

CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS

Community Development Block Grant Program

Consolidated Plan 2023-2028

Action Plan 2023



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**Mayor
Doug Sprouse**

Prepared by the City of Springdale

Submitted to the

United States Department of Housing & Urban Development

Little Rock Field Office

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Consolidated Plan

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan are designed to be a collaborative process whereby a community established a unified vision for community development actions. It offers local jurisdictions the opportunity to shape the various housing and community development strategies. It also creates the opportunity for strategic planning and resident participation to take place in a comprehensive contest and reduce duplication of effort at the local level. The strategic plan is a specific course of action for revitalization. It is the means to analyze the full local context and the linkages to the larger region. It builds on local assets and coordinates a response to the needs of the community. It integrates economic, physical, environmental, community and human development in a comprehensive and coordinated fashion so that families and communities can work together and thrive. A strategic plan also sets forth program goals, specific objectives, annual goals, and benchmarks for measuring progress. It helps local governments and citizens keep track of results and learn what works in the community. The Consolidated Plan and Action Plan are a requirement of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that cities must prepare in order to receive Federal monetary assistance from HUD Programs. Ultimately, the Plan will be used to implement the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. This document is the City of Springdale's Consolidated Plan for the next five-year period (2023-2027). Annual Action Plans will be required for the 2023 through 2027 Plan years.

The City's top priority continues to be the Housing Services Program. More than 80% of the entitlement will be allocated to this program. The program includes but not limited to: housing rehabilitation, emergency repairs, lead-based paint, paint and volunteer programs. The priority of the Housing Services Program is to improve the City's older affordable housing stock through the City's Housing Rehabilitation Program. The priority is single- family, owner- occupied homes built before 1978. One goal of the Housing Rehabilitation Program is to reduce the homeowner's monthly utility cost (cost burden). Another goal is to bring the home up to current housing standards.

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

These objectives are: Decent Housing- assist in improving the existing older affordable housing stock. The City will provide housing rehabilitation and emergency repairs for low to moderate income persons. This will preserve our neighborhoods and habitability of owner-occupied housing. The City's goal is to

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provide rehabilitation and repair to at least 150 owner-occupied housing during this five-year plan. The outcomes are availability and accessibility, affordability and sustainability. A suitable Living Environment- Improving the safety of neighborhoods; increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services; reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial de-concentration of housing opportunities for lower income persons and the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods; restoring and preserving properties of special historical, architectural, or aesthetic values; and conserving of energy resources. The City will continue to improve the infrastructure in CDBG target neighborhoods that has determined to contain a significant of low to moderate income households. The City will also assist public service agencies and non-profit agencies who serve the low to moderate-income community. These services include transportation assistance program, the non-profits will assist in serving families that have food insecurities.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The Housing Services Program has been very successful in the past in reducing the homeowner's cost burden. The City has rehabilitated 159 homes from 2013 to 2017. Assisting homeowners of single-family dwellings with work to improve the energy-loss to their homes will reduce their monthly utility cost. The priority is homes built before 1978. Most homes built before 1978 are more than 40 years old, have single pane window units, wood doors and may contain lead-based paint. Improvements in the past have included but not limited to replacing old exterior doors; single pane window units with energy star rated units, insulating exterior walls, attics and crawl spaces; replacing old 80% efficient heating/ air conditioning units with energy star 96% efficient units; sealing openings between the outside and inside the home; replacing incandescent light bulbs with light emitting diode bulbs (LED).

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City uses many individuals and agencies in the development of the Consolidated Plan as well as the Annual Action Plan. Resident participation starts at the development of the plan. We take input we receive to help us analyze and measure and determine housing, facility and service needs with an emphasis on low-mod income, elderly, disabled, veteran, and homelessness. A Public Hearing is held where the public is invited to offer comments and identify housing and community needs. The public is notified of this Public Hearing by a display ad placed in the local newspaper. This display ad will meet the requirements of CDBG Regulation 24 CFR 91.105(e)(2). The City encourages the residents of Springdale to provide input into the Consolidated and Annual Action Plan by attending the Public Hearings or sending in their comments. Once the plans are completed, another Public Hearing along with a notice will be published advising these plans are ready for review. The final plans will consider and/ or implement concerns and suggestions from residents, public agencies, and other interested parties. Final review and stamp of approval to the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan will be made by the Mayor of Springdale and the Springdale City Council. Every five years the City submits their Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Report/ Articles of Impediments. That process involves surveys, stakeholder

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meetings, focus groups, meetings with our low- income citizens, our disabled, veterans and residents in public housing. Public Hearings were held along with a comment period to get input on housing needs, access to housing services, as well as challenges facing our City and Region. The public is also given an opportunity to review the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The CAPER contains a summary of accomplishments and evaluation of progress made during that year. All public Hearings and meetings will be held in buildings that have access for persons with disabilities. The Hearings will be scheduled during the evening and/ or weekends to provide working individuals and families a greater opportunity to attend. Because Springdale has a large Spanish speaking population, a bilingual (English/ Spanish) person will be made available to non-English speaking persons. Technical assistance will also be provided to those requesting assistance in developing a proposal under the Consolidated or Action Plan submission. Resident participation process is also involved in the submission of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, CAPER and AFFH/ AI Report.

5. Summary of public comments

Per the Citizen's Participating Plan, the City had two public meetings; the first was the pre-developmental Con Plan meeting to discuss the upcoming Con Plan, this was on January 16, 2023 at the Shiloh Museum at 5pm. The second meeting will be the final public meeting to give a summary over the Con Plan and have questions, if any. this meeting was held on May 19, 2023 at 5pm at the Shiloh Museum at 5pm. Also, the 30 day comment period in the local newspaper went out on May1, 2023 and lasted until May 30, 2023. The Con Plan and new Action Plan went to committee on May 15, 2023 and the City council met to approve both Action Plan and Con plan on May 23, 2023.

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

During the committee meeting on May 15, 2023, one of the committee members wanted to know why we were raising the public service. The committee motioned the agenda to be approved to go to city council for approval on May 23, 2023. During the City Council public meeting on the 23rd of May, 2023, the city council members passed the agenda to use 15% maximum allowance on Public Service.

7. Summary

As mentioned above the City's top priority will be the housing rehabilitation of owner- occupied single-family dwellings built before 1978. Owner- occupied single family dwellings from 1990-1979 will be put on the waiting list and be looked at and will be listed from urgent to nonurgent. The homes will be vetted for priority. Newer than 2000 single family owner- occupied dwellings will be emergency only and will be vetted for priority. At least 80% of the annual entitlement grants will be allocated for Housing Services such as; housing rehabilitation, emergency repairs, lead- based paint, paint and volunteer programs. The priority is to improve the City's older affordable housing stock through the City's Housing Rehabilitation Program. The goal of the Housing Rehabilitation Program is to assist in reducing the homeowner's monthly utility cost.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	SPRINGDALE	
CDBG Administrator	SPRINGDALE	Community Development
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City’s Community Development Block Grant Program Manager is responsible for all aspects of the entitlement grants. This staff person is responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPER), quarterly financial reports and all other reports required. The City’s Community Development Block Grant Program committee (City Council) decides which agencies will be awarded funds and the amount of funds each agency will receive under the Public Service Program.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

The point of contact for the Community Development Block Grant Program is Dean Allen, Office phone number: (479) 750-8175 or e-mail: gallen@springdalear.gov

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

1. Introduction

The City of Springdale's Consultation process is an on-going year-round effort. The CDBG Program Manager meets with local non-profits that are active in these areas. In addition, the City expanded its consultation process with the development of the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Report or Articles of Impediments (AI). During this development period, the City was able to get resident input through surveys, community focus group meetings, public hearings, and stakeholder meetings. These organizations consisted of representatives of for-profit and non-profit, fair housing and legal service providers, community-based organizations, lenders, service providers, educational institutions, and a range of government agencies. Working with data provided by HUD, locally developed, and residential input we will be able to identify goals, strategies, and use this information in the development for the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans.

The City's plans are to continue to allocate most of the entitlement grant to improve the existing older affordable housing stock. The City consulted with agencies face-to-face, by telephone, e-mail and through public meetings. Some of the agencies the City consulted with were: Springdale Housing Authority, Bread of Life, Arkansas Crisis Center NWA, Springdale Senior Center, Compassion Ministries, Community Clinic, Continuum of Care and the local Taxi Company.

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(I)).

The City Consulted with the Springdale Housing Authority, Continuum of Care and J-Quad Planning Group in developing this plan. The need for additional public housing was particularly discussed along with the need for transitional housing and affordable housing close to places of work and shopping. It was suggested to enhance the coordination between public, private and government agencies while the development of the Consolidation Plan was going. While having this discussion, new plans are in place to start the development of a multi-family apartment complex to integrate low to moderate and transitional housing. This development will be started the spring of 2023. This will give ample opportunity for low income families to live close to work and shopping downtown.

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

As a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care, the city coordinates and works with other agencies to address the needs of homeless. The NWA Continuum of Care coordinates community

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resources to build a collaborative system that addresses core issues of homelessness and poverty. Their mission is coordinating a community response to end homelessness in Northwest Arkansas. The coalition consists of homeless housing and shelter providers, consumers, advocates, government representatives and stakeholders working together to address the homeless situation in Northwest Arkansas. The Continuum of Care is governed by a board and committees. Northwest Arkansas has made some significant investments in shelter expansions and support programs designed to reduce the number and plight of homeless people. We are continuing to coordinate gaps by addressing capacity, occupancy, future housing needs, support services received, chronic homelessness, numbers turned away from shelters/ services, and numbers of homeless on waiting list of housing/ services.

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

The City did not consult with the Continuum of Care on how to allocate ESG funds. The City did not receive any ESG funds.

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

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Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	BREAD OF LIFE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Bread of Life helps the community who are in a food insecurity situation. The agency assists in help with food donations, rental assistance, vouchers and other assistance if need. The Bread of Life has requested a grant application from 2018 to 2022. The City has collaborated with the agency through email, face-to-face and telephone discussions.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Court Appointed Special Advocates
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Child Welfare Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CASA provides a service to abused children who have been removed from their homes because of physical or mental abuse. The City works with this agency to make sure Springdale's children have a safe place to go if they can no longer stay in their homes. CASA requested a grant application from 2018- 2022. the City has collaborated with this agency through telephone, emails and face-to face discussions.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	SPRINGDALE HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted face-to-face and by email and telephone.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	SPRINGDALE SENIOR CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs Services for the Elderly
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted face-to-face and by telephone.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	NWA Taxi, LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Transportation Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Like Ozark Regional Transit, this agency assists the City in determining who are unable to afford public transportation and have no means of getting to their appointments or doing normal things to sustain life. For those who are unable to ride Ozark Transit because of their location, NWA Taxi meets the transportation assistance needs for those residents.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Ozark Regional Transit
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Transportation Services

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<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>This agency assists the City in public transportation. The agency recently opened up new routes to fulfill more obligations in the City. The goal, like any taxi service is to assist the community that is in need of public transportation to their appointments, shopping or just living their lives. The agency has ADA accessible busses and "on Demand" applications on the numerous phone systems so the community can get transportation quickly.</p>
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Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

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	NWA CoC	The PIT (Point in Time) assessment that was given to the City helped us establish a network with other non-profits to assist with the homeless issues we are facing.

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))

City staff and Springdale elected officials are all involved in the planning of the City's Consolidated Plan and provide a key role in the formulation of the projects and integrating the City's goals and objectives into the program development. We also see that all residents have the opportunity to provide input into the planning and participation of the City's Five Year Consolidated Plans as well as their Annual Action Plans. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) Little Rock Field Office has also implemented All Grantee meetings in Little Rock which enables the City to build relationships with State agencies that support the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. The City continues to work closely with HUD officials at the Little Rock Field Office. Springdale is a member of the Arkansas Community Development Association (ACDA) comprised of entitlement cities and state agencies which gives the City another opportunity to coordinate with other local and state governments in the implementation of their Consolidated Plan.

Narrative (optional):

Coordination efforts remain a high priority for the City of Springdale. The CDBG Program Manager continues to broaden outreach efforts. This has helped us to gather more strategic input for the Consolidation and Action Planning processes. We have paid special attention to our funding on objectives to make sure we address the City's objectives. We attend numerous meetings with the purpose of preserving the older housing stock here in Springdale.

In those coordinated efforts with different organizations, we learned there is more issues that is actually seen. In dealing with specific non-profits that deal with specific cultures, the city understands that the Marshallese community, along with the Hispanic community is two of many cultures that are having the most impact in our community and also needs the most assistance. The goal is to give them that and assist was the City can to create a better flowing community.

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

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

HUD requires entitlement jurisdictions to provide for resident participation in developing the Consolidated Plan. The City's Resident Participation Plan is developed through public hearings, public comment periods, and public meetings. The City of Springdale encourages its residents, to include minorities, non-English speaking persons, persons with disabilities, low-to-moderate-income individuals and families, residents living in slum and blighted areas, and the areas where CDBG funds are proposed to be used to participate in the development of the City's Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, substantial amendments to any plan, CAPER, and the Citizens Participation Plan. The City is aware that increased outreach efforts enhance public input to the planning, development, performance, implementation and modification of the Consolidated Plan. This process also allows the City to receive requests each year and to more adequately address the needs of the Community. The City holds at least two public hearings each year. These public hearings provide an opportunity for all residents to communicate their views and needs to the City.

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Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	the first pre-development meeting was on January 16, 2023, and five nonprofit organizations showed up to show support and no responses.	There were no comments on this first meeting.		

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
2	Newspaper Ad	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p> <p>All Citizens</p>	no response from the newspaper ad	no response		

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
3	Public Hearing	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p> <p>All Citizens</p>	second meeting was held on May 19, 2023 for the final Con Plan meeting	no comments		

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
4	Public Hearing	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p> <p>All Citizens</p>	<p>May 15, 2023 had a committee meeting for the introduction of the applications and approval of nonprofits for the 23 Action Plan, and the Con plan. Motioned moved to council to be approved</p>	<p>Discussion over the percentage of funds going to public service was 15% and city council was concerned about the amount given.</p>		

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
5	Public Hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing All Citizens	May 23, 2023 City Council to approve the Con Plan and the Action Plan.	No Comments over the two items presented.		

