

2015 – 2019
CITY OF DOTHAN
CONSOLIDATED PLAN



CITY OF DOTHAN, ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

JUNE 10, 2015

Table of Contents

1.	Executive Summary	Page 1
2.	The Process	Page 5
	Lead and Responsible Agency.....	Page 5
	Consultation.....	Page 6
	Citizen Participation.....	Page 13
3.	Needs Assessment	Page 17
	Overview.....	Page 17
	Housing Need Assessment.....	Page 18
	Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems.....	Page 24
	Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems.....	Page 27
	Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens.....	Page 30
	Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion.....	Page 31
	Public Housing.....	Page 32
	Homeless Needs Assessment.....	Page 37
	Non-Homeless Needs Assessment.....	Page 40
	Non-Housing Community Development Needs.....	Page 43
4.	Market Analysis	Page 45
	Overview.....	Page 45
	Number of Housing Units.....	Page 46
	Cost of Housing.....	Page 51
	Condition of Housing.....	Page 54
	Public and Assisted Housing.....	Page 57
	Homeless Facilities.....	Page 60
	Special Needs Facilities and Services.....	Page 63
	Barriers to Affordable Housing.....	Page 65
	Non-Housing Community Development Assets.....	Page 67
	Needs and Market Analysis Discussion.....	Page 73
5.	Strategy Plan	Page 75
	Overview.....	Page 75
	Geographic Priorities.....	Page 75
	Priority Need.....	Page 77
	Influence of Market Conditions.....	Page 84
	Anticipated Resources.....	Page 85
	Institutional Delivery System.....	Page 87
	Goals.....	Page 91
	Public Housing Accessibility and involvement.....	Page 97
	Barriers to Affordable Housing.....	Page 98
	Homelessness Strategy.....	Page 100
	Lead Based Paint Hazards.....	Page 102
	Anti-Poverty Strategy.....	Page 103
	Monitoring.....	Page 104

6.	Expected Resources	Page 105
	Annual Goals and Objectives.....	Page 107
	Projects.....	Page 109
	Geographic Distribution.....	Page 119
	Affordable Housing.....	Page 120
	Public Housing.....	Page 121
	Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities.....	Page 122
	Barriers to Affordable Housing.....	Page 124
	Other Actions.....	Page 125
	Program Specific Requirements.....	Page 129
7.	Appendices	Page 130
	Local Data Sources	
	Maps of Low Income Areas	
	Public Hearing Notices and Meetings	
	30-Day Comment Notice	
	2015 CDBG Resolutions	
	Reference IA Study	
	SF 424 and HUD Certifications	

2015 – 2019
CITY OF DOTHAN
CONSOLIDATED PLAN



CITY OF DOTHAN, ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

JUNE 10, 2015

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The mission of the City of Dothan Community Development Program is to utilize available federal, state and local resources to serve low and moderate income residents of Dothan by addressing housing and economic development needs. In developing goals for the 5-Year Consolidated Plan, the number one priority identified in the City was decent, safe, sanitary and affordable housing opportunities for low and moderate income citizens.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan (2015-2019) will be used to maintain existing affordable housing stock, promote new affordable housing development, provide economic development opportunities, improve infrastructure and facilities in low income neighborhoods, support programs and services which provide a suitable living environment for extremely low, very low and low income households.

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

Housing: In order to provide decent housing to Dothan residents, the City will improve the availability, affordability and sustainability of housing by pursuing the following goals:

- Implement and support an Emergency Housing Repair and Weatherization Program through subrecipients to maintain and preserve the structural integrity of the affordable housing stock. In the five-year period, the City plans to assist 100-200 households.
- Implement a Fast Track Development Review Process and explore ways to create new affordable housing stock through encouraging developers to apply for Low Income Housing Tax Credits to meet the needs of the working poor, elderly, frail elderly and persons with disabilities.
- Encourage new transitional housing and shelter opportunities for the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless through federal funding sources.

Public Facilities: In order to provide a suitable living environment, the City will improve the sustainability and accessibility of public facilities by doing the following:

- Install and enhance public facilities which focus on providing assistance to low income citizens and families.
- Identify and give priority to code violations in public facilities.

Public Services: In order to enhance a suitable living environment, the City will support the availability and accessibility of public services:

- Support and enhance public services which focus on providing basic services to low income citizens and families in the 5-year period using up to 15% of CDBG funding.
- The emphasis over the next five-years will be youth education and mentoring programs, job training services and programs that benefit homeless and senior citizens.

Economic Development: The development of new businesses, creating new jobs and job training opportunities for low and moderate income citizens is a new activity for the City of Dothan's CDBG program:

- Continue to support CDBG proposal that provide job opportunities for low and moderate income citizens.
- Give priority to economic development projects inside the circle that leverage private dollars with public dollars.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Infrastructure projects can take two or more CDBG funding cycles with the planning, engineering, bidding and construction process. These projects generally do not provide the type of direct benefit to improve low and moderate income persons and households quality of life. Over time, the City hopes to shift emphasis from primarily infrastructure and more recently public facilities improvements, to include more direct funding for housing and economic development. The strategy shift will depend on support from the City Commission and the CDBG recommendations to the City Commission from the Community Development Advisory Board. Direct assistance for housing and economic development might also require greater CDBG staff resources as housing and economic development projects can be more complex, require more time to implement and monitor.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process Community Participation Process

The Consolidated Plan was developed through citizen participation. The process offers numerous opportunities for public input, comment and review. In particular, opportunities were provided for the exchange of ideas and information with social service agencies, program consumers, interested citizens, elected officials and City staff. The concerns raised and solutions suggested in these meetings became the basis for the needs, strategies, and objectives of the Consolidated Plan.

From November 2014 through May 2015, two public meetings and four focus groups meetings were held to discuss the needs of low income residents. Letter of invitation to participate were sent to more than 100 social service agencies, advocacy groups, churches, civic and neighborhood groups and local businesses.

The public meetings were held in four locations throughout the community, and attended by social service agencies, City officials, program users and community residents. Homeless needs, housing needs and non-housing community needs were discussed during this process. One meeting was held at the Public Library, one at the Opera House, one at the Mixon Business Center and three meetings at the Civic Center Complex. The meetings were generally well attended by a wide cross section of the community.

The issues raised at these meetings, in addition to supporting data from local information sources were the basis from which staff and the Community Development Advisory Board (Advisory Board) developed strategies and priorities for meeting the identified needs.

Citizens Board

The Advisory Board consists of 11 citizens with diverse experiences and backgrounds. The Advisory Board has participated in the consolidated planning process by receiving input from City Commissioners on community needs and leading the discussion at the public meetings. The Advisory Board makes funding recommendation on CDBG projects to the City Commission through the Competitive Process.

The City developed a “Competitive Process” approach in the allocation of CDBG resources, in place of the informal process that has been used in the past. The process involved the submission of a formal application by all parties interested in receiving CDBG. Applicants (non-profit, for-profit, local government and others) are able to apply for CDBG assistance. Each applicant is judged on a set of shared criteria and individual interviews for the allocation of the City’s CDBG resources to meet priority community needs.

In addition to the six meetings for the Consolidated Plan, staff met with all of the CDBG applicants to get their five-years goals for project developments. There are three distinct applications available for submission in the Competitive Process, depending on the specific request for CDBG funding. For example, social service agencies complete the Public Service Application, housing providers complete the Housing Application and local government or community organizations interested in roadway/drainage or neighborhood facility improvements complete the Infrastructure and Community Facility Application. In this way, like projects are evaluated against each other and across the board.

5. Summary of public comments

No written comments were received during the comment period.

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

There were no formal comments submitted from the public.

7. Summary

The entire Consolidated Plan was developed with the assistance, support and active participation of social service agencies in the community. The participation in the information gathering process was obtained from consultation with community agencies, the Advisory Board and comments at public hearings. The views, concerns and assessments of social service agencies and the consumers they represent have shaped the creation of the Consolidated Plan.

A final draft of the entire 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan was prepared by City staff and made available for a thirty-day public comment period that began on June 16 and ended on July 17, 2015. The final plan will include any written comments received during the public comment period and presented to the City Commission for approval on Tuesday, July 21, 2015.

Upon completion, the Consolidated Plan will be distributed to agencies and local units of government including Houston County.

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
CDBG Administrator	DOTHAN	Planning and Development Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

City of Dothan, Planning and Development Department, 126 North Andrews Street, Dothan, AL 36301

Todd McDonald, Director (334) 615-4411

Maurice Head, CDBG Administrator (334) 615-4417

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

1. Introduction

Many private businesses, faith-based organizations and non-profit developers are coordinating with or supporting the effort of public agencies to provide human services and job opportunities throughout Dothan for families and individuals at risk of becoming homeless and the chronically homeless. Based on the goals and objectives in the Consolidated Plan, the City is prepared to support application for assistance by faith-based organizations, public agencies and other entities which serve the goals set forth in the Consolidated Plan.

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

The City has a long and amiable relationship with the Housing Authority and works closely with the agency on a day to day basis. In addition, the City, Housing Authority, private and public entities, several governmental health, mental health and service agency meet monthly through the Southeast Alabama Coalition for the Homeless.

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 mentioned prior, the City participates with the Southeast Alabama Coalition for the Homeless, a Continuum of Care organization. The City provide technical assistance to any homeless organization interested in applying for CDBG funding and accessing other local resources and information.

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

For the past three years, the City has been trying to identify a homeless provider to apply for ESG funding. However, with the State's short deadline to apply for funding and limited training to distance sites, like Mobile and Birmingham, the consultation in this area is still in progress.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Wiregrass Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Regional organization Business and Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City used a combination of Public Hearings, focus group meetings, and one of one discussions with agencies as part of the Consolidated planning Process.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Neighborhood Restoration
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Education Business and Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City used a combination of Public Hearings, focus group meetings, and one of one discussions with agencies as part of the Consolidated planning Process

3	Agency/Group/Organization	WIREGRASS REHABILITATION CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Regional organization Business and Civic Leaders Major Employer
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City used a combination of Public Hearings, focus group meetings, and one of one discussions with agencies as part of the Consolidated planning Process
4	Agency/Group/Organization	The Ordinary People Society
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services - Victims Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City used a combination of Public Hearings, focus group meetings, and one of one discussions with agencies as part of the Consolidated planning Process.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	ALFRED SALIBA FAMILY SERVICES CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Health Agency Regional organization Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City used a combination of Public Hearings, focus group meetings, and one of one discussions with agencies as part of the Consolidated planning Process.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Exchange Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Education Services - Victims Child Welfare Agency Regional organization Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City used a combination of Public Hearings, focus group meetings, and one of one discussions with agencies as part of the Consolidated planning Process.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Boys and girls Club of Wiregrass
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education Business and Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City used a combination of Public Hearings, focus group meetings, and one of one discussions with agencies as part of the Consolidated planning Process.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Girls, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Business and Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City used a combination of Public Hearings, focus group meetings, and one of one discussions with agencies as part of the Consolidated planning Process.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Hawk-Houston Boys and Girls Club
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education Civic Leaders Business and Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City used a combination of Public Hearings, focus group meetings, and one of one discussions with agencies as part of the Consolidated planning Process.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	DuBois Institute of Entrepreneurship
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Business and Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City used a combination of Public Hearings, focus group meetings, and one of one discussions with agencies as part of the Consolidated planning Process.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Legal Services Alabama, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Education Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City used a combination of Public Hearings, focus group meetings, and one of one discussions with agencies as part of the Consolidated planning Process.

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

The City attempted to consult with all interested parties.

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	Southeast Ala. Coalition for Homeless	Goals are consistently, with respect to the City's limitation of funding.

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(l))

The entire Consolidated Plan was developed with the assistance, support and active participation of social service agencies, the public and private sectors and the community at large. Comments at public meetings and participation in the information gathering was obtained from consultation of community involvement. The City of Dothan Community Development Advisory Board has played a significant role in crafting the plan with their varied prospective representing the many interest in the Dothan community. But most importantly, the views, concerns, and assessments of social service agencies and the consumers they represent have shaped the creation of the Consolidated Plan.

Narrative (optional):

There has been some limitation in accessing organizations from the HUD list; as well as to add new organizations and select them for consultation inclusion.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

In November 2014, the City of Dothan Planning and Development Department began the consolidated planning process by meeting with the Community Development Advisory Board, community at large, City Commissioners, department leaders, social service agencies, and focus groups to ensure cooperation and board-based community participation. These early meetings helped to design a comprehensive framework for hearing citizens and social service agencies needs and concerns, and assimilating information and prioritizing community needs.

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)
6	Public Hearing	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	The first public hearing had approximately 30 citizens attend the meeting, the second public hearing – at the City Commission - had over 200 citizens, focus group meetings were also well attended.	The comments generally supported the idea for more educational programs for youth, housing improvement programs to repair homes and infrastructure. The public supports affordable housing.	None	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Overview

The principal problem lower income household face is being cost burden (i.e. paying too much for housing from available income). This problem is insufficient income of these households and the relatively higher cost of housing. Households under 30% of median income show a need for rental assistance. Those at the lower end are dependent on government subsidies through the Housing Authority's Section 8 -Voucher Program and its available affordable housing stock. There are also those in the 31% to 50% of income with cost burden problems paying more than 30% of their income for housing. This problem is compounded by lack of up-front cash for security deposits, finding suitable housing on the open market and having living skills to prevent the possibility of eviction due to late payment, housekeeping and etc.

As with renter households, the principal problem facing prospective homeowners is the cost of housing and lack of housing inventory in affordable prices ranges. Also, the issue of maintenance and upkeep is a problem for many low and moderate income homeowners. Generally these households may be elderly persons on a fixed income that cannot afford maintenance and major repairs, or younger families that have just been able to purchase older homes but cannot handle the added expense of maintenance and up-keep.

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

Overview

Growth in Dothan has picked up since 2000. The 2011 population for Dothan was 64,904, a 12% increase over the past 10 years. Dothan became the fifth fastest growing city within the State of Alabama, trailing behind the larger metropolitan areas of Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile and Huntsville. The largest minority group in Dothan is African-Americans, comprises about 27% of the population.

Income has also improved for families during this time, with median income increasing by 22% for the typical family of four. However, the housing need in Dothan is increasing, with more low and moderate income households being cost burden, living in inadequate housing and/or overcrowded conditions. Cost burden and severe cost burden are the greatest housing problem faced by low and moderate families

In 2011, 4,289 renter households had housing needs in Dothan as compared to 3,615 in 2000. The owner housing situation is unimproved as well, with a need of 2,266 for affordable owner units in 2011 compared to 1,560 in 2000. Several tables follow that show the breakdown of housing need.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	57,737	64,904	12%
Households	23,746	25,228	6%
Median Income	\$35,000.00	\$42,836.00	22%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	3,070	2,739	3,985	2,395	13,040
Small Family Households *	1,210	1,019	1,560	995	7,035
Large Family Households *	175	135	210	245	813
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	460	505	754	495	2,609
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	340	530	625	335	1,015
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	774	515	705	413	1,347

* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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	80	60	25	0	165	10	4	4	0	18
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	10	20	10	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	35	30	55	35	155	4	15	10	20	49
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,385	560	50	4	1,999	430	234	215	30	909

	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)	280	690	660	140	1,770	145	235	550	270	1,200
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	160		0	0	160	90	0	0	0	90

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 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	1,510	665	145	40	2,360	445	254	225	50	974
Having none of four housing problems	580	1,040	1,920	855	4,395	285	785	1,695	1,450	4,215
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	160	0	0	0	160	90	0	0	0	90

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	795	670	340	1,805	195	149	330	674
Large Related	155	75	35	265	4	14	44	62
Elderly	279	165	74	518	244	230	230	704
Other	525	380	275	1,180	145	85	170	400
Total need by income	1,754	1,290	724	3,768	588	478	774	1,840

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 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	710	305	20	1,035	160	79	85	324
Large Related	140	40	0	180	4	10	4	18
Elderly	195	55	4	254	165	110	75	350
Other	425	170	25	620	105	40	55	200
Total need by income	1,470	570	49	2,089	434	239	219	892

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 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	45	50	55	25	175	4	15	10	15	44

	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	0	0	15	10	25	0	0	0	4	4
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	45	50	70	35	200	4	15	10	19	48

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

The need for single person households was 1,501 households. Based on 2010 Census, single person households comprised 35% of the total renter population. For owners, the single person household population comprised 25%, and the housing need for this population in 2011 was 566 households. Those who make up the single person households are primarily the elderly, with a smaller number of disabled and single persons just starting independent households.

Overwhelming, the elderly who rent are cost burden and those that own are unable to make housing repairs to their homes.

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.

It is estimated that 18% of the United States population has some degree of disability, or in the case of Dothan reflecting the national trend, approximately 11,682 persons would have some form of disabilities. Of this number, 18.7% live below the poverty level or 2,184 persons, and

would more than likely need housing assistance. Many of the persons of 1 to 2 households, have basically a household mix of 60% owners and 40% renters.

For domestic violence, the data on number of persons and families that are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in Dothan is unclear. However, the City's only shelter for women and their children, can house about 10 families.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem facing families and individuals is becoming cost burden and severely cost burden from rent levels in Dothan. (i.e., paying too much for housing expenses). This problem is due to low income level of these households and the relatively high cost of rental housing. Households under 30% of median income show need for rental assistance. Those at the lower end are dependent on government subsidies through the Housing Authority, Section 8 Voucher Program and its available permanent housing stock.

There are many in the 31-50% median income group with a cost burden greater than 30% who also need rental assistance. Additional there are several other problem that have been identified for these lower income rental households. First is the problem of having up-front cash necessary for the security deposit, generally equal to one or two months of rent. Second is the need for assistance in locating affordable rental housing. Just because a household can afford a rental unit at fair market rent does not mean they can find one due to the low vacancy rates in Dothan or the households' own inability to fully use the resources that are available to locate an apartment. Third, there might be a need for some type of living skills training. Many lower-income households are evicted or in jeopardy of being evicted because of some problem with their landlord (rent paid late, damage, housekeeping and etc.). By providing some type of living skills training and/or intervention, a number of households could be helped to remain in a rental unit.

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

The 2011 HUD data showed that there were approximately 1,510 extremely low income renters and 665 very low income renters with housing problems and or paying more than 30% of their income for housing. African American households are more likely to be renters than white households and the incidents of housing problems is greater for African American households than other population groups in Dothan.

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 primary need of at risk individuals is a place that provide case management, supportive social services and adequate housing through SRO. Many of these individuals are reentering society from correctional institutions, mental health facilities or other facilities. At one time, the needs of low income individuals were met to a large extent by the Salvation Army, Dothan Rescue Mission and similar shelters, although frequently they take in larger numbers of individuals seeking shelter that the space available can accommodate comfortably, which creates undesirable living conditions. Although there is no reliable point-in-time estimate of the number of unsheltered individuals who do not seek shelter, it is generally acknowledged that the number is significant and should be addressed.

Low income families with children having housing issues are the result of many factors, such as domestic violence, unemployment, low wages and etc. To reduce the trend of becoming unsheltered, there is a need for affordable permanent rental housing for single heads of households with minimum wage incomes who are former victims of domestic violence. While no counts are available, significant numbers of affordable, usually small family rental units are needed for these households.

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:

The City of Dothan does not provide estimates of at-risk populations.

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

Obviously, those living in substandard housing conditions are in immediate danger of becoming homeless, units lacking complete kitchen and bathrooms. The 2011 HUD data identified 165 housing units in Dothan as substandard. There are also several hundred other housing units in Dothan with major housing problems, i.e. leaking roofs, severe foundation and electrical problems. The owners of these housing units could also be at risk of becoming homeless, primarily the elderly population.

Discussion

The City of Dothan provides funding for emergency housing repair through Habitat for Humanity and Neighborhood Restoration. Approximately 90% of the population served are elderly, single-female head of households. The average age of this population is over 70 and without adequate housing, this population is at risk of becoming homeless.

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

As the data table indicates below, the jurisdiction as a whole has 2,380 persons with one or more of the four housing problems in the 0-30% area median income range. Of this total number (2,380), African-American comprises about 61.9% with housing problems or about 1,475 persons. In the 31-50% income range, there are 1,844 persons with housing problems, 52.2% of which are African-Americans or about 963 persons. These numbers certainly represent a disproportionately greater need of African-American for adequate affordable housing opportunities in Dothan.

In both the 50%-80% and 80%-100% median income ranges, African-American housing problems are less, with 38% and 26% respectively.

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	2,380	440	250
White	825	180	110
Black / African American	1,475	255	140
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	4
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	40	4	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2007-2011 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%

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	1,844	900	0
White	759	535	0
Black / African American	980	345	0
Asian	4	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	70	10	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2007-2011 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	1,580	2,405	0
White	860	1,345	0
Black / African American	605	925	0
Asian	20	55	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	75	55	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2007-2011 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	505	1,890	0
White	360	1,250	0
Black / African American	135	495	0
Asian	4	25	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	75	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2007-2011 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

None

**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

The magnitude of the severe housing problem is faced by those with limited financial resources either on social security, unemployment or public assistance. Historically the need of these extremely low income households (0-30% Area Median Income) were addressed by the Public Housing Authority. In Dothan, there is a significant gap between housing availability for this income group and the existing housing options from the Housing Authority.

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	1,955	865	250
White	710	295	110
Black / African American	1,170	565	140
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	4	4
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	40	4	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2007-2011 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	919	1,820	0

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
White	384	910	0
Black / African American	460	865	0
Asian	4	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	30	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2007-2011 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	370	3,615	0
White	200	2,010	0
Black / African American	145	1,385	0
Asian	0	70	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	25	105	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	90	2,305	0
White	50	1,560	0
Black / African American	35	595	0
Asian	4	25	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	30	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	75	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2007-2011 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

Approximately 1,955 households have one or more of the four housing problems in the (0-30% of AMI) category, the majority of which are African-Americans. African-Americans make-up 59.8% of this group or 1,170 households. The Dothan Housing Authority has only 634 Certificates or Vouchers to severe this population, leaving a significant number of households with unmet need.

In the 31% to 50% AMI category, African-Americans also have a disproportionate number of households with severe housing problems, 50.4% or 460 households of the total 919 households.

