City of

Joplin

MISSOURI

Community Development Block Grant and HOME Partnership Investment Program

FY2015-2019

CONSOLIDATED PLAN

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for the City of Joplin, Missouri develops the goals and needs that will guide the City over the course of the next five years. Through needs and market analyses and strategic and action planning, the City developed these needs and goals and also created their FY2015 Action Plan.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

The Consolidated Plan really creates our vision and sets the goals for the next five years. Through analysis of data provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development three major needs were identified. These are as follows:

- Safe Decent Affordable HousinPublic Infrastructure, Facility and Business ImprovementPublic Services for Low Income and Special Needs Populations

To achieve the anticipated results, the plan lists three goals. The goals are as follows:

- Provide safe, decent affordable housing
- Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Development
- Improve Livelihood through Public Service Activities

All of the programs we fund or activities we develop with CDBG and HOME assistance relate to these three goals. The activities to achieve the goals are explained in further detail below, which is our one year Action Plan. You can look at it this way, this plan creates the vision and sets goals, while the annual action plans are the means by which we meet these needs and goals.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The city's past programs have focused on community needs that continue to exist including aging housing and infrastructure, neighborhood and public improvements. The programs the city has used to

address these needs have been well received by residents and neighborhood organizations. The City of Joplin will continue to meet its identified needs and goals through housing, infrastructure and public service projects.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The process for developing this year's One Year Action Plan included:

- Two public meetings (November 20, 2012 at "Neighborhood Life House", a community Non-profit agency and February 26th, 2013 at the Joplin City Hall);
- Two 30 day public comment periods (November 21st – December 21st, 2012 and February 27th – March 29th, 2013);
- An advertised application period for public service grants (November 21st – December 14th of 2012);
- A public meeting was held on January 22nd, 2013 to allow public service grantees to present their project/proposals to the CDBG City Council sub-committee;

5. Summary of public comments

The June 10, 2013, public hearing generated both verbal and written comments regarding the usage of CDBG funds for the 2014-2018 Consolidated Planning Period. Generally the comments were that CDBG funds should go towards the support of development of the Main Street Corridor. The City received a number of comments from individuals wanting to see a business assistance or other program to promote economic development.

To adress these comments, the City of Joplin is utilizing Disaster Recovery Funds to improve walkability and infrastructure along the Main Street corridor. A lack of funding in FY2015 prevents any kind of assistance program from the annual allocation, but it could be a program down the line.

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

All comments were received during the meetings and public comment period; no comments were rejected as all were taken into consideration during the planning process.

7. Summary

See above

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	JOPLIN	Planning, Development and Neighborhood Services
HOME Administrator	JOPLIN	Planning, Development and Neighborhood Services

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Joplin's Community Development and Planning Department is responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan. The City of Joplin's entitlement funding consists of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), which is administered by the Community Development and Planning Department. All CDBG programs are presided over by the Community Development and Planning Director.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

Consultation on the development of the plan began in December 2014, and was achieved through a variety of strategies, including public hearings, direct correspondence and meetings with stakeholders. All efforts were made to contact appropriate parties and obtain thorough input. These consultations, in conjunction with participation from citizens, provided the plan direction and scope.

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

The City of Joplin's Public Housing Authority is a seperate entity who develops their own plans and receives their own funding. However, the City does utilize the Housing Authority as a valuable resource in developing plans and identifying at-need populations. One such growing population in the city is the elderly. Our Housing Authority has identified this as a need area and we will be partnering with them to develop strategies by which to remedy this and other problems.

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

The City of Joplin assists the area's Homeless Coalition with the administration of their HMIS system through reimbursement through an annual public service grant. The City also serves as a consultant for the Coalition and will work with the Coalition to develop strategies for combating homelessness. In the development of the Consolidated Plan, we met with Homeless Coalition members to discuss the homeless needs of the area.

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

The City of Joplin serves as an environmental oversight body for all of the Continuum of Care Organizations Operating in our area; we do not have any control over the allocation of ESG funds. However, we do provide CDBG funds towards the reimbursement of the Homeless Coalition's HMIS usage. The system allows the Coalition to identify the shortfalls in our service of homeless populations.

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**	ECONOMIC SECURITY CORPORATION OF THE SOUTHWEST AREA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Education Service-Fair Housing Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	Economic Security Corporation of the Southwest Area provides a number of services to the Joplin Consortium Area. They preside over the area's Homeless Coalition, are the city's primary CHDO, and they provide a number of other services to low-income individuals. ESC was consulted throughout the process in order to develop a better plan in regards to housing and homelessness strategies.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	JOPLIN AREA HABITAT FOR HUMANITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Service-Fair Housing Regional organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Market Analysis Action Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Joplin Area Habitat for Humanity is a valuable housing resource for the City of Joplin; the City has partnered with them numerous times in the past to provide housing opportunities for low-moderate income familes. With their housing expertise, JAHFH was consulted in regards to housing needs of the area specifically. They provided guidance on housing and market needs.
3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	HOMELESS COALITION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Homeless Coalition is a valued contributor to the Joplin Consortium who is made up of members from around the Joplin Area. The Coalition was consulted for their expertise and data on homelessness in the area. In the future, they hope to develop a more cooperative way for shelters in our area to serve the needs of homeless persons.

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

All necessary parties (including housing providers, homeless coalitions, and the housing authority) were consulted during the planning and development process.

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		

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 City encouraged participation and comments on the Consolidated Plan by posting public hearing and needs assessment survey on the City's website at www.jeffcitymo.org. Notification of the Consolidated Plan process was sent out to City staff, Councilman, and area agencies. The City also had in-person meeting with area organizations including the Public Housing Authority, ESC, Habitat for Humanity, and the Homeless Coalition. This, in combination with our public input, determined the scope and direction of the plan.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.401, 91.105, 91.200(c)

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

The first public hearing on the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan was held in the basemenet conference room of City Hall on June 04, 2015 from 5:30 - 6:30 PM. Public notice was published within the Joplin Globe on May 20, 2015 and on www.joplinmo.org.

The second public hearing on the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan was held in the Fifth Floor Study of City Hall on June 23, 2015 from 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm. Public notice was published within the Joplin Globe on June 7, 2015. Comments on the draft plan were accepted through July 24, 2015.

The draft Consolidated plan was presented to and approved by resolution by the Joplin City Council on August 3, 2015.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	City Staff, stakeholders, and media arrived to hear a presentation on the Consolidated planning process, previous years' funding and activities, and proposed ideas for future activities. Stakeholders in attendance included ESC, the Chamber of Commerce, and the City of Joplin.	No comments were received at or following this meeting.		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Stakeholders, media, and one concerned citizen arrived for the public hearing. Copies of the draft consolidated plan and a letter describing the process, identified needs, goals and this year's projects were provided to those in attendance.	During the public comment period, the City received a number of comments regarding development of South Main Street. The comments were heard and adapted into the plan as a goal; "Developing Infrastructure and Encouraging Economic Development." It should be noted that infrastructure improvements along the Main Street Corridor (including storm water, curbs, and sidewalks) will be one of many of the City's Disaster Recovery activities.		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Community Development Staff presented a resolution to adopt the draft Consolidated Plan at the August 3, 2015 City Council Meeting. Attendance was per the usual for bi-weekly City Council Meetings.			

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment section of the City of Joplin Consolidated Plan provides information on the housing needs and problems of residents of various income levels in the consortium area. This section also addresses the needs of those who are homeless; residents with special needs' and non-housing community development needs.

The NA used data that was prepopulated in IDIS by HUD; local data on the rental housing market was obtained from a recent area housing study sponsored by the city, but conducted by Bowen National Research.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.405, 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The Housing Needs Assessment section shows that households at all income levels and household types are burdened with housing problems such as lacking complete plumbing, overcrowding and cost burdens.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	45,504	118,579	161%
Households	19,196	45,554	137%
Median Income	$0.00	$0.00	

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 *	4,461	5,547	8,468	5,349	21,724
Small Family Households *	1,666	1,786	2,893	2,195	11,803
Large Family Households *	268	482	608	439	2,047
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	518	1,029	1,945	1,041	3,640
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	601	1,206	1,406	496	1,643
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	1,375	1,126	1,517	1,030	3,004
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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	20	70	37	0	127	8	15	45	0	68
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	35	60	45	140	10	40	50	0	100
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	149	223	45	110	527	10	40	103	84	237
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,069	996	183	34	3,282	731	580	347	67	1,725
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	329	1,091	1,603	134	3,157	208	574	1,426	768	2,976

	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
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	172	0	0	0	172	119	0	0	0	119

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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	2,249	1,331	326	189	4,095	760	675	546	147	2,128
Having none of four housing problems	843	2,028	3,206	1,548	7,625	327	1,519	4,397	3,474	9,717
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	172	0	0	0	172	119	0	0	0	119

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

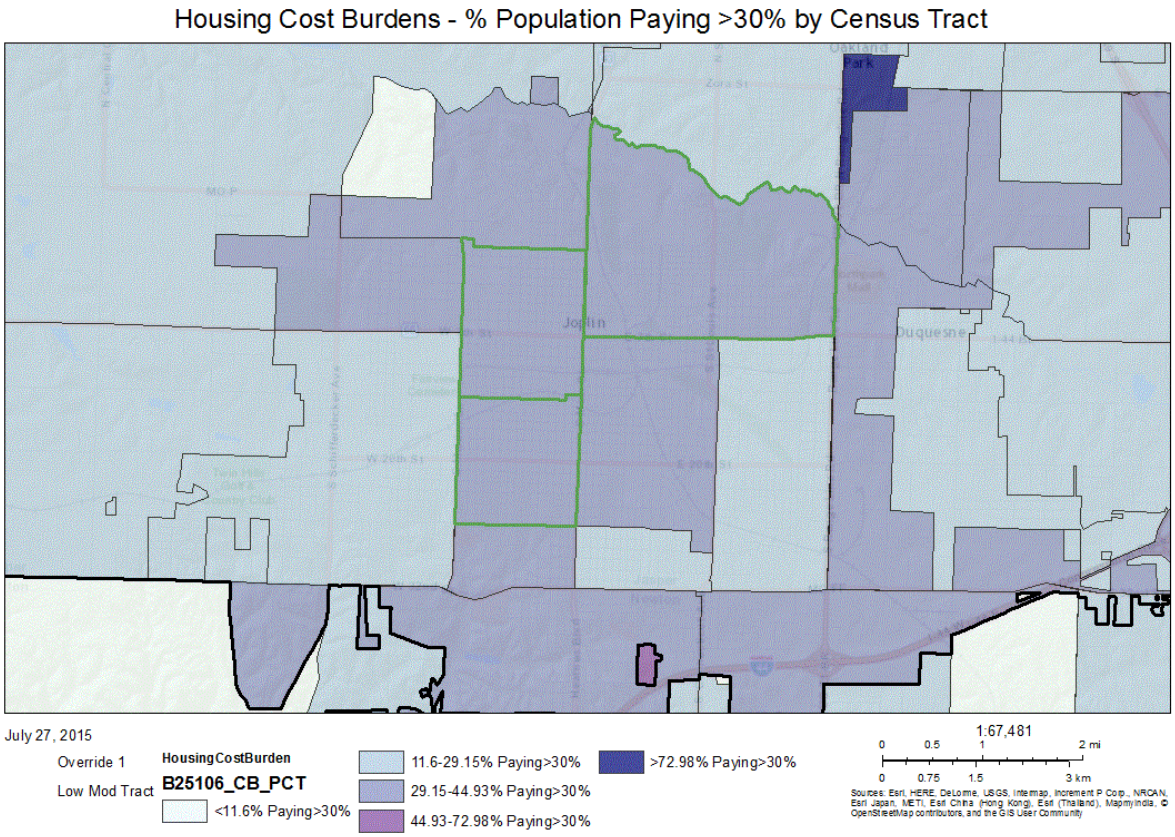
3. Cost Burden > 30%

	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	1,160	1,023	819	3,002	232	348	621	1,201
Large Related	205	228	69	502	38	69	193	300
Elderly	329	489	379	1,197	460	561	590	1,611
Other	872	590	533	1,995	238	226	465	929

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	2,566	2,330	1,800	6,696	968	1,204	1,869	4,041

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS



Housing Cost Burdens - % Population Paying >30% by Census Tract

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	1,030	467	78	1,575	187	230	68	485
Large Related	205	14	10	229	28	0	0	28
Elderly	244	280	78	602	307	238	117	662
Other	748	277	15	1,040	228	119	166	513

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	2,227	1,038	181	3,446	750	587	351	1,688

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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	139	243	50	130	562	20	50	134	44	248
Multiple, unrelated family households	10	15	20	0	45	0	30	19	40	89
Other, non-family households	0	45	40	25	110	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	149	303	110	155	717	20	80	153	84	337

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.

