMSA	100

Table 60 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

When planned activities are intended to serve individuals or households directly, such as housing rehab or a recipient of City funded public services, those individuals or households must meet income qualifications in order to receive assistance from the program. For these benefits, the City staff or subrecipient agencies carrying out the program will record the eligibility status of the applicant.

Public facility and infrastructure improvement activities are intended to serve a low income area, or low income neighborhood. Per HUD requirements, these areas must be within an eligible Census Block Group Tract, as defined by HUD-CDBG regulations, whereby the majority of the residents are low to moderate-income (or 51%).

To determine these Tracts the City will be utilizing HUD CDBG Low Mod Income Summary Data (LMISD) from the HUD Exchange website, which has redefined the eligible tracts within the jurisdiction. The identified census block group tracts within the jurisdiction that are considered low-moderate income can be found on the HUD Exchange website at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/acs-low-mod-summary-data/>

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City will make efforts to address affordable housing needs and provide the largest impact to beneficiaries by funding various activities including: housing rehabilitation; direct financial assistance to homeowners; tenant-based rental assistance; security deposit and utility assistance; housing counseling; and new construction. The City will dedicate CDBG and HOME funds towards addressing affordable housing needs during PY 2022.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	165
Special-Needs	0
Total	165

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	50
The Production of New Units	65
Rehab of Existing Units	40
Acquisition of Existing Units	10
Total	165

Table 62 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

Homeowner Assistance (CDBG & HOME):

Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 50 Households Assisted

HOME New Construction (CHDO):

Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit

Rental units constructed: 10 Household Housing Unit

Acquisition (CDBG):

Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit

Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit

Housing Rehab Program (CDBG):

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 40 Household Housing Unit

HOME TBRA:

Tenant-based rental assistance: 50 Households Assisted

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Tampa has been a strategic partner to the Tampa Housing Authority (THA), which is the largest provider of affordable housing in the area. The City in partnership with THA redeveloped the Encore Project on the east side of the Hillsborough River and is now partnering to bring the same success to the west side of the river by implementing the West River Development Plan.

The housing inventory managed by THA and made available through Section 8 and other rental assistance programs are critical to meeting the demand for housing. In the City of Tampa, THA offers subsidized rent for some of the most at-risk populations in the region, including the elderly, persons living with a disability, persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, and extremely low-income families. In addition to working with THA, the City of Tampa also works with other housing authorities in the region through its role as the administrator for HOPWA funds across a four-county Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA).

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

The City is providing HOME and CDBG funds in support of THA to allow them to compete for State Low Income Tax Credits. THA has been successful the last several years and the project has moved into the construction phase. The West River Development includes the Renaissance (160 RAD units with 4% tax credits) and Bethune High Rise (150 RAD units with 4% tax credits), which were completed in the program year. There are several other projects that are ongoing and are anticipated to be completed in future program years.

The Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) was created in order to give public housing authorities, such as the THA, a powerful tool to preserve and improve public housing properties and address the nationwide backlog of deferred maintenance. This program allows the conversion of Public Housing units to Project Based Vouchers. To date, THA has converted 1,601 public housing units to RAD.

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

The THA's Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS) is available for participants under the Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCV). Participating families through FSS are able to work towards increasing earned income, improve financial literacy, work towards eliminating the need for welfare assistance, and make progress towards the goal of achieving economic independence and self-sufficiency. THA continues to expand the program and has set a standard of 400 families as the new baseline for the FSS program, which is the largest in the state of Florida.

The Economic Self-Sufficiency program monitors families who are not part of the THA's FSS program and are low income. The purpose of the program is to change the mind set of families participating in the HCV

program to set and achieve goals that will gain substantial income that can lead to independence and self-sufficiency.

The Homeownership program is a voluntary program whereas THA pays mortgage payments on behalf of HCV participants who have been qualified for a mortgage. Participants finance their purchase with a 20-year mortgage or longer, and the maximum term of the homeownership assistance is 15 years. For participating households with shorter mortgage terms, the maximum is 10 years. These term limits do not apply to elderly or disabled households.