The 51% to 80% AMI and the 80% to 100% AMI categories, African-Americans comprise 38% and 39% respectively with severe housing need, when compared to the total population in each category.

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:

For most households in Dothan and elsewhere the amount of income spend on housing and the quality and quantity of housing rented or purchased depends on individual preferences balanced against the desires for goods and services, as well as compared to other responsibilities. But, for people of limited incomes the necessity of shelter transcends individual preferences. The quality of housing purchased is often the minimum required for habitability at the least expensive prices the market produces. Individual preferences are subsumed by necessity. Housing economists draw the line between the two groups at 80% of the area median income. This convention surely fails to recognize the stresses that affect some families just above the line (\$42,900 for the Dothan MSA -based on a family of 4), but it is set low enough to be confident that households with lower income and housing need reflect systemically constrained choices and not personal preferences.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,880	3,045	3,019	255
White	13,475	1,939	1,305	110
Black / African American	4,090	1,530	1,640	140
Asian	150	50	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	84	8	14	4
Pacific Islander	10	0	4	0
Hispanic	320	75	100	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

Based on the table above, with a total population of 18,129 persons in the <=0-30 income category, there are 22.5% cost burdened African-American households, 42.4% in the 30% to 50% income category and 26% in the >50% or greater income category that are cost burden. No other racial groups in Dothan meet the 10% population threshold as being disproportionately cost burden.

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

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

The African-American low and moderate income population has a disproportionate greater need for adequate and affordable housing than the community as a whole.

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

The primary need would be job training and jobs that pay a living wage.

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

Geographically, areas composed of Census Blocks with over 40% black population have expanded to the northeast, northwest and south in 2000. This concentration now extends from the CBD to beyond the city limits on the northeast side of Dothan. A new concentration has developed on the northwest side and it also extends beyond the city limits. South and southeast of the core three new census block groups extend to the Ross Clark Circle. Taken together, the proportion of the African American population in census blocks that are more than 40% black amounted to 11,526 or over two-thirds (66.9%) of the black population in the city. So, the areas with the highest concentrations of African American residents have both expanded and increased their proportions of African Americans (2010 AI Report, pages 15-19, Appendix).

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Public Housing Authority has well maintain housing. This housing is located near community facilities and other services. It serves a wide variety of low income families with housing need in Dothan.

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
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	634	692	0	691	1	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
Average Annual Income	0	0	7,827	9,838	0	9,848	2,916	0
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based		Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing
Average length of stay	0	0	4	6	0	6	1	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	100	76	0	76	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	102	117	0	116	1	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	634	692	0	691	1	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 -- Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based		Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
White	0	0	44	74	0	74	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	587	616	0	615	1	0	0

Race	Program Type										
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program			Disabled *		
Asian	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition											

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type										
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program			Disabled *		
Hispanic	0	0	4	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	630	681	0	680	1	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition											

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The Housing Authority has seen only a minor need for additional accessible units at this time. Inventory of accessible units at the Housing Authority are fully occupied, with relatively few current tenants who have expressed a need for a fully accessible unit. There are no families in need of accessible units on the current waiting list for public housing. The Housing Authority does expect this demographic to change over the next few years due to the aging population.

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

The Public Housing Program waiting list has 237 total applicants: Presently there are 109 families with children, 19 disabled families, 13 near elderly, and 7 elderly households. Housing composition for the public Housing Program is as follows: 127 - one bedrooms, 62 - two bedrooms, 32 - three bedrooms, 14 - four bedrooms, 1- five bedrooms and 1- six bedrooms.

The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program waiting list has 786 total applicants. Presently there are 573 families with children, 78 near elderly and 1 elderly households. Housing composition for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is as follows: 193 - one bedrooms, 324 -two bedrooms, 246 - three bedrooms, 22 four bedrooms and 1 five bedroom.

For current residents of Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher holders the need primarily revolves around their economic status and the obstacles which are faced by low income families. There are needs for education, job training skills, child care, transportation and the availability of good paying jobs which can raise their economic status and decrease the reliance on social welfare programs.

For those families on the waiting list, one of their biggest obstacles is the amount of funds needed for utility and security deposits before a place can be rented.

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

For all low income families in the population, their needs remain the same whether they are receiving housing assistance or not. The availability of good quality affordable housing in the community is not keeping up with the needs of the low income population as evidenced by the number of families on the Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waiting lists.

Discussion

There continues to be funding proration in both housing assistance programs by the Federal government which is making it increasingly difficult to operate these programs to the benefit of low income families and the community. This factor alone has caused the Housing Authority to defer some maintenance on its public housing units and decrease the number of families being assisted in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The City's information on homelessness is very imprecise. Homeless data has come from interviewing the staff at the Rescue Mission, the most experienced organization providing housing for the homeless in Dothan. In some cases, the information is not comprehensive, but provides the best estimates on the extent of homelessness in the area.

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)	40	10	40	0	40	365
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	250	40	250	0	250	365
Chronically Homeless Individuals	100	20	100	0	100	365
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	10	1	10	0	10	365
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: This information was obtained from interviews with Homeless providers in Dothan.

Indicate if the homeless population Has No Rural Homeless population
is:

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):

There are approximately 500 homeless persons in Dothan each year with respect to the estimates of the Rescue Mission. The majority of the adult males prefer living unsheltered and not following the rules of the Rescue Mission, which include no drugs or alcohol on the premise. The Rescue Mission also requires homeless individuals to take classes for GRE, job skills, computer skills and simple financial management. This unsheltered population is made up of the chronically homeless individuals and generally adult males that prefer the freedom of an unstructured environment.

The Rescue Mission accommodates very few Veterans at the facility. Family with children is also a small number, but more likely to be placed in a job and permanent housing with the assistance of the Rescue Mission staff.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

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

There are approximately two to three families with children or 10 persons in need of housing assistance at the Rescue Mission. It generally takes the Rescue Mission, depending on the circumstances, 12 months to help families find employment and permanent housing to move out of the facility. Veterans living at the Rescue Mission are generally individuals.

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

The extent of homelessness in Dothan is basically made up of about 50% African and 50% White, according to the Rescue Mission. No other minority or ethnic groups are a factor in homelessness for the organization.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The Rescue Mission believes there are about 425 unsheltered individuals in Dothan on any given night. The maximum capacity of the Rescue Mission is 100 beds, with an average of 60-71 beds utilized each night.

Discussion:

The City of Dothan has no reliable data on Homeless Population and Subpopulation. Information in this section is based on the results of consultation with provider agencies and other public input.

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

Introduction:

Non-homeless special needs persons are vulnerable to becoming homeless than the population at large, because they lack one or more of the capabilities to house themselves adequately as compared to the general population. Given these circumstances, the City will give consideration to non-homeless persons with special needs, especially those with worst case problems. Specific sub-populations are addressed below.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly/Frail Elderly: The elderly make up 18% of the renter population and 60% of the owner population in Dothan. Based on these numbers, the elderly population has a great range of need.

Domestic Abuse Victims: The capacity of available facilities to meet the need of parents and children who are victims of domestic abuse is inadequate.

Disabled: The non-homeless developmentally disabled, and persons with mental illness/substance abuse problems make up approximately 18% of households in Dothan according to the Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center.

Persons with AIDS and Related Diseases: Alabama's incidence rate of HIV/AIDS is 18.41%. The US incidence rate of HIV/AIDS is 12.7%. While the 2014 incidence rate in Houston County is only 6.09%, Montgomery AIDS Outreach Dothan (MAO-D) clinic reported 270 clients and growing. In calendar year 2012 MAO-D saw 28 new clients; in calendar year 2013 45 new clients. The incidence of HIV/AIDS is increasing in Houston County.

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

Elderly/Frail Elderly: In addition to housing assistance, the elderly in many cases require domiciliary care, chore service, care giver support, respite care, home delivered meals, and/or assistance with home maintenance and repair in order to remain in their own homes. In addition, the frail elderly in many cases require homemaker services in addition to the above.

Supportive housing needs of the elderly and frail elderly are provided by a number of service agencies networked by the Alabama Council on Aging and Agency on Aging. Information obtained during consultation indicates that resources are insufficient to provide a level of services to assure with confidence that some elderly and frail elderly, especially those with

incomes <50% MFI, will not be forced from their homes, and in the absence of available affordable housing, will be forced to live under substandard housing conditions or become homeless. For the duration of this Consolidated Plan, FY 2015-2019, the City will support continued integrity of the networked agencies that provide supportive services to elderly and frail elderly households with special needs, and will support provision of additional resources to prevent such households from being forced to live under substandard housing conditions or become homeless.

Domestic Abuse Victims: To avoid returning to homelessness, there also is a need for affordable permanent rental housing for single heads of households with minimum wage incomes who are former victims of domestic violence. While no counts are available, significant numbers of affordable, usually small family rental units are needed for these households.

Disabled: A variety of special housing qualities is required for the non-homeless developmentally disabled, and persons with mental illness/substance abuse problems that require supportive housing. Mental impairment results in this sub-population being threatened with homelessness to a far greater degree than comparable household types and/or income groups in the general population. The City will rely on provider agencies to access resources such as Emergency Shelter Grant Subtitle C for transition housing, and Supplemental Assistance Subtitle D, Shelter Care Plus, for permanent housing for persons threatened with imminent homelessness.

Additionally, the City will rely on provider agencies accessing State Mental Health Grants, augmented with State-generated resources as appropriate, to provide additional transitional housing for the mentally ill/substance abusers and both permanent and transition housing for the developmentally disabled.

Persons with AIDS and Related Diseases: There is a great need for prevention education program on sexually transmitted diseases (STD). The City supports additional education in this area, but it is not a high priority for the City. Pending availability of information to the contrary, the solution to housing problems among HIV positive individuals and non-acute AIDS cases is a function of comparable household types and income groups in the general population, and the priorities for assistance are reflected in the priorities assigned various household types. The City will encourage and support the use of resources efficiently and effectively to contain and resolve AIDS and related diseases.

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

With respect to the Alabama Department of Public Health, Houston County has a cumulative HIV/AIDS population of 538 persons, the majority of which reside in Dothan. Men are the most affected group. The population of HIV/AIDS in 2013 shows a disproportional number of African-America with newly diagnosed cases, or 70.3% as compared to 32% in the State of Alabama. The group with the most newly diagnosed cases in 2014 were the 20-24 age group.

It is generally acknowledged that persons who test HIV positive generally have the same physical and mental capabilities as the public-at-large, with little need for supportive services on those bases. Thus, HIV positive or AIDS diagnosis by itself would not constitute a special housing need. Once the AIDS disease becomes acute, the course varies widely among individuals, and the need for supportive services must be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Discussion:

A variety of special housing qualities are required to provide a suitable permanent domiciliary environment for persons with disabilities. These special housing qualities consist of: 1) barrier-free design for the physically disabled; and 2) domiciliary and neighborhood security for both the physically disabled, recovering mentally ill and mentally retarded. Information obtained indicates that a substantial increase is needed in numbers of both transition housing and permanent housing for the mentally retarded, while the need for additional affordable housing physically equipped for the physically disabled is less evident. By far, the principal housing deficiency for all disabled persons is the availability of handicapped accessible affordable rental unit with the domiciliary and neighborhood security features required to provide a self-sufficient and secure living environment.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Estimated 5-year federal funding to be expended for Public Facility is \$450,000.

The City owns several buildings that are operated by non-profit agencies that provides services to low and moderate income households. Two of the buildings are in good condition as a result of past CDBG funding, and are of historical significance to the City. There will probably be other public facilities owned by non-profits the City will need to consider for funding over the next five years.

How were these needs determined?

Issues raised at community meetings, neighborhood planning sessions, and in addition to supporting data from local information sources were the basis from which staff and the Community Development Advisory Board (Advisory Board) determined and identified needs for this area of concern.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Need for Public Improvements

Estimated 5-year federal funding to be expended for infrastructure is \$500,000.

The City identified infrastructure improvements as a priority in the Consolidated Plan. The City has inadequate lighting, sidewalks, drainage, Wi-Fi access and etc. in low and moderate income neighborhoods. Improvements have been made in these areas for a number of years with CDBG funds, but still a great deal of work is required to address the multitude of infrastructure concerns.

How were these needs determined?

Issues raised at community meetings, neighborhood planning sessions, and in addition to supporting data from local information sources were the basis from which staff and the Advisory Board determined and identified needs for this area of concern.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

Estimated 5-year federal funding to be expended for Public Service is \$345,000.

Needs of youth: The Boys and Girls Club of the Wiregrass, Hawk-Houston Boys and Girls Club and Girls, Inc. provide educational tutoring and mentoring to young students, which support low and moderate income families.

Needs of low and moderate income families: There are some 432 individuals served by Alfred Saliba Family Services Career Center each year. These individuals are without the skill set to find suitable employment. The Center provides basic training to make people employable at entry level job opportunities. In Dothan, there are approximately 6,500 people in need of this service without a high school diploma. Family counseling provided by the exchange Center and fresh foods and nutrient classes by Aunt Katie's Garden are other community based organizations helping low and moderate income families in Dothan.

Needs of seniors: The City has an older population with many senior needs. The agencies that primarily serve this population are the Human Resources Development Corporation, the Ross Hill Senior Center, The Ordinary People Society and Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center. They provide hot meals, activities and other supportive services for the senior population.

How were these needs determined?

Issues raised at community meetings, neighborhood planning sessions, and in addition to supporting data from local information sources were the basis from which staff and the Advisory Board determined and identified needs for this area of concern.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Overview

Dothan is location in the southeastern corner of the State, just 15 miles from the Florida border. The fact that it lies less than 90 miles from the Gulf provides its residents with an opportunity to spend a leisurely day on some of Florida's finest white sand beaches in Panama City, Panama City Beach or Destin. Dothan also offers an attractive location for retirees because of its relative low cost of living and inherent quality of life. Dothan is also a prime location for an individual or family looking for city conveniences and service but with a small town atmosphere.

In 2000, 78.5% of the population graduated from high school or higher. Of these, 23% have a Bachelor's degree or higher. Dothan is situated less than 40 miles to the main campus of Troy University in Troy, Alabama, less than two hours from Auburn University in Auburn, Alabama and less than two hour drive from Florida State University in Tallahassee, Florida. As previously mentioned, Troy University operates a campus in Dothan which offers two and four year degrees.

The 2000 Census reports that the population of the City is approximately 47% female and 53% male with a median age of slightly more than 37 years. 75% of the population was between the ages of 18 and 65 and racial composition was approximately 2/3 white, 1/3 minority. The single largest minority group (30%) is African American. The average family size is 2.94 persons which is less that the national average of 3.14. The average household size is 2.39 which is also less that the national average of 2.59.

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

Introduction

The data shows there were 29,304 housing units counted with 91.4% of them occupied which is very close to the 91% national average. In Dothan 8.6% of the housing units were vacant. Approximately 63% of the housing units in Dothan were owner occupied and the remainder renter occupied. The median value in 2000 dollars was \$86,800 which was below the national average of \$119,600. The current Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit in Dothan is \$635 dollars.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	21,083	72%
1-unit, attached structure	504	2%
2-4 units	3,096	11%
5-19 units	2,600	9%
20 or more units	559	2%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,462	5%
Total	29,304	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	44	0%	54	1%
1 bedroom	70	0%	1,445	15%
2 bedrooms	1,651	11%	3,947	41%
3 or more bedrooms	13,786	89%	4,231	44%
Total	15,551	100%	9,677	101%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

For the purpose of this analysis, the targeted market are those seeking affordable housing within certain income brackets as defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for low and moderate income households. Specifically, when targeting low and

moderate income households, income should not exceed 80% of the area median income with respect to family size.

These low and moderate income households need housing that is decent, safe and affordable. No housing unit is intrinsically affordable; it depends on the income of the occupants. With this in mind, affordable housing is defined as ratio of rental or ownership expenditures to household income. Nationwide affordable housing studies and underwriting standards accept a ratio of 30 percent (expenditure to income) as the norm for defining the lower threshold of an affordable housing burden. Those low and moderate income households paying in excess of 30% of their income for housing are our targeted market. Approximately 40% of the population earn below HUD's income limits of 42,900 for a family of four or 25,916 persons.

The majority of these cost burden households have 2-4 family members. The bedroom distribution finds that 45% of the cost burden households are in two-bedrooms, 25% in one-bedrooms and 30% in three-bedrooms or more housing units.

The Housing Authority serves a great number of our potentially cost burden households with **670** public housing units. The Housing Authority properties are Henry Green Apartments (99 units), McRae Homes (92 units), Martin Homes (148 units), Johnson Homes (214 units), Ussery Homes (86 units) and Marvin Lewis Village (31 units). It also administers **715** Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers used to subsidize housing in the private market.

Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) have provided most of the new subsidized housing units in Dothan in recent years. As of January 2011, there were five LIHTC properties in Dothan: Summertree Apartments (72 units built in 1995), Alabaster Bay (56 units built in 2000), Eagle Ridge Place (40 units built in 2001) and Beverlye Crossing (104 units built in 2006), Grady's Walk (56 units built in 2010). Together these properties provide a total of **328** units for low income households, including 36 one bedroom units, 192 two bedroom units and 110 three bedroom units.

Dothan's supply of affordable housing also includes four Section 8 New Construction properties with a total of 344 units – Tanglewood Garden Apartments (72 units), Westgate Village Apartments (100 units), Vaughn Tower (120 units) and Medical Center Terrace Apartments (52 units). There is one Section 202/Section 8 property – Hutto Towers – with 98 units. The ten LIHTC, Section 8 New Construction and Section 202 projects provide a total of **790** assisted units. They are located in census tracts 403 (140 total units in 2 projects), 406 (170 units/2 projects), 408 (128 units/2 projects), 410 (52 units), 412 (120 units), 414 (104 units) and 410/3 (56 units). Of these tracts, four have populations that are 40% or more African American (tracts

406, 410, 412 and 414). Combining this assisted housing with public housing units shows that, with the exception of Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, all subsidized housing in Dothan is located in seven of the City's 21 census tracts. The highest share is in tract 412 (336 units or 24.3%), which was 41.6% African American as of 2000. Tract 406 follows with 262 assisted units (or 18.9% of the total); the population in this tract was 80.8% African-American as of the last Census. Demographic characteristics for households in LIHTC and Section 8/202 housing was not available.

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

Although a windshield survey has not been done, the City of Dothan Permits and Building Inspection Office estimates there are about 350 vacant and abandoned residential buildings in the City at this time. Approximately 25% of these buildings are suitable for rehabilitation.

The City has demolished about 50 vacant properties in the last two years. The demolition will eliminate affordable housing inventory that will be hard to replace in future years. However, the City is exploring strategies and programs to restock affordable housing resulting from loss of substandard housing units.

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

The population is need of affordable housing, making \$42,900 for a family of four, requires modest price housing in the \$100,000 to \$150,000 price range. Few new homes in Dothan are build accommodating this price point. New rental developments are demanding rent levels of \$800.00 for a two-bedroom unit, far above the fair market rent of \$635.00 for a two-bedroom apartment. Generally, the current housing market trends in Dothan provide limited choices for the low and moderate income households.

The Dothan owner housing market is a mixture of mid to high end single-family developments in the Highway 84 West corridor, moderate to high end single-family homes in the Brandon Stand northwest corridors, and to a lesser degree moderate developments near Highway 84 East and Prevatt Road corridors. Most of the older housing stock, owner and renter properties are within Ross Clark Circle corridor.

As the cost of new housing continue to rise, the viability of the existing housing stock becomes increasingly important. Continual upgrading and maintaining the housing stock is critical. In some cases, low income homeowners, as well as persons who are disabled and elderly, needs assistance in maintaining their homes and making them accessible. Some moderate income

homeowners also need assistance in maintaining their homes. In addition, there is a need to help first time homebuyers with rehabilitation assistance. Frequently, first time homebuyers and moderate income buyers can only afford those older homes that are in need of minor to considerable repairs.

From all information available to the City, the majority of housing problems are within the Ross Clark Circle where properties are generally older (30 + years) in need of minor to major repairs. This is also where the majority of low and moderate income families reside.

There are gaps in Dothan's housing market for low and moderate income households. Based on information obtained from John Wall and Associates, there is an existing need for 1,223 housing units for those at the 60% Area Median Income level or (\$0-\$25,200 dollars annually).

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Elderly and frail elderly: Housing needs of the elderly and frail elderly are provided by a number of service agencies networked by the Alabama Council on Aging and Agency on Aging. Information obtained during consultation indicates that resources are insufficient to provide a level of services to assure with confidence that some elderly and frail elderly, especially those with incomes <50% MFI, will not be forced from their homes, and in the absence of available affordable housing, will be forced to live under substandard housing conditions.

Domestic Abuse Victims: To avoid returning to homelessness, there also is a need for affordable permanent rental housing for single heads of households with minimum wage incomes who are former victims of domestic violence. While no counts are available, significant numbers of affordable, usually small family rental units are needed for these households.

Persons with Disabilities: A variety of special housing qualities is required for the non-homeless developmentally disabled, and persons with mental illness/substance abuse problems that require supportive housing. Mental impairment results in this sub-population being threatened with homelessness to a far greater degree than comparable household types and/or income groups in the general population. The City will rely on provider agencies to access resources such as Emergency Shelter Grant Subtitle C for transition housing, and Supplemental Assistance Subtitle D, Shelter Care Plus, for permanent housing for persons threatened with imminent homelessness.

Persons with AIDS and Related Diseases: While the 2015 HIV/AIDS incidence rate in Houston County is only 6.09%, Montgomery AIDS Outreach Dothan (MAO-D) clinic reported 270 clients and growing. In calendar year 2010 MAO-D saw 28 new clients; in calendar year 2014 45 new

clients. The incidence of HIV/AIDS is increasing in Houston County. The housing needs of this group is similar to that of the population as a whole.

Veterans: A variety of special housing qualities are required to provide a suitable permanent domiciliary environment for veterans. While some veterans will need more of a traditional living environments for them and their families to transition back into society. Dothan is not unlike many other communities that need to plan for housing choices for veterans in need of housing assistance.

Discussion

None.

