

City of Joplin, Missouri
Community Development Block Grant
And HOME Partnership
Investment Program

2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan

&

FY2020 ACTION PLAN

FY2020 ACTION PLAN QUICK GLANCE

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT:	**$592,949.00**
HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP:	**$501,439.00**

ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

PROVIDE SAFE, DECENT, AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

HOMEOWNER HOUSING UNITS ADDED (NEW CONSTRUCTION)	**4+ UNITS**
HOMEOWNER HOUSING REHABILITATED	**4-6 UNITS**

IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENCOURAGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE EASTOWN AREA ($332,000 IN INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVE PROJECT

IMPROVE LIVELIHOOD THROUGH PUBLIC SERVICE GRANTS

HOMELESSNESS REPORTING AND PREVENTION	**200 PEOPLE**

PROJECTS

CDBG PROGRAM	**$592,949.00**
INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS IN NID IV	**$332,359.20**

Funding to improve infrastructure conditions in the Eastown Neighborhood. The primary focus of this year's funding will be on sidewalk projects to improve connectivity to neighborhood

amenities, however stormwater and sanitary sewer improvements are also needed and have been identified by Public Works.

FAÇADE FRANT	**$ 75,000.00**

Façade improvements in the Sunshine Lamp District.

COORDINADED ENTRY PROGRAM	**$ 50,000.00**

Coordinated Entry is a point of contact assessment of the homeless or those in danger of becoming homeless. Clients are referred to the appropriate services through the Homeless Coalition.

HOMELESS COALITION HMIS FUNDING	**$ 17,000.00**

Funding provided to the Homeless Coalition for use of HMIS, a homelessness database required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development

ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING	**$ 118,589.00**

Pro-rata share of salary and benefits of Planning/ Community Development staff plus overhead including supplies, rent, etc. Also includes $2,500 of funding for the Community Housing Resource Board.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM	**$501,439.00**

HOUSING REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES	**$ 110,000.00**

Economic Security Corporation (ESC) will act as a subrecipient and manage a homeowner rehabilitation program on behalf of the Consortium. Costs include materials, ESC work crew labor up to $25,000 per home. Soft costs are additional but not to exceed $2,500.00.

CHDO ACTIVITIES	**$341,295.50**

A Community Housing Development Organization will act as the owner and developer of properties to be newly constructed or rehabilitated for homebuyers.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES	**$ 50,143.90**

Pro-rata share of Planning/ Community Development staff and overhead.

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The 2020-2024 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 FY2020 Action Plan.

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

The Consolidated Plan templates the City of Joplin 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 Housing, Public Infrastructure, Facility and Business Improvement, and Public 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 the 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. During the period of the last Consolidated Plan the City has identified the need to expand Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) capacity, annually evaluate public service grant activity selection for most needed

benefit, and adopt long term neighborhood plan approach for target areas, particularly multi-year planning for infrastructure projects.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

- Two public meetings (December 9, 2019 at The Homeless Coalition/Southwest Missouri Alliance, The Continuum of Care Board/Coalition of Non-Profits, and February 4th at the Joplin Public Housing Authority);
- Two 30 day public comment periods December 10th, 2019 – January 8th, 2020 and February 5th – March 5th, 2020);
- Community Housing Resource Board, December 10th, 2019;
- One Joplin Poverty Team (Coalition of Non-profits) – February 13th, 2020
- One Joplin Housing Sub-Team – February 27th, 2020
- Joplin HOME Consortium Meeting – March 12th, 2020
- City Council – April 20th, 2020 – Approval Resolution

5. Summary of public comments

Request for Public Service Grant funds was received by the Homeless Coalition

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

None

7. Summary

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 Planning Development and Neighborhood Services 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 Planning Development and Neighborhood Services Department. All CDBG programs are administered by by the department director and managed by the Community Development Planner.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

Consultation on the development of the plan began in December 2019, 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 separate 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. Targeted coordination is implemented through means of enhancing institutional structure though coalitions and systems of referral.

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 works 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. The Homeless Coalition provides regular reports to the City of Joplin. The by-name list for veterans is handled through Housing Connect (Coordinated Entry).

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; the City does not have any control over the allocation of ESG funds but does participate in the formulation of policy and procedure for ESG. The City does 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

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, a 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.

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 and is in the process of becoming a CHDO; 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.**
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 first public meeting was held at the a Regularly scheduled Homeless Coaliation meeitng. The Coalition was consulted for their expertise and data on homelessness in the area.**

Agency/Group/Organization	One Joplin
Agency/Group/Organization Type	Coalition
	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
How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	**Insert narrative**
Agency/Group/Organization	Joplin Public Housing Authority
Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	Service - Fair Housng
How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	**The Public Housing Authority are key providers of informaiton on housing needs and policy. The second public meeting was held at the PHA office.**
Agency/Group/Organization	Harry S Truman Coordinating Council
Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	Regional organization
	Planning organization
How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	**Insert narrative**

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

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Economic Security Corporation of SW Area – Collaborative Applicant	Consistent
Comprehensive Plan 2012	The City of Joplin	Consistent
Preservation Plan	The City of Joplin	Consistent

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))

Coordination and cooperation with local jurisdictions are primarily through the Joplin HOME Consortium. Recently Consortium members have assisted in site selection for HOME funded housing within their jurisdictions. Consultation is also provided by the Harry S. Truman Coordinating Council as representative for local jurisdictions.

Narrative

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

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

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	Formal Public Meeting – Notice in local paper & emails	Homeless Coalition & public invited	HIGH	Request for Coordinated Entry funds		http://www.joplinglobe.com/
2	Informal Meeting	Community Housing Resource Board	High	Suggested policy and Program Changes		
3	Internet Outreach – City Website	Non-Targeted/broad Community				https://www.joplinmo.org/992/HUD-Documents-and-Program-Applications
4	Informal Public Meeting	One Joplin – non-profits				
5	Formal Public Meeting	Non-Targeted/broad Community				http://www.joplinglobe.com/
6	Public Hearing	Non-Targeted/broad Community	Council Resolution to Submit Plan			

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. What activities are to be funded will be determined through needs identified and eligibility of activities.

The NA used data that was prepopulated in IDIS by HUD; however due to missing data substantial updates were completed by Community Development using data as part of an internal housing study and the Analysis of Impediments associated with this plan.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2012	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	174,807	176,759	1.1
Households	74,877	76,607	2.3
Median Income	$40,767.00	$45,913.00	12.6

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	4,776	5,145	8,322	4,897	23,195
Small Family Households	1,344	1,400	3,043	1,931	12,330
Large Family Households	229	449	675	482	2,254
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	839	1,141	1,817	1,058	4,421
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	530	1,022	1,297	614	1,683
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	994	941	1,756	1,007	3,325

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	60	159	84	35	338	44	0	59	20	123
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	30	15	0	0	45	20	14	34	0	68
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	129	44	49	59	281	0	69	53	15	137
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,937	954	204	0	3,095	787	503	307	120	1,717
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	293	1,053	1,739	359	3,444	356	511	1,191	467	2,525

	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)	163	0	0	0	163	223	0	0	0	223

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	2,162	1,179	337	94	3,772	853	596	464	155	2,068
Having none of four housing problems	840	1,684	3,481	1,738	7,743	534	1,695	4,059	2,902	9,190
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	163	0	0	0	163	223	0	0	0	223

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

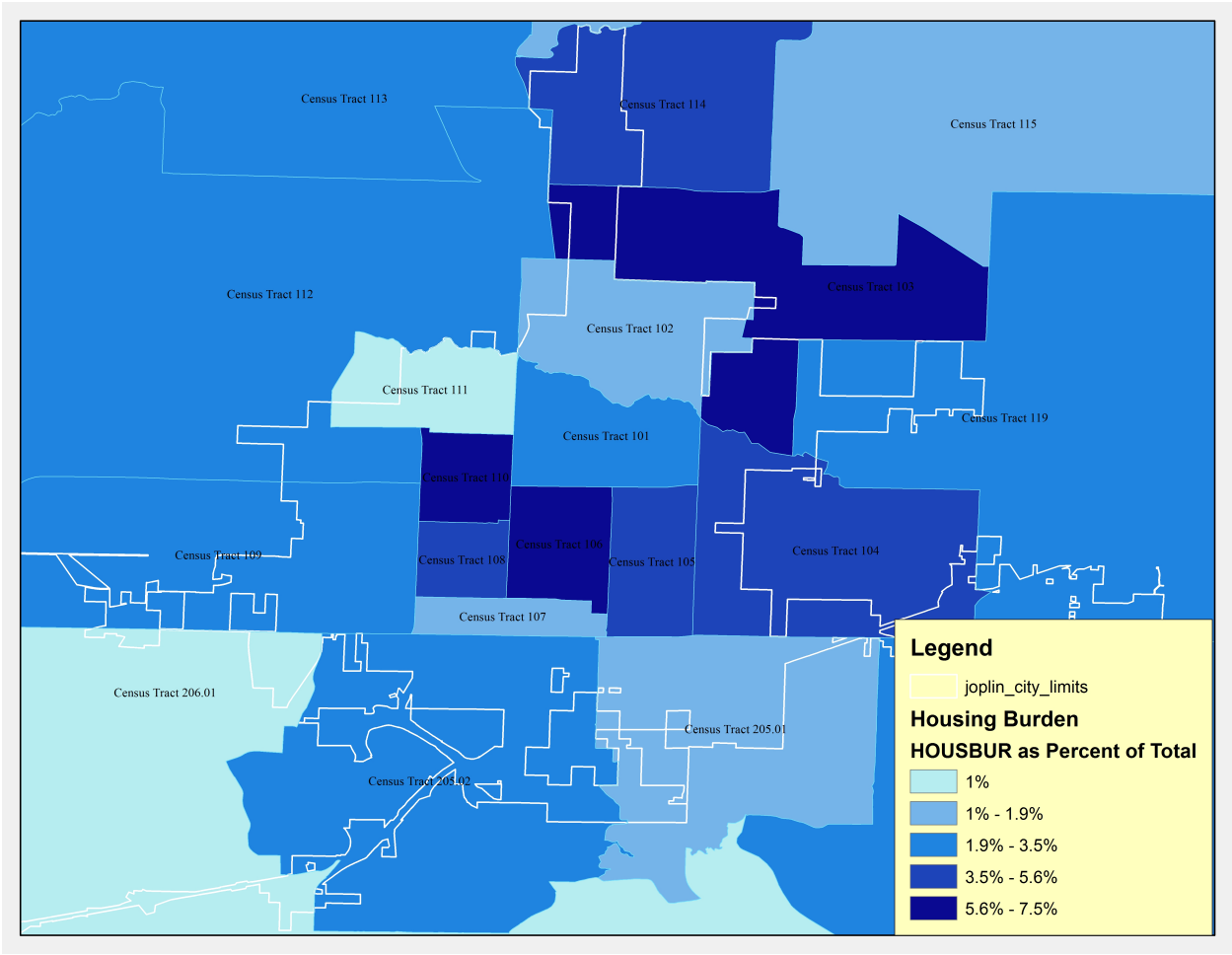
3. Cost Burden > 30%

	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	886	835	824	2,545	321	285	561	1,167
Large Related	157	214	69	440	50	85	214	349
Elderly	463	437	393	1,293	467	577	469	1,513