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

N/A. The THA is not designated as a “troubled” housing authority. As of April 2022, per review of HUD’s Inventory Management System (IMS)/ PIH Information Center (PIC) public housing profile site at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/systems/pic/haprofiles the THA (FL003) is identified as a “High Performer”.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

The City of Tampa is an active participant in the Tampa Hillsborough Continuum of Care (CoC) and coordinates directly with the lead agency of the CoC, the Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI). The City funds THHI through general funds. In accord with CoC efforts, the City assists in outreach to homeless persons using dedicated City of Tampa Police Officers. The officers assist in coordination and participate in outreach efforts alongside THHI, Hillsborough County and members of the CoC as well as various local nonprofit homeless service providers. CoC outreach efforts target those who are least likely to request housing or services in the absence of special outreach. As an active member of the CoC, the City attends over eighty percent of CoC meetings and committee meetings. This ensures that the City remains “at the table” and demonstrates a commitment to the overall efforts of the CoC and meets the duties required of the CoC.

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

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

One of the responsibilities of the CoC in reaching out to and assessing the homeless is the Point-in-Time (PIT) count survey of the homeless population. The City will participate and is joined by CoC members and volunteers in the PIT count which is conducted annually at the end of January. The efforts to make an accurate homeless count includes counts at emergency shelters and transitional housing for homeless persons; “unsheltered” places not meant for human habitation such as cars, parks, streets and abandoned buildings; and any dwelling that lacks the ability to provide basic needs such as drinking water, heat, kitchens etc. The PIT count data is collected through a short survey and observation which provides a ‘snapshot’ as to what the homeless population in the community looks like during a single, 24-hour period to help community planners better understand through demographic information who is homelessness, why and for how long.

The CoC also has a Hotspot Mobile Outreach it will support, which is a proven best practice that helps to eliminate this duplication of effort and provides a coordinated system that will facilitate the process of prioritizing and placing the most vulnerable people living on the street into available shelter or housing. Before this effort, there were often times duplication of services and people experiencing homelessness were actually repeatedly engaged by several outreach workers from various agencies. This duplication was the cause of delays in services and was not a good use of resources.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency shelter and transitional housing needs for homeless persons was noted as a high need priority

in the consolidated planning process as well as a shelter for victims of domestic violence. The City will fund shelter activities in the ESG project and THHI will administer the program on behalf of the City.

The Spring of Tampa Bay provides safe haven, emergency shelter, and supportive services to victims of domestic violence. The shelter provides a continuum of services that include emergency shelter; children's services including shelter case management; transitional housing; and outreach services.

Dawning Family Services (formerly Alpha House of Tampa) provides emergency homeless services for the purpose of creating a suitable living environment for homeless persons. Dawning Family Services provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.

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

As an active partner of the Tampa Hillsborough CoC, the City works with the Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI) and Hillsborough County in the planning process to provide additional housing units and support services for homeless programs. The City along with other non-profit and governmental entities work strategically to address the needs of the chronically homeless population. Monthly the list of chronic homeless is assessed and agencies work together to shorten their homeless status. The City provides operating support to the THHI annually using general funds, as well as assistance to other nonprofit organizations to provide direct assistance to help individuals and families avoid homelessness and make the transition to permanent housing or independent living.

Once of the CoC's targeted efforts include ending Veteran and chronic homelessness. With a goal to end homelessness among Veterans, the CoC and members utilize a "Housing First" model to rapidly re-house every Veteran experiencing homelessness through the ongoing Operation: REVEILLE efforts and every chronically homeless persons into permanent housing or permanent supportive housing. Stable housing is achieved and then paired with case management and wrap around services.

Shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness

Several of the programs and initiatives mentioned in this section help shorten the period of time that households experience homelessness. These programs are primarily run by THHI and CoC members.

THHI and CoC members, through a coordinated effort called the Hot Spot Mobile Outreach, works to

eliminate duplication of efforts and provides a coordinated system that facilitates the process of prioritizing and placing the most vulnerable people living on the street into available shelter or housing. Before this effort, there were often times duplication of services and people experiencing homelessness were actually repeatedly engaged by several outreach workers from various agencies and caused delays in services. Mobile outreach teams target “hot spots” with high rates of homelessness and provide on-site service as well as referrals to shelters and housing.

Rapid Rehousing activities conducted by the City and THHI help individuals and families who were recently homeless avoid becoming homeless again with emergency rental assistance. THHI’s Rapid Exit program expedites individuals and families leaving emergency shelters to stable housing situations if these households have minimal assistance needs. The veteran program REVEILLE houses veterans quickly with rapid rehousing activities and moves them into permanent supportive housing.

Facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units

The City and THHI are working continually to facilitate access for homeless households to attain affordable housing. Eligible homeless households working to gain self-sustainability are welcome to apply for any of the City’s affordable housing programs including TBRA and the Mortgage Assistance Program. THHI offers a Speed Leasing program which provided financial incentives to landlords who rent to residents that experiencing homelessness or housing barriers. These meetings and events are held quarterly, and brings together households experiencing homelessness with landlords. Landlords are able exhibit available units and screen potential tenants, while potential landlords have an opportunity to meet several landlords and view opportunities for housing. The Speed Leasing program provides short-to-midterm rental and utility assistance needed for securing housing.

Preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

Rapid Rehousing activities conducted by the City and THHI help individuals and families who were recently homeless avoid becoming homeless again with emergency rental assistance.

The Rapid Exit program administered by THHI is a program expedites the process of securing permanent housing for people exiting emergency shelters that need minimal assistance to attain stable housing. In the past the emergency shelters, domestic violence program and other partner members would need to refer clients to obtain housing choice vouchers before housing can be attained.

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

employment, education, or youth needs.

One of the strategies the City uses to help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless is housing counseling and services that improve their economic status. This involves focusing on stabilizing housing cost for LMI families, stabilizing neighborhoods, improving schools and expanding wealth through homeownership. Homeownership Counseling along with the affordable housing development projects helps the City to reach this goal. The City funds housing counseling agencies who help clients to budget, repair credit, improve employment status and save for unexpected expenses. All of these services help families to stabilize their housing. These services work hand in hand with our homeless programs to help families emerging from homelessness to be more successful in making the transition.

The THHI and community has identified unaccompanied homeless youth as a key sub-population for targeted interventions in the overall efforts of reducing and ending homelessness in the CoC area. Homeless youth are among the most vulnerable of the homeless population as they are more likely to be exploited, abused, succumb to drug additions and prostitution as a means to survive. Their unique needs and challenges require specific interventions and services that differ from the general homeless population. The CoC has a committee committed to lead the efforts to identify and serve these youth. More information can be found on these initiatives at: <https://www.thhi.org/target-efforts>

The City refers to and partners with THHI in the care of homeless persons or at-risk of homelessness discharged from publicly supported institutions and systems of care in the City and the CoC. The City, THHI and the CoC members follow the Tampa/Hillsborough County CoC ESG Policy and Procedures of the CoC, which is approved by the CoC Executive Planning Committee. CoC policy describes that individuals and families are at risk of homelessness when exiting publicly funded institutions or systems of care. A requirement for obtaining this criteria is documentation of discharge from healthcare facilities, mental health facilities, foster care, other youth facilities or correction programs. Hospital records can also be used in the documentation of discharge. THHI and the CoC members can refer homeless persons to any of the various programs helping this group.

Some THHI programs for persons who have been discharged from systems of care or publicly funded institutions are programs such as the County Expungement Clinic and the Second Chance / Re-Entry Job Fair, which is held three times a year. The County Expungement Clinic offers county residents that have been charged with a crime the opportunity to have one criminal record sealed or expunged. The improvement to their record will help residents opportunities for housing, employment and education. The clinic is facilitated bi-monthly in partnership with the State Attorney's Office 13th Judicial Circuit and the Hillsborough County Commission on the Status of Women. The Second Chance / Re-Entry Job Fair gives adults that have been charged with a felony and have recently emerged from homelessness with employment opportunities. The Job Fair features employers with openings and willing to hire those with criminal records.

Veterans exiting systems of care can be referred to the REVEILLE program which is a housing-first initiative

partnered by THHI and several CoC member agencies and aimed to rapidly rehouse veterans and help them avoid homelessness. Supportive wrap-around services and case management is also provided to help ensure a successful transition to permanent housing.

THHI administers the City of Tampa's ESG funding on behalf of the City. The planned activities include providing safe haven, emergency shelter, and supportive services to victims of domestic violence. These activities work directly to help homeless persons avoid homelessness and also include the prevention of homelessness for persons discharged from publicly supported institutions and systems of care in the City. The homeless program funded by ESG includes rapid rehousing rental assistance for individuals and families who are homeless.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals– 91.220 (I)(3)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	45
Tenant-based rental assistance	330
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	45
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total	420

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The City of Tampa will continue to address the barriers to affordable housing as they relate to public policy barriers, financial barriers, and discriminatory barriers. The City of Tampa provides a monthly opportunity through the Affordable Housing Advisory Committee and the Human Rights Board meetings. At both meetings, the public and community partners can attend and provide feedback regarding program design and community needs. It is through these forums that the City is able to receive additional comments throughout the year, providing the opportunity for needed program updates to address barriers.