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Springdale uses many methods to assign priority to the needs of our community. The first thing we look at is absolute need. After the need is determined, we look at availability of the City's CDBG funds as well as availability of other funds that could also be used for this need. HUD provides a ranking of low/mod income persons based on census tract data. Neighborhoods targeted for public improvements are located in eligible census tracts and block groups where the highest percentages of low/mod residents are located. Statistically, these areas define a concentration of residents in need of both programs and services. The City's priority is to bring its older housing stock up to current safety standards, thus reducing energy efficiency and increasing the homeowner's monthly utility costs. The CDBG Office works closely with agencies that provide services to the low/mod income persons. Through these agencies, the City is able to ascertain gaps in services and needs of special population groups. Public comments provided by the residents of Springdale, through the Citizens Participation Plan process, also provide a valuable insight into community needs.

According to the 2020 census estimate, 15.1% of the population in Springdale are at or live below the poverty level—12.1% are living with incomes less than \$25,000 per year. Census information shows Springdale to have 28,402 housing units with 5% vacant units. In 2010, there were 24,719 housing units in Springdale, increasing 15% from 2010 and 2020. Comparing tenure, homeowners occupied 48%. The remaining 5% or 1,309 housing units were vacant. Approximately 28.3% of the housing stock in Springdale was built prior to 1979.

Cost burden (spending more than 50% of household income on housing) are the most prevalent housing problems. Approximately 60% of all very low-income renters) those earning between 0% and 30% of median income) and 56% of very low-income homeowner households pay more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. Paying more than 30% on housing expenses is considered "Cost Burdened," and paying more than 50% on housing expenses is considered "Severely Cost Burdened."

The 2022 Articles of Impediments/ Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing also revealed the incidence of poverty among African Americans was 9.9% of the population, and Hispanics were reported to be 22.6%. Among White persons, the data reported less than 1% lived in poverty. In comparison, the poverty rate of the MSA was 12.1% during the period. However, median incomes were comparable among income groups. The median household income was \$57,358 for White households, \$41,615 for African American households, and \$50,224 for Hispanic households, compared to \$52,943 for Springdale overall.

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In the Marshallese community, the population in Arkansas is around 15,000-20,000 and the largest concentration is here in Springdale. The average income of this community is between \$31,000 to \$36,000 a year. the household members are in the average of 6 per household. The majority of this community are primary renters.

income by cost (renters only	Cost burden >30%		Cost burden >50%		total
Household income <=30%	1,380	76%	1,095	60%	1,820
Household income >30% to <=50%	1,815	70%	200	8%	2,595
Household income >50% to >=80%	810	20%	85	2%	4,100
Household income >80% to <=100%	50	3%	0	0%	1700
Household income >100%	0	0%	0	0%	2,705
Total	4,055	31%	1,380	11%	12,915
Income by Cost Burden (Owners Only)	Cost Burden >30%		Cost Burden >50%		total
Household income <=30%	510	77%	375	56%	665
Household income >30% to <=50%	540	52%	205	20%	1,030
Household income >50% to >=80%	285	16%	15	1%	1,740
Household income >80% to <=100%	320	16%	50	3%	1,995
Household income >100%	120	2%	0	0%	7,820
Total	1,775	13%	645	5%	13,250

Table 5 - Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) 2014-2018

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Listed below are demographic and household tables. Because these figures have already been supplied by HUD and cannot be changed, we have decided to update this information to a more current set of numbers. Median household income continues to grow in this Regions. Median income for Washington County is \$56,610 and Benton County is \$76,887. The population in 2010 was 66,461 and in 2020 is 80,433 a 21% increase. Households at the lowest income levels are renter households are mostly affected by housing problems. The population from 2010 was 69,797 and in 2020 it is 84,161, this is a 12% increase creating more housing needs.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	66,121	77,250	17%
Households	21,881	25,920	18%
Median Income	\$43,280.00	\$47,993.00	11%

Table 6 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	2,750	3,780	5,830	3,775	9,780
Small Family Households	1,065	1,725	2,324	1,685	5,000
Large Family Households	285	630	1,080	565	1,225
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	495	564	883	695	1,704
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	275	340	434	275	615
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,020	1,445	1,414	828	1,268

Table 7 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

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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	45	0	65	250	360	0	0	0	15	15
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	135	375	285	20	815	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	200	155	290	70	715	40	55	90	35	220
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	850	365	0	0	1,215	315	280	15	24	634

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	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	405	1,295	680	20	2,400	130	265	259	185	839
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	250	0	0	0	250	165	0	0	0	165

Table 8 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,235	900	640	335	3,110	355	335	100	75	865
Having none of four housing problems	555	1,755	3,295	1,599	7,204	205	795	1,799	1,765	4,564
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	250	0	0	0	250	165	0	0	0	165

Table 9 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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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	740	945	260	1,945	55	235	110	400
Large Related	135	269	60	464	125	125	20	270
Elderly	320	205	65	590	260	199	78	537
Other	355	454	340	1,149	40	15	70	125
Total need by income	1,550	1,873	725	4,148	480	574	278	1,332

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	455	185	0	640	55	85	10	150
Large Related	35	25	0	60	115	40	0	155
Elderly	185	40	15	240	130	139	4	273
Other	245	114	0	359	40	15	0	55
Total need by income	920	364	15	1,299	340	279	14	633

Table 11 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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	310	490	240	20	1,060	40	55	60	35	190

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	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
Multiple, unrelated family households	25	10	235	50	320	0	0	30	0	30
Other, non-family households	0	30	95	20	145	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	335	530	570	90	1,525	40	55	90	35	220

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

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

Table 13 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source:
Comments:

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

There are around 1,759 single-family dwellings in need of housing assistance; of those 1,509 are renters and the remaining 250 are owners of a single-family dwelling.

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.

There are approximately 521 families in need of housing assistance that are disabled, victims of family violence, dating violence and sexual assault or stalking.

What are the most common housing problems?

Overcrowding and cost burden are the City’s biggest housing problems. Based on the past experiences, overcrowding is the number one problem in many older two- and three-bedroom homes. A common problem in older homes is the lack of energy efficiency. This problem creates an unnecessary higher cost burden for the homeowners. Most older homes have single pane window units, heating units that are over 20 years old and lack of adequate insulation in the walls and attic. Older homes also do not have current safety devices such as: hard wired smoke/ carbon monoxide detectors in halls and each

bedroom and ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI) in kitchens, bathrooms and utility rooms. Inadequate plumbing or outdated plumbing equipment is also a problem in older homes, the existing infrastructure cannot hold up to the increased usage in an overcrowded dwelling. The original galvanized pipe or the black steel pipe is over 20 years old is starting to decay thus becomes brittle and will break. During the inspections prior to starting a moderate rehabilitation, we attempt to inspect the sewer and water lines to ensure the system is safe.

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

The Hispanic and Marshallese populations are affected more than the population overall. This is partly due to the size of the families who place cultural emphasis on living with or near extended family. Overcrowded, single-family dwellings households have higher level of need in terms of housing problems. Small related households have a higher level of need in terms of housing problems because their cost burden is greater than 30% Overcrowding and cost burden are the biggest housing problems in many of the older two- and three-bedroom single family dwellings.

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

The number one characteristic of low-income individuals and families with children that are an imminent risk of being homeless is lack of income. Families living in older housing may be at risk of becoming homeless because of the condition of the home. This can be related to their lack of education, obtaining a decent paying job or just not be employable for whatever the reason to include losing their job. Many face substance abuse, mental health issues, and chronic medical problems. Another characteristic that affects children is separation and/or divorce. During the Northwest Arkansas Point In Time count, most of those contacted said they were in need of housing, work, benefits, and mental health, drug/alcohol, medical treatment, and transportation. The median time spent homeless was 12 months. Sixteen percent have been homeless a month or less and nearly 30% have been homeless for over two years. The biggest need of formerly housing families and individuals is additional permanent affordable housing with support services and jobs. The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care is committed to making homelessness rare for all populations and providing permanent housing as soon as possible.

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:

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The profile of the population at risk of homelessness is based on the Northwest Arkansas Point-In-Time count done in 2021. On January 28, 2021 data was collection occurred at various locations in Benton and Washington Counties. A master list was developed of shelters and facilities serving the homeless persons in Northwest Arkansas. These facilities ranged from emergency shelters to transitional facilities, domestic violence shelters and special needs facilities for homeless persons. Shelters and facilities provided advanced updated information including contact persons, telephone numbers, email addresses, physical addresses, and an inventory of services provided. Street homeless were sought primary in areas noted as places where homeless have been seen. The local police departments were a big help in making this information available. Experiences interviewers (social workers) were chosen as team captains. The remaining volunteers included service providers and community residents. All volunteers were trained. The event was heavily advertised and places where homeless come for food and help were manned by volunteers in hopes of talking to most of our homeless population. Several quality control procedures were in place to eliminate duplicate responses. The total population for the Point-In-Time count was 157 and 547 children from K-12. The count from Washington County was 114, Springdale had 53. The Springdale Police Department has information on 26 homeless camps around the Springdale area. The largest group of homelessness was 83 are Male, 73 are Female and 1 is gender non-conforming. White/ Caucasians outnumbered other races. White made up 125, African American made up 20 and 12 made up as other. 22% of adults reported to have a serious mental illness and this would make it difficult to maintain housing and employment.

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

The physical condition of older single-family dwellings can be linked to an increase risk of homelessness. If the dwelling becomes dilapidated, the City may red-tag the dwelling, forcing the owners to repair their homes or move out because of the physical condition. The cost of rehabilitating a single-family dwelling is expensive and most homeowners cannot afford to start this.

Discussion

As stated earlier, the housing cost burden is the most significant housing need facing low to moderate-income owners and renters. The elderly, disabled and households with children also experience a higher cost burden. This includes our public housing residents. We know that education improves neighborhoods, and available jobs are a key note to a stable community. The City prioritizes our projects in the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan, as well as the 2023 Annual Action Plan, to do whatever we can to meet our most urgent housing and community needs. Maintaining and improving the existing affordable housing stock is a priority for the City of Springdale.

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 as a whole.

Introduction

According to HUD, a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. In this section we will look at whether racial or ethnic groups are disproportionately impacted by housing problems. The Hispanic and Marshallese population are affected due to overcrowding. This is partly due to the size of the families. The White population has a disproportionate greater need in comparison to the jurisdiction as a whole. Fifty-four percent of the 50-80% of the area median income has one or more of the four housing problems. The Hispanic population with a 30%-50% of the area median income has one or more of the four housing problems and has a disproportionate greater need in comparison to the jurisdiction as a whole. Forty-two percent of the 30-50% of the area median income has one or more of the four housing problems.

The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities 3. More than one person in room 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

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	2,120	224	415
White	1,085	164	220
Black / African American	115	15	0
Asian	30	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	30	10	130
Hispanic	855	0	65

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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%

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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	2,785	995	0
White	1,105	530	0
Black / African American	105	0	0
Asian	20	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	240	115	0
Hispanic	1,229	295	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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	1,674	4,148	0
White	964	1,823	0
Black / African American	95	129	0
Asian	70	55	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	60	0
Pacific Islander	75	335	0
Hispanic	440	1,554	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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	615	3,164	0
White	165	1,929	0
Black / African American	225	110	0
Asian	0	19	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	40	0
Pacific Islander	0	100	0
Hispanic	205	905	0

Table 17 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The tables above show the number of households without housing problems and each racial or ethnic group at the different area median income (AMI) levels. The Tenure by race in Springdale 2016-2020 is: White- owner occupied is 9,278, that is 62%, African American is 98, that is 14% who owns their home, and 3,180 for Hispanics which is 38% who own their home. Renter- occupied is: White is 5,765 or 38% who rent, 615 is African American who rent which is 86% of that population and 5,101 which is Hispanic who rent or 62% of their total population.

The majority of the City’s housing population with severe housing problems are: 1.5 persons per room and/ or have cost burden over 50%. Most of the homeowners apply for Housing Rehabilitation assistance fir into the 50%-80% of the median income and have one or more of the housing problems.

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 as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines “disproportionately greater need” as existing when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% points or more) than the income level as a whole. Charts below show the need of any racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole.

The White population has a disproportionately greater need in comparison to the jurisdiction as a whole. 43% of the 0-30% of the area median income has a severe housing problem. 56% of the 30-50% of the area median income are Hispanic and has one of the severe housing problems.

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	1,590	760	415
White	755	495	220
Black / African American	85	40	0
Asian	30	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	30	10	130
Hispanic	680	175	65

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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	1,235	2,550	0
White	470	1,165	0
Black / African American	0	105	0
Asian	0	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	155	200	0
Hispanic	549	975	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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	740	5,094	0
White	165	2,623	0
Black / African American	95	129	0
Asian	65	65	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	60	0
Pacific Islander	75	335	0
Hispanic	340	1,654	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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%

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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	410	3,364	0
White	69	2,024	0
Black / African American	225	110	0
Asian	0	19	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	50	0
Pacific Islander	0	100	0
Hispanic	120	995	0

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The above tables show the number of households with severe housing problems at various levels of AMI. The City’s housing population with severe housing problems are more than 1.5 persons per room and/ or have cost burden over 50%.

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 as a whole.