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

Introduction

Affordable housing is a primary concern of the City of Dothan. The principal problems lower income households face in Dothan are either being cost burden (i.e. paying in excess of 30% of their income for housing) or living in housing with one or more housing problems. The problems are directly related to the age of the housing stock and the need for improvements to increase the livability of housing units.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	83,600	138,000	65%
Median Contract Rent	324	468	44%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	5,600	57.9%
\$500-999	3,837	39.7%
\$1,000-1,499	145	1.5%
\$1,500-1,999	40	0.4%
\$2,000 or more	55	0.6%
Total	9,677	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	730	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,755	1,095
80% HAMFI	6,485	3,165
100% HAMFI	No Data	4,700
Total	9,970	8,960

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

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

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

In Dothan there appears to be an adequate supply of housing, but not all households have sufficient incomes to purchase, rent or renovate housing that will meet family needs.

The Dothan owner housing market is a mixture of mid to high end single-family developments in the Highway 84 west corridor, moderate to high end single-family homes in the Brandon Stand northwest corridors, and to a lesser degree moderate developments near Highway 84 East and Prevatt Road corridors. Most of the older housing stock, owner and renter properties are within Ross Clark Circle corridor. This older housing is still the most affordable in the City, with the exception of neighborhood pockets like the Garden District, Jamestown Village, Stonegate, Houston-Heights and other selected neighborhoods.

The low and moderate income households in need of affordable housing are earning a maximum of \$42,900 annually for a family of four. This population requires modest price owner housing in the \$100,000 to \$150,000 price range. Few new homes in Dothan are build accommodating this price point. Newer rental developments are demanding rent levels of \$800 for a two-bedroom unit, far above the fair market rent of \$635.00 for a two-bedroom apartment. Those two and three family households, earning 60% of AMI, will be unable to afford \$800.00 a month rent, without paying in exceed of 30% of their incomes for housing.

Generally, the current housing market production and trends provide limited choices for the low and moderate income households. Developers build housing to achieve the highest return on investment. Affordable housing, without incentives or subsidies to developers to fill the income gap, will be in short supply to meet the increasing housing needs of low and moderate income families in the Dothan community.

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

As the cost of new housing continue to rise, the viability of the existing housing stock becomes increasingly important. Continual upgrading and maintaining the housing stock is critical. In some cases, low income homeowners, as well as persons who are disabled and elderly, needs assistance in maintaining their homes and making them accessible. Some moderate income homeowners also need assistance in maintaining their homes. In addition, there is a need to help first time homebuyers with rehabilitation assistance. Frequently, first time homebuyers and moderate income buyers can only afford those older homes that are in need of minor to considerable repairs.

From all information available to the City, the majority of affordable housing is located within the Ross Clark Circle where properties are generally older (30 + years) in need of minor to major repairs. This is also where the majority of low and moderate income families reside.

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

As stated earlier, Area Median Rents for newer developments are about 20 percent higher on average than Fair Market Rents for existing units. The disparity in rents will only widen as the need for new rental housing demand increases.

Discussion

Current job opportunities, low mortgage rates and consumer confidence may explain why residential home sales increased significantly in Dothan in April 2015 when compared to the same period last year. Information gathered by the Alabama Center for Real Estate (ACRE) showed residential sales in Dothan increased 41% when comparing April 2014 to April 2015, with a total of 117 homes being sold last month at an average selling price of \$159,341. The ACRE report showed an estimated 1,258 units were available for sale in Dothan in April, which was 9.4% percent more than the inventory in April 2014.

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

Introduction

Substandard housing poses serious health and safety concerns in many communities throughout the country. Most of this housing is in neighborhoods that have experience significant disinvestment. It is generally in areas with large numbers of low and moderate income families, areas with a high concentrations of minority households, and in areas with limited services and employment opportunities.

Definitions

In determining substandard housing, the City of Dothan uses the International Property Maintenance 2006 Code Book, which identifies housing deficiencies through code requirements. From a more general perspective it is housing that poses a risk to the health, safety or physical well-being of its occupants and its neighbors and visitors. In Dothan and other communities around the country, substandard housing is associated with increased risk of disease, crime, social isolation and decreased mental health.

Physical deterioration is often a contributing factor to substandard housing. A house might, for example, need a new roof. When it rains, the roof might cave in or leak, causing the house to flood or the residents to be injured. Some causes of substandard housing are not so visible. Outdated or dangerous electrical systems, rusting or loose pipes and gas leaks can all pose significant safety hazards that might go unnoticed until an accident happens.

The City does not have a definition for "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation", but the CDBG office uses the generally accepted HUD definition, which is a substandard house rehabilitation cost cannot exceed 75% of the after rehab value of the property and be considered suitable for rehabilitation.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,828	18%	4,058	42%
With two selected Conditions	28	0%	173	2%
With three selected Conditions	4	0%	51	1%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	12,691	82%	5,395	56%
Total	15,551	100%	9,677	101%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,744	18%	787	8%
1980-1999	4,907	32%	2,390	25%
1950-1979	6,839	44%	5,356	55%
Before 1950	1,061	7%	1,144	12%
Total	15,551	101%	9,677	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	7,900	51%	6,500	67%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,134	7%	780	8%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 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 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Rehabilitation

The majority of Dothan's housing was built 40 or more years ago. Approximately 18% of the owner-occupied housing or 2,744 housing units and 42% of the renter-occupied housing units or 4,058 housing units have a least one selected substandard condition. Most of this housing is inside the circle, a transportation arterial looping around the city, which defines the older parts of town from the new suburban areas.

From empirical observation and the demand for Habitat for Humanity's and Neighborhood Restoration's emergency housing repair programs, the need for rehabilitation assistance exceeds the demand of the programs. It is clear from observation, Dothan has a high number of deteriorating housing units, both owner and renter housing units that must receive attention before the housing units are beyond the point of rehabilitation.

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

Lead Based Paint

It has long been established that lead is a toxin that affects the central nervous system and is particularly damaging to the developing nervous system of young children. The National Academy of Sciences reviewed the research 20 years ago and concluded that high blood levels can result in convulsions, mental retardation, and even death and that even low levels can have serious health consequences. These included reduced intelligence and short term memory, slower reaction times, poorer hand-eye coordination, reduced height, hearing problems and numerous behavioral problems.

The 2007-2011 Census data shows that there are a total of 29,300 occupied housing units in the defined limits of Dothan. Of those units, 49% were constructed prior to 1980 showing a high probability of containing lead-based paint hazards. Approximately half of the older housing stock in the City is occupied by low and moderate income families that might have higher exposure to lead-based paint hazards.

Lead-based paint educational material is provided to homeowners receiving Emergency Housing Repair and Weatherization from our subrecipients. Unfortunately, there are no independent lead-hazards abatement businesses in the area which are available to provide competent and complete service in this matter. This inadequacy is a concern that should be addressed in the future.

Discussion

Generally, the City of Dothan has a large inventory of older housing stock. This housing stock is the most affordable for low and moderate income households. Most of this housing suffers from neglect and needs minor to major repairs. More attention will be needed to save this valuable housing inventory.

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

Introduction

The Dothan Housing Authority plays an important role in providing well-maintained quality housing for extremely low and low income households. Without this valuable inventory of affordable housing the City would experience unprecedented levels of homelessness.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Project-based	Tenant-based	Disabled *		
# of units vouchers available			670			0	0	0
# of accessible units								
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition								

Table 37 -- Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has a physical inspection protocol called the Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) which rates the physical condition of every public housing development based on a 100 point scale. A score of 60

or less is considered to be substandard in accordance with the protocol. The following is a listing of public housing developments in the City of Dothan and their current scores:

1. Henry Green Apartments – 99 units

The development was completed in 1942 and has a current UPCS score of 89.

2. McRae Homes – 92 units

The development was completed in 1951 and has a current UPCS score of 92.

3. Martin Homes – 148 units

The development was completed in 1952 and has a current UPCS score of 90.

4. Johnson Homes – 214 units

The development was completed in 1970 and has a current UPCS score of 81.

5. Ussery Homes – 86 units and Marvin Lewis Village – 31 units

Ussery Homes was completed in 1970 and Marvin Lewis Village was completed in 1983. For asset management purposes these two developments are combined and have a current UPCS score of 95.

All of the above public housing developments are included in the Housing Authority approved Public Housing Agency Plan.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
5	89

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Dothan Housing Authority has maintained an active rehabilitation program over the last five years addressing issues of code violations and lead-based paint in all of its developments. These are a few projects that might need new roofs over the next few years, but the majority of rehabilitation needs have been completed.

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

The Housing Authority's approved 5-Year Public Housing Agency Plan lists the following Goals directly related to this question. They are:

1. Enforce applicant screening measures and lease provisions.
2. Work and cooperate with local law enforcement agencies to deter crime. The Housing Authority and the City of Dothan currently have an agreement whereby the City furnishes eight police officers dedicated to public housing patrols and the Housing Authority partially reimburses the City for these services.
3. Provide new and current participants with information on available community services.
4. Coordinate and provide community space for agencies that provide community services.
5. Obligate and expend HUD Capital Funds within time frames established by HUD to improve the quality of assisted housing.
6. Strive to maintain a Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) score of 90 or better on a 100 point scale as rated by HUD. The PHAS score relates to the overall management of the Housing Authority. The current PHAS score for the Housing Authority is 93 for fiscal year ended 12/31/2014.

Discussion:

None.

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

Introduction

In 2014, the Southeast Alabama Coalition for the Homeless (SEACH) was incorporated as a separate entity to address homeless issues in Dothan and the surrounding Wiregrass area. It is a regional Continuum of Care organization and a member of the Alabama Rural Coalition for Homelessness (ARCH). The mission of SEACH is to engage community stakeholders, government partners, social service providers and concerned citizens to support programs and activities that will provide access of affordable housing and supportive services for those in need.

Dothan has a great need for housing, services and programs for the homeless. SEACH is an organization that can advocate for the homeless and build coalitions with the faith-based community, private sector and government to begin addressing the needs for this subpopulation.

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)	26	0	12	0	0
Households with Only Adults	60	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	32	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	15	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

There is very little coordinated services for health, mental health and employment services in Dothan for the homeless. A broad range of housing is needed for homeless persons with mental illness/substance abuse problems. Existing shelters often refuse to serve mentally ill persons and substance abusers because they are not equipped to deal with abnormal behavior; thus either special shelters or upgraded capacity of existing shelters is needed. Also, there is an immediate need in the Dothan area for community residential beds for the mentally ill, with about half needed for transition housing and half for permanent housing. The reason for this need is the present decentralizing of state-wide institutions that is sending some patients back to their local areas for assistance. Both funds and facilities are needed. Given these considerations, the homeless and threatened persons with mental illness/substance abuse problems should be addressed.

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.

Dothan has four primary organizations that provide shelter for the homeless. They are the House of Ruth, the Rescue Mission, ARK and Genesis Housing Development Corporation. The House of Ruth identifies and acts as a haven for abused women, with and without children. Although a need for such assistance does exist, most assistance provided by the House of Ruth goes to persons who come to Dothan from outlying areas of Houston and surrounding counties for temporary assistance because it is not available elsewhere, along with required security from past abusers. The House of Ruth can house up to 26 women at any given time.

The Rescue Mission facility is located at the corner of Crawford and Saint Andrews in Dothan. This facility has a capacity of 100 beds for homeless individuals. Generally individuals will be able to stay up to six weeks or up to one year if they participate in the Rescue Mission supportive services program. The Rescue Mission will also have an educational component at the facility that covers life skills, job training and addiction counseling.

ARK is located on West Main Street just outside of downtown Dothan. The organization provides meals, clothing, household goods, and boxed meals to the needy. ARK also provides housing for 32 homeless persons per day on average.

Genesis Housing Development Corporation is a relatively new organization that provides transitional housing for women with children. It has 16 housing units available in Dothan.

Additionally, the Salvation Army provides food and clothing for people in need and will provide a voucher for overnight housing in local motels in Dothan. The Salvation Army is working towards the idea of establishing a longer term (6-12 months) transitional housing facility in Dothan.

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

Introduction

The housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities needs and other low income persons with special needs is limited in Dothan. The most recent housing to serve disabled persons was a Section 202 project built in 2012 by the Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center. Other publicly financed housing with supportive service has been slow in coming to Dothan.

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

A broad range of supportive services is an integral part of housing assistance. Agencies providing supportive services to individuals incapable of achieving independent living include Spectracare and Dothan Area Youth Services. The City will support provision of supportive services as an integral part of supporting the expansion, modernization, and operation of existing programs, using the resources identified in the preceding sections.

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

The City will rely on provider agencies accessing State Mental Health Grants, augmented with State-generated resources as appropriate, to provide supportive services and transitional housing for the mentally ill/ and the developmentally disabled.

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)

N/A

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))

In the next year, the City will provide CDBG assistance to Alfred Saliba Family Career Center to help trained individuals in finding and keeping jobs. This group of people are not homeless but

have special circumstances, i.e. recently incarcerated, victims of domestic violence and at risk of becoming homeless.

The City will provide CDBG assistance to support the Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center, which will purchase equipment to create jobs for the mentally and physically disabled population.

The City will provide CDBG assistance to support the Exchange Center, an organization that provide family and children counseling to prevent the cycle of violence in the family. These are a few examples of the City's efforts to address housing and supportive services of low income individuals and families in Dothan.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Barrier to affordable housing

One policy at the State level that does affect Dothan's ability to provide affordable housing to households requiring assistance is the policy adopted by the Alabama Housing Finance Authority (AHFA) for HOME implementation, which exclude entitlement cities from direct access to available HOME resources. Another policy of the AHFA which adversely affects home construction is the fact that AHFA will not allow the use of HOME funds for home-ownership programs. The use of HOME funds with Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) precludes the use of HOME funds for this purpose.

Local Policies

Tax Policies: Consistent with other Alabama cities, the City of Dothan has a low property tax. Property and other taxes are not a factor adversely affecting costs and/or incentives to develop, maintain or improve affordable housing.

Land use controls. Dothan has zoning, subdivision regulations, ordinances and regulations. However, current development controls indicates that none contain provisions which might adversely affect costs and/or incentives to develop, maintain or improve affordable housing.

These controls contain no exclusionary, discriminatory or adverse provisions. Setback provisions are reasonable. Certain zones do require comparatively large lot sizes; however examination of the City's zoning map indicates that zones which require large lot sizes are interspersed among zones which require modest lot sizes.

The Subdivision regulations require only infrastructure development that will meet minimum standards for health and safety. For example, water and sewer lines are not required to be oversized; sidewalks are required only on one side of the street; off street parking does not have to be paved; and open surface drainable channels are permitted.

Building Codes. The City of Dothan has adopted established codes. Review of these codes indicates that all provisions therein are required to meet health, safety and fire standards. Together these provisions do not adversely affect costs and/or incentives to develop, maintain or improve affordable housing, other than high costs of restoration.

Code of Enforcement. The City of Dothan typically initiates code enforcement when it becomes aware of structures that are vacant, have become dilapidated beyond repair, and constitute a severe threat to the public health and safety. Enforcement of building and housing codes is otherwise carried out largely in response to citizen complaints. The Dothan dilapidated housing abatement program does adversely affect costs and/or incentives to develop, maintain or improve affordable housing, other than high costs of restoration.

Fees and Charges. Review of fees and charges connected with development, improvement or maintenance of housing reveals that such charges collectively are very low, and do not come close to the actual cost of the City for permitting/inspections. Fees and charges do not adversely affect costs and/or incentives to develop, maintain or improve affordable housing, other than high costs of restoration.

Most recently, townhouse and apartment complexes containing comparatively modest dwelling units have been developed in areas where minority/ethnic household concentrations are less and anecdotal information indicates that a substantial percentage of these types of dwelling units are occupied by low and moderate income and/or minority households. It is anticipated that this trend will continue for the foreseeable future.

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

Dothan is the fourth fastest growing City within the State of Alabama, trailing behind the largest metropolitan areas of Birmingham, Montgomery and Huntsville. The City also has a large market and service area. People travel many miles to Dothan for shopping, leisure activities and services.

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	145	10	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,653	5,095	15	16	1
Construction	900	1,514	5	5	0
Education and Health Care Services	3,495	6,778	19	21	2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	835	1,428	5	4	-1
Information	339	606	2	2	0
Manufacturing	2,911	3,814	16	12	-4
Other Services	663	1,270	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	966	1,516	5	5	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,293	7,545	18	23	5
Transportation and Warehousing	813	1,159	5	4	-1
Wholesale Trade	968	1,865	5	6	1
Total	17,981	32,600	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)
Source:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	30,793
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	28,455
Unemployment Rate	7.59
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	21.99
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.44

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	5,862
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	888
Service	2,957
Sales and office	7,726
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,459
Production, transportation and material moving	2,021

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	22,993	83%
30-59 Minutes	3,834	14%
60 or More Minutes	770	3%
Total	27,597	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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	1,888	341	2,030
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6,650	566	2,680
Some college or Associate's degree	8,019	383	2,670
Bachelor's degree or higher	7,002	210	1,182

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	109	74	230	671	1,114
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,086	941	736	1,607	1,297
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,460	2,368	2,682	4,860	3,148
Some college, no degree	1,465	2,014	1,703	4,067	1,906
Associate's degree	305	820	733	1,811	394
Bachelor's degree	229	1,230	1,656	2,521	827
Graduate or professional degree	23	443	785	1,829	637

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	16,456
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23,014
Some college or Associate's degree	30,473
Bachelor's degree	46,752
Graduate or professional degree	59,271

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

With respect to the table, the largest employment sectors are Sales and Office with 7,726 workers; Management, Business and Finance; with 5,862 workers and Services with 2,957 workers. The Sales and Office sector employs the most people in Dothan. Most of the retail businesses will fall within this category. The majority of the shopping is centered at the intersection of Montgomery Highway (US 231) and Ross Clark Circle (US 431). Wiregrass Common Mall is located here and anchored by Dillard's, J.C. Penny and Belts. Shops on the Ross Clark Circle include Old Navy, TJ Max, Shoe Carnival, Pets Mart, Big Lots and Office Max, among others. Across from this development on the southwest corner is a smaller shopping area anchored by Public, Home Depot and Eagle Eye Sporting Goods, with many smaller retail outlets in the complex.

North on US 231, at the intersection with Murphy Mill Road, is the Dothan Pavilion, a relatively new shopping center anchored by Target and Lowe's. It also includes Dick's Sporting Goods, Michael's, Lane Bryant, Bed, Bath & Beyond, Ross, Kohl's, Carmike 12 Movie Theaters and Barnes and Noble Book Store.

The Management, Business and Finance sector includes Dothan's hotel sector, which is scattered along major corridors, with Montgomery Highway and Ross Clark Circle having the bulk of this business activity.

The Services sector include health care services and education. Dothan has two major Hospitals; Flowers and Southeast Alabama Medical Center. Flowers Hospital is located on West Main Street, approximately 5 miles from downtown. Southeast Alabama Medical Center is a large hospital located at the intersection of East Main and Ross Clark Circle, approximately 3.5 miles in the opposite direction of downtown.

Dothan also has two major higher educational institution serving the area. Troy University Dothan campus is located on US 231, past the Dothan Pavilion Shopping Center. George C. Wallace Community College is located on Phillip Hamm Highway at Wallace Drive.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

From examining the data tables, the educational attainment of the workforce appear quite capable to fill any current and future manufacturing jobs that could come to Dothan with proper training.

Wallace Community College has the curriculum and infrastructure to prepare students for future jobs in the Wiregrass. Degree programs geared towards manufacturing include industrial maintenance technology, nuclear maintenance technology, and the recently revamped engineering graphics and animation program. Some programs at Wallace have been redesigned, while others have added courses or concentrations in anticipating of future employment opportunities. The goal is to prepare the workforce to support local industry as it grows and change.

Also, Alabama Industrial Development Training, an independent agency working under the State Secretary of Commerce, offers free Job specific training to companies. O*Net, an online occupation database for matching jobs is used by the Chamber of Commerce to find how many local workers might have certain skill sets. If no matches come up, the Chamber can cross-match workers with similar skill sets who might be easily trained.

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.

For the past four years, Dothan has aggressively pursued companies in China to bring manufacturing jobs to the City. Dothan's Mayor has made several trips to China, most recently in May 2015. While part of the trip was comprised of meeting with potential manufacturing companies, tech companies looking to create a US presence were also solicited. Dothan has also become part of Select USA, a federal program within the Department of Commerce that markets the United States, and specific sites, to international interests across the world. Select USA will serve as an advocate for Dothan's international business pursuits. As of today, indications of future economic impact or business growth from Dothan's international pursuits is on course for a positive outcome.

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

As mentioned earlier, the educational attainment of the workforce appear quite capable to fill any current and future manufacturing jobs that could come to Dothan with proper training.

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.

Although the City has no Workforce Development Boards, it has a good working relationship with the Chamber of Commerce. In 2013 the City was able to attract Commercial Jet, an aircraft maintenance and customization business, which will provide 485 good paying jobs to Dothan. A training program was developed partnering Alabama Industrial Development Training and Commercial Jet, along with the Dothan Area Chamber of Commerce and others in a training course allowing applicants to complete a free eight-week training course. Trainees will be eligible to receive a job offer from Commercial Jet upon graduation making \$14 dollars an hour. The majority of the students in the training program were low and moderate income. Commercial Jet will help the City meet Consolidated Plan goals for employment and economic development.

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

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

The Southeast Alabama Economic Development District is required to prepare a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) and update that document every five years. The CEDS communities comprise Barbour, Coffee, Covington, Dale, Geneva, Henry and Houston counties.

The purpose of the CEDS is to establish a process that will help create jobs, attract public and private investments, promote a more stable and diversified economy, and improve living conditions in the region. Having this plan in place allows for better coordination among individuals, organizations, local governments and private industry concerned with economic development. This strategy is based upon a set of specific goals and objectives designed to address various economic challenges of the region, prepared through the local planning process.

One goal in the CEDS that might have common ground with the Consolidated Plan is to “Enhance public and private partnership to address economic development needs in the region.” One Consolidated Plan goal is to create and expand economic development opportunities for low and moderate income families in Dothan. The City’s efforts to attract international business will both expand economic opportunity in the region and provide good paying jobs for low and moderate income households.

Discussion

One concern in the data is the unemployment rate of 16-24 age group, which is 21.99 percent. There might be a need to increase employment opportunities for young workers in the Dothan area through special programs and/or training opportunities.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The area of Dothan with high concentration of low and moderate income households coincide with areas where households have multiple housing problems.