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.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems for households in the Joplin area are housing cost burdens. Of the 3500 families in the 2007-2011 CHAS who had one or more of the four housing problems, 2976 had housing costs that exceeded 30% of their total income. In other words, a large number of people are overburdened by their cost of housing.

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

The greatest proportion of families affected by one or more of the four housing problems were those who had a household income between 0-50% AMI. According to the data retrieved from the 2007-2011 CHAS, of the 6223 families who have one or more the HUD housing problems, 5015 were at the 50% or below AMI level; this amounts to approximately 80%.

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

According to State of Missouri 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan the Homeless Prevention Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) served 19,107 households in Missouri. Loss of job or underemployment were the typical characteristics of these households. MHDC has adjusted the Missouri Housing Trust Fund to meet the needs of those nearing the termination of HPRP assistance. The City of Joplin's Housing authority serves families who may be at risk of homelessness through voucher and public housing programs. In addition, the Homeless Coalition utilizes resources such as Lafayette House and other temporary shelters to transition families back into sustainable housing situations.

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:

Not applicable

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.405, 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

In this section, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need - who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group - is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in a category as a whole. A summary of these findings is at the end of this section.

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	4,101	725	179
White	3,240	691	124
Black / African American	260	15	0
Asian	20	10	24
American Indian, Alaska Native	50	0	4
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	435	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,568	1,486	0
White	3,147	1,445	0
Black / African American	120	19	0

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
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	66	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	150	14	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

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	3,521	4,988	0
White	3,090	4,698	0
Black / African American	80	65	0
Asian	0	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	90	52	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	137	84	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

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	1,136	3,855	0

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	1,011	3,561	0
Black / African American	20	95	0
Asian	20	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	43	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	89	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

Discussion

This section describes the number of respondents of various ethnic and economic groups that are living in a home with one or more of four housing problems. The housing problems are as follows: home lacks complete kitchen facilities, the home lacks complete plumbing facilities, there is more than one person per room, or the cost burden is greater than 30%.

At the 0-30% AMI level, households of the White (79%) and Hispanic (10.6%) racial designations had a disproportionate need compared to the total population. At the 30-50% AMI level, households of the White (88%) racial designation had a disproportionate need compared to the total population. At the 50-80% AMI level, households of the White (87.7%) racial designation had a disproportionate need compared to the total population. And finally, at the 80-100% AMI level, households of the White (88.9%) racial designation had a disproportionate need compared to the total the population. At each level, however, whites and hispanics were the largest portion of the total population with housing problems.

However, it should be noted that at each income level, a large percentage of people within minority ethnic groups have one or more of the four housing problems.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems - 91.405, 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

In this section, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need - who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group - is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in a category as a whole. A summary of these findings is at the end of this section.

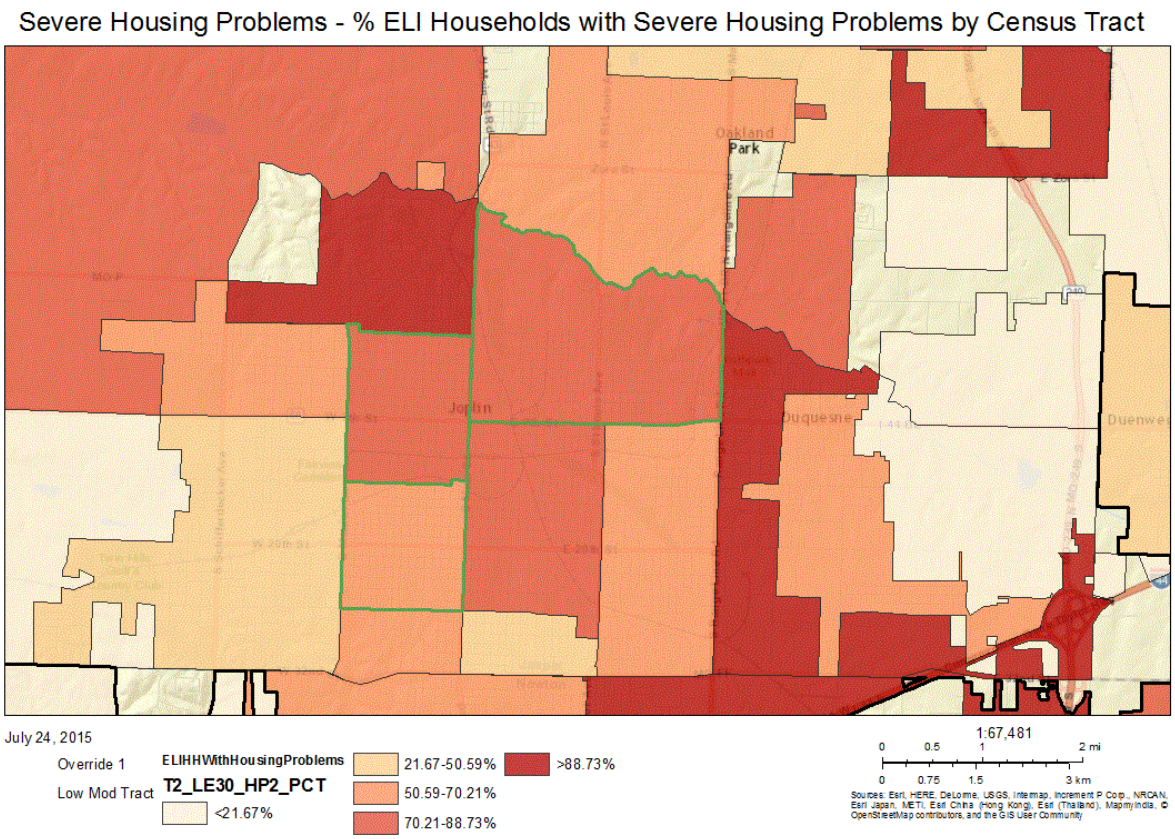
0%-30% of Area Median Income

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	3,510	1,324	179
White	2,704	1,250	124
Black / African American	260	15	0
Asian	10	15	24
American Indian, Alaska Native	50	0	4
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	435	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%



Severe Housing Problems - % ELI Households with Severe Housing Problems by Census Tract

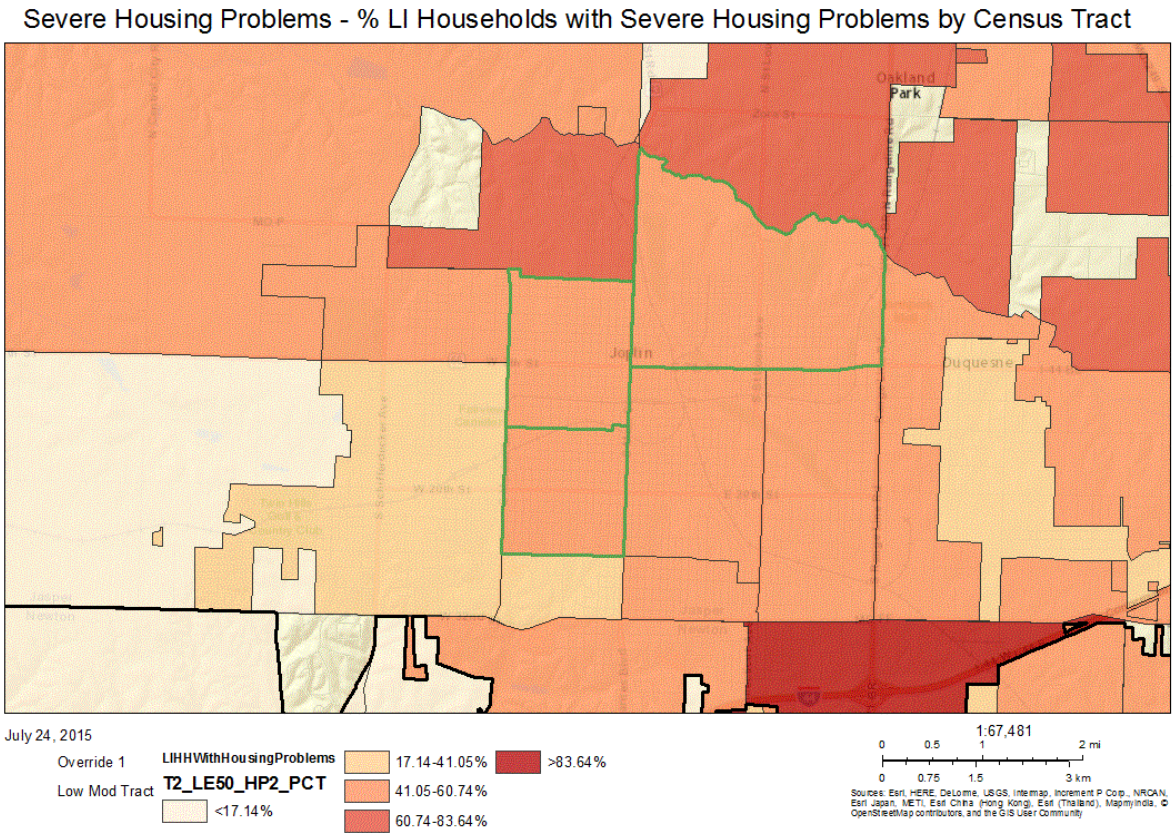
30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,589	3,458	0
White	1,409	3,197	0
Black / African American	45	95	0
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	14	50	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	95	69	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%



Severe Housing Problems - % LI Households with Severe Housing Problems by Census Tract