Introduction:

Reference to the 2022 Assessment of Fair Housing/ Articles of Impediments: Asian, Hispanic and Pacific Islanders experience housing burdens in Springdale at a rate higher than the Fayetteville/Springdale/ Rogers region as a whole. Households that have more than five family members experience more housing burden than similar households. Compared to the region, all households regardless of size or familial status, experience more housing burden in Springdale.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	19,574	3,939	1,949	465
White	12,165	2,135	1,115	220
Black / African American	709	135	85	0
Asian	405	30	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	110	10	0	10
Pacific Islander	770	195	35	130
Hispanic	4,925	1,350	664	105

Table 22 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

Discussion:

The table shows the number of households with and without housing cost burden as well as number of households with no or negative income by race or ethnicity. Households spending 30%-50% of their income are considered moderately cost burdened. Those over 50% are considered severely cost burdened. Disproportionate impact among households with no or negative income is also considered. In the City there are 3,939 households that spend 30%-50% of their income on housing related costs. Moderately cost burdened households account for 10% of the 19,574 households in the City of Springdale. Hispanics (25%) are disproportionately affected by moderate housing cost burden given the ten percent threshold. Severely cost burdened households (households spending more than 50% of their income on housing) account for 10% of Springdale’s households. No ethnic/race groups were disproportionately impacted at the severe level. No groups are disproportionately represented in the "no/negative income" category.

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In summary, Hispanic and Pacific Islanders experience housing burdens in Springdale at a higher rate than the region as a whole. Households that have more than five family members experience more housing burden than smaller households. Part of the problem can be linked to families who place cultural emphasis on living with extended family.

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?

Given HUD's definition of "disproportionate impact", extremely low to low-income Hispanic households are disproportionately affected by moderate and severe housing problems. The City's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing/ Articles of Impediments data shows that the rate of homeownership between the demography are; 62% White, 14% African American, and 38% Hispanic. Other limitations for minorities include lower income and a disproportionate number of minority households living in poverty. The incidence of poverty among African Americans was 9.9% of the population in 2020, and Hispanics were reported to be 22.6%. Female- headed households faced a higher rate of having a four of the severe household problems. The percentage of female-headed household are; White- 10%, 27%- African American, 24%- Hispanic. Only 37% of African American households were husband/ wife households, compared to 63% of White households and 51% of Hispanic households. The absence of two wage earners in a family can significantly impact housing choice and housing affordability.

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

The City of Springdale had 4,220 houses built before 1978. Prior to 1950, 1,041 of these houses were built, 929 were built between 1950 and 1960, leaving 1,832 built after 1960. Most of these houses are in the City's targeted low-income areas. Keeping the existing housing stock in good shape is critical to meeting the need of our lower income citizens.

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

A racially or ethnically concentrated area of poverty (R/ECAP) is an area that has a majority non-white population and a poverty rate that is either above 36.3% or three times the regional average. The January 2022 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing/ Articles of Impediments maps from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development do not indicate that any areas of Springdale are defined as R/ECAP; however, the 2022 version of the maps did show a R/ECAP just north of the center of the City.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The needs of public housing residents are the same needs of the population. They need access to employment opportunities along with transportation to reach those employment opportunities. They also need education opportunities as well as homes that accommodate disabilities for our public housing disabled residents. Affordable housing, rental rates are increasing dramatically in Springdale and the Fair Market Rent was reduced in Springdale making it difficult for voucher holders to find adequate housing. Housing for larger families is also needed, especially more than four-bedroom units. There are 58 properties that operate to provide short term housing, basically a nightly rate. The average rate of these Air B&B style short term rental or nightly rentals are around \$169.48.

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	195	132	0	132	0	0	0

Table 23 - 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	11,772	10,981	0	10,981	0	0	0

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	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average length of stay	0	0	3	4	0	4	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	46	34	0	34	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	43	43	0	43	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	195	132	0	132	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24 – 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	181	114	0	114	0	0	0

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Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Black/African American	0	0	5	17	0	17	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	4	1	0	1	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 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	73	12	0	12	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	122	120	0	120	0	0	0

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

Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The biggest needs of public housing tenants and applicants are available units and accessibility. They also need access to quality education as this will influence their children's future health, career progression and economic potential. While significant percentages of public housing residents and voucher holders are elderly persons or persons with disabilities who are out of the workforce, there is still a need for jobs and training opportunities for workable adults. Removing barriers to employment

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through child care, education, skills training and creating jobs within commuting distances of public housing could provide opportunities for public housing residents. The City of Springdale only has two low cost of public transportation the City has a public taxi service and Ozark Regional Transportation (ORT); however, their service level to public housing residents is not always available. Many of the bus stops are located too far for our senior and disabled to walk and catch a ride and the taxi service is somewhat unreliable.

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

19 out of 556 applications indicate they require handicap accessible units.

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

Families waiting for public housing have a greater need than the population as a whole.

Discussion

Compared to the Fayetteville/ Springdale/ Rogers region as a whole, residents in Springdale are less likely to own their current housing across all racial and ethnic groups. Asian/ Pacific Islanders and Native American residents are especially less likely to own their housing in Springdale than in the region.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

A point-in-Time count was done in January 2021. It was determined that 157 people were experiencing homelessness in Northwest Arkansas at that time with 53 of that count actually living in Springdale. Because of the COVID-19 unsheltered count was not compiled. The number from the 2020 Point-In-Time number was 369 homeless individuals in Northwest Arkansas and at that time 24 of that count actually lived in Springdale. A breakdown of race showed 252 were Caucasian, 35 were African American, and 51 were considered in other ethnic groups. Of that number, 15% reported having a serious mental illness that would make it difficult to maintain housing or employment. The count also broke down our homeless by veterans. A total of 38 veterans were included in that number with 2 living in Springdale that is unsheltered. Veteran males were at 34 with only 2 being female and 2 that were gender non-conforming.

Homeless definition according to the McKinney-Vento Act is different from HUD's definition. The schools in Northwest Arkansas count children as homeless if they are in shared housing due to economic hardship, migratory children, nighttime residence was a place not meant for human habitation, emergency shelters, or transitional housing. During the Point-In-Time, the CoC was able to count from the schools based on their definition of homeless, and the number was 2,188. A breakdown of that number is as follows: 1,813 children doubled-up, 189 were living in a motel, 113 were in an emergency shelter, 25 were unsheltered, and 50 were considered as unaccompanied youth.

The breakdown below will be based on numbers for Northwest Arkansas as we did not get a complete breakdown for the City of Springdale. We will not have numbers for each of the blanks as those were not available. The Point-In-Time count people will make sure next year's count reflects a better breakdown by cities, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2021 numbers were not completed so the numbers will reflect 2020's count.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	369	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Partially Rural Homeless

Rural Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	149	202	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 28 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction:

Rural areas are outside the City limits and the City does not commit funds outside the City Limits.

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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):

No funding allocated for rural homelessness.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	252	0
Black or African American	35	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	51	0

Data Source
Comments:

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

The Fayetteville/ Springdale/ Rogers Region as a whole has approximately 369 families in need of housing assistance and 38 of those are veterans.

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

Of the approximately 369 homeless individuals, 252 are White, 35 are African American, and 51 did not specify race.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

There are 24 unsheltered individuals in Springdale.

Discussion:

Rural homelessness is considered outside the city limits.

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

Introduction:

As already discussed, cost burden is the most significant barrier to affordable housing. Our special needs population to include persons with mental health challenges, intellectual disabilities, the elderly and persons with HIV/AIDS have additional challenges that require a range of supportive services to enable them to live in affordable housing.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

According to the United States Census data, the number of persons age 65+ made up 9.8% of the population. Table 2.4 Source: 2016- 2020 American Community Survey (ACS)- U.S. Census states in the table that the number of persons 75+ made up 1.6% of the population and residents that are 85+ make up 0.4% of the population. There are 811 residents that are 75 or older living in poverty. It is that we ensure the City's elderly live in housing that is affordable, accessible, and livable. Low-income renters must have access to monthly subsidies that enable them to age in place and prevent them from being more cost burdened at a time when their earnings stay the same and/or decrease. Our elderly with disabilities must live in environments when they can thrive. More long-term care facilities will be needed as our aging population continues to rise. The most common disability in Springdale is ambulatory (5% of the population). Compared to the Fayetteville/Springdale/Rogers region as a whole, Springdale has a lower percentage of residents with disabilities. Disabilities are most common among residents between 18 and 64. Compared to the region, Springdale has a disproportionately higher percentage of residents between the ages of 5 and 17 with disabilities.

A person with a disability is anyone who indicated on their census that they have a "long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition". The last census estimates shows that there are 8% of people living with a disability in Springdale under the age of 65.

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

Housing accessibility is the biggest need for this population, such as walk-in showers and wheelchair ramps. Elderly persons are in need of various types and levels of affordable, supportive housing opportunities. Several factors impact the senior population when making housing and/or supportive service choices. Among these are the ability to function independently with supportive services, level of case and comprehensive services, and limited availability of affordable supportive housing opportunities. There are many needs for the persons with disabilities include making homes handicapped accessible. More housing units are also needed for persons with severe mental illness than currently exist for the population. There is also a need to offer the high risk/need individual with "special

circumstances” safe and affordable residential services and to provide staff and supervision to meet those needs. This group is in need of safe and affordable residential care that promotes recovery services, provides structure, and maintains an experienced staff. Northwest Arkansas has a limited number of rooms available for the mentally ill. Various sources of funding have been utilized to develop alternative housing resources. Having affordable places to live with clinical services on site are needed in this area. There are also limited facilities available in Northwest Arkansas for serving the alcohol and/or substance abuse individuals. Access to safe, decent, affordable housing for individuals and families is important in assisting individuals to remain in recovery.

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

Housing programs and services are offered to low-income persons with HIV/AIDS; however, the projected needs of the HIV/AIDS population include increased supportive services and the need for adequate accessible, affordable, safe housing for families living with someone infected with AIDS or who has been diagnosed as HIV positive. In 2014, around 142 out of 100,000 people were diagnosed with HIV in Northwest Arkansas. The State Department of Health provides no breakdown of the population characteristics by City. In doing research it was discovered HIV/AIDS was more prevalent in males than females with the African American race being the largest group. This research came from the Department of Health, Arkansas 2019 HIV Surveillance Report, page 11 and 12. The largest percentage age group was 15-24.

Discussion:

As described above, the City of Springdale special needs households require diverse supportive services to gain access to affordable opportunities that might be available to them. The City will continue to work with those agencies that provide services to non-homeless special needs people. The City of Springdale works with several agencies to enhance programs for special needs adults and children. The City helps to keep our elderly and disabled in their homes by utilizing our homeowner rehabilitation program.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Community serving public facilities such as libraries, health centers, parks, fire and police stations provide vitally needed services to improve the health, safety and well-being of Springdale's residents. The City of Springdale recognizes these public facilities are an asset to our City and that they strengthen and improve neighborhoods. The City uses their capital investments and leverage of public and private resources to keep these facilities in a good state of repair while ensuring that these facilities are provided for all our residents. The Senior Center is in need of being upgraded or a new facility being built. In discussions with the director of the Senior Center, this was the most urgent matter since the growing number of elderly residents in the community.

How were these needs determined?

The City knows when public facilities are in need of upgrades. The City has a master plan and has had public meetings to gather input from our residents on their perceived needs. In consultation with the director of the Senior Center.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

One of the biggest public improvements in the City included taking down the old building on the Luther George Park property. This is going increase the park size by .33 acres or 14,520 square feet. This park is in the low income area of the City and is in need of updating.

How were these needs determined?

The City determines its need for public facilities and improvements based on the planning process, facility assessment, and master plans. Needs are also determined through public input. Although Community Development Block Grant funds are not planned to be used for infrastructure improvements in this Consolidated Plan, funds will be used for preservation of owner-occupied single-family dwellings. Neighborhoods targeted will be located in eligible census tracts and block groups where the highest percentages of low/moderate income residents live. These statistics geographically define a concentration of residents in need of improvements and services. The City also listens to the requests of our residents to improve these areas.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The City of Springdale makes every effort to make these services available through the Community Development Block Grant program with the available funds going to public service. Transportation services is needed more in certain areas of the City and more frequent stops at designated areas of the City. Ozark Regional Transit (ORT) has started adding additional stops due to the population growth. We will continue to meet these needs using the Community Development Block Grant funds especially the needs of our low income seniors and disabled residents.

How were these needs determined?

The City of Springdale entered a partnership with J- Quad Planning Group to complete the City's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Report/ Articles of Impediments (AI). The data gathered through extensive research and public outreach helped inform the city what public services are needed. Round table discussions, and stakeholder meetings were conducted with our residents, non-profits, working professionals to include real estate agents, bankers, school administrators, and City department heads, as well as other entities. Due to the growing population, public transportation was one of the issues that came up. The needs for public service gathered from this process were used in preparing the 2023-2028 Consolidation Plan.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Springdale saw an increase in population of 13,972 from 2010 to 2020. This is a 21% increase. Estimated population at the end of 2020 was 80,433. There are 28,402 households in Springdale with 5% vacant units. There were 24,719 housing units in Springdale in 2010, increasing 15% between 2010 and 2020. Of the housing, 48% are owner-occupied and 48% renter-occupied. Median value of owner-occupied housing is \$161,000 with the median gross rent at \$622 in 2020. Approximately 75% of housing units in the city of Springdale are single-family, 19.3% are considered multi-family and 2.8% classified as a mobile home or other. The Board of Realtors, the Housing Storage Tracker for the greater Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO area, there have been 5,744 permits for single-family units, 7,712 total permit units and 13,500 new jobs from the building of new dwellings in this current year. The conclusion for this tract is this area was in sufficient supply of housing in our area. For new and existing residential units sold in Benton County there were 451 sold in January 2020 and 439 sold in January 2021, is a -2.66%, in Washington County, the number of units sold was 296 in January of 2020 and 241 were sold in January of 2021, that is a -18.58% change. Residential homes and apartment complexes are continuing to be built in Springdale to support our population; however we still are in need of more affordable housing. The City has two complexes that are in the infancy stages to be built close to downtown to benefit the work-forces housing and low-to-moderate income families. We continue to grow, but we are still affected by poverty. A significant growth in Springdale is young professionals and millennials. We see a growth in the development of neighborhoods and high-end apartment complexes. We are seeing a greater need for affordable housing to meet needs of our residents with disabilities and aging population. We are also seeing our residents in older housing not having the means to maintain their homes.

Broadband: Springdale residents have access to different cable providers and at least four satellite dish providers. Cable is available in most neighborhoods and, in some neighborhoods, new cable and fiber lines are being installed. According to some homeowners, the cost of internet access is the biggest problem. The average cost for internet is \$100 a month. For households with school aged children, internet access is a must. The City of Springdale, from the 2020 census, 79.7% of households do have internet and 91.5% have a computer.