Based on 2000 Census data, there were 21,414 or 37.08% low and moderate income (LMI) persons out of a population of 57,737 persons living in the City of Dothan. While each area of Dothan has LMI persons, certain areas have heavy concentrations. The data is divided along Census Tract lines to match the data made available by HUD and the U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Tracts shown below represent only that part of a given tract located within the City limits of Dothan, Alabama.

Concentrations of LMI populations have a direct relationship to households with multiple housing problems. Many times these families have limited resources to address housing concerns and housing maintenance and problems are deferred. Low and moderate income household concentrations are those Census Tracts with an LMI population of 42% or greater: CT 414-60% LMI, CT 406-76% LMI, CT 415 -57% LMI, CT 410 - 47% LMI, CT 412 - 62% LMI, LMI, CT 407 - 45% LMI and CT 403- 42% LMI (see Appendix B- Census Tract Map).

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

The City of Dothan has a population of several races and cultures which blend together complementing each other to form the fabric of the community. The data is divided along Census Tract lines to match the data made available by HUD and the U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Tracts shown below represent only that part of the given tract located with the City limits of Dothan. For the purpose of the Consolidated Plan, we will deal with the two races, White and African-American, which constitute 97.4% of Dothan's population. Based on 2000 Census data, There were 38,873 or 67.3% White persons residing in Dothan. Moreover, there were 17,384 or 30.1% African American persons in Dothan. This data below shows the concentration of minority residents in the City of Dothan in decreasing order beginning with the highest percent and going to the lowest percent. Concentrations of minority households are most likely to be found in the area east and northeast of downtown Dothan. Minority concentrations, for the purpose of the Consolidated Plan, are those Census Tracts with an African American population of 22.9% or greater: CT 414 - 91% minority, CT 406 - 82% minority, CT 415 -76% minority, CT 410 - 47% minority, CT 412 - 42% minority, CT 416 - 39% minority, CT 403 - 35% minority, and CT 408 - 23% minority.

As shown from the information above, there is an overlap between low and moderate income households and racial and minority household concentrations in Dothan. The Census Tracts that follow are both low and moderate income and minority concentrations: CT- 414, CT - 406, CT - 415, CT - 410 and CT - 412.

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

The characteristics of the areas with multiple housing problems, have disproportional number of low and moderate income and African-American households. The City has made effort to improve the infrastructure of many of these areas with sidewalks, parks, drainage upgrades and community facilities. However, the older and declining housing stock in many areas affects the appearance and marketability of the areas. It perpetuates further disinvestment with the conversion of owner housing units into renter units by private investors and owners. The neighborhoods have a look and feel of neglect, with overgrown lots, abandon houses and non-conforming incompatible land uses.

Of the 9 highest concentrations of LMI and minority households, minorities appear to suffer more from poverty than their White counterparts in each tract. Because one is minority does not mean that one is automatically poor, but it does mean there is a disproportionate likelihood of poverty.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Many of these areas have tremendous community assets like neighborhood schools, community centers, parks and non-profit agencies that provide important services to the areas and the community at large. Strengthen these community assets is a goal of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City's strategy is to build affordable housing around community assets, whether it's a park, a redevelopment project or neighborhood center expansion or rehabilitation. The ultimate goal is to improve the existing housing and neighborhood infrastructure.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

The Strategic Plan is a general overview of Dothan’s plan for housing, jobs and services for low income residents for the next five years. This section of the Consolidated Plan will show the types of projects and/or activities that we envision taking place, initiated by the City or other organizations. Since this is a five-year overview, goals for accomplishments and annual funding are rough estimates (based upon the Action Plan past uses of federal funds).

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Baptist Bottom
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	Baptist Bottom
	HUD Approval Date:	12/8/2011
	% of Low/ Mod:	70%
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

General Priorities for Allocating Investment

Dothan expects to receive approximately \$2,500,000 in federal CDBG over the next five years based on past and projected allocation trends. Other federal funds for specific programs, like Section 8 are already designated by the federal government for a specific use (rent assistance for this example). The City has established a citizen-oriented method for allocating CDBG funds through a Community Development Advisory Board. This Advisory Board makes recommendations to the City Commission. As funding becomes available, annually, the Advisory Board hears proposals from numerous local organizations and the City departments as well. Once the presentations are heard the Advisory Board evaluates the proposals based on benefit and need to the community, feasibility of proposals, leveraging of resources and the history and capacity of the organizations.

Geographically

Dothan is a community with areas of low and moderate income concentrations and some of these areas have substantial numbers of deteriorated housing and require other community development services. There are also areas outside of the HUD defined low income areas that suffer from housing neglect as well.

Historically, 95% of the CDBG funds have been allocated to low and moderate income areas of Dothan since the inception of the program in 1984. CDBG funded projects are often imitated by local organizations in the Dothan community targeting low income households and individuals; consequently, the funding is used throughout the community to benefit citizens. Likewise, the Emergency Housing Repair Program and Weatherization Program serve citizens citywide and distributes the assistance accordingly to low income households. All public service organizations like the Alfred Saliba Family Services Center provide services based on family income.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents 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	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Emergency Housing Repair Program Weatherization Program Land Acquisition/ Demolition or Acquisition/new Lead Based Paint Education Redevelopment with Section 108 Furthering Fair Housing and Employment
	Description	Affordable Housing is one of the top needs in the City of Dothan. It affect extremely low, low and moderate income families in Dothan. There are affordability problems across the board, particularly among the elderly, small and large family households. Special populations, non-homeless, also have a difficult time finding suitable housing.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Citizen input was the main force behind prioritizing the high community needs. This input came from citizens attending the public meetings, focus groups, City Commission and discussion with the Community Development Advisory Board. These six priorities will be used by the Community Development Advisory Board and staff to rank proposed projects and make funding recommendations to the City Commission.
2	Priority Need Name	Homeless Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Housing for Homeless
	Description	While no one can doubt that Dothan has a resident homeless population, the magnitude of this population has not been well defined. Some churches and organization believe this problem is migratory in nature. But with the restrictive policies of hiring illegal residents in the last few years, the homeless population in Dothan appears to be very much a part of this community. The City has limited facilities for the homeless and this problem present an increasing need.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Citizen input was the main force behind prioritizing the high community needs. This input came from citizens attending the public meetings, focus groups, City Commission and discussion with the Community Development Advisory Board. These six priorities will be used by the Community Development Advisory Board and staff to rank proposed projects and make funding recommendations to the City Commission.
3	Priority Need Name	Social Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents 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	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Service
	Description	The City of Dothan expends 15% of its CDBG funds each year supporting non-profit social services agencies. These agencies provide critical community services from job training to children abuse counseling for families. In many cases, the agencies are the last preventive measure from homelessness and other perils.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Citizen input was the main force behind prioritizing the high community needs. This input came from citizens attending the public meetings, focus groups, City Commission and discussion with the Community Development Advisory Board. These six priorities will be used by the Community Development Advisory Board and staff to rank proposed projects and make funding recommendations to the City Commission.
4	Priority Need Name	Infrastructure Improvements
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low income areas
	Associated Goals	Infrastructure in Low Income Neighborhoods
	Description	Infrastructure improvements in low and moderate income neighborhoods has been a cornerstone of the CDBG program in Dothan. Some of the very first projects in Dothan were sidewalks and drainage improvements. There is still a great need for neighborhood improvement projects, which will also include improved lighting and Wi-Fi access at community centers and parks in low income neighborhoods. Many low income students have iPads through the school system, but no internet access at home.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Citizen input was the main force behind prioritizing the high community needs. This input came from citizens attending the public meetings, focus groups, City Commission and discussion with the Community Development Advisory Board. These six priorities will be used by the Community Development Advisory Board and staff to rank proposed projects and make funding recommendations to the City Commission
5	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low income areas
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities
	Description	The City invested in the Young Junior Building over the last few years, an historical structure, that houses one of the City's prominent non-profit agencies. The improvements in the facility not only made the clients receiving services feel pride in the building, but caused a reaction of improvements in the surrounding neighborhood. Many of our non-profit organizations buildings are in deteriorating condition or have code violations making it unsafe, in some cases, to have low and moderate income children and families receiving services at the locations. The City will look for opportunities to improve facilities and hopefully the surrounding neighborhoods in addressing this need.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Citizen input was the main force behind prioritizing the high community needs. This input came from citizens attending the public meetings, focus groups, City Commission and discussion with the Community Development Advisory Board. These six priorities will be used by the Community Development Advisory Board and staff to rank proposed projects and make funding recommendations to the City Commission
6	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High

Population	Extremely Low Low Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
Associated Goals	Employment Training Redevelopment with Section 108 Furthering Fair Housing and Employment
Description	The CDBG program has created a limited number of jobs in the past with CDBG funds. However, this can be contributed to the amount of CDBG available each year, which is approximately \$450,000. The City has created a range of 1-3 permanent jobs each year for the past five years. The City will look for opportunities to increase the number of jobs, but it will probably require additional funding or a combination of funding sources, beyond the CDBG funding the City receives.
Basis for Relative Priority	Citizen input was the main force behind prioritizing the high community needs. This input came from citizens attending the public meetings, focus groups, City Commission and discussion with the Community Development Advisory Board. These six priorities will be used by the Community Development Advisory Board and staff to rank proposed projects and make funding recommendations to the City Commission

Narrative (Optional)

Among Priority Needs as Identify in HUD Eligibility Activities

The Community Development Advisory Board has identified priority needs for the next five years based on input from the Dothan community. The list of priorities is of equal value, with the exception of housing needs, which was the consensus highest priority of the Community Development Advisory Board. The needs identified are as follows:

Priorities

Housing Needs - Emergency housing repair, weatherization and energy efficiency, elderly housing development, acquisition and demolition of substandard housing conditions and incentives such as land for new housing development by public or private entity.

Homeless Facilities - Shelter/ SRO's/Transition Housing and affordable housing development.

Social Services - Youth services, mentoring, educational tutoring; elderly assistance, job training, credit and financial counseling, domestic violence and abused children counseling, food programs for homeless, basic health and medical services.

Infrastructure - Drainage Improvements, sidewalks and other neighborhood improvements in low income neighborhoods.

Public Facilities - Alfred Saliba Family Services Center (Young Junior Building), Cultural Arts Center, Hawk-Houston Boys and Girls Club, Wiregrass Boys and Girls Club, Human Resources Development Corporation and other facilities that serve low and moderate income families and individuals.

Economic Development – Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center and any other public or private entity that train and create jobs for low and moderate income 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)	The City does not use CDBG for tenant-based rental assistance program.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City does not use CDBG for tenant-based rental assistance program.
New Unit Production	In addressing future housing needs, acquisition of substandard housing and clearance will be part of the toolbox. Available sites in low and moderate income neighborhoods can be used for new housing production.
Rehabilitation	Market conditions dictate a commitment of funding to address emergency and weatherization housing needs in the Dothan community.
Acquisition, including preservation	The City is a partner in the repurpose of an historic school for affordable elderly housing in a low income neighborhood. The primary barrier is the high cost of redevelopment.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Dothan expects to receive approximately \$2,500,000 of Community Development Block Grant in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan period. The Consolidated Plan identifies housing and non-housing needs over a five year period.

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	447,897	0	0	2,052,103	

Table 50 - 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

There are no matching requirements for the CDBG program. However, the City gives higher consideration to projects that leverage CDBG dollars with other private and public dollars. The City uses a scoring system when ranking CDBG applications and those projects that leverage CDBG dollars receive a higher score in the system.

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

The City owns some scattered sites that might be appropriate for affordable housing. A review of those sites and their appropriateness will be explore during the 5-year plan.

Discussion

The City has established a citizen-oriented method for allocating CDBG funds through a Community Development Advisory Board. This Advisory Board makes recommendations to the City Commission. As funding becomes available, annually, the Advisory Board hears proposals from numerous local organizations and the City departments as well. Once the presentations are heard the Advisory Board evaluates the proposals based on benefit and need to the community, feasibility of proposals, leveraging of resources and the history and capacity of the organizations.

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
Wiregrass Habitat for Humanity	Subrecipient	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Neighborhood Restoration	Subrecipient	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Alfred Saliba Rehabilitation Center	Subrecipient	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center	Subrecipient	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Rental public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Hawk-Houston Boys and Girls Club	Subrecipient	public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Wise Center	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	
Boys and girls Club of Wiregrass	Subrecipient	public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Girls, Inc.	Subrecipient	public services	Jurisdiction
The Ordinary People Society	Subrecipient	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public facilities public services	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
DuBois Institute of Entrepreneurship	Subrecipient	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Human Resource Development Corp		Non-homeless special needs Ownership public facilities public services	

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Dothan has four primary organizations that provide shelter for the homeless: Dothan Rescue Mission, Salvation Army, House of Ruth and Genesis Housing Development Corporation. These facilities provide long-term stay to overnight housing and represent the strength of our delivery system.

Long-term accommodations are limited for families and individuals in Dothan, but the Rescue Mission will allow families to stay for long-term. Additionally, Dothan has no facilities serving person with HIV or veterans.

Gaps in the institutional structure include a lack of transitional housing for the homeless, homeless with families and chronically homeless. Specifically, an inadequate number of transitional housing units for single-female headed households with children. The three greatest request of Dothan 911 are motel vouchers, utility deposits and homeless shelters.

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	X		

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

Table 52 - 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 Rescue Mission, Salvation Army and Ark provide counseling, assessment, life skill training and assistance to help homeless and chronically homeless persons find work and to transition people from shelters into a more stable environment. There are very few veterans in shelters in Dothan.

Through the Wiregrass Mental Health programs, like Spectracare, an outpatient's crisis outreach and intervention service for the mentally ill who have integrated back into the community from a hospital or other in-patient facility, as well as for those individuals who are trying to avoid inpatient care.

The Southeast Alabama Youth Services also provide outreach, prevention counseling and assessment services for over 500 unaccompanied youth in southeast Alabama referred by

parents, relatives, and schools in the Wiregrass areas primarily Houston and Dale counties (note the City of Dothan is located in both of these counties). Generally, these youth are having difficulties with parents, step-parents, peers, alcohol, drugs and school. If these problems are not corrected early on, they may lead to youth being involved in the criminal justice system. Various educating classes covering topics such as self-esteem, AIDS/HIV, coping with peer pressure, teen pregnancy prevention and parent-teen conflict are taught in classroom settings throughout the region. These services are provided by trained counselors who travel into the various school systems and communities to assist with the needs of youth and their families.

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

The strength in the delivery system serving special need population is the close coordination between the City and provider organizations. The gap is meeting the need of homeless single individuals, which to some extent is being met by the Salvation Army, ARK, Dothan Rescue Mission and Genesis Housing Development Corporation. However, many homeless and chronically homeless persons will not stay in shelters and a significant gap exist in delivering services to these individuals.

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 best strategy to overcome the gaps in the delivery system is to provide more funding to address the critical need and to find ways to get homeless men into stable situations.

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	Emergency Housing Repair Program	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$325,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
2	Weatherization Program	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$150,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit
3	Housing for Homeless	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Facilities	CDBG: \$100,000	Housing for Homeless added: 16 Household Housing Unit
4	Public Service	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Social Services	CDBG: \$337,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted
5	Infrastructure in Low Income Neighborhoods	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Low income areas	Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$3,625,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted
6	Employment Training	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development	CDBG: \$130,000	Jobs created/retained: 20 Jobs

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Public Facilities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Low income areas	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$250,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 Persons Assisted
8	Land Acquisition/Demolition or Acquisition/new	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Low income areas	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$150,000	Buildings Demolished: 20 Buildings
9	Lead Based Paint Education	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$10,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Households Assisted
10	Facade Improvements for Downtown	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CBD		CDBG: \$50,000	Businesses assisted: 10 Businesses Assisted
11	Redevelopment with Section 108	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Low income area	Affordable Housing Economic Development	CDBG: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit
12	Furthering Fair Housing and Employment	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Economic Development	CDBG: \$20,000	Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Emergency Housing Repair Program
	Goal Description	Dothan has an active Emergency Housing Repair Program that has been assisting households for about 7 years. Funds have been used primarily for the rehabilitation of owner-occupied units that are owned mostly by low income and elderly persons. The preservation and maintenance of the housing stock is one of the most cost effective and efficient means of ensuring a safe, decent housing stock. The City has a partnership with Habitat for Humanity to increase production of the Emergency Housing Repair Program and Weatherization Program to serve low and moderate income households of Dothan.
2	Goal Name	Weatherization Program
	Goal Description	Dothan has a Weatherization Program that has been actively assisting households for about 2 years. Funds have been used primarily for energy efficiency improvements of owner-occupied units that are owned mostly by low income and elderly persons. Energy savings is one of the most cost effective ways to help low income homeowners remain in their homes. The City will work with Humanity for Humanity in the administration of the program.
3	Goal Name	Housing for Homeless
	Goal Description	Genesis Housing Development Corporation will establish the first transitional homeless shelter in Dothan. The first stage in the project involves the replacement of windows for energy efficiency.
4	Goal Name	Public Service
	Goal Description	The City of Dothan support many organizations that provides services to low and moderate income households. Each year the City allocates 15% of its CDBG grant to assistance organizations through a competitive application process.
5	Goal Name	Infrastructure in Low Income Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	The City of Dothan's CDBG program makes improvements in low and moderate neighborhoods each year. The improvements range from sidewalks to drainage. Over the next five years, the City will continue to examine ways to make these neighborhoods better with new ideas like Wi-Fi access and other improvements that can increase opportunities for residents.

6	<p>Goal Name</p> <p>Goal Description</p>	<p>Employment Training</p> <p>The Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center provides comprehensive job training and personal assistance to persons with disabilities. Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center is establishing jobs for individuals with disabilities in a recycling materials program to include what is known as electronic waste, or E-waste and expanding job growth in commercial laundry operations, food catering and a number of other businesses. The organization provides unemployed disabled citizens in developing job-readiness skills to help the disabled become employable. Currently, the Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center employs over 400 disabled citizens.</p> <p>The Mixon Business Center operates a Microenterprise development program. They offer classes to teach business skills to develop and start up small businesses. Both of these economic development programs create jobs and have received assistance in the past and will likely be supported with CDBG assistance over the next five years.</p> <p>Currently, the emphasis in HUD programs is to help families move toward self-sufficiency. Suitable education and training for jobs is part of this process. Further research is needed to determine what skills local employers are looking for and what on-the-job training and apprenticeship programs are available and needed to further the expansion of economic development opportunities for low and moderate income families.</p>
7	<p>Goal Name</p> <p>Goal Description</p>	<p>Public Facilities</p> <p>The City owns several buildings that are operated by non-profit agencies that provides services to low and moderate income households. Two of the buildings are in good condition, with CDBG assistance, and are of historical significance to the City. There are other public facilities owned by non-profits that provide services almost exclusively to low income families, primarily due to their locations in low/ mod areas that will need to be considered for improvements over the next five years.</p>

8	Goal Name	Land Acquisition/ Demolition or Acquisition/new
	Goal Description	<p>Many of Dothan's older neighborhoods have experienced neglect over the past few years with some housing units in extreme blighted conditions.</p> <p>In the acquisition and demolition project, the Planning and Development Department will take the lead role in acquiring land around community assets like Howell School, Gussie McMillon Park or other areas where spot blight exist on a case by case basis. The city will focus on purchasing properties that are abandon and substandard. Demolishing abandon structures will make the sites development ready, where future collaborations with non-profit or for-profit developers could yield high quality affordable housing on the vacant sites.</p> <p>The project will focus on eliminating blight around community assets such as schools, parks, neighborhood centers and other recognizable community resources. This goal will also examine the potential of land acquisition for non-profit housing development.</p>
9	Goal Name	Lead Based Paint Education
	Goal Description	<p>The age of our housing stock combined with the concentrations of low and moderate income families in substandard homes and the documented presence of lead based paint in older homes translates to a great need for lead remediation and risk reduction within our communities. The critical need at this point is to radically and comprehensively increase the level of BLL testing and community education while creating a database. Without these initiatives we will never have an adequate picture of the need.</p> <p>One problem in Dothan is finding qualified companies to test or remediate lead based paint. The focus of this goal will be to educate the general population on the danger of LBI, particularly for infant and children living in older housing.</p>
10	Goal Name	Facade Improvements for Downtown
	Goal Description	<p>Although facade improvements in downtown have been slow in developing, downtown is still the core of a revitalization effort. The City has made infrastructure improvements to Foster Street and install a new park on the street (EDI grant) in the last two years. The Facade program will be a 50% match to downtown business owners improving their store fronts and the program will continue to be administered by Dothan Downtown Redevelopment Authority.</p>

11	Goal Name	Redevelopment with Section 108
	Goal Description	The City anticipates the Dothan Downtown Development Authority (DDRA) or some other organization will make a request asking the City to apply for a Section 108 Loan Guarantee to help support the Howell School redevelopment project or another worthy project in Dothan during the 5-year Consolidated Plan period (2015-2019). Section 108 is a loan guarantee provision of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. It provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities and large-scale development projects. The Section 108 allows the City to borrow up to five times its annual CDBG allocation. For Dothan, this amount would be approximately 2.3 million dollars based on Dothan's 2015 CDBG allocation of \$447,497. Such public investment is often needed to incentivize private economic activity.
12	Goal Name	Furthering Fair Housing and Employment
	Goal Description	The City will look for opportunity to further fair housing and equal opportunity in consulting, procurement of materials, contracting and obtaining services in real estate activities.

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 of Dothan will provide affordable housing opportunities to approximately 200 households over the next five years.

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 Housing Authority of the City of Dothan is not under a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement. However, over the next 5 years the Housing Authority has plans to convert additional units to make them accessible.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The City of Dothan in cooperation with the Housing Authority will strive to encourage residents to become more involved in management. The Housing Authority on numerous occasions has attempted to organize resident councils at various public housing developments with the result being very little participation.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

One policy at the State level that does affect Dothan's ability to provide affordable housing to households requiring assistance is the policy adopted by the Alabama Housing Finance Authority (AHFA) for HOME implementation, which exclude entitlement cities from direct access to available HOME resources. Another policy of the AHFA which adversely affects home construction is the fact that AHFA will not allow the use of HOME funds for home-ownership programs. The use of HOME funds with Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) precludes the use of HOME funds for this purpose.