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	894	719	705	2,318	368	141	331	840
Total need by income	2,400	2,205	1,991	6,596	1,206	1,088	1,575	3,869

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS



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	822	434	145	1,401	246	197	96	539
Large Related	157	90	0	247	30	18	23	71
Elderly	343	211	20	574	288	240	116	644
Other	770	328	34	1,132	288	78	78	444
Total need by income	2,092	1,063	199	3,354	852	533	313	1,698

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	129	54	59	55	297	0	73	87	15	175
Multiple, unrelated family households	30	4	0	4	38	20	10	0	0	30
Other, non-family households	0	0	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	159	58	94	59	370	20	83	87	15	205

Table 11 – Crowding Information - 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 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								

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

Need for affordable single person housing is high based on crowding data, cost burden, and input by the CoC in available units for placement. Further, single bedroom or studio apartments are identified as having the shortest supply based on the analysis of the existing housing stock.

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.

Under the HUD Final Rule Implementing the VAWA Reauthorization Act of 2013, MO-602 CoC adopted policies to include provisions for protection of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual battery or stalking, regardless of sex, gender identity, gender expression or actual or perceived sexual orientation.

These policies and procedures apply to CoC-funded Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) and Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) programs. ESG-funded programs are subject to VAWA policies issued by the administrator of ESG funds. As a part of these policies and procedures, the CoC has put in place a policy for emergency transfers.

In such cases, the following will occur:

- Immediate referral to DV-specific resources
- Participant information will not be automatically entered into HMIS
- Households may choose to complete an assessment and receive services via the CES
- Households will be added to the prioritization list using a unique unidentifiable code protecting safety and confidentiality

Lafayette House is the only provider of domestic violence shelter and related services for the city of Joplin and the surrounding 7 counties in Southwest Missouri. They collect data using a comparable data base called Apricot. They share de-identified aggregate data from Apricot with The Homeless Coalition as well as other data from a variety of sources. The CoC uses a variety of data when assessing the scope of needs related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. There was a 12% increase in domestic assaults from 2016 to 2018. These numbers (regional, county and city levels) illustrate that violent domestic assaults continue to occur in our corner of Missouri in significant and alarming numbers. Lafayette House responds to the need, working with 601 victims of domestic violence & sexual violence in our fiscal year 2019 alone. Last year we provided 8,052 nights of emergency shelter and accompanying services including a 24-hour hotline, crisis intervention, counseling, case management, child care, transportation and advocacy in an effort to ensure victims have immediate safety and to help them process and cope with the effects of assault, and make a plan for the long term.

Based on the sample of the PHA waitlist disabled persons are highest need for housing especially for single person households. The need is twice that of the elderly.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems for households in the Joplin area are housing cost burdens. Of the 21,100 families in the 2011-2016 CHAS, 6070 had housing costs that exceeded 30% of their total income. In comparison to total housing problems overview, 14,540 households had none of the four housing problems. The proportion of renters in this category is twice that of owners. 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 2011-2016 CHAS, of the 6345 families who have one or more the HUD housing problems, 6,070 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

The CoC employs several strategies to rapidly rehouse households that are homeless. All designated homeless housing providers and other social service organizations act as the front door of the coordinated entry process for our CoC. They provide diversion to prevent households from entering the homeless system and triage to assess basic eligibility for coordinated entry as well. Literally homeless families who want to access homeless housing resources are referred to Housing Connect, The Homeless Coalition's coordinated entry process. Families are assessed and prioritized for housing with the most vulnerable persons with the longest length of time being homeless being served first. All housing agencies receiving referrals from Housing Connect follow a housing first approach and begin working with families immediately to get them into housing within 30 days. All funded homeless housing programs do their own housing development which includes landlord recruitment and engagement strategies. These strategies include regularly communicating with local landlords, and maintaining rental lists and housing applications. All funded homeless housing programs provide some type of case management services to assist families in finding housing quickly. Services could include transportation assistance, application fees, and advocacy. Once housed families are provided service to help them stabilize in their housing and case management services is one strategy. Case Managers assist families in setting realistic goals and a plan to begin working towards achieving those goals. Typical goals include obtaining employment, finding a better job, increasing household income or increasing their education. Families are also given referrals that include but are not limited to: mainstream resources, food pantries and health care services. The Homeless Coalition is responsible for overseeing the CoC's strategy to rapidly rehouse individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

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

The Jasper and Newton CoC Housing Connect is designed to not screen people out because of perceived or actual barriers related to housing or services. Instead follows a Low Barrier/Housing First Procedure. Such barriers include, but are not limited to:

- little or no income;
- active substance use or a history of substance use;
- domestic violence history;
- resistance to receiving services;
- the type or extent of disability-related services or supports that are needed;
- history of evictions or poor credit;
- lease violations or history of not being a leaseholder; or
- Criminal record--with exceptions for state or local restrictions that prevent certain projects from serving people with certain convictions.

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

The characteristics are listed as the barriers in the above section.

Discussion

In the following sections, additional detail is given to housing problems at specific income levels. The data shows that there is a large number of housing problems at all income levels for residents in the City of Joplin. The most excessive and widespread of these tends to be cost burdensome housing.

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	3,671	726	386
White	2,906	696	375
Black / African American	150	20	0
Asian	85	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	120	0	0
Pacific Islander	25	0	0
Hispanic	299	10	4

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	3,332	1,806	0
White	2,815	1,553	0
Black / African American	40	20	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	19	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	28	29	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	369	120	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	3,721	4,610	0
White	3,231	4,250	0
Black / African American	144	20	0
Asian	0	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	155	19	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	118	233	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	1,065	3,821	0
White	965	3,348	0
Black / African American	4	65	0
Asian	0	12	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	49	119	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	70	209	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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, no racial category had a disproportionate need meeting the 10% threshold compared to the total population demographics. At the 30-50% AMI level, the Hispanic racial category had a disproportionate need compared to the total population having 11% housing problems compared to the 4.8% racial demographic of the area, however, does not reach the 14.8% threshold. At the 50-80% AMI level, no racial category had a disproportionate need meeting the 10% threshold compared to the total population demographics. And finally, at the 80-100% AMI level, no racial category had a disproportionate need meeting the 10% threshold compared to the total population demographics. At each level, however, whites and Hispanics were the largest portion of the total population with housing problems, with the exception of Native Americans at the 50-80% level.

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	3,015	1,374	386
White	2,355	1,254	375
Black / African American	135	35	0
Asian	85	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	110	10	0
Pacific Islander	25	0	0
Hispanic	239	70	4

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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%

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	1,775	3,379	0
White	1,485	2,913	0
Black / African American	10	50	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Asian	19	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	53	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	229	260	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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%

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	801	7,540	0
White	665	6,815	0
Black / African American	34	125	0
Asian	0	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	120	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	39	314	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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%

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	249	4,640	0
White	189	4,112	0
Black / African American	0	69	0
Asian	0	12	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	168	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	60	219	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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