Natural Hazard Risk: Housing occupied by low-income homeowners are at the same risk as every other homeowner. One big difference is some low-income households do not have insurance and some of those do cannot afford the deductible if something happens to their home. One small earthquake was reported in 2017, but actually it was a tremor from a 5.6 quake in Oklahoma. Springdale is 337.3 miles from the New Madrid Seismic Zone and most experts believe a 7.0 magnitude earthquake on the New Madrid fault would cause very little structural damage in Northwest Arkansas. Communications could be

affected if the grid is impacted. This area did have a major ice storm in 2009 that impacted rural areas of Springdale, this storm knocked out power for about a week.

Tornados: Around March of 2021, there was a tornado that swept through the south side of Springdale doing some extensive damage.

Floodplain: Springdale currently covers approximately 47.9 square miles and only 2.95 square miles are in a flood plain.

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

Introduction

59% of the City’s housing stock is single-family dwellings. The City has areas within the City to increase the availability of new housing units. The most current growth is new developments with single-family dwellings on the east side of Springdale. These developments will primarily serve new homeowners.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	16,855	62%
1-unit, attached structure	765	3%
2-4 units	3,250	12%
5-19 units	5,285	19%
20 or more units	633	2%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	595	2%
Total	27,383	100%

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	45	0%	870	7%
1 bedroom	35	0%	2,150	16%
2 bedrooms	1,060	8%	5,485	42%
3 or more bedrooms	11,712	91%	4,555	35%
Total	12,852	99%	13,060	100%

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

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

The City’s Housing Service program targets extremely-low to moderate-income homeowners of single-family dwellings. The priority are dwellings built before 1978, as these dwellings may contain lead-based paint and have children under the age of seven living in the home. Also in this priority are homes built from 1979 to 1990, due to these homes being over 30 years old and are in need of substantial repair. The City estimates it will serve between 25 to 30 homeowners annually that own and occupy single-family dwellings with emergency repairs or housing rehabilitation.

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

It is impossible to estimate exactly how many affordable housing units will be lost from the housing inventory. Some of the older (50 plus year) single-family dwellings are being demolished and replaced with new single-family dwellings or duplexes. Between 1940 and 1949 there are around 463 homes and this is around 1.6%, from 1950 to 1959 there are 929 homes built and this is around 3.3%, from 1960 to 1969, there were 1,832 homes built, this is around 6.5%, from 1970 to 1979 there was 4,220 homes built and this is around 14.9%, from 1980 to 1989, there was 4,273 homes built and this amount was around 15.0%. around 12,295 single family dwellings may need assistance from the City's housing rehabilitation program.

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

The City's current publicly-supported housing units do not meet the needs of large families (more than five people) who may need housing assistance. The disproportionate housing needs analysis provided in the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Report/ Articles of Impediments (AI) reveals we have a shortage of affordable housing available to meet the housing needs for our low-income residents. According to the report, approximately 56% of Springdale's homeowners are considered cost burdened. With 28.3% of our being housing built before 1979. The main goal for the City of Springdale is to preserve the existing housing stock to help our low income residents through our Community Development Block Grant rehabilitation program.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Large moderate-income families are in need of four-and-five-bedroom homes that are affordable. These types of units are necessary to assist with reducing the number of households that are considered overcrowded.

Discussion

The City's current publicly-supported housing units are the availability of single-family dwellings do not meet the needs of large families (more than five people) who may need housing assistance.

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

Introduction

According to the United States Census Bureau in 2020 the owner-occupied housing rate was 48% and the median value of the owner-occupied housing was \$169,700. The median gross rent at the same time was \$859. Stakeholders at the Assessment of Fair Housing public meeting agreed that rents and home prices continue to grow as the population continues to grow. The need for affordable housing will continue to grow. According to the 2020 ACS estimates that 36% of owner-occupied households earning less than \$20,000 were 50% cost burden, 14% of owner-occupied households earning between \$20,00- to \$34,999 were 30% cost burden, owner-occupied households earning between \$35,000 to \$49,999, the household group earning around 80% of the area median income indicates 25% of homeowners paying more than 30% on owner's cost. In the same report, 51% of renters with incomes less than \$20,000 paid more than 50% of their household income towards rent. 48% of the renter households that earned \$20,000 to \$34,999, and 16% of the renter households that earned between \$35,999 to \$49,999 spend more than 30% of their household income towards rent in 2020.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	147,500	142,700	(3%)
Median Contract Rent	525	571	9%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	4,616	35.3%
\$500-999	7,593	58.2%
\$1,000-1,499	605	4.6%
\$1,500-1,999	138	1.1%
\$2,000 or more	53	0.4%
Total	13,005	99.6%

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	574	No Data
50% HAMFI	3,629	1,030

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
80% HAMFI	8,798	3,290
100% HAMFI	No Data	5,225
Total	13,001	9,545

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	658	695	865	1,229	1,481
High HOME Rent	798	807	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	650	618	750	999	1,250

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: Information and research from: The Skyline Report sponsored by Arvest Bank. First half 2022 RentData.com also had additional information.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As the population of Springdale continues to grow, so does the need for more affordable housing. There are not a sufficient number of large housing units (four/five-bedroom units) available for moderate-income home buyers.

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

For the most part, home values and rents have continued to rise. From 2000 to 2016 median home value has increased by 52%. In 2016 the median value of owner-occupied housing units was \$140,100 and in four years (2020) the median value rose to \$169,700. Median rent before utilities has also increased. In 2022, the median value of owner-occupied housing units was \$169,700 and the owner-occupied housing rate was at 51.4%. In comparison with rent paid in 2012 and 2015 we found that 36% paid less than \$500 in 2012 versus 2012 10.5% in 2015; 2.2% paid less than \$1,000 in 2012 versus 60.8% in 2015; 3.5% paid less than \$1,500 in 2012 versus 17.5% in 2015; 2.2% paid less than \$2,000 in both 2012 and 2015; and 2.6% paid over \$2,000 in 2012 versus 14.6% in 2015. Rent of \$750 per month would be affordable to households with an income of \$30,000 per year. Affordable housing will continue to be harder to find as the population of Springdale continues to grow.

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 gross rent rose from \$699 in 2016 to \$859 in 2020. The City's goal is to continue rehabbing the older single-family housing stock.

The public Housing Authority continues to have a waiting list for vouchers which indicates a gap still exists between rents and income. The City understands how important it is to build new affordable housing units and preserve our existing affordable housing units.

Discussion

The above information demonstrates there is housing cost burden faced by our renters and homeowners in Springdale. It should be noted that some of our residents have experienced foreclosure and eviction. There are no figures for the number in Springdale, however we do know that there were 550 foreclosures in Washington County and 653 foreclosures in Benton County in 2020. This was a 29.2% increase from 2016. Foreclosures can have an effect on the community. They can lower property values of surrounding properties. They can take away equity from the homeowners. They can cause property deterioration and abandonment increasing disproportionate housing needs. In some way they can indicate discrimination if racial and ethnic minorities have received risky loan that can cause foreclosures.

People with incomes substantially below the median income experience higher eviction rates. We know many of our Springdale residents have incomes below the median. Eviction are influenced by household income as well as economic stability.

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

Introduction

The majority of the houses in Springdale were built between 1990 and 2009; however, the City does have 8,022 houses (28.3%) that were built in 1979 or earlier. Many homes have had lead-based paint that has not been remediated in accordance with national lead-based regulations leading to children exposed to lead that can cause developmental delays, learning and behavioral difficulties, as well as physical ailments. Low-income families often reside in the older units with higher maintenance needs as well as un-remediated lead-based paint. The vast majority of these units are suitable for housing rehabilitation.

Definitions

The City of Springdale has building codes for ventilation, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, and fire protection systems. The code also provides for structural conditions of a dwelling such as foundations, exterior walls, roof, interior walls and ceilings, floors, windows, doors, and stairs. The City also has occupancy limits for structures.

Substandard housing lacks complete plumbing facilities, complete kitchen facilities and has inadequate heat. The majority of substandard housing in Springdale are suitable for housing rehabilitation- which means they can be brought up to current standards for a reasonable cost.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,975	15%	4,780	37%
With two selected Conditions	138	1%	820	6%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	15	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	10,755	84%	7,440	57%
Total	12,868	100%	13,055	100%

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	4,159	32%	3,860	30%
1980-1999	4,054	32%	6,520	50%
1950-1979	4,094	32%	2,378	18%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Before 1950	559	4%	305	2%
Total	12,866	100%	13,063	100%

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

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	4,653	36%	2,683	21%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	4,853	38%	1,744	13%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 38 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The need for owner and rental housing rehabilitation continues to grow as the older housing stock continues to age. On average, the City receives approximately 70 applications for the Housing rehabilitation Assistance Program. 90% of the qualified applicants occupy homes built before 1978.

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

Of the housing units in the City, approximately 4,608 were built before 1978. Approximately 10% of these units may contain lead-based paint. Of the 22 qualified owner-occupied single-family dwellings tested for the presence of lead-paint during the 2020 program year, 5 tested positive for presence of lead-paint.

Discussion

The City's top priority is continuing to improve the older owner-occupied housing stock in order to keep the homes affordable and in decent condition.

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

Introduction

The City of Springdale has the Springdale Housing Authority (SHA). All public and assisted housing in Springdale is handles through the SHA. It is the Public Housing Authority's policy to serve customers without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, sex, sexual orientation, having HIV/AIDS, physical handicap, or disability. We still have unmet needs for our residents needing public housing as there are not enough units to meet needs; therefore, we have a waiting list of people needing housing. There are plans in the future to build a transitional housing unit and additional public housing near the downtown area.

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			197	141	0	0	0
# of accessible units							
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition							

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

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:

There are 197 public housing units in Springdale and 131 tenant based units. The units are considered to be in good condition. There are 29 efficiency units, 42 one-bedroom units, 69 two-bedroom units, 42 three-bedroom units, 5 four-bedroom units, and 10 handicap accessible units.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

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

Bathroom renovations and the repair of stairwells are the biggest needs.

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

The Springdale Housing Authority (SHA) has two courtesy officers, security lighting and security cameras. The Housing Authority will continue to remodel bathrooms with Capital Funds. There are planned activities to add more public housing and transitional housing within a couple of years.

Discussion:

The City of Springdale maintains a relationship with the Springdale housing Authority (SHA). Community Development Block Grant Funds has not been used to rehab public housing units. The need for additional Section 8 housing is present in Springdale as affordable housing options for our low to moderate income individuals and families are limited.

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

Introduction

The City of Springdale is a member of the Northwest Arkansas Housing Coalition, a coalition realistically examining this strategic planning process and working on a plan to end chronic homelessness. Such a plan requires a comprehensive set of strategies well informed by valid and reliable data that commits a wide range of agencies to funding and implementing these strategies. Through this collaboration, the City is able to work with non-profit housing and service providers who implement a system for addressing and preventing homelessness. These agencies also work with individuals and families who are at risk to become homeless. Prevention services can include cash assistance with rent mortgages, security deposits and utility payments. All of these services can resolve a housing crisis. The Continuum of Care is working on a centralized intake system to explore options for shelter diversion and placing individuals and families in the most appropriate housing to meet their needs. While in emergency housing, providers can help individuals and families resolve immediate housing crisis, assess their level of need and provide case management assistance. Safe havens can provide individuals and families living on the street who are unable or unwilling to participate in supportive services the opportunity to move to a permanent housing situation after a period of stabilization. Transitional housing will allow homeless persons to have a place to live where they can receive supportive services and eventually move to permanent housing. Rapid rehousing targets individuals and families in emergency housing programs to move into private market housing. This is done by providing rental assistance until they can get on their feet and make their payments. Permanent supportive housing refers to long term independent, safe, and decent living arrangements that are linked to supportive services for homeless and disabled individuals and families.

The PITC (Point in Time Count for the NWA is vague from 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the numbers from the PITC from 2020 is more accurate. Since the numbers are a total amount, we do not have an approximate amount for the City of Springdale just an overall amount. There is a total of 369 people in NWA who are experiencing homelessness, these numbers are from the PITC on January 23, 2020. 225 are male and 139 are female, 38 are veteran. There are 149 in Emergency shelters, 18 in transitional shelters and 202 are unsheltered. The numbers shown that 24 called Springdale home. There are 2,188 youth that are experiencing homelessness; 50 are unaccompanied youth, 113 are in emergency shelters, 1,813 are doubled up or sharing a space, 189 are in a motel and 25 are unsheltered. The youth is defined as 12th grade and below. Washington County shows 275 homeless in the area and 75 in Benton County.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds Current & New	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds		Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	0	0	0	0
Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 41 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Alternate Data Source Name:
2020- Point in time Count
Data Source Comments:

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

Homelessness represents a complex personal and social problem that requires multiple resources to eventually gain permanent housing. Planning and effective continuum of care means engagement of a wide spectrum of local agencies. Along with agencies providing homeless service the following mainstream agencies are engaged in planning and implementation: Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care, Community Clinic, Bread of Life, Feed the 479, County Public Health Departments, local health care providers, local police departments, employment service providers, local employers, local substance abuse programs, Veteran's Affairs, Mayor's office, Community Development Block Grant offices, County Commissioners and other local government officials, local welfare departments, housing authorities, neighborhood and community associations, Ministerial Alliance as well as for profit and not-for-profit agencies.

Outreach workers build trusting relationships so that homeless individuals and families can accept placement in a setting where they are able to stabilize their lives.

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.

Many of the outreach components listed above assist the individuals with accessing mainstream mental health and chemical dependency services. They provide emergency assistance for those teetering on the brink of homelessness. These emergency services include food, rent, mortgage, and utility assistance as well as case management, mentoring, and landlord/lender intervention. These organizations also provide housing and/or a range of services for those assessed through screening and/or referral as having a specific problem that could result in homelessness. Helping homeless persons find emergency housing, safe havens, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing is a priority as all of these not only provide housing facilities, but supportive services. For our homeless living on the street, there are day programs and soup kitchens for our homeless to go during daytime hours.