The City in partnership with Hillsborough County and the Tampa Housing Authority developed and approved the 2018-2022 Regional Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice. The AI utilized HUD's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFH) format, which helped to identify contributing factors to fair housing issues. Through the assessment made in the AI, seven goals were created to address these contributing factors. They were:

GOAL 1: Increase the production and preservation of affordable housing units in a range of sizes within high opportunity areas and R/ECAPs

GOAL 2: Increase the supply of affordable, accessible housing in integrated settings for persons with disabilities including individuals who need supportive services

GOAL 3: Increase access to opportunity for persons residing in R/ECAPs or low opportunity areas

GOAL 4: Increase homeownership opportunities and improve equal access to credit and financial services for minorities and low-and moderate-income persons

GOAL 5: Increase awareness of Federal, state, and local fair housing laws and practices

GOAL 6: Increase potential for minorities, persons with disabilities, and other protected groups to move to areas of high opportunity

GOAL 7: Increase public investment and encourage private investment to address disparities in housing, proficient schools, employment opportunities, and services

The full regional AI with the description of goals can be downloaded at:

<https://www.hillsboroughcounty.org/library/hillsborough/media-center/documents/affordable-housing/projects-plans-and-report-notices/10-21-20-analysis-impediments-to-fair-housing.pdf>

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning

ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

The City will continue to implement the following strategies to eliminate barriers to affordable housing:

- Implement the goals and objectives of the City's Comprehensive Plan as it pertains to increasing the supply of affordable housing.
- Expedite permitting for affordable housing projects providing for efficient review and minimal delays.
- Provide incentives to assist in the provision of affordable housing such as the allowance of flexibility in densities for affordable housing, the reduction of parking and setback requirements, and reduction of impact fees.
- Allowance of affordable accessory residential units in residential zoning districts.
- Prepare a printed inventory of publicly owned land suitable for affordable housing and develop a strategy for disposition of this land.
- Support affordable housing developments near transportation and major employment centers.
- Review policies, procedures, and regulations to determine the impact on the cost of housing. The following are some of the changes we hope to implement this year:
 - Subsidizing impact fees
 - Provide a subsidy to cover cost of the tree regulations
 - Assign two inspectors to affordable housing projects to provide consistency and reduce the permitting time.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City of Tampa recognizes that the needs of Tampa residents extend beyond housing and infrastructure. These needs include reducing lead-based paint hazards, reducing poverty through job creation and skill building, developing institutional structures, and enhancing coordination between public and private social service agencies. The following is a list of actions that the City of Tampa intends to implement over the next program year to achieve success in addressing the housing and community development needs of LMI residents.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

One of the main strategies the City will take to address the obstacles of underserved needs is to partner and work with local agencies that are specialized in the areas of need in Tampa. For homeless needs, the City meets regularly with the local Counties, Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI), CoC members and a variety of nonprofit agencies to address the homeless issue in the Tampa Bay MSA. This coordinated effort will help the City to address homeless needs within the area.

The City will continue to outreach and provide bilingual services to address the growing affordable housing needs in the Hispanic community. The Housing and Community Development Division (HCD) consist of four sections and each section has a bilingual staff member. HCD translated the HCD webpage to offer a Spanish version. This includes translating all documents into Spanish.

While funding is limited and is an obstacle to meeting the needs of affordable housing in the City, the City works with partners to address this issue. The City funds new construction, owner-occupied rehab programs; as well as a Water Utility Assistance program and storm water improvement tax waiver program to address the affordable housing needs of these underserved communities.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Tampa has selected a number of projects designed to increase the supply of affordable housing and increase access to sustainable housing options for low-income residents across the City. In particular, the City will fund programs through its CDBG allocation for housing counseling services. Funded organizations will assist in processing applications for the City's Mortgage Assistance Program (MAP).