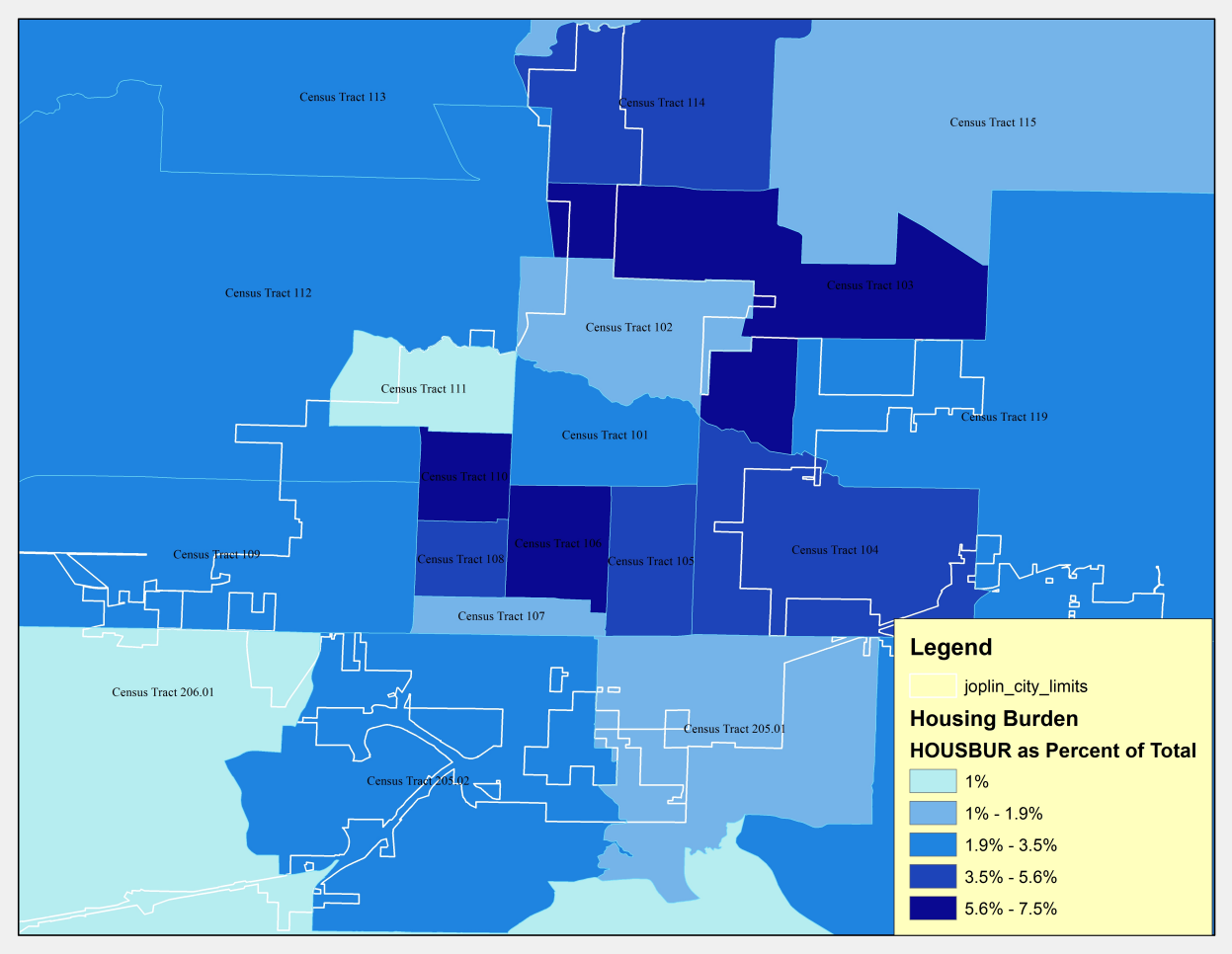
This section describes the number of respondents of various ethnic and economic groups that are living in a home with one or more of four severe housing problems. The housing problems are as follows: home lacks complete kitchen facilities, the home lacks complete plumbing facilities, there is more than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

At the 0-30% AMI level, no racial category had a disproportionate need meeting the 10% threshold compared to the total population demographics. At the 30-50% AMI level, the Hispanic racial category had a disproportionate need compared to the total population having 12% housing problems compared to the 4.8% racial demographic of the area, however, does not reach the 14.8% threshold. At the 50-80% AMI level, no racial category had a disproportionate need meeting the 10% threshold compared to the total population demographics. And finally, at the 80-100% AMI level, no racial category had a disproportionate need meeting the 10% threshold compared to the total population demographics. At each level, however, whites and Hispanics were the largest portion of the total population with housing problems, with the exception of Native Americans at the 50-80% level.

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	33,358	7,305	5,264	407

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
White	30,322	6,539	4,283	395
Black / African American	331	159	174	0
Asian	320	0	104	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	373	183	169	0
Pacific Islander	35	0	25	0
Hispanic	1,449	324	408	4

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion

Review of the 2011-2016 CHAS data presented suggests that the City of Joplin's racial groups experience housing cost burden in similar proportion to the demographics of the City. The City is 84.2% white, 4.8% Latino, 3.2% Black, 1.9% Asian, and 1.6% Native American. For those racial categories white has higher than 84.2% in 30-50% burden and Hispanic was higher than 4.8% in >50% burden, but neither met the threshold of 10% above 84.2% or 14.8% respectively. Spatially, housing cost burdens tend to be concentrated in two of the four of the City's LMI tracts.

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 City of Joplin is nearly 85 percent white. While housing cost burden between 30% to 50% is higher (approximately 9%) among African Americans and Native Americans, percentages are strikingly lower for housing cost burden greater than 50% as outlined in the NA-25. The greatest income disparity is visible observable in African Americans as seen in the table below. The highest racial median income is Hispanic/Latino.

	African American		White Non-Hispanic		Native American		Hispanic	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total:	581	100.00%	19,287	100.00%	397	100.00%	502	100.00%
Less than $10,000	50	8.61%	1,800	9.33%	19	4.79%	33	6.57%
$10,000 to $14,999	48	8.26%	1,361	7.06%	0	0.00%	42	8.37%
$15,000 to $19,999	48	8.26%	694	3.60%	32	8.06%	34	6.77%
$20,000 to $24,999	38	6.54%	1,393	7.22%	46	11.59%	75	14.94%
$25,000 to $29,999	65	11.19%	1,391	7.21%	58	14.61%	0	0.00%
$30,000 to $34,999	88	15.15%	1,357	7.04%	44	11.08%	23	4.58%
$35,000 to $39,999	39	6.71%	1,272	6.60%	24	6.05%	23	4.58%
$40,000 to $44,999	39	6.71%	1,047	5.43%	36	9.07%	5	1.00%
$45,000 to $49,999	26	4.48%	620	3.21%	29	7.30%	32	6.37%
$50,000 to $59,999	65	11.19%	1,531	7.94%	14	3.53%	34	6.77%
$60,000 to $74,999	10	1.72%	1,959	10.16%	60	15.11%	28	5.58%
$75,000 to $99,999	35	6.02%	2,346	12.16%	23	5.79%	145	28.88%
$100,000 to $124,999	23	3.96%	1,048	5.43%	12	3.02%	26	5.18%
$125,000 to $149,999	7	1.20%	696	3.61%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
$150,000 to $199,999	0	0.00%	355	1.84%	0	0.00%	2	0.40%
$200,000 or more	0	0.00%	417	2.16%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Median Houshold Income	$32,847.00		$41,395.00		$34,972.00		$46,250.00	

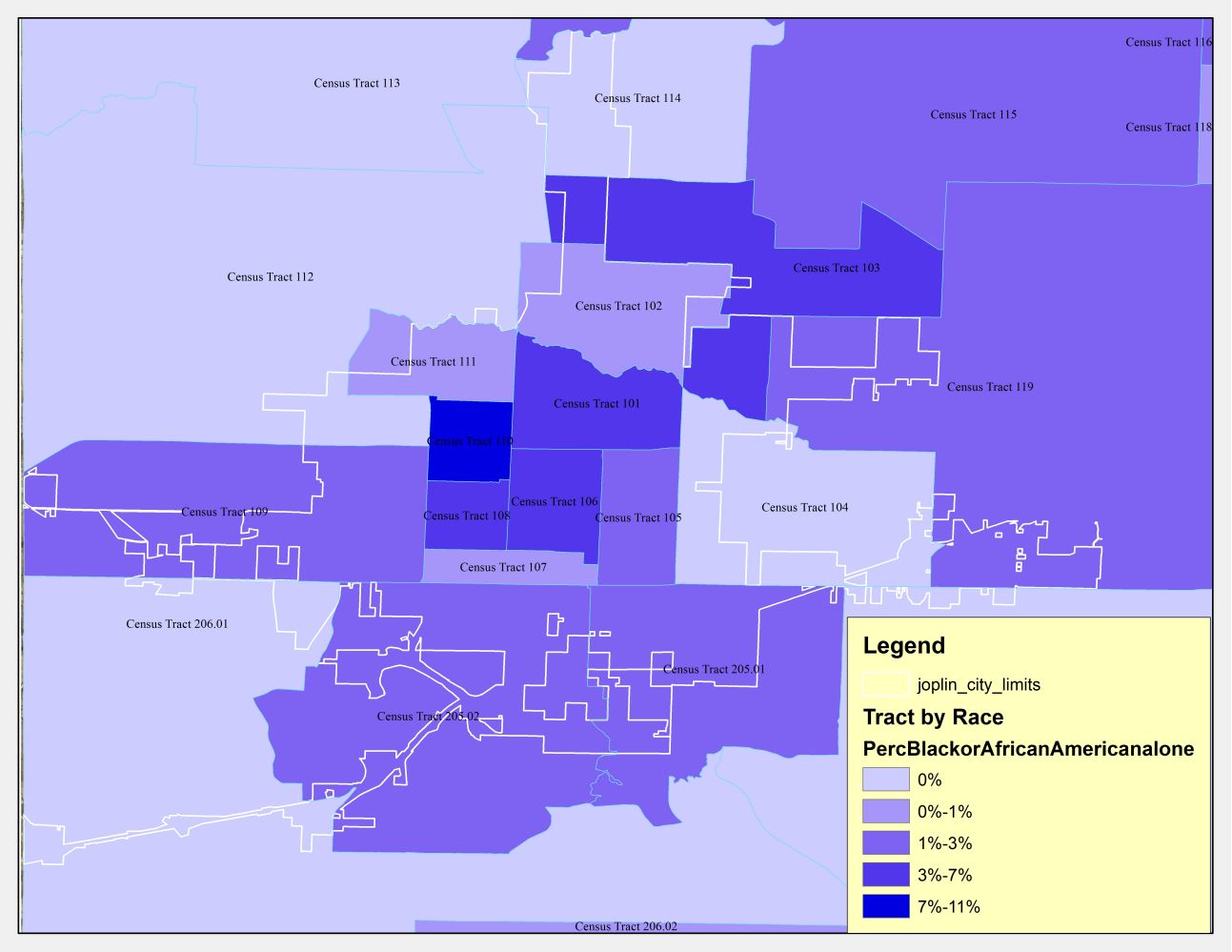
*Source: 2017 ACS 5-year Estimate

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) housing cost burdens. A large portion of low-moderate income individuals in particular 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?

