JOPLIN CITY COUNCIL
WORK SESSION
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2023
5TH FLOOR COUNCIL CHAMBERS
602 S. MAIN ST.
5:45 P.M.

Notice is hereby given that the City Council of the City of Joplin, Missouri, will hold a work session beginning at 5:45 p.m. on Monday, November 13, 2023, in the 5th Floor Council Chambers, 602 S. Main Street to discuss the topics below. This meeting can be view via livestream at http://www.joplinmo.org/182/Video-Multimedia

AGENDA

1. Finance Committee Update
2. Complete Streets Update
3. Homelessness Strategic Plan Update
4. Justice Center Discussion
5. Continuing Capital Improvement Sales Tax Discussion
6. Adjourn

Notice posted at 12:00 pm on this 9th day of November 2023. (RSMo 610.020)

The City of Joplin is committed to comply with the Americans Disability Act. The Joplin City Council Chambers is wheelchair accessible. Request for reasonable special accommodations must be made 48 hours prior to the meeting. Please email the City Clerk's office at hnagy@joplinmo.org or call (417) 624-0820 ext. 1220 for assistance.

Ad Omnia Parata

City of Joplin

Finance Committee Review - 2023

1. **Liquidity/cash reserve appears strong.**
   - General fund growing and appears adequate. As of September 30, 2023 - $26.6 million
   - 10-year history – upward trend in the general fund (See page 2)
   - Compare to other cities:
     1. Springfield, MO - $46.9 million (population 169,000)
     2. St. Joseph, MO - $26.2 million (population 72,000)
     3. Waterloo, IA - $19 million (population 45,000)
     4. Janeville, WI - $12 million (population 65,000)
     5. Grand Island, NE - $22 million (population 52,000)
   - Summary -may be difficult to compare and draw definite conclusions, but our committee feels we are not cash-poor.
   - In the future, more tax revenue should be allocated to the general fund for flexibility. Many cities observed have more general fund revenue, on a proportional basis.

2. **Leverage/debt evaluation**
   - Joplin has minimal debt that is very low in comparison to most cities – Joplin - $24 million.
   - Springfield - $208 million (AA+)
   - St. Joseph - $230 million (AA-)
   - When interest rates go lower, the City should consider some leasing or financing of major expenditures (ex.: firetrucks, heavy equipment, or automobiles)

3. **Tax revenue/cash flow**
   - Low in property tax in comparison to most cities
   - High in sales tax rate %
     - Difficult to increase?
   - Tax revenue per citizen (per audit report)
     - Joplin - $1,368.75 – population 51,762
     - Springfield - $1,229.03 – population 169,176
     - St. Joseph - $1,134.44 – population 72,473
     - In comparison we don't appear to have as much tax revenue allocated to the general fund as other cities, where 40% of our employees reside.
     - Slower general sales tax growth, but early stages of growing use tax and marijuana tax that may offset.
     - Future economic factors – are we on the verge of growth in population, new housing, and industry to grow tax revenue? Some say we are.

GENERAL FUND
FUND BALANCE

GENERAL FUND 10-YEAR HISTORY OF FUND BALANCE

FISCAL YEAR	UNRESTRICED AMOUNT	CONTINGENCY AMOUNT	TOTAL FUND BALANCE
2014	$ 5,004,749	$ 5,615,719	$10,620,468
2015	$ 5,849,258	$ 5,517,197	$11,366,455
2016	$ 6,954,116	$ 5,635,638	$12,589,754
2017	$ 4,250,831	$ 5,462,582	$ 9,713,413
2018	$ 8,305,763	$ 5,311,266	$13,617,029
2019	$ 9,129,379	$ 5,650,218	$14,779,597
2020	$ 11,290,244	$ 5,451,124	$16,741,368
2021	$ 13,952,820	$ 5,794,993	$19,747,813
Est. 2022	$ 14,400,270	$ 5,905,088	$20,305,358
Budget 2023	$ 14,674,828	$ 5,917,118	$20,591,946