50%-80% of Area Median Income

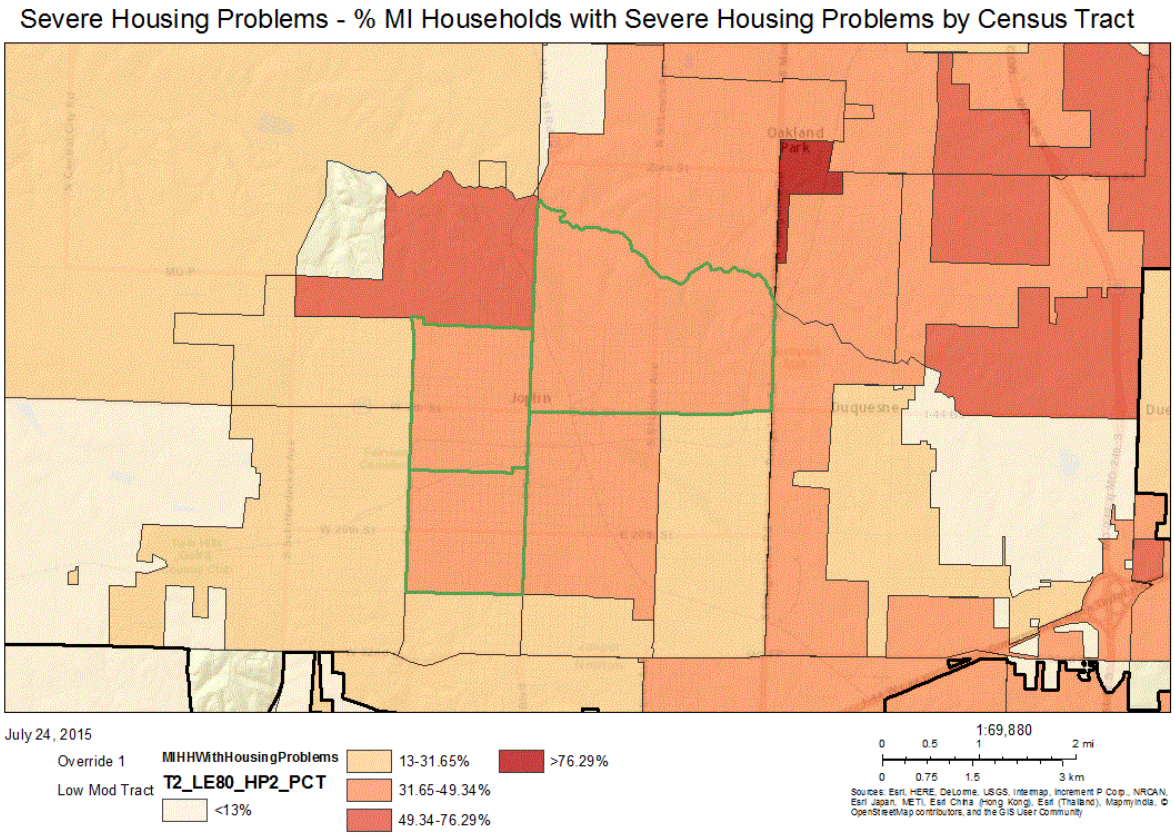
Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	621	7,900	0
White	450	7,351	0
Black / African American	30	120	0
Asian	0	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	128	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	69	152	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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



Severe Housing Problems - % MI Households with Severe Housing Problems by Census Tract

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	266	4,721	0
White	211	4,357	0
Black / African American	0	115	0
Asian	20	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	47	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	89	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

This section describes the number of respondents of various ethnic and economic groups that are living in a home with one or more of four severe housing problems. The housing problems are as follows: home lacks complete kitchen facilities, the home lacks complete plumbing facilities, there is more than 1.5 persons per room, or the cost burden is greater than 50%.

At the 0-30% AMI level, households of White (77.2%) and Hispanic (12.4%) ethnic identification had a disproportionate need compared to the total population. At the 30-50% AMI level, households of White (88.7%) ethnic identification had a disproportionate need compared to the total population. At the 50-80% AMI level, households of White (72.5%) and Hispanic (11.1%) ethnic identification had a disproportionate need compared to the total population. And finally, at the 80-100% AMI level, households of White (79.3%) ethnic identification had a disproportionate need compared to the total population.

However, it should be noted that at each income level, a large percentage of people within minority ethnic groups have one or more of the four housing problems.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens - 91.405, 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

In this section, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of people in an ethnic group with a housing cost burden is more than 10 percentage points greater than the percentage of people in the population as a whole with the same housing problem. A summary of these findings will follow this section.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	31,122	7,341	5,330	189
White	29,221	6,540	4,387	134
Black / African American	324	145	335	0
Asian	274	10	14	24
American Indian, Alaska Native	367	141	65	4
Pacific Islander	4	0	10	0
Hispanic	665	249	429	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion

Review of the 2007-2011 CHAS data presented suggests that the City of Joplin's African American and Hispanic ethnic groups have a disproportionate percentage of their populations with housing cost burdens exceeding 30% of total income. Out of the total population of the City of Joplin, 28.93% of households had housing cost burdens that exceeded 30% of total income. In the African American and Hispanic communities, however, 59.7% and 50.4% - respectively - of total households had housing cost burdens that exceeded 30% of their total income.

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 lowest income category has a disproportionate housing need compared to all other income brackets. This is because households in this income category normally cannot afford well-maintained housing units, or the expense of repairs or maitenance in an owned property. In the areas examined, minority ethnic group households (specifically those that were Hispanic or African American) has a disproportionate need compared to those of the total population.

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

The data reported represents the HUD-definitions of housing needs. However, the greatest need (based on percentage of persons effected) is far and away housing cost burdens. A large portion of low-moderate income families in the City of Joplin experience extreme housing cost burdens.

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

Joplin is a majorly Caucasian Community; over 88 percent of the population is white. However, minority populations tend to live in low-moderate income census tracts in the City of Joplin. The greatest concentrations are found in Eastern and Downtown Joplin.

NA-35 Public Housing - 91.405, 91.205 (b)

Introduction

The Joplin Public Housing Authority (JPHA) provides management and oversight of all units and vouchers. Data and narrative provided on public housing was developed in coordination with the JPHA.

The JPHA operates 275 units of public housing in the City of Joplin. Tha JPHA also administyers the Section 8 Housing Voucher Program for eligible families in the Joplin area. A Section 8 voucher assists eligible families pay the rent for apartments owned by private langlords. Participating families are responsible for finding an apartment and landlord that will accept the voucher. Families must meet income guidelines to qualify for the Section 8 voucher program. Both parties will enter into a lease agreement, with the tenant paying the security deposit. The JPHA inspects Section 8 properties prior to move-in and on a yearly basis to ensure that apartments comply with the HUD standards for safety, size and accessibility.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	168	453	0	435	14	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)

Housing Needs Waitlist

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	12,508	10,406	0	10,358	12,118	0
Average length of stay	0	0	3	4	0	4	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	12	0	9	3	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	111	93	0	93	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	30	231	0	219	9	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	168	453	0	435	14	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

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	161	412	0	397	11	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	5	34	0	31	3	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	166	447	0	429	14	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:

Currently, the Public Housing Waiting List has 321 families on it. Fifty-one percent of these famileis are families with children. The majority of the families on the waiting list are small, with 63 percent qualifying for one bedroom units and 21 percent qualifying for two bedroom units. 46 families include elderly members, while 112 families have members who are disabled. 62 percent of the eligible families qualify as being extremely low income (an income that is less than 30 percent of the AMI). Therefore, there is a need for disabled and elderly public housing.

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

The City does not manage or oversee funding for the Joplin Public Housing Authority. The Housing Authority operates 275 public housing units and provides Section 8 assistance for an additional 500 families in the Joplin area.

Section 9.1 of the Joplin Public Housing Authority's 5 Year Annual Plan addressed the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and the Section 8 voucher program. They found a disporportionate need for public housing for families with members who or elderly or disabled and families of races or ethnicities with a disproportional need.

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

Like the City of Joplin as a whole, the greatest needs in public housing are for more affordable rents and a greater volume of units. One issue in the City of Joplin is a lack of elderly housing. Housing for the elderly is one of many projects being considered for funding with the Disaster Recovery funds.

Discussion

The Joplin Public Housing Authority (JPHA) provides management and oversight of all units and vouchers. Data and narrative provided on public housing was developed in coordination with the JPHA.

The JPHA operates 275 units of public housing in the City of Joplin. Tha JPHA also administyers the Section 8 Housing Voucher Program for eligible families in the Joplin area. A Section 8 voucher assists eligible families pay the rent for apartments owned by private langlords. Participating families are responsible for finding an apartment and landlord that will accept the voucher. Families must meet income guidelines to qualify for the Section 8 voucher program. Both parties will enter into a lease

agreement, with the tenant paying the security deposit. The JPHA inspects Section 8 properties prior to move-in and on a yearly basis to ensure that apartments comply with the HUD standards for safety, size and accessibility.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (c)

Introduction:

Homelessness data for the City of Joplin were primarily drawn from data collected by the Economic Security Corporation of the Southwest Area using HMIS and a 2013 Missouri Statewide Homelessness Study, published by the University of Missouri-St. Louis. The studies looked specifically at the homelessness rates for various demographic groups in the Joplin CoC. This data is summarized in the tables below and then subsequently explained and analyzed.

In 2011, the Joplin Area was struck by an EF5 tornado that destroyed or damaged a large number of homes and properties in the area. As a result, the area has seen large increases in the number of displaced and homeless individuals in the area. The Joplin CoC, however, does an excellent job of sheltering those in need. It is importaant to note. though, that the data may not be reflective of the total amount of assistance being delivered as some shelters in the area do not use the HMIS reporting system.

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)	7	135	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	7	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	27	138	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	16	19	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	1	0	0	0	0
Veterans	4	41	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0

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 with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

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.

The Joplin CoC notes a total of 142 homeless families that include children and 45 families with veterans. Of those two groups only 7 households with children and 4 veterans remain unsheltered. One of the Joplin CoC's major goals laid out in their strategic plan is to prevent homelessness through actions such as foreclosure and rental assistance.

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

Not applicable

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The Joplin CoC does an excellent job of sheltering a large percentage of its total homeless population. According to the point in time data gathered by ESC in January 2014, of the estimated total homeless population of 461 individuals, 62 were unsheltered. This means that 87% of the City of Joplin's homeless population is sheltered. Likewise, the 2013 Missouri State Homelessness Study showed that the City of Joplin had a sheltered to unsheltered ratio of 7:1, the second highest in the state.

Discussion:

Homelessness data for the City of Joplin were primarily drawn from data collected by the Economic Security Corporation of the Southwest Area using HMIS and a 2013 Missouri Statewide Homelessness Study, published by the University of Missouri-St. Louis. The studies looked specifically at the

homelessness rates for various demographic groups in the Joplin CoC. This data is summarized in the tables below and then subsequently explained and analyzed.

In 2011, the Joplin Area was struck by an EF5 tornado that destroyed or damaged a large number of homes and properties in the area. As a result, the area has seen large increases in the number of displaced and homeless individuals in the area. The Joplin CoC, however, does an excellent job of sheltering those in need. It is importaant to note. though, that the data may not be reflective of the total amount of assistance being delivered as some shelters in the area do not use the HMIS reporting system.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction

Special Needs Housing is defined as developments that provide permanent supportive housing and integrated housing for persons with special needs. Persons with special needs are those that are physically, emotionally or mentally impaired or suffer from mental illness, developmentally disabled, a youth aging out of foster care, persons with addictions, HIV/AIDS and their families, and victims of domestic violence.