The only racial minority that exceeds 10% in any census tract is African Americans in Census tract 110.


Census Tract 113
Census Tract 114
Census Tract 115
Census Tract 116
Census Tract 118
Census Tract 112
Census Tract 103
Census Tract 102
Census Tract 111
Census Tract 101
Census Tract 119
Census Tract 110
Census Tract 109
Census Tract 108
Census Tract 106
Census Tract 105
Census Tract 104
Census Tract 107
Census Tract 206.01
Census Tract 205.01
Census Tract 205.02
Census Tract 206.02
Legend
joplin_city_limits
Tract by Race
PercBlackorAfricanAmericanalone
0%
0%-1%
1%-3%
3%-7%
7%-11%

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

Introduction

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	275	582	0	497	85	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: Joplin PHA Current: 3/3/20

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	13908	12592	0	12534	12928	0
Average length of stay	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
Average Household size	0	0	1.67	1.34	0	1.52	1.18	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	2	94	0	9	85	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	165	312	0	278	34	0

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Disabled Families	0	0	55	156	0	149	7	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	55	156	0	149	7	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: Joplin PHA Current: 3/3/20

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	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	237	464	0	397	67	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	26	77	0	66	11	0	0
Asian	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	13	0	6	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	25	0	24	1	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: Joplin PHA Current: 3/3/20

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	3	27	0	25	2	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	267	552	0	472	80	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: Joplin PHA Current: 3/3/20

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

PHA Waitlist

Size	0BR	1BR	2BR	3BR	4BR	5BR	6+BR	Total
Elderly	0	133	6	0	0	0	0	139
Near Elderly	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Handi/Disabled	0	302	27	5	2	0	0	336
Single Fed Disp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family	2	151	166	72	28	1	0	420
Hispanic	0	10	9	2	1	0	0	22
White	2	429	158	60	18	1	0	668
Black	0	54	20	11	7	0	0	92
Indian/Alaskan	0	9	4	2	1	0	0	16
Asian	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mixed	0	8	7	1	2	0	0	18
Other	0	3	4	2	2	0	0	11

Income Limit Breakdown

High	2
low	78
Very Low	167
ExtLow	507

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 greatest need is for families and extremely low-income persons as well as notably disabled persons. The PHA has difficulty finding enough one-bedroom homes for seniors and disabled clients.

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

This need is consistent with the housing analysis as part of this plan for the population at large.

Discussion

This information demonstrates the need for single person accessible housing in the City of Joplin.

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 2019 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.

It is important to note, 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.

Point-in-Time Count MO-602 Joplin/Jasper, Newton Counties CoC				
Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count				
Persons in Households with at least one Adult and one Child	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total Number of Households	9	6	1	16
Total Number of Persons (Adults & Children)	29	18	2	49
Number of Persons (under age 18)	19	10	1	30
Number of Persons (18-24)	1	0	0	1
Number of Persons (over age 24)	9	8	1	18
Gender (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Female	18	11	1	30
Male	11	7	0	18
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	1	1
Ethnicity (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	29	18	2	49
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0
Race (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
White	27	18	2	47
Black or African-American	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	1	0	0	1
Chronically Homeless (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total number of households	3	NA	0	3
Total number of persons	10	NA	0	10

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Persons in Households with only Children	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Housholds	5	0	0	0	5
Total number of children (under age 18)	5	0	0	0	5
Gender (children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	5	0	0	0	5
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	5	0	0	0	5
Hisoanic/Latino	0	0	0	0	0
Race (adults and children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	5	0	0	0	5
Black or African-American	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0		0	0
Chronically Homeless (adults and children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	0	NA	0	0	0

Persons in Households without Children	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Housholds	86	48	0	47	181
Total number of persons (Adults)	88	48	0	47	183
Number of Persons (18-24)	5	1	0	1	7
Number of Persons (over age 24)	83	47	0	46	176
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
Gender (adults)	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	22	8	0	15	45
Male	66	40	0	32	138
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
Ethnicity (adults)	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	86	46	0	46	178
Hisoanic/Latino	2	2	0	1	5
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
Race (adults)	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	82	38	0	40	160
Black or African-American	5	8	0	2	15
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	1	0	1	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	1	1	0	4	6
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
Chronically Homeless (adults)	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	9	NA	0	13	22

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

According to the point in time data gathered by ESC in January 2019, of the estimated total homeless population of 237 individuals, 49 were unsheltered. From 2018 to 2019 we have seen a 14% decrease in homelessness. The average unsheltered person is a male, white, single and over the age of 40 years old. The Homeless Coalition has implemented regular Street Outreach. It is conducted once per month by Street Outreach volunteers. They locate individuals who are experiencing homelessness who are living unsheltered with the goal of engaging them in services, providing resource information, assisting with verifying their living situation and referring them to Housing Connect, the CoC's coordinated entry. The Homeless Coalition also hosts two Project Homeless Connect events each year. (January and July) These one stop shop events draw together social services agencies and resources in one place thus making it easier for people experiencing homelessness to access services.

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 2019 Missouri Statewide Homelessness Study, published by the Missouri Housing Development Commission. The studies looked specifically at the homelessness rates for various demographic groups in the Joplin CoC. This data is summarized in the tables above and then subsequently explained and analyzed.

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.

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. However, the growing demographic of persons with special needs in Joplin is those over the age of 55 according to assessments provided by Coordinated Entry.

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

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. The centralized assessment program, especially for housing is Coordinated Entry. 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:

Data availability for HIV/AIDS way found for the Missouri Southwest Region.
https://health.mo.gov/data/hivstdaids/pdf/SWHIVSTD2017.pdf

The population count for the entire region was 986 with approximately 36 individuals having a new diagnosis annually for the last few years. According to the Homeless Coalition last point in time count, only one person was diagnosed with HIV/AIDS among the assessed homeless population.

Discussion:

A coalition of organizations comprise the CoC and proved the capacity and experience to address the needs of the population. The City of Joplin can best assist through provision of resources for the coordination of those service providers through departmental cooperation, provision of information and financial support of informational software/databases and the Coordinated Entry Program.

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 Joplin 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, curb & 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 the 2011-2016 CHAS 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, 77% were 1-unit detached structures. Additionally, roughly 80% of owned units consisted of three bedrooms or more, while 79% of rented units consisted of two or more bedrooms.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	40,070	77%
1-unit, attached structure	960	2%
2-4 units	4,400	8%
5-19 units	2,548	5%
20 or more units	1,144	2%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,926	6%
Total	***52,048***	***100%***

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	86	0%	566	3%
1 bedroom	524	2%	3,076	18%
2 bedrooms	5,255	18%	7,017	42%
3 or more bedrooms	23,707	80%	6,137	37%
Total	***29,572***	***100%***	***16,796***	***100%***

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 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 582 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. A few of the LIHTC developments are reaching the affordability period and are being converted to market rate with more expected in the near future.

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 897 people on the public housing waiting list compared to 541 five years previously. 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 588 households on the waitlist who need 1-bedroom public housing units. Comparatively there are 199 who need 2 bedrooms, 77 in need of 3 bedroom and 4 in need of 30 bedroom.

Discussion

According to the data provided by the ACS, and the most recent analysis by the City of Joplin the City has made progress with a shortfall when it comes to single-family housing. The biggest need of the area was previously 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 and the growing demand has been housing for single individuals and the disabled.

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: 2012	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	97400	12000	18.8%
Median Contract Rent	667	753	11.4%

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2012-2017 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	8,429	50.2%
$500-999	7,964	47.5%
$1,000-1,499	282	1.7%
$1,500-1,999	40	0.2%
$2,000 or more	50	0.3%
Total	***16,765***	***99.9%***

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	761	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,878	2,474
80% HAMFI	9,158	7,212
100% HAMFI	No Data	10,558
Total	***12,797***	***20,244***

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	521	567	721	968	1,019
High HOME Rent	521	567	721	950	1,019
Low HOME Rent	510	546	655	756	845

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the 2018 ACS the median cost of housing in Joplin was $753 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 $30,120 per year to affordably rent in the City of Joplin. The study estimated that 26.2% of renters in the City of Joplin are households who earn less than $25,000 a year and 28% 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, 64.8% of renter households in the City of Joplin spend more than 30 percent of their gross income on rent alone as compared to 48.5% in the last Consolidated Plan.

The median value of an owner-occupied housing unit in the City of Joplin is $120,000. Using the industry standard of three times income to afford a median priced home in the City of Joplin, a household would need to earn $40,000 to afford a home in the City of Joplin. The average monthly housing cost for a household with a mortgage in the City of Joplin is $1029 monthly. Furthermore, 15.7% of mortgage-owner households in the City of Joplin spend more than 30 percent of their annual income on housing costs alone down from the last Consolidated Plan.

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

It is likely that high demand for rental conversion of single-family homes will decrease affordability of home values while delivering rents at the high end to unaffordable rates.

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. 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. Currently home sales have increased and has been observed in sales and program income in the DR-JHAP program. Many of these home are being converted into rentals. Production of affordable and decent rental units may be necessary through CHDO involvement, especially in the single person unit that is in short supply.

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, 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 2018 ACS, 16% of owner occupied and 48% 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:

The City of Joplin uses as the residential maintenance code the Building Officials and Code Administrators International (BOCA): Basic Housing Code – Second Edition 1970 to establish minimum standards for single-family and multi-family dwellings. Any dwellings that does not meet the minimum standards of the code is considered sub-standard by the Chief Building Official and any building that meets any one of the standards for unsafe or dangerous buildings is deemed unsafe and eligible for demolition, and not suitable for rehabilitation.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	5,728	19%	7,162	43%
With two selected Conditions	159	1%	407	2%
With three selected Conditions	49	0%	50	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	23,650	80%	9,162	55%
Total	***29,586***	***100%***	***16,781***	***100%***

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	6,582	22%	3,413	20%
1980-1999	7,936	27%	4,240	25%
1950-1979	8,742	30%	5,890	35%
Before 1950	6,307	21%	3,241	19%
Total	***29,567***	***100%***	***16,784***	***99%***

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	15,049	51%	9,131	54%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	4,773	16%	2,911	17%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	1125	*Data unavailable*	3124
Abandoned Vacant Units	1905	*Data unavailable*	*1905*
REO Properties	94	*Data unavailable*	94
Abandoned REO Properties	*Data unavailable*	*Data unavailable*	*Data unavailable*

Table 35 - Vacant Units

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

According to the most recently available CHAS data, the number of owner and rental properties that have housing conditions have increased despite the new housing as a result of the 2011 Tornado.