Local Policies

Tax Policies: Consistent with other Alabama cities, the City of Dothan has a low property tax. Property and other taxes are not a factor adversely affecting costs and/or incentives to develop, maintain or improve affordable housing.

Land use controls. Dothan has zoning, subdivision regulations, ordinances and regulations. However, current development controls indicates that none contain provisions which might adversely affect costs and/or incentives to develop, maintain or improve affordable housing.

These controls contain no exclusionary, discriminatory or adverse provisions. Setback provisions are reasonable. Certain zones do require comparatively large lot sizes; however examination of the City's zoning map indicates that zones which require large lot sizes are interspersed among zones which require modest lot sizes.

The Subdivision regulations require only infrastructure development that will meet minimum standards for health and safety. For example, water and sewer lines are not required to be oversized; sidewalks are required only on one side of the street; off street parking does not have to be paved; and open surface drainable channels are permitted.

Building Codes. The City of Dothan has adopted established codes. Review of these codes indicates that all provisions therein are required to meet health, safety and fire standards. Together these provisions do not adversely affect costs and/or incentives to develop, maintain or improve affordable housing, other than high costs of restoration.

Code of Enforcement. The City of Dothan typically initiates code enforcement when it becomes aware of structures that are vacant, have become dilapidated beyond repair, and constitute a severe threat to the public health and safety. Enforcement of building and housing codes is

otherwise carried out largely in response to citizen complaints. The Dothan dilapidated housing abatement program does adversely affect costs and/or incentives to develop, maintain or improve affordable housing, other than high costs of restoration.

Fees and Charges. Review of fees and charges connected with development, improvement or maintenance of housing reveals that such charges collectively are very low, and do not come close to the actual cost of the City for permitting/inspections. Fees and charges do not adversely affect costs and/or incentives to develop, maintain or improve affordable housing, other than high costs of restoration.

Most recently, townhouse and apartment complexes containing comparatively modest dwelling units have been developed in areas where minority/ethnic household concentrations are less and anecdotal information indicates that a substantial percentage of these types of dwelling units are occupied by low and moderate income and/or minority households. It is anticipated that this trend will continue for the foreseeable future.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Dothan reviews its development codes annually and makes modifications every five years to eliminate any barriers in the codes that would prevent or discourage affordable housing development.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Dothan's primary homeless population appears to have migratory characteristics. However, the size of this population is undetermined. The generous residents of the City support several entities which serve this population group. The City is working with non-profit organizations to better define the homeless population in Dothan. The City has been participating in the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing process with Alabama Rural Coalition for Homeless (ARCH).

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

As stated above, the City of Dothan's primary homeless population appears to be migratory and changes with the seasons. While no one can doubt that Dothan has a resident homeless population, the magnitude of this population has not been identified. The generous residents of Dothan support several entities which serve this population group.

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.

More transitional housing needs could be met by the addition of facilities sponsored by one or more of local agencies. Each of these agencies now provides limited transitional housing and supportive services for homeless families and individuals.

Permanent Housing Care Plus, State Mental Health Grants). These programs will be used as feasible to provide permanent supportive housing for homeless or threatened persons who successfully complete a transitional housing program, or are developmentally disabled and those threatened with homelessness. These programs will be supplemented when appropriate, and where available, with other resources. Permanent supportive housing needs for the homeless are most severe among the recovering mentally ill/substance abusers and developmentally disabled sub groups of the homeless/threatened population, and are a major consideration.

The City will commit resources as appropriate to meeting supportive and independent living housing needs of the elderly and frail elderly in coordination with appropriate provider agencies. In 2012, a Section 202 project with 39 units of very low cost housing for seniors was built with the assistance of private foundation funding. It is located on 5 acres fronting Kelly Drive just east of the Circle

A major problem that has existed in the City of Dothan is the lack of a central location/facility where all social services needs could be assisted and appropriate assistance channeled. The Alfred Saliba Services Center has filled this void and the City continues to provide CDBG assistance to this organization. The recently established 211 system is also assisting with channeling individuals and families needing a variety of services.

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

Non-homeless special needs persons are vulnerable to becoming homeless than the population at large, because they lack one or more of the capabilities to house themselves adequately as compared to the general population. Given these circumstances, the City will give consideration to non-homeless persons with special needs, especially those with worst case problems. Specific sub-populations are addressed below.

A variety of special housing qualities are required to provide a suitable permanent domiciliary environment for persons with disabilities. These special housing qualities consist of: 1) barrier-free design for the physically disabled; and 2) domiciliary and neighborhood security for both the physically disabled, recovering mentally ill and mentally retarded. Information obtained indicates that a substantial increase is needed in numbers of both transition housing and permanent housing for the mentally retarded, while the need for additional affordable housing physically equipped for the physically disabled is less evident.

By far, the principal housing deficiency for all disabled persons is the availability of handicapped accessible affordable rental unit, with the domiciliary and neighborhood security features required to provide a self-sufficient and secure living environment.

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

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

1) The Housing Authority has taken significant action to address LBP by eliminating all LBP in three of its older properties with complete removal and remediation of LBP

2) The City owns no housing. However, through non-profit sponsored and CDBG funded emergency housing repair programs, the City will require/encourage all emergency housing repair consumers of the danger of lead-based paint poisoning in older homes. Most of these consumers are elderly and they generally play a big role in child care for grandchildren and other youth.

3) The City will identify partners, such as the County Health Department, to help coordinate a public education campaign involving in-depth work on a community-wide basis with particular emphasis on the concerns of Elevated Blood Lead Level concentrations, in day-cares and neighborhood facilities.

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

The actions above will help eliminate and educate consumers on the dangers of lead poisoning and hazards. The first action provides greater access to lead free housing for low income households. The second action will target some 20 to 30 households each year with educational material about lead based paint poisoning and potential danger for children. Third, the educational campaign could result in informing hundreds of citizens about the seriousness of this issue.

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

The first action is fully implemented and the other two actions will be integrated at the Community Development Advisory Board level to take action and be implemented in the 2015-2019 period.

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

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

The City of Dothan goal to reduce the number of families in poverty is to provide public and supportive service program through CDBG funding. This funding assists agencies with comprehensive anti-poverty programs to help low income families. Many of the programs include multi-service programs to get low income families back into the mainstream. They include help with job readiness, job placement, educational training, counseling, food, clothing, daycare and a host of other services to help families and individuals escape the cycle of poverty.

The City has approved funding for the following activities which will help families and reduce poverty: (1) Alfred Saliba Family Services Career Center, (2) Exchange Center, (3) Hawk Houston Boys and Girls Club, (4) Dothan Boys and Girls Club of the Wiregrass, (5) Human Resource Development Corporation, DuBois Institute for Entrepreneurship (7) Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center and other non-profit that provide education and training components.

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

Many of our non-profit organization interact on multiple levels and housing is always a concern and consideration in the Anti-Poverty Strategy. Unfortunately, the City does not have the resources beyond public housing, to address all of the housing needs of the poor.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City of Dothan is responsible for assuring that funds administered by the City are invested in a timely manner in compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations, and guidelines. In assuring that funds are invested as described above, the CDBG staff of the City of Dothan will continue to use its established systems of checklists and periodic reports to assure that overall program progress, as well as the progress of activities and projects within programs are reviewed on a monthly basis.

Dothan, through its CDBG staff will use in-house personnel to physically monitor project activities. This may involve, but not necessarily be limited to personnel from various City departments performing site monitoring periodically and preparing appropriate verbal or written reports of project activities observed. All reports will be reviewed by the CDBG staff and the Planning Director. The CDBG staff and the Planning Director will assure corrective actions as applicable.

Following project completion, CDBG staff will prepare project reports as prescribed for specific programs, which may include amounts invested; planned vs. actual timetable; number and type of direct beneficiaries; problems/solutions encountered; extraordinary efficiency/effectiveness (or lack thereof) on the part of the subrecipient; lessons learned; etc. A portion of the funds granted for the subrecipients may be withheld until receipt of the final audit for all projects.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Dothan expects to receive approximately \$2,500,000 of Community Development Block Grant in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan period. The Consolidated Plan identifies housing and non-housing needs over a five year period.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	447,897	0	0	447,897	2,052,103	

Table 54 - 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

There are no matching requirements for CDBG. The City gives higher consideration to projects that leverage CDBG dollars with other private and public dollars. The City uses a scoring system when ranking CDBG applications, leveraging projects get higher scores.

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

The City owns some scattered sites that might be appropriate for affordable housing. A review of those sites and their appropriateness will be explore during the 5-year plan.

Discussion

The City has established a citizen-oriented method for allocating CDBG funds through a Community Development Advisory Board. This Advisory Board makes recommendations to the City Commission. As funding becomes available, annually, the Advisory Board hears proposals from numerous local organizations and the City departments as well. Once the presentations are heard the Advisory Board evaluates the proposals based on benefit and need to the community, feasibility of proposals, leveraging of resources and the history and capacity of the organizations.

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	Public Service	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Social Services	CDBG: \$67,185	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted
2	Public Facilities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Low income areas	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$238,400	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted
3	Weatherization Program	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$14,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit
4	Housing for Homeless	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Facilities	CDBG: \$18,733	Housing for Homeless added: 14 Household Housing Unit
5	Employment Training	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development	CDBG: \$20,000	Jobs created/retained: 2 Jobs

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

Consolidated Plan

DOTHAN

107

1	Goal Name	Public Service
	Goal Description	The City will assist seven public service organizations during the 2015 program year. These program services are citywide and not specific to any one area.
2	Goal Name	Public Facilities
	Goal Description	The City will assist four Public Facilities projects in 2015. The Public Facilities are in low and moderate income neighborhoods with 51% or more L/M.
3	Goal Name	Weatherization Program
	Goal Description	The City of Dothan will fund \$14,000 for Habitat's Weatherization Program. The Weatherization Program serves families citywide and eligibility is determined by HUD's income limits.
4	Goal Name	Housing for Homeless
	Goal Description	The City will support the first transitional housing project in Dothan. Genesis Housing Development Corporation purchased the building in 2015 and the City will assist with the rehabilitation. The project will serve homeless and at risk of homeless female-headed of households with children on a citywide basics.
5	Goal Name	Employment Training
	Goal Description	The City of Dothan is supporting the Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center with equipment purchase to increase employment training and jobs for disabled workers on a citywide basics.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City allocates CDBG funding through a “Competitive Process”. It is an open application process for organizations to apply for CDBG funds. This year’s CDBG application period was from Monday, January 26 to Thursday, March 26, 2015. The Competitive Process uses an eleven member citizen’s board (Community Development Advisory Board) to screen applications and make recommendations on project funding to the City Commission. The Advisory Board met on April 27 and April 28 to interview applicants applying for CDBG funding. They also met again on April 30 to formulate recommendations for the City Commission.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Alfred Saliba Family Services Center –Job Training
2	Boys and Girls Club of the Hawk-Houston –After School Program
3	Exchange Center -Parent Aid
4	Boys and Girls Club of the Wiregrass –After School Program
5	Girls, Inc. –After School Program
6	The Ordinary People Society - Mama Tina Mission House
7	Dubois Institute - Aunt Katie's Garden
8	Boys and Girls Club of Hawk-Houston -Roof
9	Alfred Saliba Family Services Center -Young Junior Building Roof
10	Dubois Institute - Aunt Katie's Expansion
11	Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center -Equipment
12	Human Resource Development Corporation - Improvements
13	Habitat for Humanity - Weatherization Program
14	Genesis Housing Development Corporation – Homeless Facility Rehabilitation
15	Planning, Oversight and Administration

Table 56 – Project Information

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

Basis for Assigning the Priority

In order to develop this plan and determine the community’s needs a great deal of citizen input was solicited. This citizen input was the main force behind prioritizing the high community

needs. This input came from the Community Development Advisory Board, citizens attending the public meetings, focus groups, department heads and the community at large. These priorities will be used by the Community Development Advisory Board and staff to determine future activities for the Annual Action Plan/Consolidated Plan. These priorities are not absolute and are subject to change upon presentation of evidence that new priorities exist.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Alfred Saliba Family Services Center
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Social Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to support the operations of the organization's job training and Career Development Center to assist low and moderate income persons with job training.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The individuals that will benefit from this program are low income, unskilled workers, without the necessary job training to compete for employment.
	Location Description	The activity will take place at 301 West Lafayette Street, Dothan, AL 36301.
	Planned Activities	There will be three to four six-week training sections over the course of a year.
2	Project Name	Boys and Girls Club of the Hawk-Houston
	Target Area	Low income area
	Goals Supported	Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Social Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$14,000
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to support the operations of the organization's youth services program.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The program will serve approximately 500 students.

	Location Description	The facility of the Boys and Girls Club of Hawk-Houston is located at 329 Chickasaw Street, Dothan, AL 36301.
	Planned Activities	The program will provide after school tutoring to low and moderate income students.
3	Project Name	Exchange Center -Parent Aid
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Social Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to support the operations of the organization's mentoring and counseling program for low income families and children with household abuse issues.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The program will serve 35 persons.
	Location Description	The program is located at 102 Morgan Street, Dothan, AL 36301
	Planned Activities	The program will provide mentoring to families at risk of abusive pattern and provide effective skills.
4	Project Name	Boys and Girls Club of the Wiregrass -Tutoring
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Social Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to support the operations of the organization's youth program for low and moderate income students.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The program will provide after school tutoring for 125 students.
	Location Description	The facility is located at 457 South Alice Street, Dothan, AL 36301.

	Planned Activities	The program will provide tutoring for young students to help them with their academic study.
5	Project Name	Girls, Inc.
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Social Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to support the operations of the organization after school child care program for low and moderate income students.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The program will provide child care for approximately 20 children.
	Location Description	The facility for the program is located at 785 South Foster Street, Dothan, AL 36301.
	Planned Activities	The program will provide after school activities like homework, story-telling and etc.
6	Project Name	The Ordinary People Society - Mama Tina Mission House
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Social Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,685
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to purchase food and supplies for the soup kitchen and to provide operational support for the organization.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The program will feed approximately 2,500 persons.
	Location Description	The facility for the program is located at 605 N. Alice Street, Dothan, AL 36303.

	Planned Activities	The program provides free lunch and dinner for the homeless and those at risk of homelessness daily.
7	Project Name	Dubois Institute - Aunt Katie's Garden
	Target Area	Low income area
	Goals Supported	Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Social Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,500
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to support the operations of the organization's community garden located in a low income Census Tract.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The program will serve approximately 500 persons.
	Location Description	The facility for the program is located at 602 Linden Street, Dothan, AL 36303.
	Planned Activities	The program provides free nutritional classes for school age children, people in the neighborhood and other community members. It also provides free and reduce price food to the neighborhood, which was produced from the community garden.
8	Project Name	Boys and Girls Club of Hawk-Houston -Roof
	Target Area	Low Income area
	Goals Supported	Public Facility
	Needs Addressed	Facility improvement and code violations
	Funding	CDBG: \$80,000
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to install a new roof on the boys and girls club building that is now leaking and pose a serious safety condition for the low and moderate income children and families that depend on the facility for after school services.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will benefit 500 low income persons.

	Location Description	The facility is located at 329 Chickasaw Street, Dothan, AL 36303.
	Planned Activities	The project involves the installation of a new roof on the facility which serves low income students and their families.
9	Project Name	Alfred Saliba Family Services Center -Young Junior Roof
	Target Area	Low income area
	Goals Supported	Public Facility
	Needs Addressed	Facility improvement and code violations
	Funding	CDBG: \$44,900
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to install a partial roof on Young Junior Building, which houses the Alfred Saliba Family Services Center and provides supportive services to low and moderate income individuals and families in Dothan.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will serve 1,388 persons that receive assistance from Alfred Saliba Family Services Center.
	Location Description	The facility is located at 301 West Lafayette Street, Dothan, AL 36303.
	Planned Activities	The project involves the installation of a partial roof, which will complete the roof system construction.
10	Project Name	Dubois Institute - Aunt Katie's Expansion
	Target Area	Low income area
	Goals Supported	Public Facility
	Needs Addressed	Facility improvement and code violations
	Funding	CDBG: \$42,500
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to acquire two adjacent buildings to Aunt Katie's and rehabilitate them for the expansion of the community garden. The buildings will be used to provide gardening classes for the community and to support the operations of the community garden.
	Target Date	9/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will benefit 500 low income persons in a LMI Census Tract.
	Location Description	The facility is located at 602 Linden Street, Dothan, AL 36303.
	Planned Activities	The activity will involve the acquisition of 602 Linden Street and 654 Chickasaw Street and the rehabilitation of the buildings to provide classroom, storage and processing space for food production.
11	Project Name	Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center -Equipment
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Employment Training
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to purchase equipment to expand job training and employment opportunities for low income disabled persons.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will provide job training and jobs for two disabled persons
	Location Description	The facility is located at 795 Ross Clark Circle, Dothan, AL 36301.
	Planned Activities	The project involves the acquisition of equipment for Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center paper shredding business.
12	Project Name	Human Resource Development Corporation - Improvements
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Facility
	Needs Addressed	Facility improvement and code violations
	Funding	CDBG: \$71,000
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to make code related building improvements for the Human Resource Development Corporation, a CAP agency located in Dothan, that serve low income persons and families with utility payments, weatherization and other services.
	Target Date	9/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will benefit 544 low income persons in a LMI Census Tract.
	Location Description	The facility is located at 601 North Saint Andrews Street, Dothan, AL 36303.
	Planned Activities	The project involves the repair of the building's cornice to prevent further water penetration into the facility.
13	Project Name	Habitat for Humanity - Weatherization Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Weatherization Program
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$14,000
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to support Habitat for Humanity's Weatherization Program.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The program will assist approximately five low and moderate income households.
	Location Description	The program is citywide and eligibility is based on family household income.
	Planned Activities	The program will involve making homes weather tight, putting in insulation and replacing HVAC systems when required.
14	Project Name	Genesis Housing Development Corporation
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Housing for Homeless
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$18,733
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to support the Genesis Housing Development Corporation improvements for their transitional facility that houses single women with children.
	Target Date	9/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will benefit 14 homeless female-headed households with children.
	Location Description	The facility is located at 511 Hammond Street, Dothan, AL 36301
	Planned Activities	The project involves the replacing and installing of energy efficient windows.
15	Project Name	Planning, Oversight and Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDBG goals
	Needs Addressed	Program Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$89,579
	Description	CDBG funds will be used for the general operation of the CDBG program.
	Target Date	N/A
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	N/A
	Planned Activities	N/A

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

Minority concentrations are for the purpose of the Consolidated Plan, those Census Tracts with an African American population of 22.9% or greater. Those tracts are as follows:

Concentrations of Low and Moderate Income persons- there are 21,414 or 37.08% low and moderate income (LMI) persons out of a population of 57,737 persons living in the City of Dothan as of the 2000 Census. The Census Tracts shown below represent only that part of a given tract located within the City limits of Dothan, Alabama. Bear in mind that a higher percentage LMI does not necessarily mean that a tract is heavily populated. Tract 406, for example, has the highest percentage (76.4%) of LMI persons in the City, but its total number of LMI individuals (1,738) is smaller than that found for tract 403 (2,949) which has a lower percentage (42.2%). Relative need might be greater in a tract with a lower percentage of LMI individuals. However, the City will concentrate CDBG in areas with 51% or more LMI. The low and moderate income Census Tract that meet the 22.9% concentration are as follows: 214-1, 214-8, 406-1, 406-2, 406-3, 410-1, 412-2, 414-2, 414-3, 415-2, 415-4, 415-5, 412-1, 414-1 and 403-1.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
L/M areas	95%

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City of Dothan will not discriminate against any area of the City based upon geographic considerations. Every effort will, however, be made to target funds into areas which have the greatest need. The greatest need is defined as those areas which have the greatest combination of factors such as percentage of low income and substandard housing stock. A direct correlation has been seen between high minority concentration, high poverty levels and substandard and deteriorating housing conditions as demonstrated by the Low and moderate income census tracts in Dothan.

Discussion

Approximately 95% of CDBG funds have been allocated for the purpose of benefiting low income households, the vast majority of these households live in Commission Districts 1 and 2.

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Dothan expects to assist a number of housing projects with CDBG. An estimate of the number of units is listed below within the various sections. Top priority will be given to households under 50% of median income; these are listed as a “HIGH” priority. From the figures below, there will be approximately 12 homeless units assisted and 20 owner housing units assisted through the Emergency Housing Repair Program in the City of Dothan. Many of the projects funded with CDBG will be used to assist households under 50% of median income. This year’s action plan estimates 80% of the households to be below this threshold.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	14
Non-Homeless	20
Special-Needs	0
Total	34

Table 58 - 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	34
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	34

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

A shift in direction to housing and economic development projects in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan should result in more activities in these areas.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Dothan Housing Authority is a high performing agency that provide housing and support to its tenants.

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

One of the greatest needs for public housing is ensuring there is a safe and secure environment for residents of public housing. The City of Dothan and the Housing Authority of the City of Dothan plan to continue a program established in 1994 whereby the City furnishes eight police officers primarily dedicated to patrolling Housing Authority properties. The total current cost for providing this service is \$587,857 with the Housing Authority reimbursing the City \$175,000. Also the Dothan Police Department provides initial criminal background information on all applicants and residents of the Housing Authority.

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

The City of Dothan in cooperation with the Housing Authority will strive to encourage residents to become more involved in management. The Housing Authority on numerous occasions has attempted to organize resident councils at various public housing developments with the result being very little participation.

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

The Housing Authority of the City of Dothan is designated as a 'High Performer' and is not troubled.

Discussion

None.

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

Introduction

There is a need for specified actions, projects and programs collectively incorporate outreach/assessment to all categories of homeless and those threatened with homelessness. An overriding concern of all agencies involved with the homeless is the need for additional funding in this category.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including, reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The City's CDBG program supports the Ordinary People Society- Mama Tina Mission House, an organization dedicated to feeding, clothing and supporting the homeless population in Dothan. The City is allocating \$15,685 of public service funds to support the organization in 2015. This represents the highest public service funding amount to any non-profit agency in the 2015 CDBG program year. Additionally, the City has allocated funds in 2013 to aid in the expansion of the Mana Tina Mission kitchen facility.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In the 2015 - One Year Annual Action Plan, the City is also allocating CDBG funds to help rehabilitate the first transitional housing facility in Dothan.

