

City of Phoenix FY12 Authorization and Block Grant Appropriation Requests

Community and Human Development

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

- Support funding of CDBG at \$4.5 billion nationally
- Reform the CDBG formula for distribution of block grants to communities to rectify the funding disparity between older cities and fast-growing central cities such as Phoenix
- Streamline federal reporting and incentives for communities that demonstrate economic leverage and positive social indicators

Neighborhood Stabilization Program

- Fully fund the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP3)
- Permit funding of initial operating reserves for rental projects to ensure viability
- Continue commitment to foreclosure mitigation efforts specifically addressing negative equity loans, securitized loans and scam awareness

Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Program Reforms

- Support full funding for Public Housing Operating and Capital Fund at \$10.5 billion nationally
- Support full funding for Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program at \$19 billion nationally
- Support streamlining Section 8 administration
- Support Public Housing reforms to help ensure financial flexibility and sustainability for Public Housing Authorities
- Support the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) at \$2 billion nationally
- Reauthorize and fund the HOPEVI Revitalization Program at \$800 million nationally

Head Start Program

- Restore funding to the levels identified in the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007
- Continuation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) Cost of Living Adjustment, Head Start Expansion and Early Head Start Expansion

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

- Support full funding of \$5.1 billion nationally in LIHEAP for FY 2011 and 2012
- Support efforts to assure Arizona receives its fair share of base and emergency LIHEAP funding

Older Americans Act

- Support reauthorization of the Older Americans Act and an increase in funding in FY 2012

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Program

- Support the continued release of CSBG funds through a formula-based Block Grant for FY 2012

Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH)

- Support fully-funded HEARTH Act housing programs totaling \$2.2 billion nationally

Family Advocacy Center

- Support Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) funding and increase Services, Training, Officer, Prosecutors (STOP) funding
- Enact the proposed \$841 million Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) budget
- Increase funding for the Family Violence and Services Act

Parks and Recreation

Parks and Recreation Initiatives

- Appropriate full authorized funding for the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program/Urban Revitalization and Livable Communities or other comparable federal programs, Land and Water Conservation Fund, the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program, No Child Left Inside and America's Great Outdoors

Red Fields to Green Fields

- Support the revitalization of America's urban core and create livable, walkable communities through public-private partnerships and financing

Economic Development

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Reauthorization

- Reauthorize WIA to maintain strong local flexibility for mayors and local Workforce Investment Boards and ensure that local and regional employer needs are met
- Ensure that the One-Stop System is demand-driven, responsive and reflective of local workforce needs
- Provide ample funding and authority to support a One-Stop System infrastructure that will sustain and maintain the needs of the local economy and workforce through a responsive and demand driven system

New Market Tax Credits (NMTC)

- Support permanent authorization of the NMTC Program within the U.S. Department of Treasury
- Restore authority to a \$5 billion level nationally in 2011
- Authorize offset to Alternative Minimum Tax

Protection of Luke Air Force Base (AFB)

- Protect the mission of Luke AFB by ensuring property owner participation and cooperation to acquire federal funds that support modernization and mission flexibility
- Advocate for follow-on missions at Luke AFB, pursue opportunities for joint missions and continue to support "managed growth" that complements Luke's current and future mission capabilities

Energy and Water

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program

- Annually appropriate the maximum possible authorization for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant to enhance municipal energy efficiency and renewable energy programs and expand into community-based programs for energy efficiency and green building

Homeland Security/Public Safety

Homeland Security

- Maintain or add to the funding allocation for the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)
- Maintain or add to the funding allocation for the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP)
- Fully fund the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS)
- Expand eligibility for the Operation Stonegarden Grant (OPSG)

Protection of 9-1-1 Funding

- Continue support of legislation such as the New and Emerging Technologies (NET) 911 Improvement Act of 2008 that restricts state governments from 9-1-1 fund raiding practice
- Prohibit states from diverting any funds raised for 9-1-1 beyond the 9-1-1 and emergency service delivery purposes

Protection of 700 MHz for Public Safety and Delay of Rebanding

- Prohibit commercial broadband operations in the narrowband voice channel spectrum of 700 MHz by reallocating the D Block for the commercial auction to public safety for broadband communications
- Postpone the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) January 2017 deadline for 700 MHz "rebanding"

Transportation

- Incorporate city and regional priorities in Surface Transportation Reauthorization

Phoenix FY12 Appropriation Request Summary

Energy and Water

Tres Rios Ecosystem Restoration and Flood Control Project.....	\$15,000,000
Rio Salado Oeste New Start Construction	\$10,000,000
Central Arizona Salinity Study and Concentrate Management Viability Assessment	\$1,000,000