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

Introduction

The City of Springdale is fortunate to have several places that provide supportive services to our special needs' populations. A couple of those agencies are; the Springdale Senior Center, Springdale Behavioral health, NWA Disability CO-OP, United Cerebral Palsy Regional office, Life Styles Blair Center. Throughout the NWA community there are even more in Rogers and Fayetteville to assist our special needs population. This is to include NWA Woman's shelter, Sunshine School Development and Open avenues.

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

Older adults and up comprise 9.8%of the City's total population. Elderly persons are in need of various types and levels of affordable, supportive housing opportunities. Several factors impact the senior population when making housing and/or supportive services choices. Among these are the ability to function independently with supportive services, level of care and comprehensive medical and living support required, limited ability to pay for required housing choice and supportive services, and limited availability of affordable supportive opportunities. Seniors tend to fall between income eligibility guidelines for state and federal assistance programs. Many of our seniors live alone leading to a greater reliance on care systems. The City, through the Community Development Block Grant, has a program that provides transportation services to our elderly and rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing to make them handicapped accessible and offer crucial home repairs.

An estimated 8% of our population lives with one or more disabilities. Those rates tend to move upward for our low-income residents. The City offers two of their Community Development Block Grant programs- transportation and housing rehabilitation to our disabled residents.

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

The City of Springdale has adult care facilities have been used as housing placement options for individuals who cannot live independently or semi-independently. Residential programs are available for those with chemical dependency, homelessness, HIV/AIDS. Programs available provide safe havens and high quality care and hope for the future to children who have been abandoned, abused, or neglected, programs to end family violence by empowering victims to survive and then promote healthy relationships, programs that help people with disabilities to achieve the skills and confidence they need to live as independently as possible, job training, programs with highly trained individuals who can help people identify the source of their illness that prevents them from living a focused life, therapy--both

mental and physical, emergency shelters, mental health services, physical health services, alcohol and drug recovery programs, and various other programs that help provide the necessities of life--food, clothing, and shelter. The Community Development Block Grant program will not be used for appropriate supportive housing, this will be taken care of through the Springdale Housing Authority.

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 of Springdale will continue to have annual goals to provide decent housing by continuing their single-family residential housing rehabilitation program for low to moderate income families. The City will also provide supportive services by helping non profit organizations in the area to provide services for residents that have food insecurities, offering vouchers to pay their utility bills and assist with rental payments. The Community clinic provides medial and supportive needs to residents of special needs. The City will also provide transportation assistance to the elderly and disabled citizens of Springdale which greatly improves the mobility of income-eligible residents.

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

During the housing rehabilitation of owner-occupied single-family dwellings, the City will provide better accessibility to the home and bathroom if necessary to accommodate the occupants if the occupants are handicapped.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City of Springdale spent part of 2022 conducting and completing their Articles of Impediments/ Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Report. Those who participated in this process identified a number of contributing facts that create barriers to affordable housing. Some of these are listed below:

1. The HOME program. The City of Springdale is not large enough to apply for the HOME program. The City is in discussion with other neighboring cities to see if they would like to join in conjunction to apply for the funds.
2. De-concentration of poverty, race/ethnicity, public and assisted housing. The City of Springdale understand that the concentration of poverty is in one area of the city and that in the near future, the intent, is to have mixed income housing near downtown to alleviate this problem. For many households, low or no income is a major factor preventing their exercise of housing choice. As the cost of housing increases, mortgage underwriting standards tighten, and credit worthiness of borrower's decreases, many homes will be priced above any reasonable rate for purchase or rent by lower income households. Households experiencing a severe lack of income and those unemployed typically face limitations in fair housing choice. Housing is often segregated by income, class and sometimes by race and ethnicity. Their housing choices are more likely to include housing stock in poorer condition, located in areas where there are higher reported incidents of criminal activity, and areas less conducive to improving a person's quality of life. Children from these households are more likely to grow up in an environment that sometimes dooms them to replicate their community's living standard, continuing the cycle of poverty for generations to come. For many households, limited access to healthy, affordable food translates into a higher incidence for nutrition-related diseases, including diabetes and heart disease and is a major factor preventing their exercise of housing choice.
3. Neighborhood choices. Routine and preventative maintenance will deteriorate a neighborhood if not done in a timely manner. Residents with housing related cost to 30% of their household income and on limited income have little money left for maintenance. Neighborhood assets must be protected. By using the Community Development Block Grant program, many of these houses are getting the help needed.
4. Shortage of affordable housing. Stakeholders agree that there is a shortage of affordable housing that will need to be addressed. In seeing that, there are projects that will assist with building new multi-income, multi-family dwellings to assist with the income and concentration aspect of the socioeconomic burden of having low income concentrated in one area.

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

Introduction

Most of the workers in the City of Springdale are in the professional, scientific, and management services educational services, health care and social assistance following close behind. From the last Consolidated Plan, manufacturing was the greatest number of jobs but it did not raise as much as the professional sector. With Northwest Arkansas being the headquarters for Wal-Mart, Tyson Foods, and J.B. Hunt trucking, our economy sees much less poverty rate than at the state or national level. The area has a high concentration of colleges and universities with University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, Northwest Arkansas Community College in Bentonville, John Brown University in Siloam Springs with campuses in Rogers, and Northwest Technical Institute in Springdale. According to the 2020 census date, only 21.6% of the population that is 25 or older have a college degree. The United States figure is 33%. High School graduates account for 74.3% of the persons 25 or older while that national percentage is 88.9%. Lacking a college degree will have an impact on securing the higher paying jobs that become available.

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	205	115	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	3,666	3,409	12	9	-3
Construction	1,897	2,813	6	7	1
Education and Health Care Services	4,197	6,031	14	16	2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,229	1,179	4	3	-1
Information	277	258	1	1	0
Manufacturing	6,719	9,719	22	25	3
Other Services	720	975	2	3	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	3,767	4,661	13	12	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,540	4,177	12	11	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	2,355	2,823	8	7	-1

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Wholesale Trade	1,554	2,136	5	6	1
Total	30,126	38,296	--	--	--

Table 42 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Workers), 2017 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	37,179
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	35,305
Unemployment Rate	5.06
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	17.03
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.07

Table 43 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	6,678
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,460
Service	3,018
Sales and office	7,305
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	4,230
Production, transportation and material moving	3,832

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	24,519	81%
30-59 Minutes	5,002	17%
60 or More Minutes	701	2%
Total	30,222	100%

Table 45 - Travel Time

Data Source Comments:

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	7,853	775	2,290

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6,806	622	2,444
Some college or Associate's degree	6,171	339	1,446
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,180	201	865

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	125	1,375	2,200	2,215	985
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,150	2,010	1,588	2,005	579
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,483	3,080	2,755	4,692	2,275
Some college, no degree	2,254	2,154	1,888	2,734	1,550
Associate's degree	195	710	650	730	254
Bachelor's degree	577	1,723	1,795	1,935	940
Graduate or professional degree	10	634	645	1,065	519

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,624
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,472
Some college or Associate's degree	31,280
Bachelor's degree	52,911
Graduate or professional degree	58,591

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source Comments:

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

The major employment sectors are management, business, and financial. Wal-Mart, Tyson Foods, and J.B. Hunt Trucking Company are all Fortune 500 companies. More than 22,000 Wal-Mart associates

live in the Northwest Arkansas region, earning more than \$1 billion in wages. Wal-Mart accounts for millions of dollars in sales tax which helps fund infrastructure and community needs. Wal-Mart gives back to the community providing millions of dollars annually to charitable organizations, schools and recreation. There are more than 1,300 Wal-Mart supplies with a presence in Northwest Arkansas, most of them located within 30 miles of the Wal-Mart home office. Tyson Foods and J. B. Hunt, though not as large as Wal-Mart, do provide many jobs in this area and are known for their spirit of giving to the community.

Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services had the most significant increase during the period, up 68%, followed by educational services, health care and social assistance up 55%, transportation and warehousing, up 53% Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining was the largest decrease of 66%.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The necessary skills for good performance in entry level jobs are an ongoing struggle for employers. We are seeing more coordination between our educational institutes and skill training institutes in preparing this type of worker to support businesses. The rest of the workforce meets the needs of the community. In this area, poultry is still the biggest workforce labor need in the community.

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 Springdale just started the Luther George Park renovation project, this will double the size of the park that is located downtown and also in the low-income area of the City. A new multi-purpose apartment complex was built downtown to accommodate 60 new units of studio, 1 bed and 2-bedroom apartments to help bring residents downtown. Another multi-purpose complex was built on the East side of the railroad tracks and this complex has 26 apartment units and the first floor is for commercial use. The City's master plan is striving to get residents enticed to move downtown and live.

These developments were both public and private sector funded and impacted our workforce development tremendously. We are seeing landscape as well as hotel and restaurant management training increasing as residents seek work in those areas. These projects will also heavily impact the construction industry and will provide needs for more street development and/or widening, sidewalks, and drainage. As long as this type growth continues in Northwest Arkansas, we should see this area have one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation. We are already seeing right at 30 people a day moving into this area which is also impacting the need for more schools which in turn will provide employment for more teachers, non-certified workers as well as provide more jobs in the construction sector.

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

We know a lot of the jobs in this area require candidates with higher levels of education as well as those workers skilled in technical schools and on-the-job training. Most of our jobs are in management, business and service occupations which require college or at least some college and definite skill levels. A number of these skills are not associated with higher levels of education but they suggest that there are some skill sets desired by employers that individuals with lower levels of education may already have or conceivably cultivate. In July 2017, the unemployment rate for Northwest Arkansas was 2.8%.

The Region is growing jobs

faster than the workforce is expanding. Our health care sector plans to add 1,500 new jobs in the next two years as well as invest over a half billion dollars. Both hospitals, Mercy and Northwest, are expanding and the Arkansas Children's Hospital will open a new hospital in 2018 in Northwest Arkansas. Working groups have formed to examine the areas of economic development relative to healthcare, workforce development, and community health. The fastest growing skills in Northwest Arkansas are: food preparers and servers; personal care aides; training and development specialists; taxi drivers; meeting; convention and event planners; reservation, ticket agents and travel clerks; physical therapist assistants, carpenters, tour guides, and stone masons. Not all of these require some level of higher education, but some do and those that don't a perspective employer would like to see a good skill level.

The fastest declining skills in Northwest Arkansas are: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining. This is down -66% from 2010.

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 Springdale Chamber of Commerce is involved with workforce development because Springdale needs top-level talent across all employment sectors to keep growing and creating jobs.

There are many programs that are in Northwest Arkansas that assist with training grants, and readiness programs like WAGE (Workforce Alliance for Growth) in Rogers. You also have Childcare Aware of NWA, this non-profit provides training for child care providers, education and training. The provider will also assist in help find child care. Healthy Families Benton County Home Visiting program also assists with the county's issue with child care and training.

Northwest Arkansas Technical Institute give hard working families the opportunity to attain a higher education. This is to include nursing, mechanics and other forms of higher education. The Arkansas Department of Workforce Services contain several programs that are specialized for meeting the needs of the job seekers, employers, and general public. Their programs include Career Readiness Certification, Governor's Dislocated Workers Task Force, Mature Workers Initiative, Migrant Farm Labor Center,

temporary assistance for needy families, Trade Adjustment Assistance, Unemployment Services, and Veteran Services.

Northwest Arkansas Community College provides MSSC Certified Production Technician Training. Those participating are trained on safety and OSHA requirements, quality practices and measurements, manufacturing processes and production, and maintenance awareness.

A display ad is posted in our local newspaper giving agencies an opportunity to meet with the CDBG Administrator and share their thoughts and/or request funding to meet this kind of need.

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

No

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.

Discussion

The job market for Springdale is good and will continue to grow. The unemployment rate is 2.9% with job growth at 6.14%. Future growth rate over the next ten years is predicted to be 49.39%. All those figures outperform the country as a whole. We have countless individuals and agencies that are dedicated to providing jobs, economic stability and growth for the City and residents.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Most of the City's blight areas are located in the low-income census tract areas. A large percentage of these households experience a housing problem like the lack of complete plumbing, lack of complete kitchen facilities, more than once person to a room, and cost burden greater than 30%. Hispanics are most likely to experience housing burden in Springdale. Households that are Native American, Black, or Other Non-Hispanic race also experience problems at a higher rate. Asian/ Pacific Islander residents also experience problems at a higher rate. These racial and ethnic differences are the same for households with severe housing burden. In terms of household type and size, households that have more than five family members are much more likely to experience a housing burden than smaller families, also these households have more than one person per bedroom. Compared to the region, family households of all sizes experience more housing burdens in Springdale while non-family households experience less. Hispanic residents are much less likely to experience severe cost burden than any of the other housing burden, the majority are not severely cost burdened and have some combination of the other housing problems. Groups most likely to experience severe housing cost burden and higher rates than the region are Black, Native American, Marshallese, and Other Non-Hispanic residents. Large family households are less likely to experience severe housing cost burden in Springdale than a region as a whole.

These findings are consistent with those references in the Articles of Impediments (AI)/ Furthering Affirmatively Fair Housing Report (AFFH) and the 2020 Census which shows from 2010 to 2020 a 21% increase, White alone -2% (54.5%), Black or African American alone 198% (2.9%), American Indian and Alaska Native alone -31% (1.2%), Asian alone 87% (2.7%), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone 97% (7.4%), Some other race alone -11%, two or more races 184% (14.8%) and Hispanic or Latino 32% (39.1%).

Many of the areas we have discussed have houses in need of repair. Repairing these houses would go a long way to improving the housing stock in the area. The City uses Community Development Block Grant funds for rehabilitation projects in these areas for owner-occupied homes; however, there are also a lot of rental houses in this area that CDBG funds cannot be used for repair.