There are consistent patterns between the special needs population and the increased risk for homelessness because of lack of adequate housing facilities and services available. These populations not only need permanent housing, but also integrated services to decrease their risk for homelessness. Funding is also always an issue when dealing with non-homeless needs. The amount of adequate funding never seems to be available.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Persons with special needs are those that are physically, emotionally or mentally impaired or suffer from mental illness, developmentally disabled, a youth aging out of foster care, persons with addictions, HIV/AIDS and their families, and victims of domestic violence.

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

The City of Joplin has a number of programs and organizations that can meet the needs of special needs populations. Examples include Lafayette House, which serves as a shelter for victims of domestic violence and child abuse, Joplin Workshops, which employs individuals who are developmentally disabled, or ESC which serves underserved individuals with housing needs.

Special needs populations typically work with a case manager or other staff with a service agency, who will help to coordinate housing and services. They will also help to coordinate services that they do not provide, such as mental health or substance abuse programs and services. Modifications to housing units such as ramps or modified bathrooms are needed for elderly and disabled households.

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

According to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services 2012 Epidemiologic profile there are 145 persons living with HIV within Jasper and Newton County. This figure does not include

individuals diagnosed in correctional facilities. The report can be viewed at http://health.mo.gov/data/hivstdaids/pdf/MOHIVSTD2012.pdf.

Discussion:

There are many organizations that work together to increase the housing and services for the special needs community. Team work between organizations plays an important role in the success of establishing and running effective programs. Coordination between these organizations efforts and programming and the City of Joplin is key.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Areas within the City of Jefferson have identified public facility needs, and some of those are best met through a city capital improvement program, general funding or other public allocation. Some of the needs, however, are found in low to moderate income neighborhoods outside the scope of these other public facility planning efforts, and may include neighborhood centers, senior centers, recreation facilities, or accessibility modifications in public facilities. Some of the major needs of the area are services for the elderly and to serve the homeless.

How were these needs determined?

Public facility needs were determined through consultations with the City's Public Works Department, outside stakeholders, previous plans, and citizen input.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Public improvement needs exist citywide. Like the public facilities, some improvements will be accomplished using other funding streams that are not part of this consolidated planning process. However some of the included needs are infrastructure improvements such as sidewalks, gurb gutter, water/sewer and bridges, "way finding" signs, greenways, rehabilitation to existing neighborhood centers. CDBG funds will be specifically targeted towards low-moderate income census tracts.

How were these needs determined?

Public facility needs were determined through consultations with the City's Public Works Department, outside stakeholders, previous Comprehensive Plans, and citizen input.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

There are many public service needs, including transportation, programs for job searches and training, programs for seniors, food pantry services, and services for the homelessness. In the past, the City of Joplin has provided public service grants to local shelters, businesses that employ special needs citizens, and other local non-profit organizations.

How were these needs determined?

Public services needs were determined through public input, agency and stakeholder consultation, and staff recommendation.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The following section provides data on the City of Joplin's housing inventory. Data in the next sections is based off a combination of a 2014 Housing Study Conducted by Bowen and data provided from the American Community Survey. Some of the key factors noted are the lack of affordable 1 and 2-bedroom units and the large percentage of homes that could pose lead-based paint risks.

MA-10 Housing Market Analysis: Number of Housing Units - 91.410, 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

According to the ACS data, a large portion of housing in the Joplin Area are 1-unit structures. Of the total 51,313 structures in the area, 75% were 1-unit detached structures. Additionally, roughly 79% of owned units consisted of threee bedrooms or more, while 78% of rented units consisted of two or more bedrooms.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	38,717	75%
1-unit, attached structure	951	2%
2-4 units	4,711	9%
5-19 units	2,436	5%
20 or more units	1,227	2%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	3,271	6%
Total	***51,313***	***100%***

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	41	0%	429	3%
1 bedroom	572	2%	3,036	19%
2 bedrooms	5,527	19%	7,190	45%
3 or more bedrooms	23,424	79%	5,335	33%
Total	***29,564***	***100%***	***15,990***	***100%***

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.

The Joplin Public Housing Authority oversees 275 families in public housing in addition to an additional 500 families who utilize Section 8 vouchers. The families served are majorly in the bottom 30 percent of the area median income. The largest groups served are families with seniors and families with seniors.

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

According to the City of Joplin's independent Public Housing Authority, rarely are Section 8 contracts allowed to expire. Their wait list is so large and the demand for public housing are so high that loss of inventory is rarely an issue. One issue that the City has had in recent years, though, is an inability for developers to construct homes using LIHTC.

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

While the area does have a large number of housing units available (both assisted and non), there are still housing unit needs for the population. For example, in the case of public housing, there are an estimated 321 people on the public housing waiting list and 220 on the Section 8 voucher waitlist. These families spend an average of 4 to 6 months on this waiting list

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

According to data provided by the JPHA, there are currently 201 families on the waitlist who need 1 bedroom public housing units. Comparitively there are 69 who need 2 bedroom, 46 in need of 3 bedroom and 4 in need of 4 bedroom. A 2012 Housing Needs Study performed for the City of Joplin by Bowen associates found that in order to meet replacement housing need in 2018, the city would need 73 housing units for families with an income less than $30,000 a year and 40 units for families with an income between $30,000 and $60,000 a year.

Discussion

According to the data provided by the ACS, the Joplin Housing Authority and Bowen Associated, the City of Joplin still has a shortfall when it comes to single-family housing. The biggest need of the area is affordable 2-3 bedroom homes for low-moderate income families. The May 2011 tornado caused the loss of a large portion of the City's affordable housing inventory in Census Tract 106, a qualified, low-income tract in the city. Affordability should be a primary concern of the city moving forward.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

HUD considers a housing unit affordable if the occupant household expends no more than 30% of its income on housing cost. In the situation where the household expends greater than 30% of its income on housing cost, the household is considered cost burdened. Cost burdened households have less financial resources to meet basic needs (food, clothing, transportation, medical, etc.), less resources to properly maintain the housing structure and are at greater risk for foreclosure or eviction.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	0	0	0%
Median Contract Rent	0	0	0%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	10,264	64.2%
$500-999	5,484	34.3%
$1,000-1,499	165	1.0%
$1,500-1,999	46	0.3%
$2,000 or more	31	0.2%
Total	***15,990***	***100.0%***

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,098	No Data
50% HAMFI	4,106	2,456
80% HAMFI	10,514	7,126
100% HAMFI	No Data	11,411
Total	***15,718***	***20,993***

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

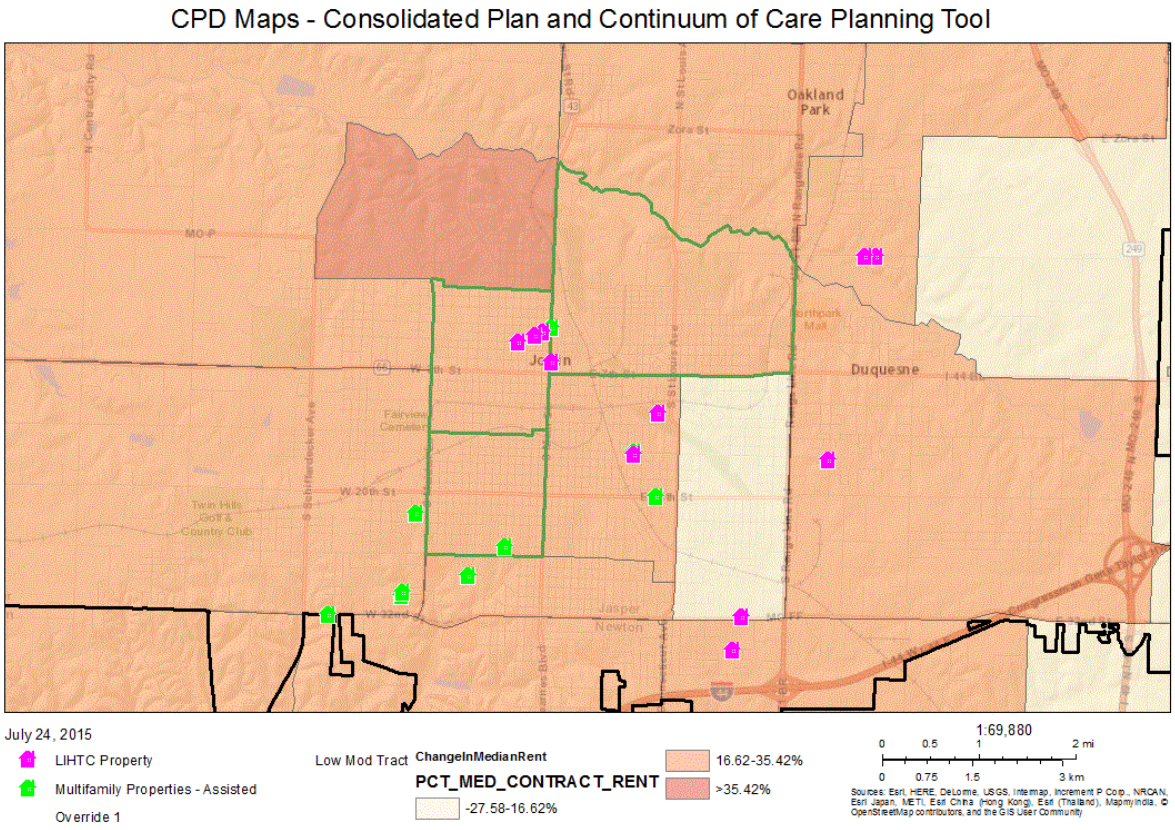
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	440	447	595	813	816
High HOME Rent	456	463	617	829	846
Low HOME Rent	446	463	573	663	740

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents



CPD Maps - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the 2009-2013 ACS the median cost of housing in Joplin was $687 monthly. Based on the HUD standards that a household should not pay more than 30% of its gross income for a housing unit to be considered an affordable unit, a household would need to earn $27,480 per year to affordably rent in the City of Joplin. The study estimated that 27.5% of renters in the city of Joplin are households who earn less than $20,000 a year and spend more than 30 percent of their income on rent costs alone; 14.4% of renters are households who earn between $20,000 and $34,999 and spend more than 30

percent of their income on rent costs alone. In total, 48.5% of renter households in the City of Joplin spend more than 30 percent of their gross income on rent alone.

The median value of a owner occupied housing unit in the City of Joplin is $99,800. Using the industy standard of three times income to afford a median priced home in the City of Joplin, a household would need to earn $33,300 to afford a home in the City of Joplin. The average monthly mortgage in the City of Joplin is $980 monthly. Furthermore, 28.7% of mortgage-owner households in the City fo Joplin spend more than 30 percent of their annual income on housing costs alone.

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

With the increase in rental and housing costs after the 2011 tornado, the affordability of residential units may decrease. Currently, 48.5% of renters and 28.7% of owners with a mortgage are in living arrangements that are not deemed affordable by HUD standards.

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

The Area Median Rent in the City of Joplin is significantly higher than HOME Rents and Fair Market Rent. According to a 2014 Bowen Housing Study, the median rent in September 2014 in the City of Joplin for a one-bedroom home was $572, $725 for a two-bedroom unit, and $753 for a three-bedroom unit. According to these numbers, three-bedroom units would be considered affordable, while the other two types of units are burdensome for families in the City of Joplin. Importance should be placed on making rent more affordable for area residents, be it through Section 8 vouchers, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, or construction of additional rental housing.