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

Using percent of household by tenure in housing cost burden as an indicator of number of low to moderate percentage of families by tenure, there are an estimated 4,360 owner occupied and 5,660 renter occupied housing units. Renter units are higher despite owner occupied housing stock being older in total units.

Discussion

The existing housing stock in the city of Joplin is aging. Over 55% of units were constructed before 1980 prior to the 2011 tornado and 53.6% as of the 2018 ACS. This represents multiple 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. As part of the 2020 update of the Analysis of Impediments, it was identified that the number of housing conditions, excluding cost burden, has increased in the last five years. Given that the rental vacancy rate is at 7% (above the standard health rate of 5%) this could be indicative that this might be a time to consider a rental inspection program to improve the condition of rental stock without creating high displacement, especially since a large proportion of the City of Joplin rental stock is converted single family housing in relatively poor condition.

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**									

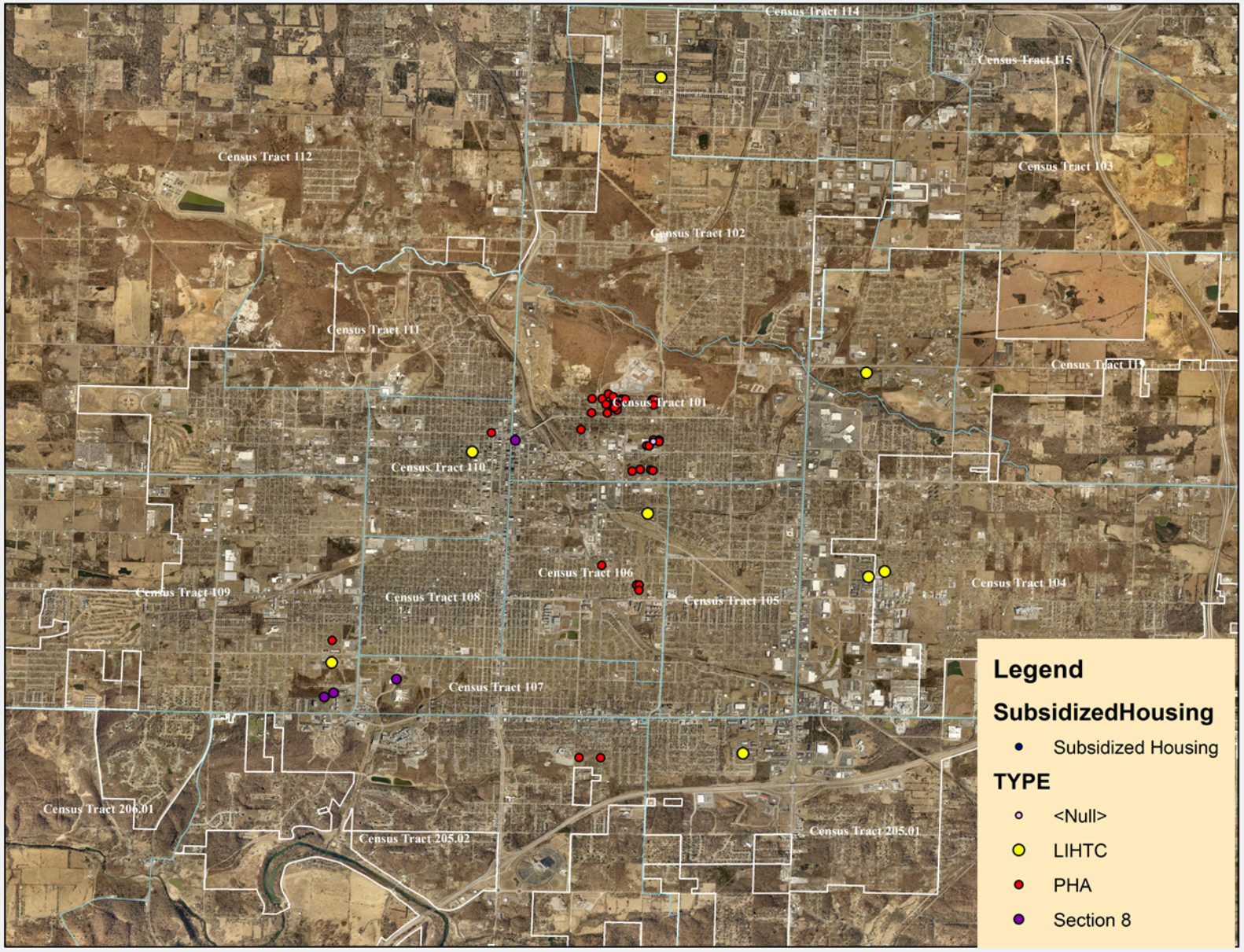
Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

The Public Housing Authority operates five complexes as well as a scattered site program.

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:


Census Tract 114
Census Tract 115
Census Tract 112
Census Tract 103
Census Tract 102
Census Tract 111
Census Tract 113
Census Tract 101
Census Tract 110
Census Tract 106
Census Tract 109
Census Tract 108
Census Tract 105
Census Tract 104
Census Tract 107
Census Tract 206.01
Census Tract 205.02
Census Tract 205.01
Legend
SubsidizedHousing
Subsidized Housing
TYPE
<Null>
LIHTC
PHA
Section 8

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Bartlett Hills	96
Golden Oaks	96
Parr Hill	96
Scattered Site	96

Table 37 - 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. Specifically, the waitlist identifies a large number of very-low income applicants that will require more funding to address.

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

The Housing Authority has initiated a process to convert Public Housing homes to the Rental Assistance Demonstration and Section 18 programs, to take advantage of financial and regulatory opportunities that will benefit the agency and the community. The Housing Authority has already received two Commitments to enter into Housing Assistance Payments (CHAPs) approving their applications.

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 and verified by City of Joplin staff.

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 remedy needs and problems of the homeless in the Consortium area. There are a total of 13 members of the Coalition, and between them and all of their programs, they provide a total of 520 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)	41		46		
Households with Only Adults	202		85		
Chronically Homeless Households	106				
Veterans	15		25		
Unaccompanied Youth	0				

Table 38 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

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

The City of 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 and partially funds the Coordinated Entry Program.

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, Catholic Charities, MO Department of Mental Health, Restoration Life Center, Salvation Army, and Watered Gardens. In combination, these

organizations provide a total of 520 year round beds through their programming. They seek to assist homeless persons in the Joplin area. Each collaboratively specialize in emergency shelter, transitional housing and rapid rehousing for needed groups to be targeted through a referral system.

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 2018 American Community Survey there are 15,549 people (15.6% of the total population) in the Joplin area 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.

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 assist 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 assist 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 and participation through Coalition collaboration 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

Through the 2020 Analysis of Impediments, the City has identified two specific avenues in which public policy could be improved.

Currently the City does not operate a rental inspection program. Converted single family homes, especially in aging neighborhoods, are a significant contributor to the affordable rental housing supply. The supply is concentrated in low to moderate income neighborhoods and according to the most recent CHAS data, rentals with housing condition has greatly increased since the last Consolidated Plan.

While measures need to be taken to maintain affordable units, measured enforcement through rental inspections would increase investment into maintaining the quality of housing stock, and encourage affordable rental development through reducing turn key supply of already deteriorated stock. In other words, multifamily development can take two years to create quality housing, while converting existing single family housing to rentals occurs on a much shorter timeframe without the incentive to maintain the property at the same standards as larger licensed developments without an inspection program. Inspections and enforcement will have to be measured to not create a sudden disruption in the affordable housing market.

More equitably enforcing the residential maintenance code through an inspection program should encourage quality and relatively affordable multi-family development by creating latent demand. Currently multi-family developments only consist of 6% of the rental stock and price per square foot is at or above the affordable range. The economy of scale of multi-family developments assists in affordability and the same price range in the housing stock is currently being supplied in single family conversion, many times multiple units added to a single unit structure.