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

The area with the highest concentration of housing burden is on the East side of the City. This area has a high concentration of Hispanic and Asian/ Pacific Islander residents. The next highest concentration of housing burden is in the Southern section of the City, and this area has a high concentration of Hispanic and Asian/ Pacific Islander residents as well as Non-Hispanic White residents. Concentration is defined as to come together in one place.

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

The areas with the highest concentration of housing burden are single family dwellings and apartment complexes.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are schools and public parks in the areas with the highest concentration of households with a housing burden.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

A lot of the distressed, blight and concentrated areas are very close to downtown. The City has invested and will continue to invest in the downtown area and bring in more businesses, clean up the blight areas, and make it a viable part of the Springdale community. This investment to downtown will also help to spur economic growth and provide investments to help serve this area. There are walking trails, restaurants, and multi family living that has been built in the downtown area within the year and it has started the positive movement to a better downtown environment. Walking trails will support healthy lifestyles and improve public safety, revitalizing the Luther George Park will add more activities for children and families that want to get outdoors. The schools in this area, as well as the Tyson Complex provides school care, training and events to promote learning and exercise. This is defiantly a strategic opportunity for those living in the R-ECAP areas.

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.

At the time, Springdale has eleven broadband companies to choose from. these will fit any need from just basic wireless systems to having your own company wireless system. There are programs involved that will help and assist with broadband for low-to-moderate income families, it is the Affordable Connectivity Program.

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

The Federal Government has passed the Emergency Broadband Benefit, this is a 3.2 billion dollar initiative that offers discounts up to 50 dollars for eligible households.

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

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

In the research, we have two major natural risks in our community. This will be; flooding and tornados. In looking at past reports, we are in the average to normal range of occurrences.

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

At this time, our program, if a homeowner calls for assistance for sewer or septic systems, these are mostly affected by the storms and flooding, if they cannot qualify for our program, the department will have them contact the Illinois Watershed Partnership. This program will assist homeowners with their septic and sewer systems that are failing.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The mission of the Strategic Plan is to improve the quality of life for our low to moderate-income families, to include seniors and persons with special needs, in the City of Springdale by providing emergency work done to their homes, improve the existing older home stock by rehabilitations, funding public services that stabilize and enhance living conditions, working on reducing homelessness, fostering access to all housing and community resources, addressing economic, education and income needs, strengthening community assets, working to eliminate blight, reduce crime and improve quality of life for our residents, promoting fair housing and access to opportunities to all Springdale's residents. The state poverty rate is 18.8% and the City of Springdale poverty rate is 20.6%.

The City of Springdale is 108.3 square miles. The City just annexed Bethel heights, that is 2.05 square miles. Downtown has been revitalized by rerouting the trail to make a better transition and a small green area for rest stops and a community area to relax. There are around 20 miles of trails around the community. Wal-Mart started building a co-op by the Springdale regional Airport so residents' downtown can come and learn how to farm and grow their own food. Plus, this gives local farmers an opportunity to sell their products bringing more local businesses into downtown. At any given time, there are around 25 commercial/ residential (subdivision) projects going on here in Springdale.

While unemployment rate for Arkansas is 4.0%, the City of Springdale is 3.8% and falls well below the State of Arkansas unemployment rate of 4.0%. with the number of local industries in Springdale as well as nationally known companies headquartered in or have a presence in Northwest Arkansas coupled with the population growth rate, we expect the need for employment to continue making Northwest Arkansas a great job market. The top employers in Springdale are: Tyson-4,300 employees, Georges- 2,500 employees, Springdale Public Schools- 2,235 employees, Cargill- 1,200 employees, Northwest Arkansas Medical Center- 900 employees, AERT- 500 employees, Harps- 495 employees, Kawneer- 465, Multi-Craft- 400. Northwest Arkansas is growing 30 people a day, 930 a month or 11,160 per year.

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

Geographic Area

Table 49 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City wide
	Area Type:	Housing Services
	Other Target Area Description:	Housing Services
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Areas within the Springdale City Limits.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Affordable housing and restoring the old housing stock.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Areas within the City is eligible for Entitlement Grant funds.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Housing Services
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The condition of affordable housing is based city-wide.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	No
2	Area Name:	Low-income individuals and families
	Area Type:	Individuals and families that meet eligibility requirements for CDBG funding in Springdale
	Other Target Area Description:	Individuals and families that meet eligibility requirements for CDBG funding in Springdale
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	

Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	City wide
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Single-family, owner occupied dwellings
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Low-income homeowners, city wide are eligible.
Identify the needs in this target area.	Housing rehabilitation
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Single family, owner occupied older dwellings
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	No

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City does not commit Community Development Block Grant Program funds Geographically. The Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Program is available City-wide to extremely-low-to moderate-income homeowners that own and occupy a single-family dwelling. The highest priority is homes built before 1978 due to the possibilities of having contained lead-based paint. The focus are single-family dwellings from 1990 and earlier.

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

Priority Needs

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly veterans Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Individuals and families that meet eligibility requirements for CDBG funding in Springdale Housing Services
	Associated Goals	Housing Services Public Service Program
	Description	The City has a need for affordable housing for our low-income residents. There is a gap between income and availability of housing. Housing cost burden is the most prevalent housing problem facing Springdale's owners and renters. Most of our severely-cost burdened owners are extremely low. We also see a housing cost burden and lack of available units with our special needs and disabled residents. Age and condition of housing is another barrier to maintaining housing stability. The City uses a large portion of their Community Development Block Grant on housing rehabilitation. This allows us to provide rehabilitation on our low-income owner single family homes and get the repairs done to not only increase the value of our housing stock, but provide energy efficient repairs that will put money back into their pockets with lower utility bills. We also get these houses up to code and eliminate safety concerns. For our disabled, we provide repairs that make the home handicapped accessible allowing our homeowners to stay in their houses.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Residents and stakeholder input and analysis from our 2022 Articles of Impediments, resident and stakeholder input from public hearings the City has in formulating the City's Five Year Consolidated Plans and Annual Action Plans and the comment periods the City has been preparing the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER).
2	Priority Need Name	Public Service
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Individuals and families that meet eligibility requirements for CDBG funding in Springdale Housing Services
	Associated Goals	Public Service Program
	Description	This need includes a variety of public service activities that provide assistance to low-income individuals and families.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Resident and stakeholder input and analysis from the 22 AI process. We also used input from our public meetings and hearings in preparing the City's Five Year Consolidated Plans and Annual Actions Plans. Comments from the City's CAPER were also used.
3	Priority Need Name	Public Facility
	Priority Level	High

Population	<p>Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Non-housing Community Development</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	<p>Individuals and families that meet eligibility requirements for CDBG funding in Springdale Housing Services</p>
Associated Goals	
Description	<p>The Articles of Impediments (AFFH Process) indicated that de-concentration of poverty, Public, neighborhood conditions was in need of more services. The City still needs infrastructure projects in some of or low- income areas. We have a need to upgrade some of our public facilities used to provide services to our disabled (both mentally and physically disabled); elderly; youth chronic substance abusers; veterans, domestic violence victims and homeless. We know to help this population group we must have decent facilities and places for them to seek help.</p>
Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Resident and stakeholder input and analysis from the 2022 AI process as well as public hearings held in the planning process of the Five Year Consolidation Plan and Annual Action Plans. We also gather information from the comment period on the City's CAPER. The Community Block Grant Program Manager also is a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care. A lot of information is gathered from those meetings pointing to not only the service needs but facility needs to be able to provide a place for those to seek help.</p>

4	Priority Need Name	General Program Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Individuals and families that meet eligibility requirements for CDBG funding in Springdale
	Associated Goals	General Program Administration
	Description	You can't operate the CDBG Program without administration to gather input, prepare plans, and oversee the grants with the bid process, inspections, and close-outs. It is an integral part to an effective CDBG Program for the City.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Administration has to exist. Basis for relative priority is that you can't operate the program without administration costs.

Narrative (Optional)

High Priority needs will be funded with CDBG funds to address the needs during the Consolidated Plan program Year. The City's priority is the Housing rehabilitation of existing older housing stock, especially homes built before 1978.

Rehabilitation will be done without discrimination and houses with code violations that house elderly or families with children will be on our highest priority. Services will include transportation assistance, helping mentally and physically challenged children, working with children who have been removed from homes due to domestic abuse through funding non-profits. All of these priorities address the low to moderate-income residents as well of the needs of those in our lowest census tract areas. They help the City to keep affordable homes in the housing stock, provide facility needs and promote services for low income and special needs persons.

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)	Community Development Block Grant Program funds will not be allocated for tenant-based Rental Assistance.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Community Development Block Grant Program funds will not be allocated for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for Non-homeless Special Needs.
New Unit Production	Community Development Block Grant Program funds will not be allocated for the production of new housing.
Rehabilitation	37% of the City's housing stock was built before 1978. These homes are over 40 years old and may contain lead-based paint. Homes built before 1978 do not meet current energy efficiency standards. Bringing these homes up to current energy standards will help the owners reduce their cost burden. Approximately 85% of the Community Development Block Grant will be allocated to the City's Housing Services Program. The majority of the funds will be used for rehabilitation of owner-occupied single family dwellings built before 1978 and dwellings that are built from 1990 and earlier.
Acquisition, including preservation	Community Development Block Grant Program funds will not be allocated for acquisition of housing units.

Table 51 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City anticipates it will receive \$4,287,465 in Entitlement Grants during this five-year plan.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1			Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	869,863	0	0	869,863	3,429,872

Table 52 - Anticipated Resources

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

Funds from the Community Development Block Grant will not be used to leverage additional Federal resources. Homeowners are required to pay a portion of the cost for any maintenance-type related work required to be performed on their home if the work is required to pass the final building inspection required by the City.

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

No public land or property within the City will be used to address any needs identified in this plan.

Discussion

Homeowners pay a portion of any maintenance-type related work required to be performed on their home and for any additional work they may want to have performed while the contractor is on site.

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 Springdale	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction
Bread of Life	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
"Robert A Alstott" Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 2952	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Rental	Region

Table 53 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City's Planning & Community Development Department has two full time staff persons to administer all aspects of the Community Development Block Grant Program. The staff people are funded from the grant. The Bread of Life has been receiving grants from the Department of Housing & Urban Development for years. The VFW assists with the Veterans in the community that are homeless or about to become homeless. The City believes there are gaps in the institutional delivery system.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance		X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X		
Other Street Outreach Services	X		
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X		
Education	X		

Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X		
HIV/AIDS	X		
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X		
Transportation	X	X	
Other			

Table 54 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The Bread of life targets food insecure families, also they work with families that are about to become homeless and gives them assistance for utility and funds to help the family through a crisis. The VFW assists with veterans that are about to become homeless and provides the veteran with a hotel, vouchers or essential items if needed.

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

One gap is the system is not having enough transitional housing available.

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

The City will continuously work to overcome any gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system it has control over.

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	Housing Services	2023	2028	Affordable Housing	City wide	Housing Services	CDBG: \$3,737,965	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 150 Household Housing Unit
2	General Program Administration	2023	2029	Administration	City wide	General Program Administration	CDBG: \$125,000	Other: 500 Other
3	Public Service Program	2023	2028	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Low-income individuals and families City wide	Housing Services Public Service	CDBG: \$425,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing Services
	Goal Description	The Housing Service Program has several different types of activities such as: Housing Rehabilitation, Emergency Repairs, Lead-Based Paint, general housing administration.

2	Goal Name	General Program Administration
	Goal Description	General administration of the Community Development Block Grant program
3	Goal Name	Public Service Program
	Goal Description	Provide funds to non-profit agencies to carry out their mission and goals for the community.

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)

The City estimates it will provide housing rehabilitation or emergency repairs to 30 single-family owner-occupied households each year during this plan. The City anticipates providing assistance to 30 extremely low-income households, 60- low income households and 60 moderate-income households.

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 Springdale Housing Authority (SHA) is increasing the number of units it has to handicapped accessible units.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Springdale Housing Authority holds meetings with its residents when changes or upgrades will be made.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Springdale spent part of 2022 conducting and completing their Articles of Impediments/Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Report. Those who participated in this process identified a number of contributing facts that create barriers to affordable housing. Some of these are listed below:

1. The HOME program. The City of Springdale is not large enough to apply for the HOME program. The City is in discussion with other neighboring cities to see if they would like to join in conjunction to apply for the funds.
2. De-concentration of poverty, race/ethnicity, public and assisted housing. The City of Springdale understand that the concentration of poverty is in one area of the city and that in the near future, the intent, is to have mixed income housing near downtown to alleviate this problem. For many households, low or no income is a major factor preventing their exercise of housing choice. As the cost of housing increases, mortgage underwriting standards tighten, and credit worthiness of borrower's decreases, many homes will be priced above any reasonable rate for purchase or rent by lower income households. Households experiencing a severe lack of income and those unemployed typically face limitations in fair housing choice. Housing is often segregated by income, class and sometimes by race and ethnicity. Their housing choices are more likely to include housing stock in poorer condition, located in areas where there are higher reported incidents of criminal activity, and areas less conducive to improving a person's quality of life. Children from these households are more likely to grow up in an environment that sometimes dooms them to replicate their community's living standard, continuing the cycle of poverty for generations to come. For many households, limited access to healthy, affordable food translates into a higher incidence for nutrition-related diseases, including diabetes and heart disease and is a major factor preventing their exercise of housing choice.
3. Neighborhood choices. Routine and preventative maintenance will deteriorate a neighborhood if not done in a timely manner. Residents with housing related cost to 30% of their household income and on limited income have little money left for maintenance. Neighborhood assets must be protected. By using the Community Development Block Grant program, many of these houses are getting the help needed.
4. Shortage of affordable housing. Stakeholders agree that there is a shortage of affordable housing that will need to be addressed. In seeing that, there are projects that will assist with building new multi-income, multi-family dwellings to assist with the income and concentration aspect of the socioeconomic burden of having low income concentrated in one area.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

1. Banking and Finance Related. Foreclosure rates and the impacts of the subprime mortgage crisis is not as large a barrier as it was back in 2012. The unemployment rate has dropped from 2.8% in 2019 to 2.0% in November of 2022. While none of the stakeholders believe that any direct predatory lending practices

occur in Springdale, some cited instances in the Northwest Arkansas Region of rent-to-own contracts with terms that could be considered predatory. Stakeholders stated credit requirements are barriers for potential low-income home buyers. Stakeholders agree that credit education could help low-income residents to learn to repair or build credit in order to be able to purchase a home. Stakeholders also believe that counseling and education on maintenance and home warranties would help first-time home buyers keep their homes and avoid foreclosure. Minority groups are more likely to be renters thereby limiting the potential for these residents to build equity through homeownership. This is not solely within the control of local governments. Finance industry policies and consumer credit worthiness impact this issue.