Discussion

Home values have fluctuated in recent years. Foreclosures and short sales drastically reduced values from their housing boom value. Although this adjustment made many units affordable, the simultaneous economic downturn made acquiring these properties difficult. This, in addition to the May 2011 tornado experienced, has decreased housing supply and increased demand substantially. The housing market continues to stabilize, and the Neighborhood Stabilization Program and down payment assistance programs (such as JHAP) has allowed units to become and remain affordable. There are, however, many units in need of rehabilitation, which can increase the cost of these units. Previous tables and data paints a picture that cost burden may be the biggest housing problem for many households.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

The need for rehabilitation has already been discussed in previous sections. Many units in the Joplin area are older than 1999 (85% to be exact), thus needing repair to provide safe, decent, and affordable housing. Poor-conditioned units typically have one of the following problems: 1. lacks complete kitchen facilities 2. lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. more than one person per room, 4. cost burden greater than 30%. According to the 2007-2011 ACS, 21% of owner occupied and 47% of renter occupied housing structures in the Joplin area have one or more of the selected housing conditions.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition for "substandard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation:

Substandard condition could be defined as housing that does not meet local building, fire health and safety codes. Substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation may be defined as housing that does not meet the local building, fire, health and safety codes but is both financially and structurally feasible for rehabilitation. It may be financially unfeasible to rehab a substandard structure when costs exceed 30-50% of the assesed value of the property.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	6,108	21%	7,093	44%
With two selected Conditions	102	0%	407	3%
With three selected Conditions	37	0%	45	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	23,317	79%	8,445	53%
Total	***29,564***	***100%***	***15,990***	***100%***

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	4,783	16%	2,476	15%
1980-1999	8,679	29%	4,801	30%
1950-1979	9,829	33%	5,576	35%
Before 1950	6,273	21%	3,137	20%
Total	***29,564***	***99%***	***15,990***	***100%***

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

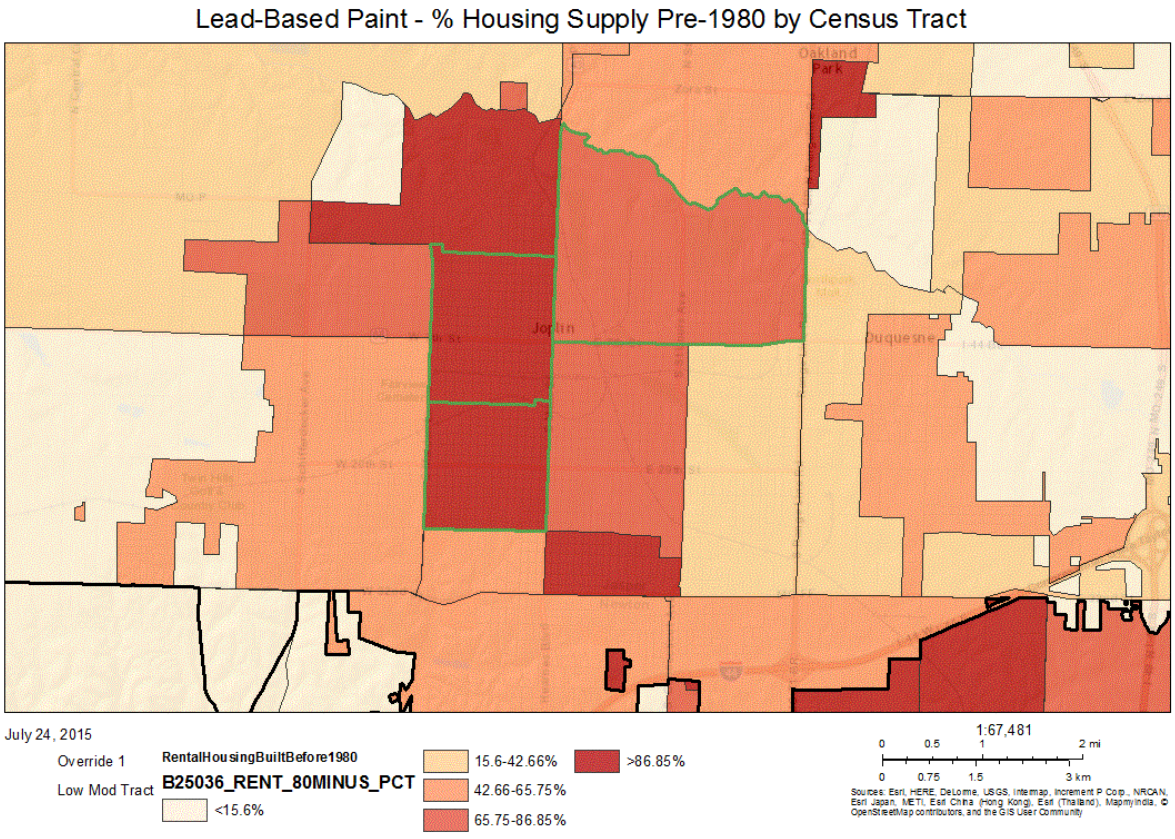
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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	16,102	54%	8,713	54%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,680	9%	1,939	12%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)



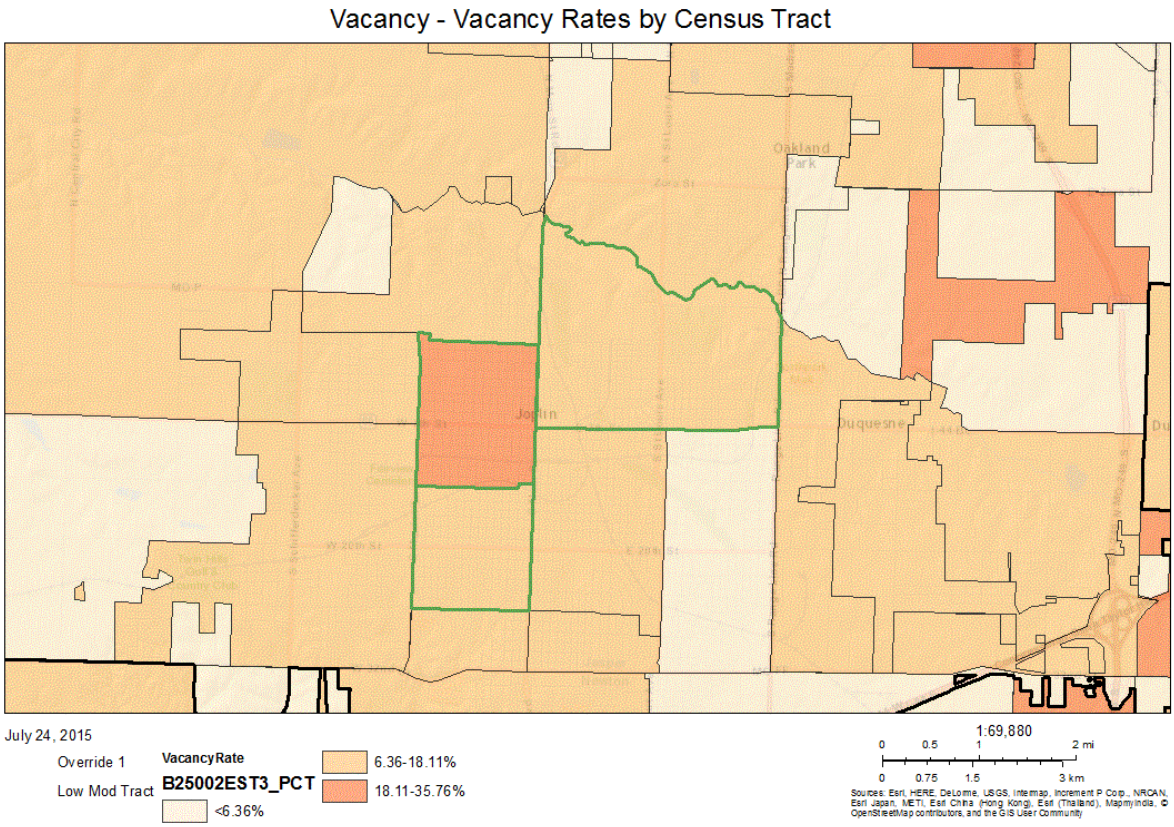
Lead-Based Paint - % Housing Supply Pre-1980 by Census Tract

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



Vacancy - Vacancy Rates by Census Tract

Describe the need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdiction's housing.

The need for owner and rental rehabilitation is great due to the aging housing stock in the City of Joplin. Housing units may need rehabilitation for reasons such as code deficiencies, ADA modifications, energy efficiency, and general maitenance. Approximately 85% of housing units (rental or owner-occuppied) were built before 1999 and 21% of owner-occupied and 47% of rener-occupied households in the area have one of the selected housing problems.

Estimate the number of housing units within the jurisdiction that are occupied by low or moderate income families that contain lead-based paint hazards. 91.205(e), 91.405

Lead based paint was banned in 1978. Approximately 54% of housing in the City of Joplin was constructed before 1980, putting those houses at a higher risk of lead-based paint hazards. Approximately 54% of owners and 55% of renters live in homes that were constructed before 1980, meaning those households are at a higher risk of lead-based pain exposure.

Discussion

The existing housing stock in the city of Joplin is aging. Over 55% of units were constructed before 1980. This represents mulitple issues such as lead based paint exposure or homes that do not meet current code requirements of the City. There is a high likelihood the homes would not meet HUD standards either.

MA-25 Public And Assisted Housing - 91.410, 91.210(b)

Introduction

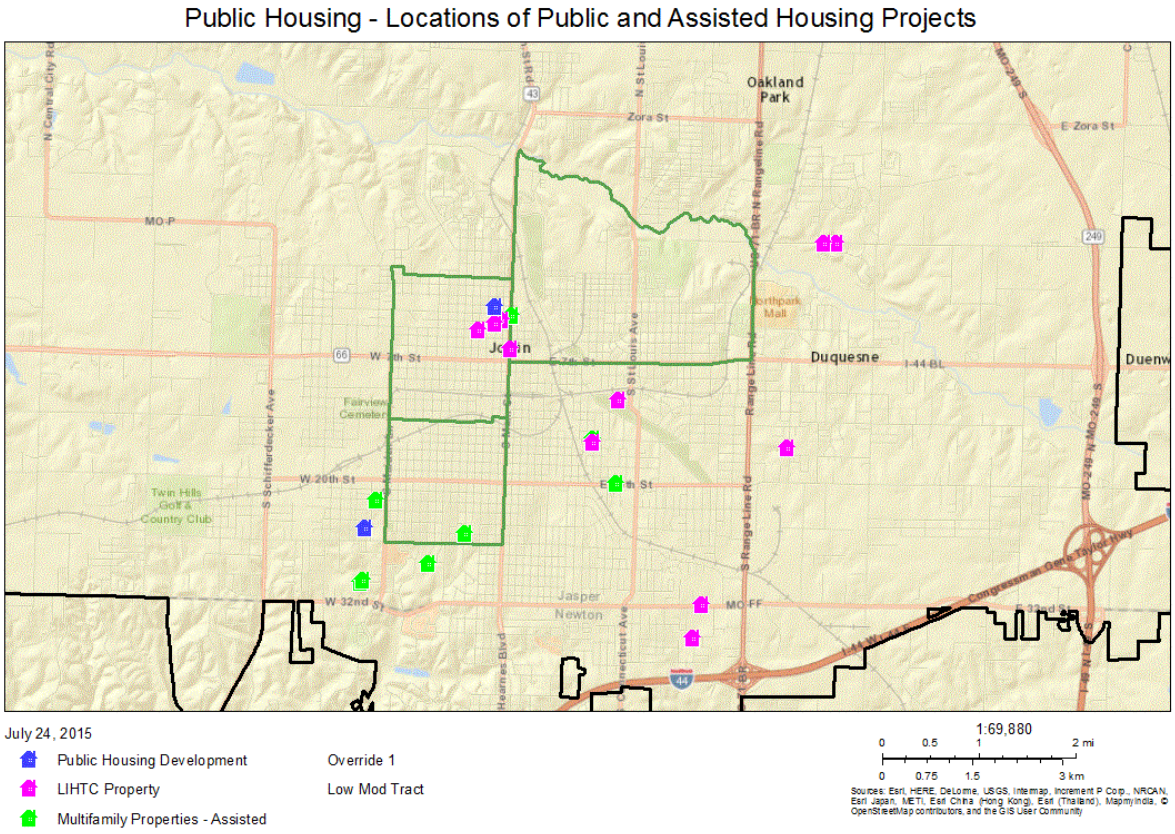
The City of Joplin does not manage or oversee the Public Housing Authority. The Authority submits its own reports and requests for HUD funding.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			275	532			147	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)