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

Introduction

The City of Joplin area consists of several strong industries and has the potential to easily expand in a number of emerging industries. The strongest industries in the Joplin area are food production and packaging, equipment and component manufacturing, and trucking and rail transportation. Several other industries providing much employment are agriculture, education, and health care. Furthermore, the regional economy has the workforce, attributes, and opportunities to easily expand into the emerging industries of advanced materials and composites, renewable and alternative energies, warehousing and distribution, shared services & re-shoring, corporate services, and tourism

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	99	24	1	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,250	4,219	12	11	-1
Construction	704	1,122	4	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	4,102	9,965	22	26	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	725	1,313	4	3	0
Information	290	535	2	1	0
Manufacturing	3,009	5,341	16	14	-2
Other Services	698	1,183	4	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	961	1,774	5	5	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	2,617	5,672	14	15	1
Transportation and Warehousing	1,109	3,195	6	8	2
Wholesale Trade	833	1,502	4	4	-1
Total	17,397	35,845	--	--	--

Table 39 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	26,795
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	24,780
Unemployment Rate	7.45
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	22.23
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.39

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	4,785
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,145
Service	3,095
Sales and office	6,780
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,040
Production, transportation and material moving	1,760

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	20,520	86%
30-59 Minutes	2,560	11%
60 or More Minutes	655	3%
Total	***23,735***	***100%***

Table 42 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	1,280	184	1,315
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,290	635	2,180
Some college or Associate's degree	6,265	445	1,495
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,615	139	785

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	4	80	179	203	470
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	575	544	574	1,195	715
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,635	2,120	1,805	4,185	3,040
Some college, no degree	3,600	2,084	1,305	3,155	1,795
Associate's degree	153	500	480	710	385
Bachelor's degree	500	1,450	1,380	1,630	825
Graduate or professional degree	30	570	500	1,015	690

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	47,765
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	74,641
Some college or Associate's degree	89,113
Bachelor's degree	111,650
Graduate or professional degree	166,597

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The three largest employment sectors in the Joplin Area are education and health care (22% share of employment), manufacturing (16% share of employment) and retail trade (14% share of employment). Qualitatively, this makes sense, as the jurisdiction contains two regional hospitals, a major school district, several large manufacturing plants, and a number of large retail stores. Combined, these three sectors make up 52% of the area's employment. Also of note, are the arts, entertainment, and accommodation and transportation industries which made up 12% and 6% of the sector's employment profile, respectively.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

With large manufacturing and health care industries, it is important that the City of Joplin workforce is properly trained and businesses have their infrastructure needs met. Two main goals of the community moving forward is to achieve both of these outcomes. Increased and improved infrastructure is one desire we have heard from our manufacturing sector. In addition, during the City of Joplin's public meetings, a number of comments were received regarding Main Street development and Eastown Development. These concerns have been heard and will be addressed through multiple funding sources.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

The City of Joplin has a regional comparative advantage for warehousing and distribution. A focus of economic development plans are to support this sector. Downtown revitalization has been and will continue to be a focus for local business development, and the desire is to further expand a similar revitalization along the Broadway Ave corridor in Eastown.

Census tract 101, and LMI area, has been designated an Opportunity Zone and it is hoped that will spur investment in that area which includes a part of Downtown and Eastown.

As part of the Disaster Recovery program, the City of Joplin through the Chamber of Commerce operates a job training center and business incubator. Further, the local university plans to open a Downtown Campus at the site of the former public library.

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

One need identified by the City of Joplin Chamber of Commerce is the lack of workforce development sites. For all of the area's manufacturing plants (and additional companies with expressed interest) it is important that the workforce attains the proper training to work in the capacity expected. A large percentage of those currently in the City's workforce have received at least a high school degree. This is promising as it shows that workers in the area are receiving the minimum educational requirement for many entry-level jobs in the area. It is important moving forward that the workforce has the necessary background or educational profile to attract potential business to the area.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

One need identified by the City of Joplin Chamber of Commerce is the lack of workforce development sites. Therefore, as part of the Disaster Recovery program the City has funded a training center. The

purpose of the Center will be to train LMI individuals with the skills necessary for improved employment opportunities. The center will both encourage additional business development and improve the workforce's training.

In addition, the new Medical School (University of Kansas City) has attracted highly educated individuals to the area to receive additional medical school training. With an aging population and two regional hospitals, there is a high likelihood for students of this medical school to elect to remain employed in the area. The hope is that the school will bring development to the area and provide training to future health care providers of the area. In addition, the school is adding a dental school to further the training available in the medical field.

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

No, the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy is managed by Harry S. Truman Coordinating Council.

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

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy is managed by Harry S. Truman Coordinating Council, a local non-profit. In the draft 2014 CEDS, the Coordinating Council identified a number of goals for the area in the future. These goals follow:

- Become a place to learn and advance
- Become a place to work and prosper
- Become a place to live and thrive
- Become a place to recognize and celebrate

The Coordinating Council plans to meet these goals through a number of objectives including the improvement of K-12 Education, improvement of existing business development, improvement of the quality of life and infrastructure, and promotion of community beautification.

Discussion

The City of Joplin has a very large and diverse economy with a lot of opportunity. Through workforce development, infrastructure improvements and the development of comprehensive strategies, the City of Joplin area could easily become a much larger and highly developed economy.

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 concentrations than the rest of the City. The only census tract with any concentration of a racial minority greater than 10% is African Americans in Census Tract 110.

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 as examined by the 2020 Analysis of Impediments. These are the neighborhoods with the oldest and deteriorating housing by census tract, although there are many neighborhoods that would meet the same definition but are in census tracts that do not meet the LMI threshold.

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 revitalization 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. Replication of these early successes plan to be replicated in the Eastown historic neighborhood.

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

The need is high due low quality of service, especially in LMI neighborhoods. According to the 2018 ACS, 71% of the City has access to broadband internet. Lack of access is highest in the LMI neighborhoods.

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

The need is high for the City currently only has one residential broadband provider. While the service meets the definition for broadband provider the level of service is not comparable to other services available in other jurisdictions and would be enhanced with greater competition.

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

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

The principal increased natural hazards due to climate change are tornadoes and flooding. The likelihood of more frequent and intense storms generating tornadoes is higher under most climate change models. The City has adopted the most recent building codes for wind resistant construction. The City has also been experiencing far more rain in recent years. The City has begun reevaluating the flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs) in the areas of the City where the FIRMs indicate floodplains in neighborhoods.

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

The LMI neighborhoods are largely located outside of areas of potential flooding. They tend to be older neighborhoods built on high elevations compared to much of the City.

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 Grant funding during the 2020-2024 planning period.

The City of Joplin's goals for the 2020-2024 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 efficiently 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 46 - 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 has made great strides in the revitalization of Main Street under previous plans. Applications for the programs currently operating in the target area continue as revitalization expands to the remaining areas of the target area that have not been revitalized. New focus and public interest has been received in the 800 & 900 block specifically
	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.

	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.
	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. The Downtown Joplin Alliance has been great proponent of this target are and provides informational and marketing resources to local businesses.
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.	Census Tract 110 contains the area between 13th and C Streets and Main and Maiden Lane.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	This area is generally thought of as a low-income area in the City of Joplin. High crime rates, aging housing, and decreasing home value have made this a blighted area of the City.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Analysis of data of this area of the City of Joplin and consultation with stakeholders and city staff identified this as a high needs area. The area needs affordable housing constructed or existing stock rehabilitated to help residents.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	The area needs affordable housing constructed or existing stock rehabilitated to help residents.

	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.	Census Tract 108 is the area between 13th and 26th Streets and Main and Maiden Lane.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The area has high crime, high vacancy and generally poor living conditions. However, with the City of Joplin's CDBG-DR allocation, numerous projects are taking place near 26th street that will help revitalize the immediate area. City projects in the Census Tract, then, will specifically focus on the area between 20th and 13th, as it contains the highest concentrations of need.
	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.	Affordable housing, lower rates of crime, and heightened public welfare are all needs of this area of the City of Joplin.
	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.	Census Tract 106 is the area ranging from 26th to 7th Streets and Connecticut to Main. This area was also heavily influenced by the 2011 tornado and has similar characteristics to the other target areas.
	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?	Citizen involvement from this Census Tract tends to be high. Currently the Eastown Neighborhood is the currently focus of Community Development

	Identify the needs in this target area.	Infill housing and infrastructure
	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 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Safe Decent Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large FamilieDecent a 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 Assessment 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 interest 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.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions - 91.415, 91.215(b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Tenant Based Rental Assistance could be a useful program to implement in the City of Joplin due to the abundance of cost-burdened households. However, available annual allocation funding would not allow for the implementation of such a program. In other words, there are not enough funds available for TBRA.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Tenant Based Rental Assistance could be a useful program to implement in the City of Joplin due to the abundance of cost-burdened households. In the case of non-homeless special needs populations, Public Service Grants will help to fill the gap left by the absence of a macro-level TBRA program.
New Unit Production	The City has made improvements in the gap of affordable single-family housing within the City of Joplin following the 2011 Tornado, however, many of the HOME consortium members remain housing poor. The City of Joplin does have a gap in affordable rental production specifically for single individuals.
Rehabilitation	Despite the new housing constructed since the 2001 tornado, there are indicators that the housing condition on the whole has decreased and the need for rehabilitation has grown. A large percentage of the city's housing stock could be at risk of lead-based paint. Therefore, it is important to have an effective rehabilitation program to improve existing stock and provide safer living conditions for residents.
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition rehabilitation could serve a similar need for the City as owner-occupied rehab does. Do to the condition of the existing housing stock acquisition rehabilitation should be considered, however, there are few sub-recipients that currently operate a program.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	592,949	**0**	**0**	592,949	2,500,000	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.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	501,439	**0**	**0**	501,439	2,000,000	On average, the City of Joplin receives a $400,000 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. The City currently has a balance of HOME match. To maintain the balance the City regular waives permit fees for HOME eligible projects.

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

The City is examining change in policy to donate lots to non-profits or other stakeholders for projects or development. Currently the City is identifying a hand-full of sites for this purpose. There are many City lots located in target areas for community development. The City is cleaning titles for the purpose of housing. The City is also coordinating with the County to acquire lots in the County Trust.

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-moderate income areas of the community. The primary initial area of focus for this plan reporting period is the East Town Neighborhood. The City will continue to fund infrastructure projects and encourage its subrecipients to direct housing funding to the neighborhood until the end of this Consolidated Plan.

The City of Joplin HOME program largely benefits the Low/Moderate and low-income household. Extremely low-income household are difficult to quality for homeownership and very few if any of the homeowner rehab applicants fall into the extremely low-income category. When an extremely low-income household applies to the homeowner rehab program, they are prioritized based on need. Most extremely low-income household benefit is achieved through the CDBG public service activities, specifically homelessness prevention. In an average year, approximately 200 households are served through coordinated entry and through the Housing Connect program are sheltered or permanently housed.