Total Energy and Water.....\$26,000,000

Homeland Security

Emergency Operations Center Construction Project	\$1,000,000
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Total Homeland Security.....\$1,000,000

Commerce, Justice, State (CJS)

Technology Enhancements to Improve Service to the Community and Enhance Safety: Video Conferencing for Initial Appearances	To Be Determined
Technology Enhancements to Improve Service to the Community and Enhance Safety: Video Technology for First Responders	To Be Determined
Prosecutor Technology Enhancements.....	\$200,000

Total CJS.....\$200,000

Transportation-Housing Urban Development (THUD)

Airfield Utility Access Upgrades at PHX	\$3,184,000
Central Airfield Lighting Vault Relocation and Upgrades at PHX.....	\$7,907,000
MARK 20 Systems to Replace Instrument Landing Systems at PHX	\$2,000,000
Airport Surface Observation System at Phoenix Goodyear Airport.....	\$200,000
METRO Light Rail Phoenix West Extension.....	\$1,550,000

Total Transportation.....\$14,841,000

Total Project Requests.....\$42,041,000

Phoenix Fair Share of Federal Funding

The Issue:

Although Phoenix is the fifth largest city in the nation, we continue to lag millions of dollars behind smaller communities in federal funding that helps the poorest families and revitalizes blighted neighborhoods. The funding disparity is primarily driven by formulas that were developed more than 30 years ago and built on dated population counts and what cities received in the past, which are both favorable factors for the nation's oldest cities. Some examples:

Head Start – Supports a comprehensive early childhood program providing each child with individualized learning experiences to foster social, intellectual, physical and emotional growth. Phoenix' poverty rate for children under age five is 30.0 percent, well above the national average of 21.1 percent. Yet base Head Start funding for Phoenix serves only 27 percent of the eligible children, well below the national average of 40 percent. While, the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009 helped to temporarily increase local capacity, funding provided by the act will end on September 30, 2011.

A recent national study indicates Head Start has a Return on Investment (ROI) of between \$7 to \$9 for every dollar invested. This means the current discrepancy will result in even greater losses in the future as the local economy fails to realize the potential lost because of unfair funding allocation.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) – Provides utility assistance to low-income households. The current distribution formula favors cold weather states. While the original formula approach for distributing LIHEAP funding may have made sense in 1981, much has changed since that time: energy prices for all types of energy sources (not just heating oil) have escalated, population growth trends have shifted to the South and Southwest and more data about weather-related health risks has become available.

More than 214,770 Phoenix households qualify for assistance but there is only funding to help 8,000, or 3.7 percent of eligible households, far below the 30 percent to 40 percent levels many cold weather states receive. Though far more people die from extreme heat than exposure to the cold, the LIHEAP funding formula is heavily skewed toward providing more funding to cold weather states than warm weather states. The Phoenix metropolitan area, where 60 percent of Arizona's population lives, has experienced extremely hot summers over the past three years. In 2008, Phoenix recorded 22 days of temperatures exceeding 110 degrees and the National Weather Service issued 25 periods of "Excessive Heat Warnings" where heat and humidity factors posed a severe health risk. In 2009, there were 20 days exceeding 110 degrees and in 2010, 15 days exceeding 110 degrees.

The release of emergency LIHEAP funding is not awarded through the same formula used for the base LIHEAP funding. According to the Low-Income Home Energy Act of 1981, one of seven economic and weather-related conditions may trigger an allocation of emergency funds. Even though Arizona continues to meet at least five of the seven conditions, Arizona received two-thirds of one percent of last year's allocation.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – Supports revitalization through physical, economic and social investment and provides funding to numerous non-profit organizations. CDBG funding in Phoenix has been reduced from \$20.73 million in 2003-2004 to \$18.5 million in 2010-2011, a loss of \$2.2 million. This loss is compounded due to the fivefold leveraging effect of CDBG dollars.

- **Phoenix** – Fifth largest city ranks 14th in funding received. Phoenix received \$18.5 million this year.
- **Nationally** – Philadelphia, the sixth largest city, receives \$55.3 million; Houston, the fourth largest city, receives \$32.7 million; Boston, the 11th largest city, receives \$21.3 million.
- **Severe Per Capita Funding Discrepancy** – Phoenix per capita funding is \$11.10 compared to \$34.82 average for the 10 cities with larger allocations and less population than Phoenix.

Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program – Phoenix's Housing Choice Voucher program receives a fraction of the vouchers needed for a city its size. Many smaller cities receive two or three times the number of vouchers. For example, Philadelphia, the nation's sixth largest city, receives more than 11,000 vouchers compared to the more than 5,400 vouchers for the city of Phoenix.

- Phoenix is the fifth largest city in the nation, but has only the 59th largest public housing and 66th largest Section 8 programs respectively.