Public Housing - Locations of Public and Assisted Housing Projects

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

There are 275 total public housing units in the jurisdiction. The physical conditions of the units are superior as per the HUD Housing Quality Standards and the REAC annual inspection protocol

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Public Housing authority does an excellent job of upkeeping and repairing their existing units. Therefore, there is little need for rehabilitation or restoration at this time with their continued ability to sustain their existing inventory. A greater need that has been expressed is in the addition of additional public housing inventory.

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

The goal of the Public Housing Authority is to provide improved living conditions for very low and low income families while maintaining their rent payments at an affordable level. To operate a socially and financially sound public housing agency that provides decent, safe and sanitary housing within a drug free, suitable living environment for tenants and their families. To avoid concentration of economically and socially deprived families in any one or all of the PHA's public housing developments.

The Authority continues to offer low income families affordable housing. It works closely with local police to keep the neighborhoods drug free and to avoid crime in the area. The Authority tries to attract a variety of families of various socio-economic backgrounds to each of its public housing developments. The Housing Authority's most recent strategic plan specified the elderly, the disabled, and racial or ethnic groups with disproportionate housing needs as their primary areas of need.

Discussion:

The City of Joplin does not manage or oversee funds of the Joplin Public Housing Authority. The questions in this section have been answered using information gained from the Housing Authority.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c)

Introduction

The City of Joplin contains a Homeless Coalition that seeks to track and rememdy needs and problems of the homeless in the Consortium area. There are a total of 11 members of the Coalition, and between them and all of their programs, they provide a total of 506 year round beds to serve the homeless population.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

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

Table 39 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Data Source Comments:

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

The City of Joplin provides public service grants on an annual basis that are aimed towards improving the general livelihood of Joplin residents. The services provided help to supplement otherwise low incomes and prevent homelessness. In addition, the City reimburses the Homeless Coalition for the use of their HMIS system.

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

The City of Joplin takes part in the area's Homeless Coalition, an organization aimed towards preventing and stopping homelessness. The Coalition is comprised of Carthage Crisis Center, Children's Haven of Southwest Missouri, Economic Security Corporation, Lafayette House, Missouri Department of Mental Health, Neosho Crosslines, Soul's Harbor, The H.O.U.S.E. Inc., VA, and Watered Gardens. In combination, these organizations provide a total of 506 year round beds through their programming. They seek to assist homeless persons in the Joplin Consortium.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(d)

Introduction

There are a variety of service providers in Joplin. These providers coordinate amongst themselves to ensure that they are meeting the needs of the community to the best of their abilities.

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

According to the U.S. Census 2010 American Community Survey there are 15,549 people (13.5% of the total population) in Jasper County with a disability (civilian, non-institutionalized). The 65 and over category has the largest percentage of disabled population, and the 18 to 64 category has the largest number of disabled persons. Data indicates the need for specialized housing for disabled persons, particularly given the high prevalence of disabilities in the older population groups. The need for specialized housing is dependent on the type of disability. Such housing may be specialized in terms of physical modifications, sleeping accommodations, organizational structure, security monitoring, and staffing with applicable supportive services.

Most home features needed to allow independent living by persons with physical mobility disabilities can be incorporated into new construction without substantially altering the standard unit floor plan. Retrofitting an existing unit is a more expensive, and therefore less cost-effective alternative, but necessary for those disabled households which would like to comfortably "age in place" and not have to move from their long-time homes due to developing physical mobility limitations.

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

The state of Missouri Department of Mental Health offers on housing assistance options such as rental assistance, home purchasing program, home repair/weatherization assistance, home access modifications. The independent living resource center in Joplin offers programs that provide people with the tools to learn how to live independently including cooking, budgeting, reading and finding employment. They also offer disability assistance for improvements on homes for people with disabilities. The unmet needs group is also a good resource for case management.

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)

Through public service grants, the City of Joplin plans to meet the needs of special needs populations by offering grants to the organizations that serve them. Next year, reimbursement to the Homeless Coalition and Community Housing Resource Board will attempt to serve that need.

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))

Through public service grants, the City of Joplin plans to meet the needs of special needs populations by offering grants to the organizations that serve them. Next year, reimbursement to the Homeless Coalition and Community Housing Resource Board will attempt to serve that need. Partnership with local organizations will hopefully provide assistance to those who need it.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.410, 91.210(e)

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment

There are no identified public policies that negatively impact affordable housing and residential investment. The current Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing for City of Joplin found a number of local barriers. Barriers included 1) lack of adequate funding allocated for fair housing enforcement and outreach activities; 2) lack of fair housing awareness; inadequate information and awareness of City's housing programs; 3) lack of fair housing testing to determine where fair housing discrimination is taking place; 4) concentration of affordable rental housing in certain neighborhoods with higher minority and low income populations; 5) need for ADA education and the lack of availability of housing for persons with disabilities; and 6) lack of specific and comprehensive planning efforts around affirmatively furthering fair housing in the City of Joplin.

2015-2019 Consolidated Plan goals and projects will attempt to address these barriers. . The City will place Fair Housing brochures from the website along with other Citizen Informational Series within City Hall.

A Fair Housing proclamation, symposium and poster contest were held during the month of April 2015 to bring awareness to the issue of Fair Housing

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

Introduction

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	100	22	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,036	3,966	12	10	-2
Construction	611	1,066	4	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	4,035	10,667	24	28	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	704	1,419	4	4	0
Information	309	638	2	2	0
Manufacturing	2,913	4,995	17	13	-4
Other Services	753	1,580	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	843	1,570	5	4	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	2,468	5,494	15	15	0
Transportation and Warehousing	1,318	4,562	8	12	4
Wholesale Trade	814	1,836	5	5	0
Total	16,904	37,815	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	26,122
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	23,800
Unemployment Rate	8.89
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	31.32
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.62

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	4,065
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,034
Service	2,824
Sales and office	6,846
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,858
Production, transportation and material moving	1,772

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	19,963	88%
30-59 Minutes	2,045	9%
60 or More Minutes	670	3%
Total	***22,678***	***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		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	1,861	274	1,239
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,113	436	1,878
Some college or Associate's degree	6,694	581	1,488
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,322	113	937

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	39	88	245	351	648
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,287	836	620	1,234	1,047
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,069	2,183	1,660	3,584	2,460
Some college, no degree	2,632	2,113	1,660	2,982	1,609
Associate's degree	160	573	434	1,001	257
Bachelor's degree	559	1,028	971	1,523	765
Graduate or professional degree	23	343	403	1,132	616

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	17,620
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23,483
Some college or Associate's degree	26,262
Bachelor's degree	35,848
Graduate or professional degree	56,128

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Census Blocks 101, 106, 108, and 110 (located in the center of the City) have a number of the housing problems notated in the needs section of this plan.

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

Eastern Joplin tends to have a larger concentration of minority populations. In addition, the low-moderate income census tracts listed above have higher concentations than the rest of the City.

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

Increased concentrations of racial or ethnic populations are frequently not due to steering by real estate or lending agents, but rather to the preferences of those populations to live in areas with family, friends, and other similar support systems within their neighborhood.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas include a number of resources that are used by a large share of the City's citizens. Examples include the Boys and Girls Club, Downtown Joplin, schools including North Middle School, and the City of Joplin's Public Works and Recycling Centers. There are many other resources and organizations operating in these areas.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The Census Tracts identified above contain historic properties and historic value. The Murphysburg District, which was recently placed on the Historic Register is located in these areas. These areas will serve as sites for future neighborhood revitilization activities. Through coordination with local non-profits and other groups, the City of Joplin Staff, and local businesses the hope is to improve the livability and characteristics of these otherwise poorly thought of areas.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

This section contains the Strategic Plan for Housing and Community Development that will guide the City of Joplin's allocation of HOME and Community Development Block Grand funding during the 2015-2019 planning period.

The City of Joplin's goals for the 2015-2019 period focus on a number of identified high priority needs, and has targeted available resources toward several specific goals that are designed to address those needs. These needs include housing assistance for low income persons, the elderly, homeless, and special needs persons, public improvements and facilities for low and moderate income persons.

These goals primarily focus on helping residents maintain and improve their quality of life in the City of Joplin. To this end, the City of Joplin will continue to build on successful projects and programs that meet the needs of low and moderate income residents. Utilizing a variety of resources, the City will focus its efforts towards neighborhood-level development. Projects selected for funding in the five year period will be managed as efficientyly as possible in order to address a wide range of issues that exist in the City of Joplin.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	**Area Name:**	Main Street
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Commercial
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Main Street development area is the area within two blocks east or west of main from 26th Street north to F Street.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Main Street, using the parameters described is a diverse mix of historic and modern frontages. One of the main challenges with Main Street, however, is the poor infrastructure and lack of new businesses near the 26th Street intersection.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Joplin received a number of public comments regarding desire to revitalize the Main Street corridor. Most comments specifically referred to Southern Main Street (the area between 15th and 26th Streets). During our Disaster Recover Capital Planning Process, two of the proposed stakeholder projects (a Joplin Business Assistance Program and a Micro-Enterprise Development Zone) aimed to provide incentives to new and returning businesses on Main Street. Unfortunately, neither of these projects were elected to be funded by City Council.