2. Socioeconomic. For many households, low or no income is a major factor preventing their exercise of housing choice. As the cost of housing increases, mortgage underwriting standards tighten, and the credit worthiness of borrower's decreases, many homes will be priced above any reasonable rate for purchase or rent by lower income households. Household experiencing a severe lack of income and those unemployed typically face limitations in fair housing choice. Housing is often segregated by income class and sometimes by race and ethnicity. Their housing choices are more likely to include housing stock in poorer condition, located in areas where there are higher reported incidents of criminal activity, and areas less conducive to improving a person's quality of life. Children from these households are more likely to grow up in an environment that sometimes dooms them to replicate their community's living standards, continuing the cycle of poverty for generations to come. For many households, limited access to healthy, affordable food translates into a higher incidence of nutrition related diseases, including diabetes and heart disease and is a major factor preventing their exercise of housing choice.

3. Land Use & Zoning Laws. The code has a specific zoning category for residential affordable housing that limits the construction of new affordable housing units to a high-poverty area and an area which is medium-poverty based on HUD data.

See AFFH/AI Report on City of Springdale's website, www.springdalear.gov under your government, Community Development Block Grant.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Some of the unsheltered persons stated the lack of transportation is the reason they are homeless. Without reliable transportation it is difficult to keep an employment unless it is in walking distance. Through discussions, ORT (Ozark Regional Transit) is working on adding more public transportation stops to assist with this issue.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City will not use Entitlement Grant Funds to address the needs of transitional 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.

The City will not use funds from the 2023 Program Year Entitlement Grant to help the homeless make the transition to permanent housing or independent living or for facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing.

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

The City will use funds from the 2023 Program Year Entitlement Grant to help the families stay in their homes.

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

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

The City has all single-family dwellings built before 1978 qualified for the City's Housing Services Program tested for the presence of lead-based paint before any work is performed. Any material inside the dwelling identified as having lead-based paint will be remediated. Material containing deteriorated lead-paint will be removed if feasible. Material not feasible to be removed will either be covered or treated. All lead-based paint work is required to be performed by a contractor certified in lead-paint-safe-practices. All homes rehabbed with federal funds will have a lead-paint clearance test performed after the rehabilitation work is completed to ensure no lead-paint dust is left behind.

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

Dust from lead-based paint and deteriorated lead-paint is hazardous to children especially those under the age of seven. The primary goal of the Lead-Paint Program is to identify materials containing lead-paint above the Department of Housing & Urban Development's regulated level of 1.0mg/cm².

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

It is the City's policy to have all single-family dwellings built before 1978 and qualified for the City's Housing Services Program to be tested for the presence of lead-based paint. Any home identified as having lead-paint requires a contractor to be certified in lead-paint-safe-work-practices. The Description of Work prepared by the Rehabilitation Specialist for each single-family dwelling will have a copy of the lead-based Paint Inspection Report attached. The report will identify all material and locations of lead-paint.

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

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

There are no goals identified in this plan to reduce the number of poverty-level families with funds from the Community Development Block Grant Program.

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

There are no goals, programs or policies in this plan to reduce the number of poverty-level families with Community Development Block Grant program Funds.

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 Community Block Grant Program Manager will conduct an on-site monitoring visit to each agency awarded funding from the entitlement grant. A minimum of two site visits shall be conducted during the program year. All agencies are required to provide a report to the City quarterly identifying the number of people served and the amount of funds distributed.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City anticipates it will receive \$4,287,465 in Entitlement Grants during this five-year plan.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1			Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	869,863	0	0	Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$ 3,429,872
			Total: \$ 869,863			

Table 56 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Funds from the Community Development Block Grant will not be used to leverage additional Federal resources. Homeowners are required to pay a portion of the cost for any maintenance-type related work required to be performed on their home if the work is required to pass the final building inspection required by the City.

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

No public land or property within the City will be used to address any needs identified in this plan.

Discussion

Homeowners pay a portion of any maintenance-type related work required to be performed on their home and for any additional work they may want to have performed while the contractor is on site.

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	Housing Services	2023	2028	Affordable Housing	Low-income individuals and families	Housing Services	CDBG: \$740,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Unit
2	General Program Administration	2023	2029	Administration	City wide	General Program Administration	CDBG: \$25,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 40 Household Housing Unit
3	Public Service Program	2023	2028	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Low-income individuals and families	Public Service	CDBG: \$139,900	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15000 Persons Assisted

Table 57 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing Services
Goal Description	The City's priority goal is the housing rehabilitation of owner-occupied single-family dwellings built before 1978 due to the paint might have lead. The City also is prioritizing owner-occupied, single-family dwellings built from 1990 and earlier to help rebuild the older housing stock. The City plan to commit at least 80% of the entitlement grant to the Housing Services program. Housing Rehabilitation will be the largest funded activity under the Housing Services Program. The Housing Rehabilitation Program is a city wide program for low-to-moderate-income homeowners of single family dwellings.	
2	Goal Name	General Program Administration
Goal Description	Costs associated with the administration of the Community Block Grant program.	
3	Goal Name	Public Service Program
Goal Description	The City's goal is to always assist the public service program, yes, the housing services we administer assists with many households and creates a better living environment, plus it is eliminating the slum and blight. the public services will also help with the community that is insecure with food, funds for utility, eviction notices and emergency situations that have run into.	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

There are three projects in this Action Plan: 1) Housing Services, 2)Public Services, 3)General Program Administration.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Housing Services
3	General program Administration
4	Public Service- CASA of NWA
5	Public Service- Compassion House
6	Public Service- Feed the 479
7	Public Service- Hydration For Life
8	Public Service- VFW Aux
9	Public Service- RootED of NWA
10	Public Service- NWA Continuum of Care
11	Public Service- Community Clinic
12	Public Service- Bread of Life

Table 58 – Project Information

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

The allocation of funds for those activities listed in the 2023 Action Plan are closely aligned with the needs identified in the needs assessment and housing market analysis in the City's 2023-2028 Consolidated Plan and through input contributed by stakeholders and citizens who participated in the development of the 2023 Action Plan. Because the primary national objective of the CDBG Program is to benefit low-income residents, the City of Springdale's CDBG program funds will be targeted to individuals and families that are low and moderate income. Funds will also be targeted to include preserving the older housing stock. By targeting these groups, we not only provide a benefit to these individuals and families, but we benefit the city as well. While not all of the housing applications are located in low mod census tracts, they are all low income. The transportation assistance riders are located throughout Springdale, but all are low income. The rationale for assigning funding priorities is consistent with the evaluation criteria set forth in the Consolidated Plan. The City of Springdale administers a competitive application process for all CDBG funded programs on an annual basis. The City's objectives are to fund programs and services to the greatest extent possible, keeping in mind that service projects are subject to a 15% cap of total funding received. The major obstacle to meeting all of

the identified needs is the lack of funding resources. The City sometimes receives application requests that are higher than the entitlement funding or we receive more applications than we can fund. Most of these applications fall into the service category. With our 15% cap, we are really limited to the amount we can fund. To illustrate this point, the City received funding applications in the amount of \$139,900 for public service projects in 2023.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Housing Services
	Target Area	Low-income individuals and families
	Goals Supported	Housing Services
	Needs Addressed	Housing Services
	Funding	:
	Description	Focuses on Single- family, owner occupied dwellings built from 1978 and prior are priority. Dwellings built after 1978 are secondary and will be accepted case by case situations.
	Target Date	7/3/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The rehabilitation program will benefit around 400 family members.
	Location Description	the location is city-wide, we rehabilitate multiple houses. the administration location description is out of 201 Spring Street in Springdale Arkansas.
Planned Activities	A homeowner of a single-family owner occupied dwelling turns in an application, the housing rehabilitation specialist will look it over and ensure it meets the criteria of being accepted in the program. We will do an inspection of the home, but it out in the paper for a bid process, and start the process on the rehabilitation. If the house is in need of emergency work, we can also get that done during this time to ensure the homeowner is safe.	
2	Project Name	General program Administration
	Target Area	Low-income individuals and families
	Goals Supported	General Program Administration
	Needs Addressed	General Program Administration
	Funding	:
	Description	The administrative costs in administering the program
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This is for the administering the program and the cost that require to make this program work.
	Location Description	201 Spring street in Springdale Arkansas.
	Planned Activities	There are two staff, one is the Program Manager and the other is the Rehabilitation Specialist, the plan is to hire another assistant to help with the applications coming into the office. the Program Manager administers the program and the rehab specialist deals with the housing services side of the program.
3	Project Name	Public Service- CASA of NWA
	Target Area	Low-income individuals and families
	Goals Supported	Public Service Program
	Needs Addressed	Public Service
	Funding	:
	Description	will provide advocacy to 24 foster children from Springdale. Services provides are around \$400 per child and this will be around 25 children.
	Target Date	7/3/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We are anticipating 50 lives will benefit from this activity. All families are low income and are families where physical, mental abuse has become the norm in the household.
	Location Description	No addresses will be provided in IDIS or for the CDBG office to keep. These children are minors and awards of the courts. The CDBG Program Manager will be able to verify incomes to meet HUD guidelines and that address are in the city limits.
Planned Activities	In-depth training with licensed therapists and the Washington County and Benton County Court System. The CASA advocates will speak for the best interest of the abused and neglected children in court and will ensure each child a safe home.	
4	Project Name	Public Service- Compassion House
	Target Area	Low-income individuals and families
	Goals Supported	Public Service Program
	Needs Addressed	Public Service
	Funding	:

	Description	Healthy lives program for pregnant teen youth and their babies- case management for pregnant teens and their infants, curriculum for life skills, fuel costs for transporting residents to and from prenatal care, counseling, school, and mentoring. The expenses include life skill classes, fuel costs in transporting to and from parental care, counseling, school and mentoring.
	Target Date	7/3/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Directly serve 70 plus clients including residents, and those in the community served indirectly those include 200 plus clients
	Location Description	No addresses will be provided in the IDIS or at the CDBG Office to keep. These teenagers are minors. The CDBG Program Manager will be able to verify incomes to meet HUD guidelines and will ensure residents are in the city limits of Springdale.
	Planned Activities	Case management is a crucial part of our program. It helps move our pregnant teens out of survival mode and into thriving. We believe that education is the way out of poverty.
5	Project Name	Public Service- Feed the 479
	Target Area	Low-income individuals and families
	Goals Supported	Public Service Program
	Needs Addressed	Public Service
	Funding	:
	Description	Providing food to residents that are food insecure through their food pantry. The funding will go for purchasing food and other essential items that are in the food pantry.
	Target Date	7/3/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	From 10/21 to 9/22, one year, we served 163,055 individuals. Clients may come twice per month to the pantry and this number also includes our mobile pantry services. Of the above number approximately 114,138 live in Springdale. This is not unduplicated number, over the past 12 months we have seen the number of clients we serve in Springdale increase 27%.
	Location Description	The food pantry is located at 3157 Sunset Avenue in Springdale Arkansas.

	Planned Activities	We operate a "choice Pantry" service for individuals in need of food. We are open 4 days per week and allow our clients to shop our pantry once per month for pantry food. They can also come once per month for USDA food if they are qualified. Clients at our pantry are able to shop in a "grocery store" like atmosphere for breads, meats, fresh produce, shelf stable items and other items. We serve the entire NWA but the majority of our clients are from Springdale.
6	Project Name	Public Service- Hydration For Life
	Target Area	Low-income individuals and families
	Goals Supported	Public Service Program
	Needs Addressed	Public Service
	Funding	:
	Description	providing education and bottled water for students in low-income schools. The funds will be used for presentation/ education for the students, a squeeze bottle, bottled water, hydration facts and essential information about hydration.
	Target Date	7/3/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,700 students in 18 schools and over 3,000 participants in the Hogeye Marathon.
Location Description	The general areas will be the local schools here in Springdale, this include all of the elementary, middle and high schools and local events.	
Planned Activities	The grant we are requesting is for the Be Smart BeeHydrated! Education program for low income schools in Springdale. The funding includes a presentation to the students, free squeeze bottle with hydration facts and information on the bottle, pamphlets to take home to share with their family, posters for the classroom, and curriculum for the teacher to continue education reinforcement.	
7	Project Name	Public Service- VFW Aux
	Target Area	Low-income individuals and families
	Goals Supported	Public Service Program
	Needs Addressed	Public Service
	Funding	:

	Description	Providing food, shelter and essential items to Veterans in Springdale, to include hotel vouchers, assistance. These funds go to "Go Buckets", these buckets are around \$100 plus and is filled with essential items like food, shower items, towels. These are for veterans coming out of homelessness and have nothing.
	Target Date	7/3/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	89 Veterans and 16 family members.
	Location Description	1894 West Sunset in Springdale Arkansas
	Planned Activities	Those we help are homeless and needy veterans and families being served by the VA Health Care System and ST Francis House who are ready to move into a place of their own. These veteran families have nothing and is in needing food and basic home supplies. We also assist veterans referred to us by other veterans groups or in one case a veteran was living in his car in my church parking lot.
8	Project Name	Public Service- RootED of NWA
	Target Area	Low-income individuals and families
	Goals Supported	Public Service Program
	Needs Addressed	Public Facility
	Funding	:
	Description	provides assistance to the Hispanic community, this will include education, support and workshops. The funds will help update part of the classroom to help educate the parents of their children. They also provide monthly digital literacy courses to help Hispanics learn English.
	Target Date	7/3/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Serving around 600 plus families.
	Location Description	1880 South Pleasant Street Suite D Springdale Arkansas