The City will work to acquire more land for affordable housing, starting with current city owned land that is suitable for affordable housing, aggressively pursue code enforcement liens on vacant property that can be used for affordable housing and the purchase of strategic properties along transit corridors and near to employment centers. The City will continue to work with Tampa Housing Authority to build multi-family housing and solicit other multifamily projects to help meet the growing need for affordable rentals. The City will continue to work with its Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO)

partners to develop affordable housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

In compliance with federal regulations, the City requires any housing unit built prior to January 1, 1978 to be tested for lead based paint prior to issuance of home improvement permits. The City of Tampa's housing programs have integrated the components of 24 CFR Part 35 into all of its policies and procedures governing federally assisted housing programs directly administered under the City and those contracted with subrecipient organizations. Programs affected include housing rehabilitation, acquisition, and TBRA as specified within 24 CFR Part 35.

The City disseminates printed information concerning lead-based paint hazards to all residents in the City's housing rehabilitation program. Lead hazard reduction or abatement actions are determined on a project by project basis. Compliance requirements with lead based paint regulations are written into all subrecipient contract documents.

The City's housing rehabilitation contractors are certified and/or have received training in the identification of lead hazards, proper methods of paint stabilization, interim control, abatement procedures and rehabilitation activities.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The activities and accomplishments identified in this PY 2022 directly work towards reducing poverty in the City. The City requires meaningful output and outcome measures as a part of every subrecipient contract to ensure every effort is being made to address the poverty levels in our community. Funding is provided for job training programs, vocational training and case management services, to help poverty-level families rise out of poverty.

The City partners with nonprofit agencies to ensure they have the tools and know how to secure funds that allow them to expand their services to poverty-level families.

The City offers the HOME TBRA program to assist homeless families to access housing and case management services. Homebuyer programs help LMI households with homebuyer education and direct financial assistance to purchase homes and help stabilize families. Stable housing is one of the basic needs for LMI residents to become successful at meeting goals that further self-sufficiency and improve their quality of life

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City's Housing and Community Development Department (HCD) continues to coordinate with Hillsborough County, THHI and other governmental agencies to address the homeless problem as well as affordable housing. The City has also been working more closely with the state legislator to address the

needs of the community.

Each year the City's HCD, through its application process for HUD entitlement funds provides Technical Assistance Webinars to cover CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA grant basics, national objectives, and eligible activities and uses of funds for each program. Technical assistance is provided for applicants and grantees and technical assistance webinars are posted on the City website. Through the application process, the City is able to develop and increase the capacity of local service providers and as a result improve the delivery of program services in Tampa.

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

The City of Tampa's HCD plans to continue working with for-profit and nonprofit partner agencies, including the Tampa Housing Authority, Hillsborough County, The Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI), CoC homeless service providers, HOPWA sponsors, builders and developers, lenders and individual agencies to foster and maintain affordable housing and provide support services that address the needs of the community.

The City continues to work to strengthen these relationships by providing technical assistance and helping our partners to secure additional funding to promote affordable housing. The City provides trainings as needed to assist nonprofit agencies to hone their administrative and service delivery skills. The trainings include: Income Calculation, NeighborWorks Housing Counseling training, trainings for Human Rights advocates and Fair Housing Training. As mentioned earlier, the City also provides technical assistance for potential housing service providers through the application process. Affordable housing developers are also offers developers support for the development of multi-family housing development by way of HOME funds and support for tax credit applications. Detailed information on this process can be found on the City website at: <https://www.tampa.gov/housing-and-community-development/funding-resources>

The City provides coordination with public and private housing and social service agencies and includes partnering with the Tampa Housing Authority to develop the West River Development project that includes funding from CDBG and HOME program funds. This includes the West River Development project which encompasses the Renaissance (160 RAD units with 4% tax credits) and Bethune High Rise (150 RAD units with 4% tax credits), which were recently completed. There are several other projects that the City and THA are coordinating on and are anticipated to be completed in future program years.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

This section describes the program specific requirements for CDBG, HOME HOPWA and ESG.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(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	0
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:	0

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%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

N/A

- 2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:**

The City of Tampa uses the recapture option in 24 CFR 92.254(a)(5)(ii)(A)(1) to ensure long-term affordability of the assisted property. The entire amount of the direct HOME subsidy becomes due and payable upon transfer of ownership interest during any point of the affordability period. The affordability periods are determined by the subsidy dollar levels and programs. The recapture requirement is subject to the limitations of the mortgage documents in place when the recapture requirement is triggered by a sale (voluntary or involuntary) of the housing unit. The amount recaptured cannot exceed the net proceeds, if any (or the amount of the HOME subsidy). The net proceeds are the sales price minus superior loan repayment (other than HOME funds) and any closing costs. To secure the city's investment throughout the affordability period, the City uses a mortgage note attached to each property in the amount of the assistance. HOME funding language is included in all contract documents. The City's HOME program policy and procedures as well as the mortgage and contract documents are available for public review at the City's HCD Office.