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

The City of Dothan's primary homeless population have some migratory characteristics. However, the size of this population is undetermined. The generous residents of the City support several entities which serve this population group. The City is working with non-profit organizations to better define homeless population in Dothan.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities,

foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

The City of Dothan recognizes that those living in dire circumstances are frequently on the verge of becoming homeless. It is the City's policy to address the needs of the population groups as a means of preventing homelessness. Other organizations receiving funding for homeless prevention are primarily supported through the private sector including the United Way. The City uses CDBG funds to support the Alfred Saliba Family Service Center that provide many services to this at risk population.

Discussion

The homeless population in Dothan is not well define. The data on the size of the population and demographical characteristics is undocumented. More reliable data on homelessness in Dothan is needed in the future to better address the needs of this group.

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

Introduction:

The City recognizes that local and state policies can have an unintended adverse effect on affordable housing development. It is for this reason that the city reviews its local policies annually and updates its development codes every five years.

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

Review of state and local policies indicates that no provisions are in effect that might cause concentrations, adversely affect costs, and /or reduce incentives to develop, maintain or improve affordable housing. The status of statutes, ordinances, regulations, and administrative procedures and processes in terms of having an adverse effect on concentrations, costs, and/or incentives to develop, maintain or improve affordable housing will be reviewed in the continued annual update of this Consolidated Plan. This strategy will be amended as appropriate

Discussion:

One policy at the State level that does affect Dothan’s ability to provide affordable housing to households requiring assistance is the Program Description adopted by the Alabama Housing Finance Authority (AHFA) for HOME implementation for non-entitlement areas, and exclude non-entitlement cities from direct access to available resources. Thus HOME-entitlement cities can have access to State resources, which depletes resource availability for non-entitlement areas. Non-entitlement cities are at the “beck and call” of private developers to pursue such resources. Another policy of the AHFA which adversely affects home construction is the fact that AHFA will not allow the use of HOME funds for home-ownership programs. The use of HOME funds with Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) precludes the use of HOME funds for this purpose.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City recognizes the importance of consulting with other agencies to help serve its housing and community development needs. Non-profit agencies play an important role in the provision of affordable housing, supportive housing and social services, and economic development activities. Local agencies and faith-based organizations, with direct public contact have a clear view and understanding of the area's underserved needs and actions required to meet those needs.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

It is without question that the City's affordable housing supply must be upgraded to meet the needs of low and moderate income households. State and local policies and community attitude are some of the major factors that can limit affordable housing developments in a community. The City will explore all funding opportunities for housing through the following actions:

Aggressively pursue funding for affordable housing from federal, state and private sources to supplement the City efforts to encourage affordable housing production and rehabilitation.

Utilize Low Income Housing Tax Credits as incentives for development of affordable housing units, private/public and for-profit/non-profit relationships.

Ensure that suitable undeveloped land is zoned for higher densities, particularly medium density multi-family development.

Increase awareness about the needs of low income and the availability of services to this population. Though services are available, it is important to recognize that not all needs are being met by the private market, by the City, or by non-profit agencies, and that additional resources are needed to help low-income households.

Attempt to address misconceptions and assumptions about low and moderate income households. Attempts to address NIMBY concerns may reduce barriers to housing in areas where fears of high concentrations of "poor People" may be prevalent.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Dothan has an active Emergency Housing Repair Program that has been assisting households for about 7 years. Funds have been used primarily for the repair of owner-occupied units that

are owned by low income and elderly persons. Maintaining housing is one of the most cost effective and efficient means of insuring a safe, decent housing stock. The City plans to expand its partnership with Habitat for Humanity to increase production of the Emergency Housing Repair Program and Weatherization Program to serve low and moderate income households of Dothan.

The production of new housing units in Dothan is primarily being done by the private sector producing owner-occupied dwellings and multi-family rental units. One barrier to producing new, affordable housing units is finding interested developers (non-profit and for-profit) willing to produce affordable housing for the Dothan community. There is only one developer in the last five years that has produced affordable housing through the “Low-Income Housing Tax Credit” program in Dothan. The City will encourage and provide Development Review Fast Track for developers building affordable housing.

One additional strategy the City will try to implement is acquiring blighted properties, demolish the substandard structures and make the sites suitable for affordable housing, this type of activity may become more attractive and provide the City an opportunity to scatter affordable housing projects throughout the community. It would also allow non-profit or for-profit organizations to custom fit housing to meet family needs, such as size of unit, accessibility, green technology and etc.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Lead based paint in any home is a risk. Lead poisoning is, however, totally preventable. The 1,900 children living below the poverty level are at the greatest risk since they are far more likely than their peers to live in homes contaminated with lead, generally in the form of lead paint.

The age of our housing stock combined with the concentrations of low and moderate income families in substandard homes and the documented presence of lead based paint in a substantial number of these homes translates to a great need for risk reduction within our neighborhoods. The critical need at this point is to radically and comprehensively increase the level of BLL testing and community education while creating a database. Without these initiatives we will never have an adequate picture of the need or lack of need. The following actions will be attempted to address lead-paint:

Identify partners to help coordinate a public education campaign involving In-depth work on a community-wide basis with particular emphasis on areas of reducing Elevated Blood Lead Level

concentrations, working with health care partners in the Dothan community.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Experience has demonstrated that a flexible approach to economic development is required to capitalize on opportunities and constraints as they evolve. Although the City has no organized economic development department. It has a good working relationship with the Chamber of Commerce, and have capitalize on economic development opportunities as they emerge. In the past two years the City was able to attract Commercial Jet, an aircraft maintenance and customization business, which will provide 485 good paying jobs to Dothan. A training program was developed partnering Dothan's Commercial Jet along with Alabama Industrial Development Training, the Dothan Area Chamber of Commerce and others in a training course allowing selected applicants to complete a free eight-week training course and receive a job offer from Commercial Jet upon graduation. Graduates of the program will start out at \$14 per hour.

Also, Glasstream Powerboats, a boat manufactory company has expanded in Dothan in the last year and will hire 100 people. The most recent business expansion in Dothan is poultry producer Wayne Farms. The additional of 42,000 square feet to its existing structure will create 500 jobs. The development plans for Wayne Farm were approved by the Planning Commission on May 20, 2015.

Finally, the City believes a good paying job is the best cure to aid someone get out of poverty. The Mayor of the City of Dothan has made several trips to China meeting with potential manufacturing companies. Manufacturing continue to be a priority for the City and China is part of the City's economic development strategy and recruitment effort.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City recognizes the importance of consulting with other agencies to help serve its housing and community development needs. Non-profit agencies play an important role in the provision of affordable housing, supportive housing and social services, and economic development activities. Local agencies and faith-based organizations, with direct public contact have a clear view and understanding of the area's housing and human service needs. Such organizations are an essential part of the City's institutional structure and typically serve in one or more of the following capacities: 1) as an eligible organization to receive public and private funds or resources targeted at serving needy populations; 2) as a legally restricted or structured organization by charter to serve lower income or specific need populations; 3) are identified by regulation, program or otherwise allowed to undertake certain governmental programs serving

needy populations; or 4) are in daily contact with, represent or advocate on behalf of special populations.

The City of Dothan Community Development Office, as part of the annual CDBG budget process, will attempt to identify areas where duplication of services can be reduced or eliminated. The City has and will continue to work with state, local and private agencies or institutions and neighborhood based non-profit agencies.

In a number of instances, the City's coordination and cooperation has paid substantial dividends as follows:

The City hopes to strengthen its partnership with Habitat for Humanity and other housing organizations. The City has actively encouraged the development of new housing organizations.

The City of Dothan is working closely with homeless and service providers to develop and expand emergency and transitional housing opportunities.

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

The City co-sponsored a Housing Forum with Genesis Housing Development Corporation on March 25, 2015 and invited the Columbus Housing Development Corporation to speak on the progress that has been made in the area of affordable housing development in Columbus. The City of Columbus, Georgia was much like Dothan several years ago, with deteriorating neighborhoods and few options of good quality affordable housing in low and moderate income neighborhoods. Columbus blueprint was presented to the City, which involved the banking community, private foundation community, non-profit community and City government playing a role in the redevelopment and preservation of low and moderate income neighborhoods where the majority of affordable housing and/or affordable land remains for new development. The first steps are always the most difficult in any process. The City is attempting to coordinate the efforts and roles of those who could participate in neighborhood revitalization. The forum also offered an opportunity for citizens to reflect on affordable housing issues in Dothan.

Discussion:

None.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The City has no program income that will be available during the 2015 First Year Action Plan. Furthermore, no program income is anticipated as reference by 24 CFR 91.202(l)(1). The only exception is if the City should make a Section 108 application in a future year.

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.	95.00%

Discussion:

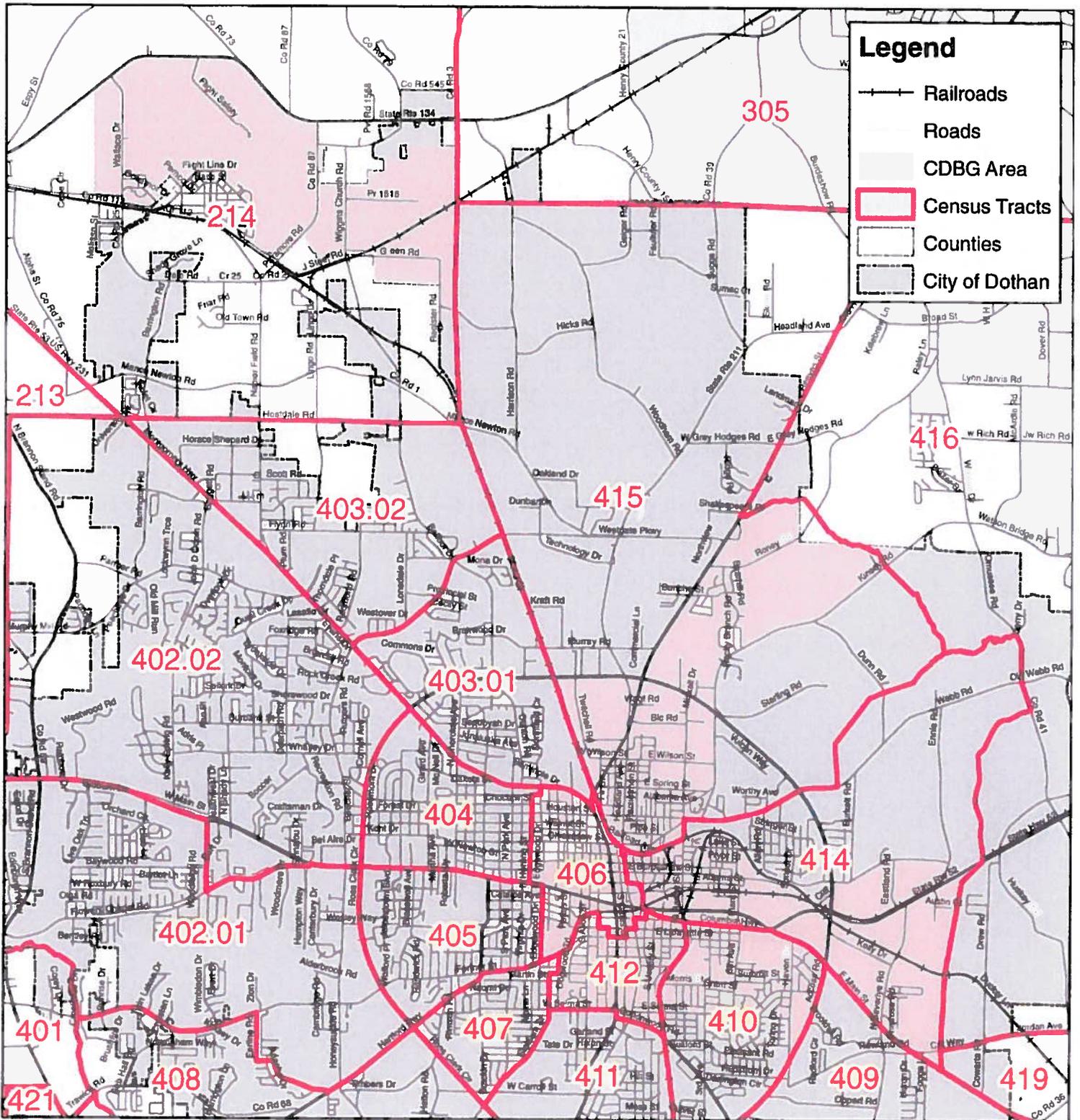
The City of Dothan would greatly benefit from any additional funds, public or private, to supplement the CDBG program.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

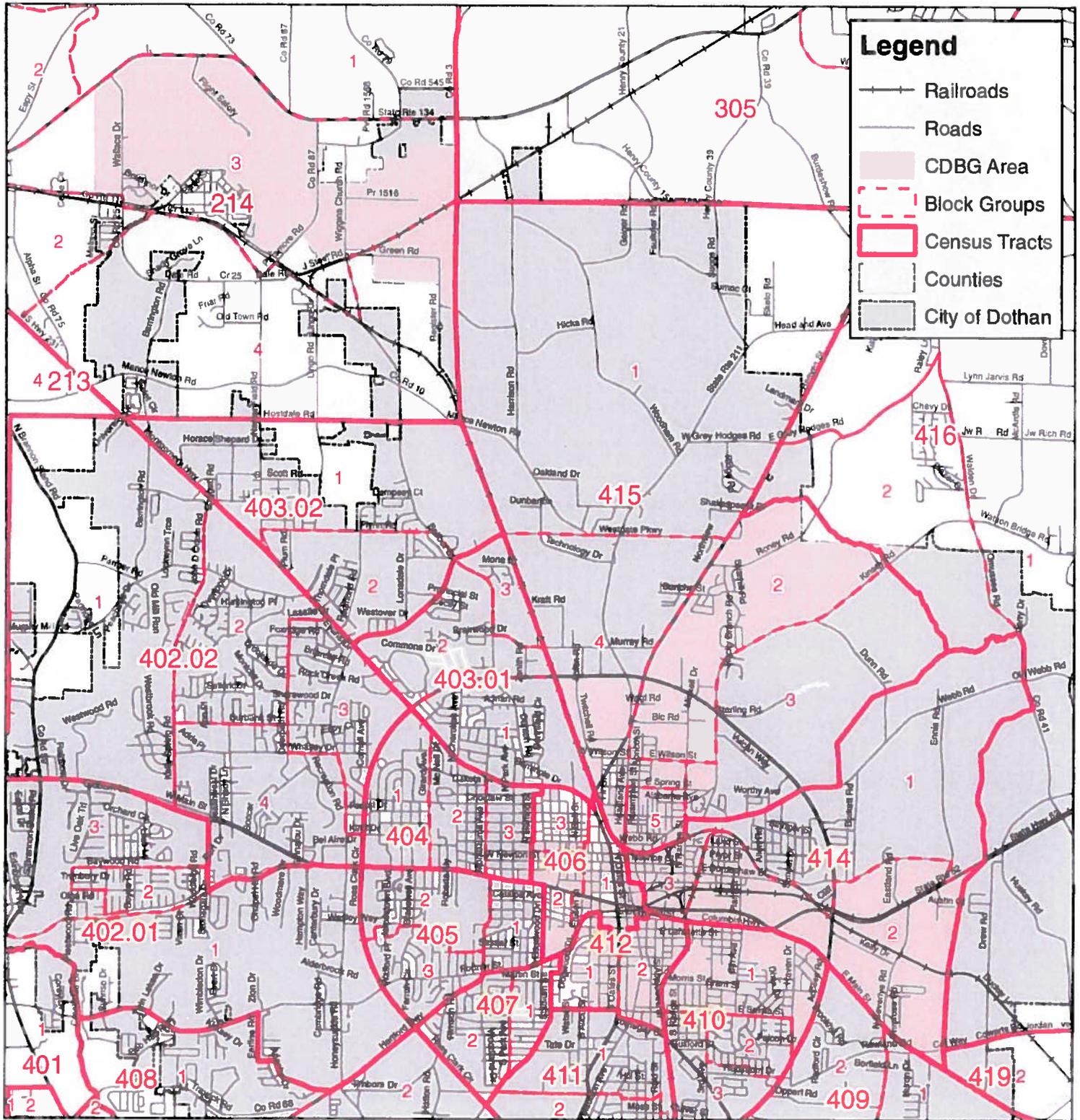
1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>An Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Marketek , 1000 Waverly way, NE, Atlanta, GA 30307</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The document provides demographics, housing profile, real estate data and other information related to the City of Dothan.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>It was developed to meet HUD AI requirements.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>It is citywide with a concentration on low and moderate income areas.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Completed in 2010.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Completed.</p>

MAP OF LOW INCOME AREAS

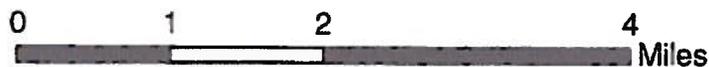
Community Development Block Grant Area By Census Tracts City of Dothan, Alabama



Community Development Block Grant Area By Census Block Groups City of Dothan, Alabama



Scale



**PUBLIC HEARING NOTICES
AND MEETINGS**

Publish DATE
JANUARY 7, 2015

**Notice of Public Hearing
Community Development
Block Grant Program
Five Year Consolidated Plan**

The City of Dothan, Alabama is in the process of developing the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and the 2015 Annual Action Plan as part of this process for submission to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Said Consolidated Plan is prepared every five years, and, among other objectives, outlines the City plans for the use of Community Development Block Grant Entitlement funds made available under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended.

In order to obtain citizen input in the development and preparation of Dothan's Consolidated Plan as well as to inform citizens of accomplishments under previous plans, a public hearing will be held on Thursday, January 22, 2015, at 6:00 PM in the Dothan Houston County Main Library, Community Room, 445 North Oates Street. All interested citizens are urged to attend and comment on community development needs in Dothan.

Any citizen with a physical disability or other special need, including English interpretation, may contact the Planning and Development Department of the City of Dothan at 615-4417 for special assistance.

Mike Schmitz, Mayor

VICTIM OF ANY OF HIS FAMILY IN THE PASTS DAY.

Public meeting set for Thursday

The city of Dothan will hold a public meeting Thursday, Jan. 22 at 6 p.m., at the downtown library for the purpose of receiving public comments related to Community Development Block Grant projects.

Members of the public may ask questions about the process for awarding CDBG funds, give suggestions on projects that need to be funded, or provide other public comment.

CDBG Public Hearing Community input on the Consolidated Plan

**Dothan Public Library
445 North Oates Street
Thursday, January 22, 6:00PM to 7:30PM**

AGENDA

- 6:00PM. Introduction of the Advisory Board and Role – Victor Laurie, Community Development Advisory Board Chair**

- 6:05PM. Overview of the Public Hearing – Todd McDonald, Planning Director**

- 6:10PM. Comments from the Public on Needs and Issues in Dothan**

- 7:10PM Closing Comments - Maurice Head, CDBG Administrator**

- 7:15PM. Adjourn**

SIGN - IN

Public Hearing Citizen input on Consolidated Plan

Dothan Public Library
445 North Oates Street
Thursday, January 22, 6:00PM to 7:30PM

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>e-mail</u>
1.	Lee Bates	HRDC	334 379-2259	lbates@caahrdc.org
2.	Devotky Westmoreland	po Box 304	334 718-5020	dot194594@gmail
3.	Vivian N. Daniels	1257 Wehld.	334 334-793-4260	Vivdaniels71@yahoo.com
4.	EDGAR DUBOSE	413 mt VERNON LN	702 8007	hbdubose@yahoo.com
5.	Linda DuBose	413 mt VERNON LN	702 8007	hbdubose@yahoo.com
6.	KARINNE V. GREENE	HRDC	334 379- 796-3001	kgreenec@caahrdc.org
7.	TAMIKA MARTIN	1855 S Alice St	313 399 1951	t.martin624@gmail.com
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

	Name	Address	Phone	e-mail
16.	KENNY Jackson	3201 Briarthill	334 794 8826	
17.	Edna M. McLeyle	1006 Wildewave.	334-794-9529	
18.	DENISE Burthlong	201 adkins t	334 648 4841	KneecceIawhanna
19.	Cheryl Gibson	108 Foxfire Dr. 36301	334-792-8056	chegibson@ yahoo.com
20.	Patsy Greenwood	1185 Chickasha rd	334 792 8565	
21.	Anita Dawkins	206 S Woodburn Dr B4	Dothan AL, 36305	(934) 685-9860
22.	RUFUS A. DAVIS	106 BARNWELL PL	275 RUFUS C. MAIL CO 36303	334-792-7
23.	Jame Lewis	P.O. Box 622, 36302	334 792 3232	jame.lewis@gnvmsincubator.org
24.				
25.				
26.				
27.				
28.				
29.				
30.				
31.				
32.				
33.				
34.				
35.				
36.				
37.				
38.				

**Notice of Public Hearing
2015 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program**

The City of Dothan, Alabama is in the process of developing its FY 2015 Annual Action Plan, for inclusion in the City of Dothan's 5-Year Consolidated Plan (2015-2019). The Annual Action Plan is prepared annually, and, among other objectives, outlines the City's plans and projects for the use of FY 2015 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Funds made available under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. In order to obtain citizen input and comment about the FY 2015 CDBG program, a public hearing will be held during the Tuesday, June 2, 2015 City Commission meeting, at 10:00am in the City Commission Chambers of the Dothan Municipal Complex. All interested citizens are urged to attend and comment.