	Planned Activities	RootED seeks to create and activate a model classroom in which Hispanic immigrant parents and their children can participate in real life experiences that will help them better understand the learning/teaching process, bridge the digital divide and model effective parent/teacher engagement. This grant will support the purchase of furniture and technology for the classroom.
9	Project Name	Public Service- NWA Continuum of Care
	Target Area	Low-income individuals and families
	Goals Supported	Public Service Program
	Needs Addressed	Public Facility
	Funding	:
	Description	The funds will be used for hotels in the event of inclement weather, either cold or hot. provides food and shelter for the homeless.
	Target Date	7/3/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	around 300 clients
	Location Description	The local description is going to vary depending on where the homeless population is at.
Planned Activities	The NWA CoC Springdale Inclement weather program will benefit up to 20 individuals and families experiencing homelessness specifically those who would qualify as low to moderate income Springdale residents. The budget will include approximately 8 individuals and 3 family units (with 4 people per family unit). The specifics may be altered a bit based on the need.	
10	Project Name	Public Service- Community Clinic
	Target Area	Low-income individuals and families
	Goals Supported	Public Service Program
	Needs Addressed	Public Service
	Funding	:

	Description	This project will enable more low-income Springdale residents' to consistently access quality health and dental care by providing transportation assistance to low-income residents to their appointments. A large percentage of these patients have barrier to reliable transportation resulting in missed medical and dental appointments jeopardizing the health and well-being of these individuals.
	Target Date	7/3/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	around 17,283 out of the 2 Springdale locations.
	Location Description	614 East Emma Ave Suite 300 Springdale Arkansas. This is their main office they will work out of.
	Planned Activities	These funds will help facilitate a program that coordinates and pays for transportation assistance to medical appointments at the Community Clinic for identifies low-income Springdale residents'.
11	Project Name	Public Service- Bread of Life
	Target Area	Low-income individuals and families
	Goals Supported	Public Service Program
	Needs Addressed	Public Service
	Funding	:
	Description	Assists as many persons as possible, with efficient use of limited resources, to decrease hunger and homelessness. These funds will be used to purchase food, essential items for the pantry, utility and financial support for residents in an emergency situation.
	Target Date	7/3/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	3,670 clients from the zip code 72762 and 4,184 clients with zip codes 72764
	Location Description	206 West Johnson Ave Springdale Arkansas
	Planned Activities	Supplementation of the local pantry for those who receives USDA commodities. Also help clients with utility disconnection notices or eviction notices if requirements are met.

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 Springdale is part of one of the fastest growing regions in America, Northwest Arkansas. Northwest Arkansas is home to three Fortune 500 companies--Wal-Mart, Tyson Foods, and JB Hunt Trucking. It is also home to the University of Arkansas, a recognized research institution and academic excellence. Beaver Lake provides swimming, boating, kayaking/canoeing, fishing, water sports, and hunting amenities with 487 miles of shoreline. Northwest Arkansas is also home to the Ozark Mountains. The City is a well-developed community providing affordable housing, expanding employment opportunities, supporting new and existing businesses, and enhancing neighborhood vitality. The City also has neighborhoods with poverty. There are 18 census tracts within the City limits of Springdale with seven of those tracts having low-mod areas (LNMAS) where low to low-moderate income of the residents range from 51% to 71%. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) projects proposed for 2023 will have an impact on many citizens of Springdale. The housing projects will benefit low and moderate-income persons and prevent or eliminate slum or blight conditions. The service projects will benefit low to low-moderate income persons and special populations to include the elderly and physically and disabled/handicapped persons.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Low-income individuals and families	100
City wide	

Table 59 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically is to meet the primary objective of the CDBG Program which is to benefit low-income and moderate-income residents per the Department of Urban & Housing Development's (HUD) Standards.

Discussion

The City of Springdale will allocate all funding to low and moderate income residents. The focus is the older housing stock, priority is 1978 and older due to the possibility of lead-paint and the next priority is 1990-1979 single-family, owner occupied dwellings.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

One of the biggest needs is affordable housing. In the height of the housing construction, the new construction approach was higher end market homes. Land prices had escalated to a point that the cost of land precluded the building of affordable housing. When the market crashed, most of the available homes in the City were not considered affordable housing. As we moved from the housing boom, the City is starting to see developers building smaller homes and the City is looking at establishing more residents in the downtown area in affordable housing.

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

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	30
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	30

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type
Discussion

The City does not receive funds that can be used for new construction and cannot really make a difference in providing affordable housing other than bringing our affordable housing stock in good condition through our Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) rehabilitation program and implementing ordinances that allow for affordable housing in Springdale. The City definitely uses a lot of the CDBG funding, around 80% to rehab existing housing to preserve the older housing stock, and helping to keep our low income citizens in structurally sound homes that are warm, safe and dry.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

Funds from the City's entitlement grant funds will not be used to address public housing. The Springdale Housing Authority is a Section 8 agency serving Washington County and the Siloam Springs Housing Authority serves Benton County.

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

No actions will be taken

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

The SHA holds regular meetings with its residents and encourages the residents to become homeowners as soon as they can.

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

The PHA is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

Ongoing communication with the PHA and agencies will continue in order to identify needs and opportunities to further address preservation of existing housing units and to assist the Springdale Housing Authority residents who live in our community.

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

Introduction

The City of Springdale is in partnership with the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care to address the needs of the homeless. The purpose of this coalition is to reduce and/or end homelessness in Northwest Arkansas. There are several organizations in this area that serve families or persons who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. The City is involved with those agencies. The City is also involved in the point-in-time count that will be conducted by HARK January 25 and 26. This headcount provides specific information regarding the various services and programs, a listing of the number of beds available, and the number, reasons and costs-involved in housing the homeless as well as placement of the homeless. Specific subpopulations targeted include individuals and families who are chronically homeless, individuals and families at risk of homelessness, veterans and their families, individuals and families who are experiencing domestic violence, individuals living with HIV/AIDS, and unaccompanied youth 18-24 years old.

Currently, the Continuum of Care provides emergency shelters, transitional shelters and safe havens in Northwest Arkansas to meet the needs of our homeless. The Continuum of Care provides the leadership, coordination, planning, and mobilization of resources to make homelessness rare, brief and non-recurring in Northwest Arkansas. They will provide homelessness prevention and diversion, emergency, transitional and rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, case management, supportive services, and emergency response. The Continuum of Care has adopted a Coordinated Entry and Assessment-Based Housing Referral System that will maximize the housing resources by matching people to housing based on needs. They will continue to locate and engage individuals living on the streets and encourage them to accept services, treatment, and housing.

The Continuum of Care will expand its rapid rehousing focus, providing housing stabilization counseling, rental assistance, security and utility deposits, and/or payments for rent or utilities to enable our individuals and families to move from homelessness into stable housing.

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

With the work along side Continuum of Care in NWA, the city is looking at ways to assist the ever growing population in homelessness.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City is working along with CoC to have funds set up for emergency shelters available when needed. The City does not directly assist homelessness, we use the help from the non-profits in the area to do

this.

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

Majority of the non-profits that we fund through the Public Service activities assist with the homeless population and the needs from the personnel.

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

There are non-profits in the area that work with incarcerated personnel and help them attain jobs, a place to live and social services.

Discussion

In the next couple of years, the City will be working with the NWA CoC on ways to help the homeless population. Since there is only two of us in the office and can not run a project to assist the homeless, we look at the non-profits in the area to assist them. The non-profit organizations are already equipped to handle the processes and are eager to assist.

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

Introduction:

Barriers to affordable housing can lie in several things, displacement of residents due to economic pressures, lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities, deteriorated vacant structures and land, location and type of affordable housing, inability to access existing housing, location and access to proficient schools, lack of income, availability of affordable units in a range of sizes, lack of communication between residents and those who develop, residential foreclosures, residential evictions, age and condition of housing, and lack of fair housing outreach and enforcement. All of these things are due to banking, finance and industry relations, socio-economic situations, neighborhood conditions, and policy legislation and enforcement.

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

Housing prices in Springdale seem to go up and down along with the economy, At one time it was difficult to find new affordable housing and once more affordable housing was being built within reach for the low to moderate-income families and individuals, getting qualified became a barrier to the prospective low-income homeowner. Home loan requirements are difficult for the low-income individual or family because many of the banks now require a 20% down payment. That can be difficult for many.

The City will continue with their housing rehabilitation program using CDBG funds with hopes to increase the number of houses we do in this Five Year Consolidated Plan year, 2023-2028.

Discussion:

The City of Springdale supports provisions for affordable housing inventory for low-and moderate-income persons and households. The City is also looking at providing funding housing needs for seniors, persons living with disabilities, through nonprofit organizations and we work with agencies that provide supportive housing.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The Assessment of Furthering Fair Housing/ Articles of Impediments identified goals and priorities for the City of Springdale. The City will implement strategies to meet underserved needs, foster and maintain affordable housing, reduce lead-paint hazards on older housing rehabilitation projects, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structure, enhance coordination between public and private housing. The City will partner with other city agencies, regional and state agencies, fair housing advocates, housing developers, service providers, lenders, funders and investors.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

One of the biggest obstacles to meeting underserved needs is the 15% cap on service projects. We have to be very careful on who can provide a service to as our cap eliminates us from everyone that applies and qualifies for help. Applicants request amounts that are generally much higher than the entitlement amount because of the 15% service cap. Even raising the cap to 20% would give us the additional funds we need to meet the underserved needs of our community. The City does partner, when feasible, with area non-profits to leverage the City's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding. We also know where other agencies might have funds available where we can send people to those agencies to seek help when funding is not available through the City of Springdale.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Springdale has a housing rehabilitation program to foster and maintain affordable housing. In this program we do basic systems repair, provide energy efficient windows and doors to include storm doors, energy efficient HVAC units, insulation, any electrical or plumbing work needed to bring house to code, and any work needed that is a health or safety hazard. We make homes handicap accessible for our elderly to allow them to be able to stay in their homes. We do mold and lead based paint testing when needed.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Springdale will use a large portion of the CDBG allocation for housing rehabilitation. Any housing unit we rehabilitate that has been identified as lead hazard, we will remediate. All Federal Regulations will be followed. The Renovation, Repair and Painting Laws were enacted in 2008. Since April 2009, this law has required contractors to attend training for certification regarding the potential lead-paint hazards they may be creating by renovation and remodeling activities and how to minimize the creation of lead dust. Companies and individuals working on renovations that disturb paint in homes built before 1978 must be certified by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. All persons conducting the lead hazard control work must successfully complete and approved eight hour "Lead Safe Work Practices" (LSWP) class. This class will provide workers with information they need to understand that lead-based paint can create health hazards and that using proper work practices can

control hazards. Proof of LWSP training will be required prior to commencement of lead-hazard control work. Testing for lead-based paint will be done as part of the inspection process for any work done inside the house that will disturb the paint. Applicants for housing rehabilitation found to have lead-based paint will receive priority funding status for the cost of remediation.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Springdale is aware to reduce the number of poverty-level individuals and families we must increase the opportunities for the low-income by creating jobs and workforce development as well as providing essential services, educational outcomes, housing security and affordability, and economic security. Using our CDBG funding we will continue existing programs that promote a stable living environment and reduce dependency. We know housing is a significant financial burden. We will continue providing housing rehabilitation and home repairs to help the low-income remain in their homes. This program not only promotes a stable living environment and reduce dependency, but prevents homelessness, financial hardships and possibly institutionalization. The City will continue to work to maximize program dollars and opportunities in neighborhoods with the greatest number of low income residents. The City will also continue to provide services such as transportation assistance, medical, dental, and child care to our low-income individuals and families.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Springdale is the lead administrative agency for the CDBG Program. The Mayor, Finance Director, Planning and Community Development Director and CDBG program Manager provide fiscal and regulatory oversight of all CDBG funding sources and their Federal grant. The Program Manager is responsible to see that all reports are submitted timely. These reports include HUD-272, Federal Cash Transaction Report, HUD-2516 and 2516-A, Contract and Subcontract Activity, HUD-471, Semi-Annual Labor Standards Enforcement Report, and Section 3, Summary Report. The Section 3 is submitted with the Consolidated Annual Performance Review (CAPER) each year. The City of Springdale also acts as the final authority for the appropriation of funds for Annual Action Plan activities following recommendations to the Springdale City Council. Within each of the funding areas where the City is partnered with a non-profit agency, all activities will be completed and managed with those agencies involved.

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

The public and private agencies are collaborated with in developing the City's Consolidated Plan. City department heads, Mayor and City Council are also involved in the Con Plan development. The City of Springdale does have limited resources to address the many priorities identified making collaboration a key success to meeting the needs of our citizens. The City will continue to seek cooperative working

partnerships to leverage the City's 2023 program year allocation.

Discussion:

The City is committed to continuing its participation with Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as profit and non-profit sector, to reach the needs of target income individuals and families in the City of Springdale. The City will continue to work on improvements and services for our low-income residents.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

This is the first Action Plan for the 2023-2028 Consolidated Plan Period.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	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%

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name
	2011 Point-in-Time Homeless Count
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	University of Arkansas
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	The data set is the Homeless Count for Washington and Benton Counties
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	Homeless Census
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	January 2011
2	Data Source Name
	2020- Point In time Count
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	NWA Continuum of Care
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	Held January 23, 2020; 369 people experiencing homelessness, 139 are female, 225 male and 5 gender non-conforming. 38 total veterans are homeless, 11 are unsheltered. in the current housing statistics, 149 are in emergency shelters, 18 are in transitional housing, 202 are unsheltered, the first time being homeless are 43 that are in an emergency shelter, 3 that are in trnsitional housing and 29 are unsheltered.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
the purpose was to get an accurate number of people who were experiencing homelessness here in NWA.	

Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.

January 23,2020 and January 28.2021 but this one is not completed due to Covid-19

Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.

a crew of trained volunteers went out to the homeless camps in the morning and in the evening to get an accurate count and a brief detail why they are homeless.

Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.

Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.

White- 252; African American- 35; other- 51