	Identify the needs in this target area.	The Main Street Corridor runs along all of the target LMI Census tracts and is in the center (geographically) of the tornado and annual allocation redevelopment areas. One of the greatest needs of the area is Economic Development. A number of lots are vacant in the area due to the dislocation of businesses after the tornado and a lack of interest from previous owners in coming back. Another issue is infrastructure; the area is in woeful need of sidewalk and infrastructure improvements along the corridor. Luckily, one of the projects moving forward with Disaster Recovery funds in a Main Street Streetscape project that will seek to improve these conditions.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	One opportunity for improvement, as identified above, is in the infrastructure. Therefore, infrastructure will be a top priority moving forward in this target area's development. Second, would be the potential for a program to encourage business redevelopment. Such a project could allow the area to flourish. However, as stated below, there are risks associated with such a program.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	One of the largest barriers to improvement in this area is interest from previous or potentially new business owners. In order for the area to develop, there has to be developers and micro-enterprises willing to build there. Even with all of the planned infrastructure improvements, businesses have to want to start or come back.
2	**Area Name:**	Census Tract 110
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	

	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?	
3	**Area Name:**	Census Tract 108
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	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?	
4	**Area Name:**	Census Tract 106

	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	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?	
5	**Area Name:**	Census Tract 101
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	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?	
6	**Area Name:**	Citywide
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	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 state

Target districts were selected based on LMI Census Tracts and historic preservation areas. The three major Qualified Census Tracts in the City of Joplin are Census Tracts 101, 106, and 110. These three tracts have been the target of a number of housing projects in the past with HOME, NSP and CDBG funds. However, the City will focus on more concentrated "neighborhood" approaches in the future. In focusing our efforts, we can make a bigger impact in the lives of individuals.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Safe Decent Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Census Tract 110 Census Tract 106 Census Tract 101 Census Tract 108
	Associated Goals	Provide safe, decent affordable housing

	Description	The Needs Assesment conducted during the Consolidated Planning process identified a number of areas in which affordable housing inventory could be improved. These included: the construction of larger, safer, energy efficient 3-bedroom homes, rehabilitation of existing owner-occupied inventory, and acquisition and rehabilitation of blighted properties.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Needs Assessment Survey identified affordable housing as a major issue in the Joplin Area. Therefore, this goal is of high priority to the City moving forward over the course of the next five years.
2	**Priority Need Name**	Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	Census Tract 110 Census Tract 106 Census Tract 101 Main Street Census Tract 108
	Associated Goals	Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev.
	Description	Infrastructure improvements including but not limited to sidewalks, streets, water and sewer replacement. The City will specifically tailor these improvements to identified Improvement Districts based on previous plans and citizen input.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Previous master plans and action plans have all identified infrastructure as a major area of improvement in the City. Citizens and stakeholders have expressed interes in downtown and low-mod infrastructure throughout the City. The eventual goal will be to utilize both HOME and CDBG funds to make major infrastructure and housing improvements to areas in a relatively short amount of time.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Public Services for Low Income and Special Needs
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Census Tract 110 Census Tract 106 Census Tract 101 Main Street Census Tract 108
	Associated Goals	Improve Livelihood through Public Service Activity

	Description	Upto 15% of CDBG annual funding may be used towards public assistance. For this purpose, the City of Joplin will provide funding to local non-profit entities serving the Joplin City limits. Activities related to public services include but not limited to: ï¿· • basic social services to the homeless and low-to-moderate income persons; ï¿· • food and nutrition services for low-to-moderate income persons; ï¿· • domestic violence prevention and counseling services; ï¿· • job training and employment services for low-to-moderat income persons; ï¿· • health care and substance abuse services for low-to-moderate income persons; • childcare for low-to-moderate income persons; • services for senior citizens (62 and over exclusively); ï¿· • services for disabled persons; ï¿· services for homeless person; ï¿· • education programs for low-to-moderate income persons; ï¿· • crime prevention and dispute resolution programs; and ï¿· fair housing counseling. CDBG funds may be used to pay for labor, supplies and materials as well to operate and/or maintain the portion of a facility in which the public service is located. This includes the lease of a facility, equipment, and other property needed for the public service. To utilize CDBG funds for a public service, the service must be either a) a new service or b) a quantifiable increase in the level of an existing service which has been provided in the 12 months preceding the submission of the Consolidated Plan.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Meetings with local non-profits and stakeholders have identified homeless and other low-income populations needing public services to make life more decent and affordable. With the success of previous public service programs the City has offered, public services remain a high priority and important part of the Consolidated Plan.

Narrative (Optional)

Priority needs were identified through meetings with non-profits, citizen feedback and by master plans passed in the past by council ordinance. Citizen feedback committee reports prepared in reference to

the Tornado Effected Area were also considered as a baseline for needs and services the public would like to see.

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

Introduction

The City of Joplin typically uses its CDBG and HOME allocations towards fowarding the three primary goals of HUD: 1) providing decent housing, 2) providing a suitable living environment and 3) expanding economic opportunities, primarily for low and moderate income persons. The City accomplishes these goals through a number of different types of projects and activities. For FY2015, the City's allocation amounts are $354,406 for HOME and $504,288 for CDBG.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	504,288	0	0	504,288	2,000,000	On average, the City of Joplin receives an approximate $500,000 CDBG allocation annually. These funds will be used to improve infrastructure, encourage economic development, and provide needed public services to residents.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	354,406	0	0	354,406	1,500,000	On average, the City of Joplin receives a $350,000 annual HOME allocation. These funds will be used to provide safe, decent, and affordable housing through New Construction and Rehabilitation Activities.

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City of Joplin's CDBG and HOME allocations compliment a number of other federal, state and local resources. There is the potential for layering and coordinating with local non-profits in order to do more impactful projects. Examples might include revitalizing neighborhoods with the help of ESC who could also do projects with MHDC funds. Other examples are Public Works grants for infrastructure and roads through MoDOT.

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 will on occassion donate lots to non-profits or other stakeholders for projects or development. At this time, there is no specific publically owned land or property with specific development plans. Ideas for future projects, though, might include: parks, community gardens, or even single-family housing.

Discussion

Using the City's annual allocations over the course of the next five years, the City's goal will be to develop and revitalize the low-mod areas of the community. By combining multiple funding sources into concentrated, blighted areas of the City, residents will be able to see more immediate impacts of the work that is being done.

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

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
JOPLIN	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
JOPLIN AREA HABITAT FOR HUMANITY	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Region
ECONOMIC SECURITY OF SOUTHWEST AREA	CHDO	Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental	Region
ECONOMIC SECURITY CORPORATION	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental	Region

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The activities that will be carried out in the consolidated plan will primarily be completed by the City of Joplin. The City uses non-profit organizations like Economic Security Corporation and Habitat for Humanity as developers. In other words, the City assumes the role as responsible entity and uses these non-profit organizations to identify and serve low-moderate income families using the HUD allocation. Agency partners work well with the City and with each other, and there are not any identified gaps in the delivery system.

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

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

Table 51 - 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 delivery of listed services meets the needs of the homeless individuals and families when they are referred to providers who offer the services. In instances where the homeless are identified through outreach, interaction includes information on services.

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

Unfortunately, the City of Joplin does not have one centrallized referral system (due to the non-cooperation of some service providers). Currently, the Consortium's Homeless Coalition is looking at ways in which to develop such a system, potenitally using CDBG funding. Special needs populations

have their needs provided for by a number of organizations in the area like the Area Agency on Aging and Independent Living Center.

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

Priority needs for the area will be met through partnerships between the City of Joplin and non-profit organizations located within the jurisdiction. Through these agreements, the City can meet the needs of homeless, special needs, elderly, and low-mod populations. Gaps in meeting the priority needs of the area shall be evaluated and addressed on an annual basis.

SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Provide safe, decent affordable housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Census Tract 110 Census Tract 106 Census Tract 101 Census Tract 108 Citywide	Safe Decent Affordable Housing	CDBG: $0 HOME: $1,854,406	Homeowner Housing Added: 20 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
2	Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev.	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 110 Census Tract 106 Census Tract 101 Main Street Census Tract 108	Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements	CDBG: $2,284,788 HOME: $0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 80 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Improve Livelihood through Public Service Activity	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 110 Census Tract 106 Census Tract 101 Main Street Census Tract 108 Citywide	Public Services for Low Income and Special Needs	CDBG: $219,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 100 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 25 Jobs

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Provide safe, decent affordable housing
	Goal Description	Provide assistance to low to moderate income households with the ability to afford decent housing.
2	**Goal Name**	Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev.
	Goal Description	Funding and projects will focus on preserving and improbing area neghborhoods and distrcits that are of at least 51% low to moderate income.

3	**Goal Name**	Improve Livelihood through Public Service Activity
	Goal Description	Provide up to 15% of the City's annual CDBG funding for public assistance. The City must either be a new service or continuation of a neccessary one. Previous activities have included the funding of the Homeless Coalition's HMIS system or continued support of the Community Housing Resource Board.

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 Joplin will assist extremely low-income, low-income and moderate income families who meet the existing HUD income restrictions with programs such as new construction, acquisition, and rehab programs for homeowners. It is estimated that the district will serve more than 40 households during the five year (2015-2019) period.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement - 91.415, 91.215(c)

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

There is no Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement, and the Joplin Housing Authority has always complied with the necessity of providing above the minimum number of accessible units in all developments.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

All residents are notified via direct mail of any and all public hearings required for any proposed activity as required by HUD for consultation with tenants, as well as other matters affecting their tenancy. The City has also utilized the media (through press releases) to communicate upcoming public meetings and events.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable since the housing authority is not designated as troubled.

SP-55 Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.415, 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

There are no identified public policies that negatively impact affordable housing and residential investment. The current Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing for City of Joplin found a number of local barriers. Barriers included 1) lack of adequate funding allocated for fair housing enforcement and outreach activities; 2) lack of fair housing awareness; inadequate information and awareness of Cityâ¿¿s housing programs; 3) lack of fair housing testing to determine where fair housing discrimination is taking place; 4) concentration of affordable rental housing in certain neighborhoods with higher minority and low income populations; 5) need for ADA education and the lack of availability of housing for persons with disabilities; and 6) lack of specific and comprehensive planning efforts around affirmatively furthering fair housing in the City of Joplin.

2015-2019 Consolidated Plan goals and projects will attempt to address these barriers. . The City will place Fair Housing brochures from the website along with other Citizen Informational Series within City Hall.

AÂ Fair Housing proclamation, symposium and poster contest were held during the month of April 2015 to bring awareness to the issue of Fair Housing

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City plans to continue the homeowner support programs. These programs assist homeowners with rehabilitation up to $25,000 in terms of accessibility, energy efficiency and/or code violations. By providing the means to complete appropriate rehab may help a homeowner stay within their home.

In addition, the City will also continue its new construction program. This program utilizes HOME funds to provide an income-eligible applicant with a safe, affordable home. The City is normally able to construct between three to five new homes through this type of activity.

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

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

Joplin's plan for reducing lead-based paint hazards includes the following activities:

- The evaluation and potential reduction of lead-based paint hazards will be conducted during rehabilitation projects, if needed. Lead paint evaluations will also be conducted on each house purchased through the Homeownership Assistance Program.
- All pre-1978 homeowners will be provided the EPA pamphlet “Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home” regarding potential lead-based paint hazards.
- All pre-1978 homes purchased with LMI Homebuyers assistance will have a Lead Based Paint visual examination completed.
- The Jasper County Health Department and the Joplin City Health Department provides blood lead testing for children between the ages of 6 and 72 months and for pregnant or nursing mothers screening is done through the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program and by request.

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

For all structures constructed prior to 1978, all work performed on areas that potentially contain lead based paint shall be tested for lead based paint. If lead based paint is positively indentified if expending $25,000 or less the distrubed surfaces shall be mitigated and lead-safe work practices will be incorporated into the project.