The City of Dothan will receive \$447,897 in CDBG funds for the 2015 program. The City's Community Development Advisory Board has made the following funding recommendations for grant expenditures:

CDBG Funding Recommendations

Projects	Recommended Funding
PUBLIC SERVICE	
1. Alfred Saliba Family Services - Career Center	\$10,000
2. Boys and Girls Club of Hawk/Houston - Goals for Graduation	\$14,000
3. Exchange Center -Parent Aid	\$10,000
4. Boys and Girls Club of the Wiregrass -Tutoring	\$5,000
5. Girls, Inc.-Child Care	\$5,000
6. The Ordinary People Society -Mama Tina's Mission House	\$15,685
7. Dubois Institute -Aunt Katie's Garden	\$7,500
PUBLIC FACILITY	
1. Boys and Girls Club of Hawk/Houston - New Roof	\$80,000
2. Young Junior Building - Partial Roof Replacement	\$44,900
3. Dubois Institute - Aunt Katie's Garden Expansion	\$42,500
4. Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center -Equipment	\$20,000
5. Human Resource Development Corporation - Building Repairs	\$71,000
HOUSING	
1. Habitat for Humanity- Weatherization	\$14,000
2. Genesis Housing Development Corporation - Transitional Housing	\$18,733
ADMINISTRATION	
Planning, Oversight and Administration	\$89,579
GRAND TOTALS	\$447,897

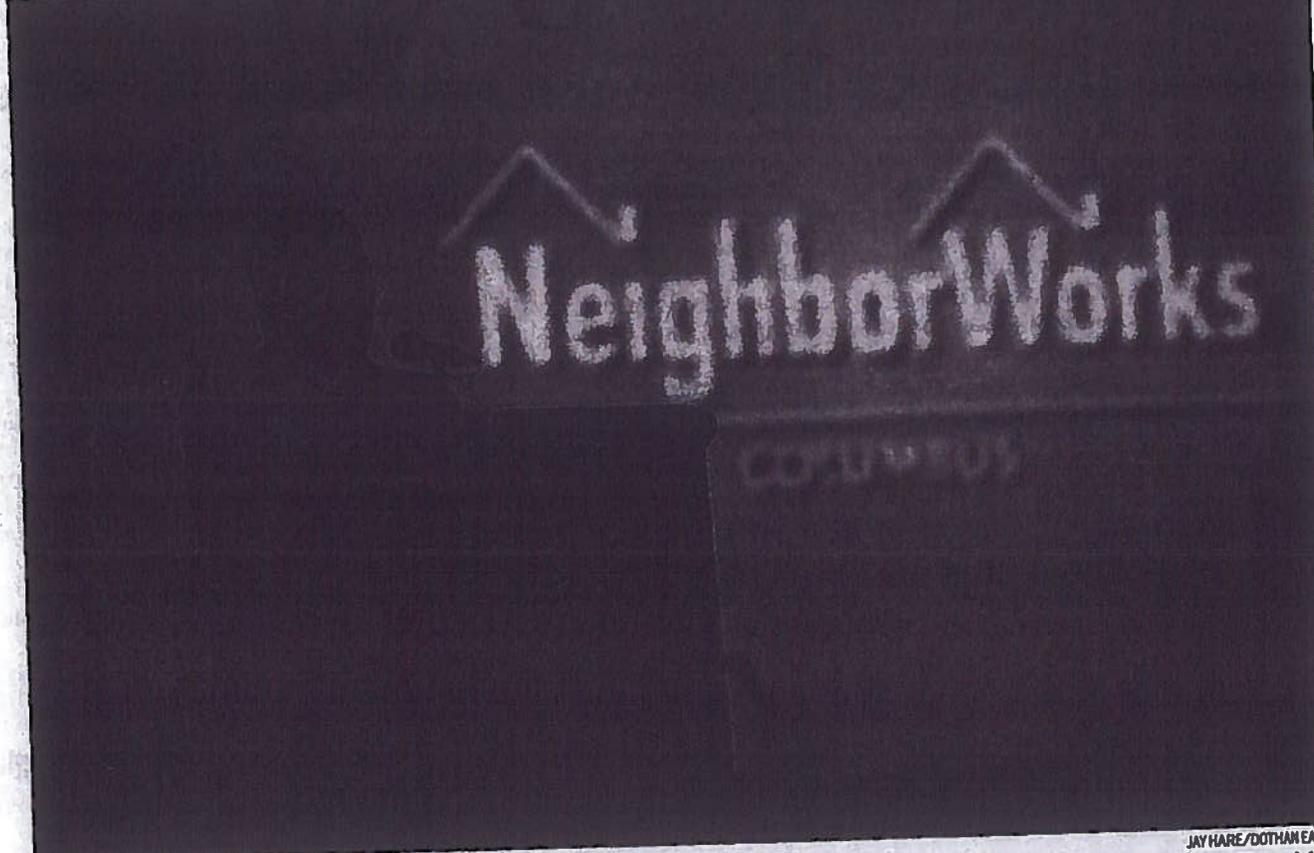
Any citizen with a physical disability or special need, including English interpretation, who wishes to attend this public hearing, may contact the City Manager's Office at 615-3125 for special assistance.

Mike Schmitz
Mayor, City of Dothan

FOCUS GROUP MEETING AFFORDABLE HOUSING
COM PLAN

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Seeking solutions



NeighborWorks

JAY HARE/DOTHAN EAGLE

Cathy Williams, of NeighborWorks in Columbus, Georgia, talks to a group of Realtors and business leaders during a presentation at the Dothan Opera House on how the nonprofit organization helped transform some of Columbus' most rundown neighborhoods.

Dothan hears how Georgia city transformed blighted neighborhoods

BY LANCE GRIFFIN
lgriffin@dothaneagle.com

The affordable housing presentation held Wednesday at Dothan's Opera House began with a 5-minute slide show featuring about 100 of the city's most rundown houses.

The caved-in roofs, broken windows and leaning frames were embarrassing to many of the city's elected officials

present at the afternoon forum.

However, it wasn't as embarrassing as what happened to the city of Columbus, Georgia, to make the city and county begin to embark on a project to resurrect its most blighted neighborhood.

Cathy Williams, who now runs a nonprofit organization that has helped facilitate a significant change in Columbus,

said a 1989 national news report identified a street corner in the city as the most drug-infested in the country.

"That started a conversation," said Williams, the president and CEO of NeighborWorks Columbus. "What do we do about this?"

Eventually, NeighborWorks Columbus launched with the

"You have to start by asking yourself what does blight do to a neighborhood?"

Cathy Williams,
president and CEO of
NeighborWorks Columbus

See HOUSING, Page 5A

Housing

From Page 1A

audacious goal of eliminating substandard housing in Muscogee County, where Columbus is located. While Williams tries to remain realistic about that goal, the effort has paid off with a revitalization of East Wynnton Park, identified as one of the most blighted areas in Columbus.

Soon, Williams said, the organization will target a new neighborhood.

Since its inception in 1997, NeighborWorks Columbus boasts an investment of \$146 million in home building, home revitalization and numerous home improvement programs. It has built or rehabilitated 185 homes.

Dothan Mayor Mike Schmitz and home-improvement advocates in Dothan invited Williams to tell the NeighborWorks Columbus story on Wednesday.

"This is about looking at our community, and not all things in our community are perfect," Schmitz said. "This is a long-term issue. What we want to do is start a conversation."

Williams said NeighborWorks Columbus has been successful because of the buy-in from all facets of the community; however, Williams said contributions from local government and local banks were vital.

"It got us off the ground. There is no way we could have started without that," Williams said.

Williams said a consortium of five local banks came together to offer a \$1 million line of credit to begin the home-building phase of Neighborworks Columbus. Small, 800-

square-foot homes were built in the blighted neighborhood and sold, with the help of government subsidies, to low- or moderate-income residents. The banks were paid back when the homes sold. Williams said the program has generated 30 first-time homeowners, and none have defaulted.

"You have to start by asking yourself 'what does blight do to a neighborhood?' Substandard-housing areas have high truancy, prostitution and drugs. It's a negative impact on any city's tax base," Williams said.

"It is not an easy lift, but it is worth it," Williams said.

The Dothan City Commission identified the exploration of public-private partnerships for affordable housing as one of its top priorities for 2015. It is expected that a development group interested in transforming the old Howell School building and nearby property into a senior-living facility will ask the city for financial assistance. The Genesis Housing and Development Corp., a local nonprofit agency interested in following the NeighborWorks model, may ask the city for financial assistance, as well.

About 37 percent of Dothan's wage earners meet the Department of Housing and Urban Development definition of low- or moderate-income residents.

"It is worth talking about," Schmitz said. "I believe it is something we need to take a look at to see if it is something we want to do."

There is no timetable for next steps. The Genesis Housing and Development Corp. gathered contact information Wednesday from people interested in exploring the idea.

30-DAY COMMENT NOTICE

Published in
Dothan Eagle on
Tuesday June 16, 2015

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC - AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT 5-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF DOTHAN'S 2015-2019 CDBG PROGRAM YEARS

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development requires that in order to receive funding under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, Entitlement Cities or Urban Counties must prepare a Consolidated Plan. The City of Dothan's draft Consolidated Plan is prepared for years 2015-2019 and is being made available to the public for a 30 day comment period from June 16 to July 17, 2015. The Plan identifies housing and non-housing goals over a five year period, assigns priorities for these goals, includes a strategy for meeting community needs, and sets out a Plan for future funding allocations. The 2015 Annual Action Plan, which is part of the Consolidated Plan document, will also be made available for review during this same period.

30 Day Comment Period
The public is hereby notified that for the 30 days following the publication of this public notice, or until Friday, July 17, 2015, whichever is later, documents and information relating to the City of Dothan's 5-Year Consolidated Plan and 2015 First Year Action Plan will be available for public review and reading at the Houston-Love Memorial Library and the City Clerk's Office in the Dothan Municipal Complex. Citizens may review these documents during normal business hours Monday through Friday.

Document Locations:

Roy Driggers Municipal Building, City Clerk's Office, Room 213,
128 North Saint Andrews Street, Dothan, Alabama 36303

Houston-Love Memorial Library

445 North Gates Street, Dothan, Alabama 36303

Summary of the 5-Year Consolidated Plan

The mission of the City of Dothan Community Development Program is to utilize available federal, state and local resources to serve low and moderate income residents of Dothan by addressing housing and community development needs. In developing goals for the 5-Year Consolidated Plan, the number one priority identified in the City was decent, safe and affordable housing opportunities for low and moderate income citizens.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding in the 5-Year Consolidated Plan (2015-2019) will be used to maintain existing affordable housing stock, promote services for the homeless, provide economic development opportunities, improve infrastructure and public facilities in low income neighborhoods and support public service programs and services which provide a suitable living environment for extremely low, very low and low income households.

Housing: In order to provide decent housing to Dothan residents, the City will improve the availability, affordability and sustainability of housing by pursuing the following goals:

1. Implement and support Emergency Housing Repair and Weatherization Programs to maintain and preserve the structural integrity of the City's affordable housing stock.
2. Encourage new transitional housing and shelter opportunities for the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless through federal funding sources.
3. Encourage and provide incentives for developers to build new affordable housing in the City.

Infrastructure/Public Facilities: In order to provide a suitable living environment, the City will improve the sustainability and accessibility of infrastructure and public facilities by doing the following:

1. Install and enhance infrastructure improvements which focus on providing basic safety to low income citizens and families. The City will improve low income neighborhoods with the installation of sidewalks, drainage, lighting, Wi-Fi access and other improvements.
2. The City will continue to support public facility projects with rehabilitation and highly consider public facility projects that benefit the maximum number of low income citizens in the community.

Public Services: In order to enhance a suitable living environment, the City will support the availability and accessibility of public services:

1. Support and enhance public services which focus on providing basic services to low income citizens and families in the 5-year period using up to 15% of CDBG funding.
2. The City will give priority to youth education and mentoring programs, job training programs and programs that provide services to the homeless over the next five years.

Economic Development: The development of new businesses, creating new jobs and job training opportunities for low and moderate income citizens is a high priority in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for the City.

1. Continue to support CDBG proposals that create job opportunities for low and moderate income citizens.
2. Give priority to economic development projects that leverage private dollars with public funds.

Summary First Program Year Action Plan

The City of Dothan's proposed First Year Action Plan for the October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016 program year outlines projects to be undertaken by the City with funds from the Community Development Block Grant program. Outlined below are the proposed projects listed by housing and non-housing categories and how the projects address Dothan's overall strategy. The City of Dothan expects to receive \$447,897 in CDBG funds for the 2015 Program.

PROJECTS	CDBG-FUNDING
PUBLIC SERVICE	
1. Alfred Saliba Family Services - Career Center	\$18,000
2. Boys and Girls Club of Hawk-Houston - Goals for Graduation	\$14,000
3. Exchange Center - Parent Aid	\$10,000
4. Waycross Boys and Girls Club - Tutoring	\$5,000
5. Girls, Inc. - Child Care	\$5,000
6. Tops - Mama Tom's Mission House Soup Kitchen	\$15,000
7. Dubois Institute - Aunt Katie's Garden	\$7,500
PUBLIC FACILITY/INFRASTRUCTURE	
1. Boys and Girls Club of Hawk-Houston - New Roof	\$90,000
2. Young Junior Building - Partial Roof Replacement	\$44,500
3. Human Resource Development Corporation - Building Repairs	\$71,000
4. Aunt Katie's Garden - Expansion	\$42,500
5. Waycross Rehabilitation Center - Equipment	\$30,000
HOUSING	
1. Habitat - Weatherization	\$14,000
2. Genesis Housing Development Corporation - Building Repairs	\$18,700
ADMINISTRATION	
Planning, Oversight and Administration	\$90,500
GRAND TOTALS	\$447,897

Citizen Participation

Citizens and groups who wish to comment on the 5-Year Consolidated Plan and/or the 2015 First Year Action Plan may make their comments known in writing by sending these comments to:

City of Dothan
Planning and Development Department
Maurice L. Head, CDBG Administrator
P. O. Box 2128, Dothan, AL 36302

Comments must be received no later than 4:00 PM on Friday, July 17, 2015. The Dothan City Commission is scheduled to approve the 2015-2019 5-Year Consolidated Plan and 2015 First Year Action Plan on Tuesday, July 21, 2015.

Any citizen who requires special accommodations in order to view or understand these documents, must notify Maurice Head, CDBG Administrator for the City of Dothan at least 48 hours in advance of the special need by telephoning 334-615-4417 or sending the request to the above address.

2015 CDBG RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-134

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires all recipients of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to prepare a list of projects for funding in order to receive the annual CDBG allocation, and

WHEREAS, the City of Dothan, Alabama finds that CDBG funds are vital for providing housing assistance, neighborhood improvements, and economic development activities directed to meet the needs of low and moderate income persons, and

WHEREAS, CDBG funds are an essential component in addressing housing needs, prevention and elimination of slums and blight, job creation, and addressing other community development needs having a particular urgency to the community's health, welfare, and safety, and

WHEREAS, the City of Dothan has involved the public, non profit organizations, and other area governments to identify the 2015 CDBG projects for funding and made available for public comment according to HUD guidelines and Federal law, and

WHEREAS, the Community Development Advisory Board has recommended a project list and budget for inclusion into the 2015 Year One Annual Action Plan, which will become part of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan based on the needs of the community as addressed in public meetings and an assessment of the priorities of those needs.

WHEREAS, the City of Dothan expects to receive \$447,897 in CDBG funds for Program Year 2015, and

WHEREAS, the projects identified for funding are as follows:

Public Services

1. Alfred Saliba Family Services Center	\$10,000
2. Hawk- Houston Boys & Girls Club	\$14,000
3. Exchange Center	\$10,000
4. Boys and Girls Club of the Wiregrass	\$5,000
5. Girls, Inc.	\$5,000
6. TOPS - Mama Tina Mission	\$15,685
7. Dubois Institute –Aunt Katie's Garden	\$7,500

Public Facilities

1. Hawk-Houston -Roof replacement	\$80,000
2. Wiregrass Rehab Center - Equipment	\$20,000
3. Dubois Institute –Aunt Katie's Garden Expansion	\$42,500
4. Young Junior Building - Roof replacement	\$44,900
5. Human Resource Dev. Corp. –Building Improvements	\$71,000

Housing

- 1. Habitat for Humanity - Weatherization \$14,000
- 2. Genesis Housing Development Corp. \$18,733

Administration

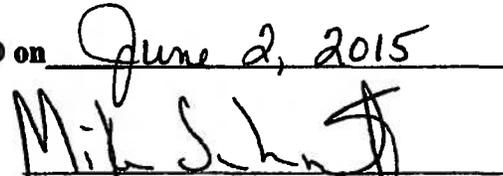
Administration, Planning and Oversight \$89,579

Grand Total \$477,897

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Dothan, Alabama as follows:

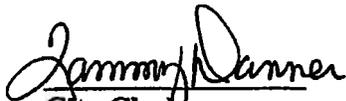
Section 1. That the City of Dothan, by action of the City Commission, hereby approves and adopts the 2015 CDBG projects.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED on June 2, 2015.



Mayor

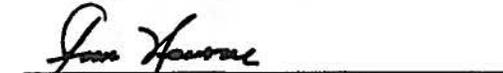
ATTEST:



City Clerk



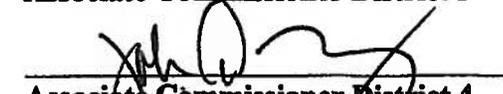
Associate Commissioner District 1



Associate Commissioner District 2



Associate Commissioner District 3



Associate Commissioner District 4



Associate Commissioner District 5



Associate Commissioner District 6
BOARD OF CITY COMMISSIONERS

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY BOARD
 YEAR ONE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

Projects	Funding Amount	
	Recommended	Requested
PUBLIC SERVICE		
1. Alfred Saliba Family Services Center - Career Center	\$ 10,000	\$ 20,000
2. Hawk/ Houston - Goals for Graduation	\$ 14,000	\$ 18,000
3. Exchange Center - Parent Aid	\$ 10,000	\$ 28,329
4. Boys and Girls Club of the Wiregrass - Tutoring	\$ 5,000	\$ 12,000
5. Girls, Inc. - Child Care	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,000
6. TOPS –Mama Tina Mission House	\$ 15,685	\$ 30,000
7. Dubois Institute – Aunt Katie's Community Garden	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500
Total	\$ 67,185	\$125,829
PUBLIC FACILITY		
1. Public Works – East Wilson Street Sidewalk	\$ 0	\$ 85,000
2. Public Works – North Range Street Sidewalk	\$ 0	\$ 60,000
3. Hawk-Houston –New Roof .	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000
4. Wiregrass Rehab Center - Equipment	\$ 20,000	\$ 43,000
5. Aunt Katie's Garden -Expansion	\$ 42,500	\$ 42,500
6. Young Jr. Building – Partial Roof	\$ 44,900	\$ 44,900
7. Human Resource Development Corp - Improvements	\$ 71,000	\$125,000
Total	\$258,400	\$480,400
HOUSING		
1. Habitat- Weatherization	\$ 14,000	\$ 23,000
2. Habitat - Emergency Housing Repair (Reprogrammed 2014 CDBG of \$40,000 to Habitat)	\$ 0	\$ 57,000
3. Genesis Housing Development Corp. - Windows	\$ 18,733	\$ 26,258
4. City of Dothan -Acquisition and Demolition	\$ 0	\$ 58,000
Total	\$ 32,733	\$164,258

ADMINISTRATION		
Planning, Oversight and Administration (20% of grant)	<u>\$ 89,579</u>	<u>\$ 89,579</u>
GRAND TOTALS	<u>\$447,897</u>	<u>\$860,066</u>

CONSOLIDATED PLAN - FIVE-YEAR PRIORITIES

Priorities	Existing and New Programs
1.) Housing Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Housing Repair • Weatherization and Energy Efficiency • Fast Track New Affordable Elderly and Family Housing Development • Improve City Housing and Neighborhood Conditions through Inspections • New Housing Production Through Federal Programs and City Incentives
2.) Public Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Services, Mentoring/ Educational Tutoring • Children and Family Counseling • Senior Services • Health and Medical Services • Food Education and Neighborhood Services • Services for Homeless • Consumer Credit/ Financial Counseling and Education • Job Coaching and Training
3.) Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage Improvements • Sidewalks • Lighting • Wi-Fi Access and Improvements
4.) Public and Neighborhood Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young Junior Building and Mixon Business Center • Boys and Girls Clubs • Human Resource Development Corp. • Cultural Arts Center • Other Non-Profits Providing Direct Benefit to L/M Households
5.) Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Creation, New Business/Expansion
6.) Homeless Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter/ SRO for Homeless • Transitional Housing

Basis for Assigning the Priority

In order to develop this plan and determine the community's needs a great deal of citizen input was solicited. This citizen input was the main force behind prioritizing the high community needs. This input came from the Community Development Advisory Board, citizens attending the public meetings, focus groups, department heads and the community at large. These priorities will be used by the Community Development Advisory Board and staff to determine future activities for the Annual Action Plan/Consolidated Plan. These priorities are not absolute and are subject to change upon presentation of evidence that new priorities exist.

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-191

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires all recipients of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to prepare a Consolidated Plan and an Annual Action Plan in order to receive Community Development Block Grant funds, and

WHEREAS, the City of Dothan, Alabama has prepared a *5-Year Consolidated Plan (2015-2019)* and *First Year Annual Action Plan* for adoption, and

WHEREAS, the City of Dothan, Alabama finds that CDBG funds are vital for providing housing assistance, neighborhood improvements, and economic development activities directed to meet the needs of low and moderate income persons, and

WHEREAS, CDBG funds are an essential component in the prevention and elimination of slums and blight and addressing other community development needs having a particular urgency to the community's health, welfare, and safety, and

WHEREAS, the City of Dothan has received recommendations from the Community Development Advisory Board and input from the community in developing the *5-Year Consolidated Plan (2015-2019)* and *2015 First Year Annual Action Plan*, which have been duly prepared and made available for public comment according to HUD guidelines and Federal law, and

WHEREAS, the First Year Annual Action Plan Projects were approved on June 2, 2015, Resolution 2015-134 subject to comments received during a 30 day public comment period and are as follows:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Funding Approved</u>
<u>PUBLIC SERVICE</u>	
Alfred Saliba Family Services Center - Career Center	\$ 10,000
Hawk/ Houston - Goals for Graduation	\$ 14,000
Exchange Center - Parent Aid	\$ 10,000
Boys and Girls Club of the Wiregrass - Tutoring	\$ 5,000
Girls, Inc. - Child Care	\$ 5,000
TOPS - Mama Tina Mission House	\$ 15,685
Dubois Institute - Aunt Katie's Community Garden	\$ 7,500
<u>PUBLIC FACILITY</u>	
Hawk-Houston -New Roof	\$ 80,000
Wiregrass Rehab Center - Equipment	\$ 20,000
Aunt Katie's Garden -Expansion	\$ 42,500
Young Jr. Building - Partial Roof	\$ 44,900
Human Resource Development Corp - Improvements	\$ 71,000
<u>HOUSING</u>	
Habitat- Weatherization	\$ 14,000
Habitat - Emergency Housing Repair (Reprogramming \$40,000 2014 CDBG to Habitat under separate resolution)	\$ 0
Genesis Housing Development Corp. - Windows	\$ 18,733
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>	
Planning, Oversight and Administration (20% of grant)	\$ 89,579
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>\$447,887</u>

WHEREAS, the Department of Planning and Development has assisted in the process of developing the *5-Year Consolidated Plan (2015-2019)* and *2015 First Year Annual Action Plan*, based on the needs of the community as expressed in public meetings and an assessment of the priorities of those needs.