OCT. 2022 AUDIT #22,725,346

SEPT 2023 CITY FINANCIAL STMTS #26,618,231

4. **Strategy for long-term solutions to increase employee compensation and possibly add to City employees/staff.**
   - Discuss reoccurring income needed to add employees and raises.
   - The committee could not advocate or recommend a new property tax at this time.
   - Strategy for the future for taxes.
     - Review capital improvement tax 2024.
     - In approximately 2-3 years when Prop B – Pension tax has fully funded the pension, renew this tax into the general fund, for flexibility to fund across the City. Generates $9 – 10 million per year.
     - In the future, after original promises are fulfilled on the use tax, allocate more of it for general fund purposes.
     - Marijuana tax potential will be known in the next few years.
   - Privatization or sale of City assets/Cost reduction
     - Analyze consolidation of 911/emergency call center, municipal court, and health department, and our duplication with County
     - Sell cemeteries (difficult and not significant)
     - Evaluate the privatization of pools.
     - Analyze contracting of some mowing of parks.
     - Evaluate the sewer system.
   - Lease or borrow funds to finance larger projects and capital assets. Ex.: Firetrucks, cars, heavy equipment, real estate remodel or expansion. This preserves cash and can be advantageous, at times, when interest rates decline.
     - Sell naming rights (corporate sponsorships) annually on parks.

5. **Develop benchmarks/metrics to <u>assist Council and City management</u> in comparing our city to other cities, to better manage and control costs.**

<u>Possible Benchmarks to Evaluate, Discuss, and Customize to Joplin</u>

- Sworn police officers per thousand population.
- Percentage cleared of cases assigned to investigators.
- Police response time
- Police costs per capita
- Fire protection costs per capita
- Fireman per thousand population
- Parks operating expenditures per capita
- Parks operating expenditures per FTE
- Public Works expenditures per thousand population

- Decide cities most comparable to Joplin and are model cities.

- These can only be determined with staff/Council input and customized to Joplin's specific situation.
    a. Suggest annual Finance Committee review of these agreed-upon metrics and review of City audit, reported to Council after the audit report.

6. **Suggestion on how to proceed with our Committee:**
    - Reevaluate our committee and add up to two new members. I would like to visit with our current and temporary members and determine interest since they had a year of City finance education. They would be informed and ready to contribute. I will bring the proposed committee back to the Council for approval at the beginning of 2024.

In summary:

1. Good liquidity
2. Low debt – consider debt and leases strategically in the future.
3. Cash flow is good but more tax revenue should be directed to the general fund in the future.
4. Attempt to renew two current taxes in the next 1-3 years to maintain financial stability.
5. No new property or sales tax recommended at this time.
6. Evaluate cost savings suggestions as mentioned.
7. Develop benchmarks for the City to help manage and control costs.
8. Modify Finance Committee and use it annually to calculate benchmarks and to review audit. Do special projects as needed.

Joplin Complete Streets Ordinance

Vision and Intent

Complete Streets are designed and operated to provide safety and accessibility for all users of our roadways and trail systems, including pedestrians, bicyclists, trolley users, motorists, emergency vehicles, freight and commercial vehicles, and people of all ages and abilities. Complete Streets principles contribute to the safety, health, equity, and economic viability of a community by providing accessible and efficient connections between home, school, work, recreation, and retail destinations and improving the transportation environment throughout the City of Joplin.

The City of Joplin intends to formalize the planning, design, operation and maintenance of streets so they are safe for all ages and abilities and provide a multimodal transportation network.

Diverse Users

Joplin recognizes that users of various modes of transportation, including, but not limited to, pedestrians, bicyclists, transit users, motorists, emergency responders, freight and commercial drivers, are legitimate users of the transportation network and deserve safe facilities. “All Users” includes users of all ages and abilities.

While this ordinance applies throughout the community, Joplin shall develop plans and set goals to prioritize and ensure the successful implementation of Complete Streets in neighborhoods which have experienced historic underinvestment, poor health outcomes, or can be otherwise categorized as low-income neighborhoods. “Low-income neighborhoods” are defined as neighborhoods where 51% or more of residents are low-income.

Full Commitment

The City of Joplin recognizes that all transportation projects must apply Complete Streets design principles; this shall include new projects, reconstruction, or maintenance. Joplin will, to the maximum extent practical, design, construct, maintain, and operate all streets to provide a comprehensive and integrated street network of facilities for people of all ages and abilities.