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 of Joplin, Jurisdictions of the HOME Consortium
One Joplin	Coalition	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services Rental	Region
JOPLIN AREA HABITAT FOR HUMANITY	Non-Profit	Ownership Rental	Region
Joplin Economic Housing Development Initiative	CHDO	Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental	Region
ECONOMIC SECURITY OF SOUTHWEST AREA	CHDO	Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental	Region
ECONOMIC SECURITY CORPORATION	Non-profit	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. Coalitions act to greatly enhance the institutional structure. Organizations such as One Joplin and the Homeless Coalition act to enhance coordination and collaboration creating projects end enhancing program delivery with or without funds provided through this plan, as well as piloting new programs that once are successfully implemented can be expanded through potential funding through CDBG and HOME funding though coalition member sub-recipients.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X		X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X

Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	X
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X

Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X

Other			
Other			

Table 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. Assessments for homeless and at risk of homelessness are provided through the Coordinated Entry Program.

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

Since the last Consolidated Plan the Homeless Coalition has implemented a Coordinated Entry program that acts as a centralized referral system. Coordinated entry is funded by the CDBG program and further referrals occur though the One Joplin Coalition members.

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

The City continues to send representation to the Homeless Coalition and One Joplin Coalition. The City acts in advisory and supportive roles.

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	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Census Tract 110 Census Tract 106 Census Tract 101 Census Tract 108 Citywide	Safe Decent Affordable Housing	CDBG: $0 HOME: $2,000,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 20 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
2	Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev.	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 110 Census Tract 106 Census Tract 101 Main Street Census Tract 108	Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements	CDBG: $2,500,00 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	2020	2024	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: $250,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 200 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 improving area neighborhoods and districts 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 necessary 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 (2020-2024) 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

Based on the recommendation of the Community Housing Resource board the City has identified four objectives to further fair and affordable housing. 1) The City needs to designate Community Development as point of contact for Fair Housing and affordable housing inquiries and act as referral. 2) Implement a rental inspection program to address growing substandard housing. 3) Promote and encourage ADA/Universal design. 4) Widen range of price of available affordable housing.

2020-2024 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 annually 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.

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. Through CHDO involvement, the City can enhance rental supply for the needs discussed above. Additional CHDO's are being added to the program to add flexibility and address specific affordable housing needs.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

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

While the City of Joplin does not directly administer or monitor the Homeless Coalition or its members, the City does cooperate with them in the assessment of homeless needs and the development of future strategies. The Homeless Coalition uses substantial street outreach as part of their strategy and the City funds Coordinated Entry which is used to asses individuals and refer based on need.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

By placing a focus on the improvement on individual's lives through public service activities, we can hope to improve the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of those who are homeless. Through our annual contribution to the Homeless Coalition's invoice for their HMIS System, we can help to collect more accurate data on area homeless needs. In addition, any organizations or shelters may apply for additional public service assistance during future Action Planning processes.

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

The goal of safe decent affordable housing aims to assist those who may not be able to afford or upkeep their home. The City's annual housing projects may help to assist those who are looking for a place to live or are at risk of becoming homeless. Through our annual contribution to the Homeless Coalition's invoice for their HMIS System and funding Coordinated Entry, we can help to collect more accurate data on area homeless needs.

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

Economic Security Corporation, acting as leas entity for the Homeless Coalition, acts as the referral agency for system of care for publicly funded Institutions. Coordinated entry is operated by Economic Security as part of the Homeless Coalition.

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. If lead based paint is positively identified, if expending $25,000 or less, the disturbed 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 self-sufficient, and eliminate barriers to success. Local non-profit organizations may be able to apply for funds for new services or quantifiable increase to existing services. The City collaborates though organizations such as the One Joplin Coalition for program delivery. The Once Joplin Poverty Team actively and collaboratively works on projects to meet the goals of eliminating homelessness, reducing area evictions, and enhancing affordable housing supply. Current projects include coordinating street outreach, a landlord/Tenant education program, and a micro-housing pilot program.

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

Affordable housing needs are regularly reassessed, and funding adjusted to areas of highest demand. However, providing housing alone cannot address the goal of reducing poverty. Therefore, coordinating with social service providers, education and outreach are the needed components to address poverty and enhance self-sufficiency. This is accomplished through coordination with Coalition partners and sub-recipients to adjust programs to the needs being identified by local non-profits and their clients.

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 forwarding 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 FY2020, the City's allocation amounts are

$501,439.00 for HOME and $592,949.00 for CDBG.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	592,949	**0**	**0**	592,949	2,500,000	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.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	501,439	**0**	**0**	501,439	2,000,000	On average, the City of Joplin receives a $400,000 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 publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The City will on occasion donate lots to non-profits or other stakeholders for projects or development. The City is also coordinating with the County to provide lots for affordable 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, the City hopes to maximize efficacy.

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	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Consortium	Safe Decent Affordable Housing	HOME: $451,295	Homeowner Housing Added: 6 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 4 Household Housing Unit
2	Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev.	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 101 Citywide	Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements	CDBG: $407,359 HOME: $0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1200 Persons Assisted Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 2 Business Jobs created/retained: 42 Jobs Businesses assisted: 1 Businesses Assisted
3	Improve Livelihood through Public Service Activity	2020	2024	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: $67,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 350 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 200 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 Eastown Neighborhood, a Low-Mod area.
2	**Goal Name**	Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev.
	Goal Description	Providing for the repair and rehabilitation of infrastructure in eligible neighborhoods. These infrastructure projects will seek to add sidewalks, improve road conditions, and repair and add sanitary sewer and stormwater systems. Façade grants will also be made available in Downtown Main Street target area.
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	CDBG Planning & Administration
2	HOME Planning & Administration
3	Public Service Activities
4	Infrastructure
5	Homeowner Rehabilitation
6	CHDO New Construction
7	Façade Grant

Table 55 – Project Information

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

Allocation priorities were made on the basis of public input, strategic plan needs and goals, and previous project funding and successes. The allocation is based around the increasing demands for affordable housing and infrastructure improvements in the Joplin area

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	**Project Name**	Infrastructure
	Target Area	Census Tract 101
	Goals Supported	Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev.
	Needs Addressed	Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: $332,359.20
	Description	
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City of Joplin seeks to improve the livelihood 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 East Town neighborhood. 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: $67,000

	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	
	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 and funding Coordinated Entry. 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 and pro-rata share of salary and fringe for Coordinated Entry personnel.
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: $118,589.80
	Description	Administration and Planning Activities
	Target Date	
	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**	Façade Grant
	Target Area	Main Street
	Goals Supported	Encourage Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Facility improvement
	Funding	CDBG: $75,000.00
	Description	50% reimbursement for façade improvements in the eligible downtown area.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2 storefronts rehabilitated
	Location Description	Main Street Target Area
	Planned Activities	
5	**Project Name**	CHDO New Construction
	Target Area	Consortium wide
	Goals Supported	Provide safe, decent affordable housing
	Needs Addressed	Safe Decent Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $341,295.10
	Description	Construction of housing through partnership with the City of Joplin's designated Community Housing Development Organizations, Economic Security Corporation and Joplin Economic Housing Development Initiative.

	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Four low-moderate income family will be provided with safe, decent and affordable housing through this project and its activities.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	New Construction of one new home or rental 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: $110,000.00
	Description	Funding will be provided to Economic Security Corporation who will act as a subrecipient and manage an owner-occupied housing rehabilitation program on behalf of the City of Joplin.
	Target Date	
	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	Consortium wide
	Planned Activities	A rehabilitation activity managed by Economic Security Corporation where the goal will be the rehabilitation of at least four 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: $50,143.90
Description	Pro-rata share of Planning/Community Development staff, overhead, and administrative costs.
Target Date	
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

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Tract 101	**60%**
Main Street	**12%**

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Many of the programs as part of this plan are citywide and household application initiated. Therefore, the remainder of the funds that can be geographically directed are being focused in the target areas of Main Street and Census Tract 101.

Discussion

Census tract 101 encompasses the LMI neighborhood of East Town. This neighborhood is relatively large and has been the focus of Community Development in past plans. The City will continue to focus infrastructure improvements in this neighborhood until infrastructure is satisfactory and indicators in increased investment are measured.

Similarly, the revitalization of the Mainstreet Target area has seen relative success. To progress, funding is allocated in the areas not yet reached to further promote the downtown.

Affordable Housing

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

Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	8
Special-Needs	0
Total	8

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	4
Rehab of Existing Units	4
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	8

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 275 public housing units and oversees 582 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 Housing Authority has initiated a process to convert Public Housing homes to the Rental Assistance Demonstration and Section 18 programs, to take advantage of financial and regulatory opportunities that will benefit the agency and the community. The Housing Authority has already received two Commitments to enter into Housing Assistance Payments (CHAPs) approving their applications.

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. The Housing Authority and the Community Development Office hope to refer one to two Housing Authority residents to become homeowners through CHDO activities within the next reporting period. This intention to provide CR homebuyer assistance as part of CHDO activity underwriting should help qualify least-well off public housing residents that are determined to be good candidates for homeownership. The One Joplin Coalition is currently piloting a landlord/tenant education program. The Public Housing Authority has been invited to refer tenants to training.

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

The Housing Authority is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

The Joplin Public Housing Authority Director meets quarterly with the Community Development Office to inform both organization on ongoing operations. This is achieved through both the Community Development Planner and the Public Housing Director serving on the Community Housing Resource Board.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i)

Introduction

The Homeless Coalition has been making improvements to permanently house the homeless and address special needs annually. The number assisted has increased, however the last point-in-time count has shown an increase in the unsheltered. In previous years surveys the coalition found that an unusual number of homeless are not from the area as compared to previous years, while in the last year increases have been found among seniors.

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

Currently the Homeless Coalition is working on streamlining policy and procedure to improve Coordinated Entry.

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

The Homeless Coalition, which is composed of Joplin area homeless shelter providers, requested funds through the public service grant process to provide assistance with the maintenance of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The system is required by HUD to receive ESG assistance. Through use of the system, the coalition was successful in obtaining funding from ESG program in the previous years. The subcommittee decided that due to the importance of this system, it should be funded on an annual basis, rather than making the coalition re-apply through the public service competition each year. The Coordinated Entry Program is the point of contact with the homeless in

assessing need. Due to the importance of this service, the program is also to be funded annually.