- 3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:**

The City of Tampa uses the recapture provision in 24 CFR 92.254(a)(5)(ii)(A)(1) to ensure long-term affordability of the assisted property. The full amount of the direct HOME subsidy becomes due and payable upon transfer of ownership interest during any point of the affordability period. To impose and ensure the affordability and recapture provision, the City uses a mortgage note attached to each property in the amount of assistance. The City's HOME program policy and procedures, as well as the mortgage and contract documents, are available for public review at the City's HCD Office.

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

The City does not anticipate using any HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multi-family housing units that are being rehabilitated. In the event that it becomes necessary to refinance such existing debt, the City will seek HUD's prior approval as needed on a case-by-case basis.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(l)(4)

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

The City of Tampa issues an RFA for funding consideration under the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) grant program. ESG funding was available for emergency shelter and housing services for homeless persons throughout the City of Tampa.

- No more than 5% of Emergency Solutions Grant funds may be utilized for administrative costs.
- ESG Project Sponsors must ensure the consistent participation in UNITY the local Homeless Management and Information (HMIS) system administered by the Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative.
- Successful Applicants must utilize the Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative's Coordinated Intake and Assessment System (CI&A). Further, the successful Applicant will establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the community organizations participating in the Coordinated Intake & Assessment (CI&A) process established by the Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative.
- The awarded agencies must also agree to abide by the policies and procedures written and provided by the Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative any subsequent amendments. ESG grant funds must be matched, dollar for dollar, with locally generated amounts.

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

The Tampa Hillsborough CoC has adopted the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) as the method to assess individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness. The VI-SPDAT is an evidence-informed approach to assessing an individual's or family's acuity. The tool, across multiple components, prioritizes who to serve next and why, while concurrently identifying the areas in the person/family's life where support is most likely necessary in order to avoid housing instability.

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

ESG funds are only awarded through the RFA process. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, applicants were unable to attend a mandatory workshop where they are given the opportunity to ask questions about the application, process and requirements. A taped webinar was available at www.tampagov.net/hcdf for three weeks explaining the application process and requirements. They are given approximately two weeks to ask additional questions before submitting their application. Applications are reviewed by a review committee made up of subject matter experts and are scored during a public meeting, which applicants are encouraged to attend. Following the review meeting, City staff verify that all requirements have been met and awards are announced.

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

The Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative is the lead entity for the Continuum of Care (COC) planning process in Tampa and Hillsborough County. The Initiative is responsible for establishing and maintaining strategic efforts to develop long-term constructive solutions that address the underlying causes of homelessness as well as meet the immediate needs of currently homeless people. The City of Tampa is an active partner in working with the Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative to develop the Continuum of Care needs assessments and strategically plan the use of community resources.

- 5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.**

The City of Tampa adheres to using IDIS as the main reporting tool for the ESG program. ESG providers are also required to submit their HMIS data in the SAGE HMIS reporting system. In addition, the City requires that all providers awarded with City ESG funds use and maintain an active participant role in using the local HMIS known as UNITY. Both IDIS and UNITY capture the federally required reporting fields to assist in evaluating the program goals and objectives.

City of Tampa ESG providers are also asked to submit quarterly reports which mirror the reporting forms in IDIS. As a result, the City is able to review program goals and objectives quarterly to ensure that goals are being met. The City also conducts onsite monitoring to ensure that program compliance is being met.

HOPWA Method for selecting project sponsors:

The Housing and Community Development Division (HCD) released Request for Proposals for HOPWA projects in PY 2022. Information on the application and eligible programs was located on HCD's website while the application was open. Potential sponsors are welcome to view the funding available and eligible and ineligible uses.

Each year, staff review every application. The applications were provided to the reviewers and the Reviews/Scoring was completed during the development of the plan. Reviewers were selected who had knowledge of the programs to be funded through the various grants to help reduce subjectivity. The Reviewers attended a workshop to review the rating form and guidelines for reviewing the applications. All Reviewers were required to sign a conflict of interest form, which was reviewed prior to final selection. Based on the scores from the Reviewers and the staff threshold evaluations, the HOPWA agencies were awarded.