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

The City utilizes HUD's LBP policies and procedures into our own policies for all housing projects. On all rehabilitation projects (both housing and commercial) on structures built before 1978, regulations are carefully followed to ensure the safety of the applicant and any workers taking part in the project.

All of the information listed above is located within the Policy and Procedures manuals and/or must be addressed in applications for funding. Tier II environmental reviews will identify whether or not there is potential for lead based paint hazards.

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

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

There are many antipoverty programs offered by local agencies in Joplin area. The antipoverty goals and strategies are to help individuals and families rise above the poverty level, become selfsufficient, and eliminate barriers to success. To achieve this goal, the City plans to provide up to 15% of CDBG funds to be allocated for public assistance. Local non-profit organizations may be able to apply for funds for new services or quantifiable increase to existing services. Services may include education, job training, TBRA, etc. This new funding opportunity paired with other services local non-profits provide may assist in reducing the number of poverty-level families.

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

Providing public assistance funding to nonprofits may aid in providing affordable housing by means of TBRA, job training, and education. Many of the public service grants offered by the City in the past have aimed to provide greater access to community services for low-income individuals. Some examples include scholarships for afterschool or summer day care programs or ADA accessibility in shelters. In addition, HOME new-construction and rehabilitation projects can allow applicants to live in more affordable housing. Any Rehabilitation or New Construction Project undertaken with HOME funds incluedes homebuyer education, which helps to prevent foreclosures or other financial burdens that may arise with homeownership.

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 Planning, Development, and Neighborhood Services staff shall monitor all Subrecipients to ensure program and regulation compliance. Staff will utilize both desk and on-site monitoring to assess the quality of program performance and subrecipient compliance. Monitoring of Subrecipients shall concentrate on program, financial, and regulatory performance of the subrecipients. In conducting a monitoring review, staff will reference and utilize materials provided by HUD in their Subrecipient Compliance trainings. Staff may also consider relevant information pertaining to a recipient's performance gained from other sources.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Joplin typically uses its CDBG and HOME allocations towards fowarding the three primary goals of HUD: 1) providing decent housing, 2) providing a suitable living environment and 3) expanding economic opportunities, primarily for low and moderate income persons. The City accomplishes these goals through a number of different types of projects and activities. For FY2015, the City's allocation amounts are $354,406 for HOME and $504,288 for CDBG.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	504,288	0	0	504,288	2,000,000	On average, the City of Joplin receives an approximate $500,000 CDBG allocation annually. These funds will be used to improve infrastructure, encourage economic development, and provide needed public services to residents.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	354,406	0	0	354,406	1,500,000	On average, the City of Joplin receives a $350,000 annual HOME allocation. These funds will be used to provide safe, decent, and affordable housing through New Construction and Rehabilitation Activities.

Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City of Joplin's CDBG and HOME allocations compliment a number of other federal, state and local resources. There is the potential for layering and coordinating with local non-profits in order to do more impactful projects. Examples might include revitalizing neighborhoods with the help of ESC who could also do projects with MHDC funds. Other examples are Public Works grants for infrastructure and roads through MoDOT.

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 will on occassion donate lots to non-profits or other stakeholders for projects or development. At this time, there is no specific publically owned land or property with specific development plans. Ideas for future projects, though, might include: parks, community gardens, or even single-family housing.

Discussion

Using the City's annual allocations over the course of the next five years, the City's goal will be to develop and revitalize the low-mod areas of the community. By combining multiple funding sources into concentrated, blighted areas of the City, residents will be able to see more immediate impacts of the work that is being done.

Annual Goals and Objectives

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

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Provide safe, decent affordable housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Census Tract 106 Census Tract 101	Safe Decent Affordable Housing	CDBG: $0 HOME: $318,965	Homeowner Housing Added: 3 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 3 Household Housing Unit
2	Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev.	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 106 Census Tract 101	Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements	CDBG: $386,500 HOME: $0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7600 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7600 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Improve Livelihood through Public Service Activity	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 110 Census Tract 106 Census Tract 101 Main Street Census Tract 108	Public Services for Low Income and Special Needs	CDBG: $19,500	Homelessness Prevention: 100 Persons Assisted

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Provide safe, decent affordable housing
	Goal Description	New Construction and rehabilitation projects to be completed through coordination with local non-profit organizations such as Habitat for Humanity and Economic Security Corporation in the Murphysburg District, a Low-Mod area.
2	**Goal Name**	Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev.
	Goal Description	Providing for the reapair and rehabilitation of infrastructure in the Murphysburg District. These infrastructure projects will seek to add sidewalks, improve road conditions, and repair and add sanitary sewer systems.
3	**Goal Name**	Improve Livelihood through Public Service Activity
	Goal Description	Assisting the goals of the Homeless Coalition with the purpose of reducing homelessness though reimbursement for the use of their HMIS system and opening dialogues through reimbursement of the Community Housing Resource Board.

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

#	Project Name
1	NID V - Infrastructure
2	Public Service Activities
3	CDBG Administration and Planning
4	Homebuyer New Construction
5	CHDO New Construction
6	Owner Occupied Rehabilitation
7	HOME Project Administration

Table 55 – Project Information

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

Selected projects are based off of previous work we have done, what has yielded the most success, and future plans for development. Geographic priorities are based off of Low-Moderate Income Census Tracts.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	**Project Name**	NID V - Infrastructure
	Target Area	Census Tract 101
	Goals Supported	Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev.
	Needs Addressed	Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: $383,930
	Description	
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City of Joplin seeks to improve the livelihood of of the low-moderate income families living within the census tract through infrastructure improvements. Through the improvements, the City may benefit an estimated 300 households and numerous others through this area benefit.
	Location Description	The City of Joplin will continue its infrastructure improvements in the Joe Becker Stadium and Broadway corridors, commonly referred to as "East Town" by residents in the area. The area is classified as a Low-Mod Census Tract.
	Planned Activities	Infrastructure improvements: including: sidewalk and road improvements, sanitary sewer, and storm water management in a low-mod census tract. The goal is to improve walkability, accessibility and living conditions for the low-moderate income population living within the census tract.
2	**Project Name**	Public Service Activities
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Improve Livelihood through Public Service Activity
	Needs Addressed	Public Services for Low Income and Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: $17,000
	Description	Public Service Activities designed to serve the basic needs of underprivileged populations in the City of Joplin. Examples include reimbursement of the Homeless Coalition for their HMIS system and scholarships for Joplin Family Y Members who are low-moderate income.
	Target Date	12/31/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City will assist the area's Homeless Coalition in their use of their HMIS System. By providing the funds for this system, the City will benefit the area homeless population.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Reimbursement of the Homeless Coalition for the use of their HMIS system.
3	**Project Name**	CDBG Administration and Planning
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide safe, decent affordable housing Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev. Improve Livelihood through Public Service Activity
	Needs Addressed	Safe Decent Affordable Housing Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements Public Services for Low Income and Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: $103,358
	Description	Administration and Planning Activities for FY2015.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	General Administration which includes implementation of programs and salaries for staff and an allocation to support the Community Housing Resource Board, an organization that supports fair housing in the Joplin area.
4	**Project Name**	Homebuyer New Construction
	Target Area	Census Tract 101
	Goals Supported	Provide safe, decent affordable housing
	Needs Addressed	Safe Decent Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $153,965
	Description	Construction of new homes for LMI families through a partnership with Joplin Area Habitat for Humanity

	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The construction of new housing for low-moderate families will directly impact two households, providing them with a safe, decent and affordable place to live.
	Location Description	The target location for these activities is in the Joe Becker Stadium area, improving the livelihood of a low-moderate census tract.
	Planned Activities	Construction of new housing through an agreement with Habitat for Humanity.Â
5	**Project Name**	CHDO New Construction
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide safe, decent affordable housing
	Needs Addressed	Safe Decent Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $90,000
	Description	Construction of housing through partnership with the City of Joplin's designated Community Housing Development Organization, Economic Security Corporation.
	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	One low-moderate income family will be provided with safe, decent and affordable housing through this project and its activities.
	Location Description	ESC will determine the specific project location before funds are committed.Â
	Planned Activities	New Construction of one new home for a low-moderate income family through a CHDO agreement.
6	**Project Name**	Owner Occupied Rehabilitation
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide safe, decent affordable housing
	Needs Addressed	Safe Decent Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $75,000
	Description	Funding will be provided to Economic Security Corporation who will act as a subrecipient and manage a owner occupied housing rehabilitation project on behalf of the City of Joplin.

	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	These funds will be used towards the rehabilitation of at least three homes of low-moderate income households.
	Location Description	Specific project locations have yet to be determined, but ESC will be urged to consider projects in FY2015 target areas.
	Planned Activities	A rehabilitation activity managed by Economic Security Corporation where the goal willbe the rehabilitation of at least three owner-occupied units.
7	**Project Name**	HOME Project Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide safe, decent affordable housing Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev. Improve Livelihood through Public Service Activity
	Needs Addressed	Safe Decent Affordable Housing Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements Public Services for Low Income and Special Needs
	Funding	HOME: $35,441
	Description	Pro-rata share of Planning/Community Development staff, overhead, and administrative costs.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Administration of the Joplin Consortium's HOME projects and activities.

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

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

The City has several census tracts that are identified as to having 51% Low-Moderate Income households. These census tracts are 101, 106, 108, and 110. Public improvements for FY 2015 will be concentrated in tract 101. Utilizing HOME funds, several housing projects will be located in this area as well in order to make more comprehensive improvements within the tract. Other HOME projects will be located within the Consortia area.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Census Tract 110	
Census Tract 106	
Census Tract 101	62.6%
Main Street	
Census Tract 108	
Citywide (Requires Proof of LMI Benefit)	37.4%

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

By concentrating a large portion of our funds on a specific area, we can make a more profound impact. Census Tract 101 is an area that has been identified as high need by city staff and residents who currently reside in the area.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing - 91.420, 91.220(g)

Introduction

Utilizing HOME funds, the City of Joplin will construct three new homes and perform owner-occupied rehabilitation on another three. With CDBG funds, the City will fund the Community Housing Resource Board, a non-profit board with the goals of furthering fair and affordable housing for Joplin residents.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	6
Special-Needs	0
Total	6

Table 57 - 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	3
Rehab of Existing Units	3
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	6

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The yearly goal for the City of Joplin is to be able to provide housing assistance to as many families as possible. Through the construction of new and rehabilitation of old housing inventory, we hope to further affordable housing for citizens.

AP-60 Public Housing - 91.420, 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Joplin Public Housing Authority currently manages 168 public housing units and oversees 435 Section 8 Vouchers. The Housing Authority upkeeps their units to an exceptional standard and ensures Section 8 landlord's compliance. The City of Joplin does not directly oversee or manage the Housing Authority.

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

The Joplin Public Housing Authority has identified the following goals during the upcoming year: expand the supply of affordable housing; recduce public housing vacancies; leverage private or other public funds to create additional housing opportunities; improve the quality of affordable housing; increase customer satisfaction; conduct outreach efforts to potential voucher landlords; continue to implement voucher homeownership program; promotion of self-suficiency of residents.

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

One of the major goals of the housing authority is the promotion of self-sufficiency for their residents. While there are no formal programs for home ownership or assistance within the housing authority, residents do have resources available to them through the City or other area non-profits.

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

Not applicable according to the Housing Authority.