Prevention

Emergency Shelter

Transitional Housing

Rapid Re-Housing

Permanent Subsidized Supportive Housing

Permeant Housing – Rental and Homeownership

Coordinated Entry assesses homeless need and refers homeless or at risk homeless to appropriate service providers.

Notes: The Homeless Coalition's outreach efforts will include a variety of strategies to reach people who are living unsheltered. One method will be to host two Project Homeless Connect events per year. (January and July) The events will be advertised through local social service agencies and meal sites. They are set up as a one stop shop event offering information, resources, giveaways, and services on site. All people attending Project Homeless Connect events will be surveyed. The survey collects information about length of homelessness, reasons for homelessness, and tracks a number of indicators.

Outreach also happens once per year when the Point-In-Time count is conducted. (January) Teams of volunteers divide up the communities and known locations in search of people living unsheltered. Volunteers survey people they encounter and offer resource information.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

As part of the Continuum of Care the Homeless Coalition regularly analyses gaps in homeless need and services. One area needing increased level of service is emergency shelter and transitional housing. To that end Watered Gardens (Coalition Shelter) is establishing a new facility in the former Washington

Elementary School for women with children.

Restoration Life, Souls Harbor, Watered Gardens, Carthage Crisis Center

The current transitional housing providers are:

The H.O.U.S.E. Inc., Economic Security Corporation, Lafayette House, Carthage Crisis Center

Homeless persons receive referral to providers through Coordinated Entry.

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

As part of the established Continuum of Care, the Homeless Coalition employs a Point in Time count, and a Housing Inventory Count to specially identify and house/shelter the chronically homeless, families with children, veterans and unaccompanied youth. Veterans, families with children and unaccompanied youth are tracked monthly and prioritized.

The Homeless Coalition established committees to address chronically homeless, families with children, veterans and unaccompanied youth:

- Services for Homeless Veterans
- Monitoring Committee
- Prioritization Committee

Economic Security Corporation also operates the Chronically Homeless Program as part of the Permeant Subsidized Supportive Service implementation of the Homeless Coalition.

Notes: The Homeless Coalition maintains a Coordinated Entry process abiding by **Policy 5.00 Order of Priority for Permanent Supportive Housing Projects** which outlines how persons experiencing homelessness will be prioritized for housing services in our community. The policy states that the most vulnerable will be prioritized first which would include the chronically homeless.

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

employment, education, or youth needs.

Coalition Members and area service providers refer at risk of homelessness households to Coordinated Entry. Area service providers include non-profit thrift stores, local hospitals, MO Career Center, Veterans Affairs, the Joplin Health Department and Community Development Office, Preferred Family Healthcare providers and Legal Aid of Western Missouri.

Current homeless prevention service providers include Catholic Charities, Economic Security Corporation, Legal Aid, Bright School District, Futures, Children's Haven, Lafayette House, the Salvation Army and Crosslines.

Legal Aid is instrumental in providing legal services to prevent homelessness due to eviction.

Discussion

The Homeless Coalition has made great strides in their services and programming since the implementation of the Housing Connect Program. The Coalition has better input from Coalition members and the community at large. In their partnership with the City and area service providers, particular focus will be placed on prevention activities. Specifically, through an existing coalition of area non-profits known as One Joplin, the City will work with area non-profit and for-profit service providers to ensure that persons are not discharged or released into vulnerable situations. Potential partners include the Housing Authority, Freeman Hospital, Mercy Hospital, and Ozark Center.

Non-housing, special needs populations are at the most risk of becoming homeless. In the upcoming year, the City will provide funding towards the Homeless Coalition's HMIS and Coordinated Entry Programs. Coordinated Entry will help those who are risk of becoming homeless be diverted into stable housing or referred to proper service providers.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing - 91.420, 91.220(j)

Introduction

The City has Conducted the 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair housing and has updated action to be taken under the plan.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

The City has made progress on objectives laid out in its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. The City is evaluating the current Surplus Land Policy to make available to affordable housing developers and non-profits lands currently in possession of the City. In addition, the City will soon be updating its zoning code to be more in line with the 2012 Comprehensive Plan. Code updates will be addressing setback, minimum lot size and minimum housing footprint requirements of the existing code to increase affordable housing supply in older affordable neighborhoods, where old recorded lots make new construction difficult to comply with current code. The Joplin Public Housing Authority has had difficulty in landlords accepting housing choice vouchers. The City of Joplin has completed the Joplin Bungalows project with Economic Security Corporation for $4,000,000 of CDBG-DR assistance in the construction of low-income elderly bungalows. This development will be accepting vouchers administered by the Public Housing Authority.

Action identified in the most recent Analysis of Impediments include: 1) The City needs to designate Community Development as point of contact for Fair Housing and affordable housing inquiries and act as referral. 2) Implement a rental inspection program to address growing substandard housing. 3) Promote and encourage ADA/Universal design. 4) Widen range of price of available affordable housing.

Discussion

The City has identified the need for a more holistic approach to addressing barriers to affordable housing. Therefore, further progress will be coordinated with area partners and outreach through Coalitions.

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)

Introduction

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

FY2020 activities that will address underserved needs of the community will consist of the following Public Service activities. The City of Joplin will help assist with homeless needs (HMIS Reimbursement and Coordinated Entry Program).

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The housing activities described earlier (homeowner rehabilitation and CHDO activities) will all foster and maintain affordable housing in the area for a total of approximately 6 affordable units assisted. Furthermore, the City is proactively fostering the use of affordable housing tools to increase the productivity of affordable housing providers. Cleaning title on County owned lots will begin a small land bank for affordable housing. Through collaboration with the One Joplin Coalition the City and One Joplin have launched a landlord/tenant education program funded by a grant from the Missouri Foundation for Health. This is intended to decrease the number of evictions in affordable rentals in the city due to better rental practices.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Lead testing is required for rehabilitation programs. Participating organizations will follow current HUD lead-based paint regulations. In addition, every six months, Economic Security Corporation randomly audits one of its projects to verify compliance. A copy of the City's current Lead-Based Paint policies is included in the plan appendices.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City is currently evaluating possible future economic development activities under the next consolidated plan. The City of Joplin, through support of the Coordinated Entry Program, hopes to increase job placement of those at risk of homelessness and eventually out of poverty. Further, the provision of affordable housing will alleviate those low-income families effectively living in poverty due to housing cost burden.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City has expanded involvement with One Joplin, a coalition of non-profits within the City. One Joplin is increasing collaboration and beginning to conceive of low-income and poverty focused projects, both

in services and housing. Partnership with this group will help with outreach and programming and allow for excellent delivery of services despite decreasing funding. The City Manager is City staff representative to the One Joplin steering team and the Community Development Planner is co-chair on the One Joplin Poverty Team, and the City staff representative Housing Sub-Committee. The One Joplin Poverty Team Housing Sub-Committee is beginning construction for an affordable micro-home design program, and rental rehabilitation program. This year One Joplin has launched a landlord/tenant education program with the goal of leading to housing policy updates in the future.

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

One Joplin is the local coalition of 40 non-profits and a total of 70 organizations. Each organization sends representatives to the facilitating teams of Health, Human Services, Poverty, Literacy, and Transportation relevant to their organizational mission. The City Manager sits on the steering team of One Joplin. The Joplin Community Development Planner co-chair on the Poverty Team and sits on the Housing Sub-Committee. The City will continue its partnership with ESC and Habitat for Humanity as CHDO's using HOME funds.

Discussion

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(l)(1,2,4)

Introduction

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed 0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan 0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements 0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan. 0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities

Total Program Income 0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities: 0

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

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

   The City through sub-recipients offers HOME funds for owner-occupied rehabilitation on a forgivable loan basis and offers homebuyer's subsidies to allow affordable homes to low- and moderate-income homebuyers through the CHDO activity. Homebuyer assistance through CHDO's are offered through the CHDO and do not exceed the 10% threshold for HOME investment.

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

The CITY shall have the right to review and audit all records of any DEVELOPER pertaining to any payment by the CITY. Said records shall be maintained for a period of five years after the project completion date. Except, for documents imposing Resale/Recapture restrictions which must be retained for Five years after the affordability period terminates [92.508 (c)(2)].

The HOME-assisted housing must meet the affordability requirements for not less than the applicable period specified in the following table, beginning after project completion.[92.254 (a)(4)].

The DEVELOPER shall assure that any NOTES and MORTGAGES recorded for homebuyers shall be in compliance with 24 CFR 92.254 and that the DEVELOPER will monitor each unit for principal residency (under 92.254(a)(3)) and resale/recapture (under 92.254 (a)(4) – (5)).

A copy of the City's current Deed Restriction and Covenant is found in the Appendices of this Plan

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

   The owner-occupied rehabilitation activity through ESC imposes a five-year affordability period on all rehabilitations. The affordability period is record as a Deed Restriction and is forgiven after 3 years, if all program requirements are met. Any funds that may be returned will be treated as program income.
   The PJ has structured the CHDO's and Joplin Area Habitat for Humanity's recapture provisions based on the amount of HOME assistance that enables the homebuyer to purchase the unit. The period of affordability will be based upon the total amount of HOME funds subject to recapture [CFR 24 92.254(a)(5)(ii)]. The following chart outlines the funding limits and period of affordability.
   When the recapture requirement is triggered by a sale (voluntary or involuntary) of the housing unit, the amount recaptured cannot exceed the net proceeds, if any. The net proceeds are the sales price minus superior loan repayment (other than HOME funds) and any closing costs [CFR 24 92.254(a)(5)(ii)(A)]. The program will use a deed restriction to enforce the recapture provisions.

   A copy of the City's current Deed Restriction and Covenant is found in the Appendices of this Plan.

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

The City currently has no plans to use HOME funds for such refinancing.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	**Data Source Name** Test
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.