REFERENCE IA STUDY

3. Geography of Protected Classes

Racial Geography

In 1990 there were 14,639 black residents of Dothan. Most (96.0% / 14,047) lived in the primarily black district that surrounded the central business district and extended east, south, west and north from the core. The concentrations of African American residents diminishes away from the core but there were black residents at least one lineal sector in each census block group within the sector from the CBD to the city limits and beyond in each direction. We will examine two levels of concentration in the forthcoming analysis. The present description is based on census blocks with at least 100 black persons. This analysis will be followed by one based on census blocks with at least 40% African Americans.

There are smaller settlements on the northwest side of the city both inside and outside the Ross Clark Circle east of the Montgomery Highway and southeast of the city inside Ross Clark Circle south of East Main.

One of the anomalies of Dothan's racial geography is the enclave of primarily white residents east and south of the Dothan Country Club, which is west of the central business district and contains both historic structures and infill development. The Country Club has some black members.

The more concentrated districts occupied by African Americans (please see Map 1 and Appendix A), those census block groups in which at least 40% of the residents were black, extended from the west of the CBD southeast along Main Street/US 84 to Golf Creek and then north along Omussee Road. On the north side, the area of highest concentration extended from the core along and east of Reeves Street/US 431 to Omussee Road. The African American population of the areas with over 40% African Americans in each block group was 9,177 in 1990, which amounted to 62.7% of Dothan's black population.

Between 1990 and 2000 the black population of Dothan increased by 2,746 persons or 18.8%. At the same time, the overall population increased from 53,590 to 57,737, an addition of 4,148 or 7.7%. The white population was 561 persons larger in 2000 than in 1990, an increase of 1.5%. Two-thirds (66.2%) of the overall increase was accounted for by the black population. Both the Asian and other races also increased.

It is important to examine changes in the numbers of households because decisions by households drive changes in population. Both the numbers of black and white households in Dothan increased during the 1990s. White households outpaced the rate of white population increase, adding 1,163 households (7.5% compared to 1.5% for the white population). Black households greatly surpassed their rate of increase in population, adding 1,523 households, a rate of increase of 29.7% (compared to 18.8% for the black population).

Some of these differential changes might be attributed to trends in household sizes. Both racial groups reduced average household size across the 1990s as later marriages, increased separations and divorces and longer lifetimes each contributed to the

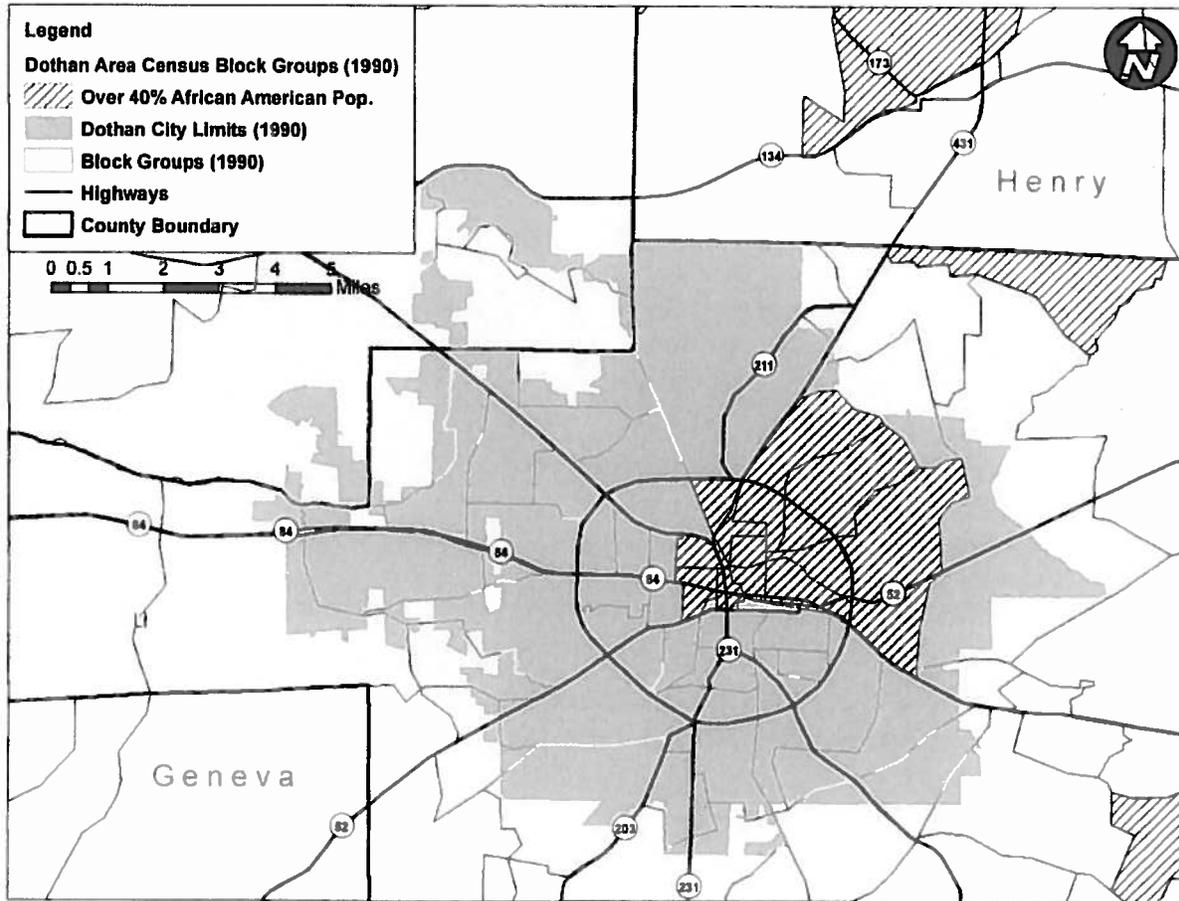
reductions. Black household sizes declined by 0.26 persons per household from an average household size of 2.91 to 2.65. The rate of decrease was 8.9%. White households in Dothan declined by an average of 0.14 persons, from 2.48 to 2.34. The rate of decrease was 5.6%. While black households were larger in both 1990 and 2000, the rate of decrease in average household sizes was greater for blacks than whites, so changes in average household sizes do not help explain the larger differentials in the black households and populations rate of increase.

Geographically, Map 2 shows that area composed of census blocks with over 40% black population has expanded to the northeast, northwest and south between 1990 and 2000. This concentration now extends from the CBD to beyond the city limits on the northeast side of Dothan. A new concentration has developed on the northwest side and it also extends beyond the city limits. South and southeast of the core three new census block groups extend to Ross Clark Circle. Taken together, the proportion of the African American population in census blocks that are more than 40% black amounted to 11,526 or over two-thirds (66.9%) of the black population in the city. Please recall that the similar proportion in 1990 was 62.7% (please also see Map 1). So, the areas with the highest concentrations of African American residents have both expanded and increased their proportions of African Americans.

But, the areas with fewer than 40% of the population but with more than 100 black persons have also increased. Areas that did not meet this criterion in 1990 but did in 2000 appeared on all four sides of the city: west along West Main Street, north on both sides of the new concentration shown on Map 2, southwest and southeast beyond Ross Clark Circle, and east along Columbia Highway.

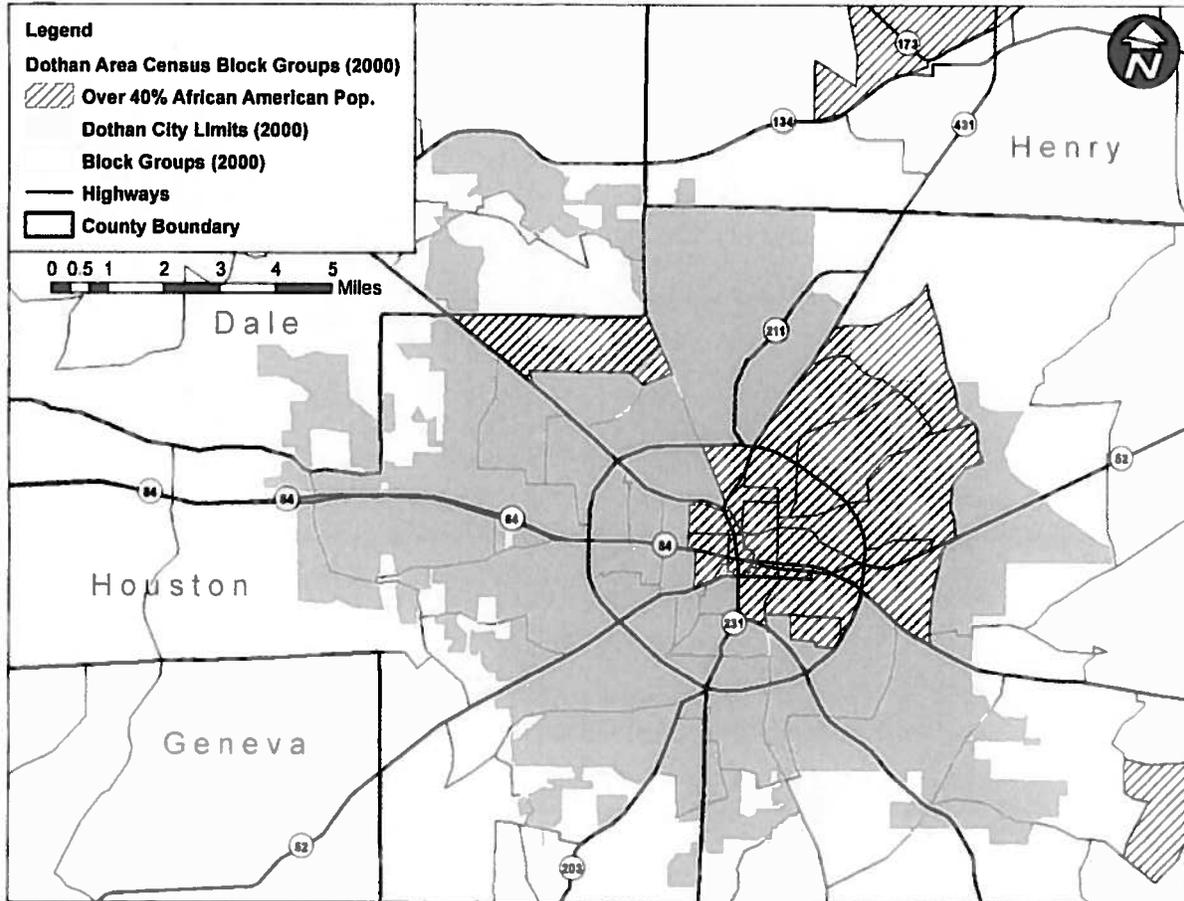
Map 1

Block Groups with 40% or More African American Population
City of Dothan, 1990



Map 2

Block Groups with 40% or More African American Population
City of Dothan, 2000



**SF 424 AND HUD
CERTIFICATIONS**



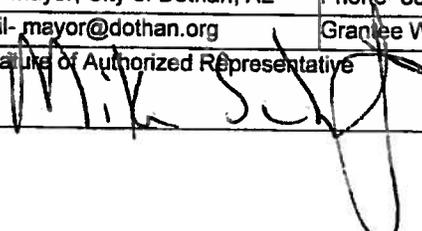
SF 424

The SF 424 is part of the CPMP Annual Action Plan. SF 424 form fields are included in this document. Grantee information is linked from the 1CPMP.xls document of the CPMP tool.

SF 424

Complete the fillable fields (blue cells) in the table below. The other items are pre-filled with values from the Grantee Information Worksheet.

Date Submitted	B-15-MC-01-0010	Type of Submission	
Date Received by state	State Identifier	Application	Pre-application
Date Received by HUD	Federal Identifier	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Construction
Applicant Information			
Dothan, Alabama		AL10624 DOTHAN	
City of Dothan		#072096829	
126 N. St. Andrews Street		Municipality	
Dothan	Alabama	Department of Community Development	
36302	Country U.S.A.	Division	
Employer Identification Number (EIN):		Houston County	
63-6001243		Program Year Start Date: 10/01/2015	
Applicant Type:		Specify Other Type if necessary:	
Local Government: City		Specify Other Type	
Program Funding		U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	
Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers; Descriptive Title of Applicant Project(s); Areas Affected by Project(s) (cities, Counties, localities etc.); Estimated Funding			
Community Development Block Grant		14.218 Entitlement Grant	
CDBG Project Titles: Administration, Habitat Emergency Housing Repair, Genesis Housing Development Corporation Transitional Housing, Boys and Girls Club of Hawk-Houston, Boys and Girls Club of the Wiregrass, The Ordinary People Society, Alfred Saliba Family Services Center, Exchange Center, Girls, Inc., Dubois Institute, Young Junior Building Roof, Boys and Girls Club of Hawk-Houston Roof, Aunt Katie's Garden Expansion, Human Resource Development Corporation improvements, and Wiregrass Rehabilitation Center Equipment		Description of Areas Affected by CDBG Project(s): All CDBG Projects are located within the City of Dothan, Alabama.	
\$CDBG Grant Amount: \$447,897	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for CDBG-based Project(s)			
Home Investment Partnerships Program		14.239 HOME	
HOME Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by HOME Project(s)	

\$HOME Grant Amount		\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged		Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged			\$Additional State Funds Leveraged		
\$Locally Leveraged Funds			\$Grantee Funds Leveraged		
\$Anticipated Program Income			Other (Describe)		
Total Funds Leveraged for HOME-based Project(s)					
Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS			14.241 HOPWA		
HOPWA Project Titles			Description of Areas Affected by HOPWA Project(s)		
\$HOPWA Grant Amount		\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged		Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged			\$Additional State Funds Leveraged		
\$Locally Leveraged Funds			\$Grantee Funds Leveraged		
\$Anticipated Program Income			Other (Describe)		
Total Funds Leveraged for HOPWA-based Project(s)					
Emergency Shelter Grants Program			14.231 ESG		
ESG Project Titles			Description of Areas Affected by ESG Project(s)		
\$ESG Grant Amount		\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged		Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged			\$Additional State Funds Leveraged		
\$Locally Leveraged Funds			\$Grantee Funds Leveraged		
\$Anticipated Program Income			Other (Describe)		
Total Funds Leveraged for ESG-based Project(s)					
Congressional Districts of:				Is application subject to review by state Executive Order 12372 Process?	
Applicant Districts- Alabama 2nd		Project Districts: Alabama 2nd			
Is the applicant delinquent on any federal debt? If "Yes" please include an additional document explaining the situation.				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes This application was made available to the state EO 12372 process for review on DATE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Program is not covered by EO 12372 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Program has not been selected by the state for review	
Person to be contacted regarding this application					
Mike Schmitz					
Title- Mayor, City of Dothan, AL		Phone- 334-615-3000		Fax- 334-615-3129	
email- mayor@dothan.org		Grantee Website- www.dothan.org		Todd McDonald, Planning Dir.	
Signature of Authorized Representative				Date Signed	
				8/3/15	



CPMP Non-State Grantee Certifications

Many elements of this document may be completed electronically, however a signature must be manually applied and the document must be submitted in paper form to the Field Office.

- This certification does not apply.
 This certification is applicable.

NON-STATE GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about --
 - a. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - b. The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - c. Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - d. The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will --
 - a. Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - b. Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted --
 - a. Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - b. Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

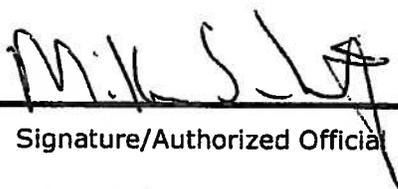
Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

8. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
9. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
10. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.



Signature/Authorized Official

8/3/18

Date

Mike Schmitz

Name

Mayor, City of Dothan, Alabama

Title

126 N. Saint Andrews St.

Address

Dothan, AL 36301

City/State/Zip

334-615-3000

Telephone Number

- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> This certification does not apply. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This certification is applicable. |

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

11. **Maximum Feasible Priority** - With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);
12. **Overall Benefit** - The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2015, 2__, 2__, (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
13. **Special Assessments** - It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

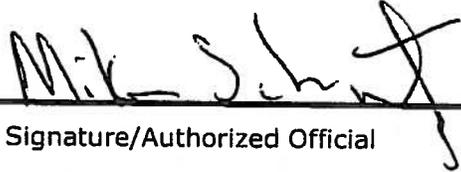
14. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
15. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

City of Dothan

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R, of title 24;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.


Signature/Authorized Official

8/3/15

Date

Mike Schmitz

Name

Mayor, City of Dothan, Alabama

Title

126 N. Saint Andrews St.

Address

Dothan, AL 36303

City/State/Zip

334-615-3000

Telephone Number

City of Dothan

- This certification does not apply.**
 This certification is applicable.

**OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION
CDBG**

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities, which are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Name

Title

Address

City/State/Zip

Telephone Number

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This certification does not apply. <input type="checkbox"/> This certification is applicable.
--

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

<hr/>	<input type="text"/>
Signature/Authorized Official	Date
<input type="text"/>	
Name	
<input type="text"/>	
Title	
<input type="text"/>	
Address	
<input type="text"/>	
City/State/Zip	
<input type="text"/>	
Telephone Number	

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This certification does not apply. <input type="checkbox"/> This certification is applicable.
--

HOPWA Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the plan:

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,
2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

_____	<input type="text"/>
Signature/Authorized Official	Date

Name

Title

Address

City/State/Zip

Telephone Number

- | |
|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This certification does not apply.
<input type="checkbox"/> This certification is applicable. |
|--|

ESG Certifications

I, _____, Chief Executive Officer of **Error! Not a valid link.**, certify that the local government will ensure the provision of the matching supplemental funds required by the regulation at 24 *CFR* 576.51. I have attached to this certification a description of the sources and amounts of such supplemental funds.

I further certify that the local government will comply with:

1. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.53 concerning the continued use of buildings for which Emergency Shelter Grants are used for rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless; or when funds are used solely for operating costs or essential services.
2. The building standards requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.55.
3. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56, concerning assurances on services and other assistance to the homeless.
4. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57, other appropriate provisions of 24 *CFR* Part 576, and other applicable federal laws concerning nondiscrimination and equal opportunity.
5. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.59(b) concerning the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.
6. The requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.59 concerning minimizing the displacement of persons as a result of a project assisted with these funds.
7. The requirements of 24 *CFR* Part 24 concerning the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988.
8. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56(a) and 576.65(b) that grantees develop and implement procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted with ESG funds and that the address or location of any family violence shelter project will not be made public, except with written authorization of the person or persons responsible for the operation of such shelter.
9. The requirement that recipients involve themselves, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, homeless individuals and families in policymaking, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of these facilities as provided by 24 *CFR* 76.56.
10. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57(e) dealing with the provisions of, and regulations and procedures applicable with respect to the environmental review responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and related

authorities as specified in 24 *CFR* Part 58.

11. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.21(a)(4) providing that the funding of homeless prevention activities for families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services will meet the requirements that: (A) the inability of the family to make the required payments must be the result of a sudden reduction in income; (B) the assistance must be necessary to avoid eviction of the family or termination of the services to the family; (C) there must be a reasonable prospect that the family will be able to resume payments within a reasonable period of time; and (D) the assistance must not supplant funding for preexisting homeless prevention activities from any other source.
12. The new requirement of the McKinney-Vento Act (42 *USC* 11362) to develop and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons. I further understand that state and local governments are primarily responsible for the care of these individuals, and that ESG funds are not to be used to assist such persons in place of state and local resources.
13. HUD's standards for participation in a local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the collection and reporting of client-level information.

I further certify that the submission of a completed and approved Consolidated Plan with its certifications, which act as the application for an Emergency Shelter Grant, is authorized under state and/or local law, and that the local government possesses legal authority to carry out grant activities in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Signature/Authorized Official	Date
<input type="text"/>	
Name	
<input type="text"/>	
Title	
<input type="text"/>	
Address	
<input type="text"/>	
City/State/Zip	
<input type="text"/>	
Telephone Number	

<input type="checkbox"/> This certification does not apply. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This certification is applicable.
--

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

Instructions Concerning Lobbying and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant: Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code) Check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here. The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 21.

Place Name	Street	City	County	State	Zip
Roy Driggers Municipal Building	126 N. Saint Andrews St.	Dothan	Houston	AL	36303

7. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules: "Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15); "Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of *nolo contendere*) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes; "Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal

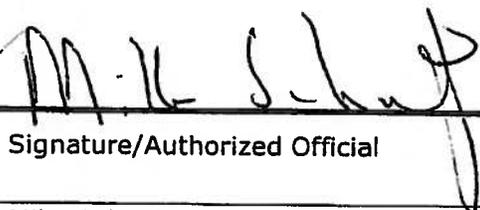
City of Dothan

criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance; "Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including:

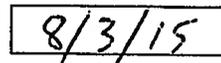
- All "direct charge" employees;
- all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and
- a. temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Note that by signing these certifications, certain documents must be completed, in use, and on file for verification. These documents include:

1. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
2. Citizen Participation Plan
3. Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan



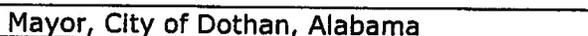
Signature/Authorized Official



Date



Name



Title



Address



City/State/Zip



Telephone Number