While any such Complete Streets projects are being constructed or repaired, Joplin will ensure that appropriate accommodations are provided to support the safe, reliable movement of all users within the project area, regardless of their preferred mode of transportation.

Clear Exceptions

Transportation infrastructure may only be excluded where documentation and data indicate that the costs or impacts of accommodation are excessively disproportionate to the need or probable use or future use upon approval of the Complete Streets Committee.

Any and all documentation or data provided for the purpose of demonstrating a proposed exception must be made publicly available and identified as such via public notice at least 30 days prior to granting said exception.

Jurisdiction

Implementation of the Joplin Complete Streets ordinance will be carried out cooperatively within all relative departments in Joplin and, to the greatest extent possible, among private developers, and state, regional, and federal agencies.

Joplin shall, when applicable, work to encourage collaboration across jurisdictions within its borders on appropriate projects.

Implementation of the Joplin Complete Streets ordinance will be carried out by the Complete Streets Committee. The Complete Streets Committee will be made up of internal City of Joplin staff and community members from the following groups:

- Department of Public Works
- Department of Planning, Development and Neighborhood Services
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Joplin Police Department
- Department of Health
- Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Joplin Trails Coalition
- Trails and Connectivity Working Group
- 2 Representatives from neighborhoods which have experienced historic underinvestment, poor health outcomes, or can be otherwise categorized as low-income neighborhoods.
- 2 Representatives from the general public

Joplin shall train pertinent staff and decision-makers on the content of Complete Streets principles and best practices for implementing policies. Such a training opportunity must occur at least once per calendar year.

Design

Complete Streets design recommendations shall be incorporated into all publicly and privately funded projects, as appropriate. All transportation infrastructure and street design projects requiring funding or approval by the City of Joplin as well as projects funded by the State and/or Federal government shall adhere to Joplin's Complete Streets policy.

The Joplin Complete Streets policy will focus on developing a connected, integrated network that serves all road users. Complete Streets will be integrated into policies, planning, and design of all types of public and private projects, including new construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, repair, and maintenance of transportation facilities on streets and redevelopment projects.

To the greatest extent possible, Joplin shall work to incorporate native plant species and sustainable landscaping elements into Complete Streets projects.

The latest design guidance, standards, and recommendations available will be used in the implementation of Complete Streets. A list of guiding documents will be maintained and updated by the Complete Streets Committee and can be found on the Complete Streets page of the City of Joplin website.

Land Use and Context Sensitivity

The endeavor to reorient Joplin towards the principles of Complete Streets also necessitates a greater consideration for how transportation intersects with broader land use decisions. As a result, all new or revised land use policies, plans, zoning ordinances, and other documents shall be required to specify how they will support Complete Streets.

In order to ensure that full consideration is being given to Joplin's physical, economic, and social setting, Complete Streets principles, in both development and implementation, shall include community context as a factor in decision making. The context-sensitive approach will include a range of goals by giving significant consideration to stakeholder and community values. The overall goal of this approach is to preserve and enhance scenic and historic resources while improving or maintaining safety, mobility, and infrastructure conditions.

Such significant changes, while necessary, can impose a burden on vulnerable communities if significant care is not taken from the outset to discover and avoid such harms. Thus, to the greatest extent possible, when implementing this policy, Joplin shall work to identify and mitigate unintended consequences, such as involuntary displacement due to the rising costs of living.

Performance Measures

In order to monitor and fully understand progress that is being made towards the implementation of Complete Streets, Joplin shall establish internal and external performance measures as part of the Complete Streets policy.

Joplin shall use the categories and metrics listed below to measure the internal implementation of the Complete Streets policy:

Category	Metrics
Policy	Number of policies updated to comply with the Complete Streets policy
	Number of exemptions granted
Personnel	Number of staff trainings completed
	Number of community engagement activities

Joplin shall use the categories and metrics listed below to measure the external implementation of the Complete Streets policy:

Category	Metrics
Safety	Number of crashes resulting in fatalities and/or serious injury
	Crash location
Infrastructure	Amount of new sidewalks built
	Amount of existing sidewalks repaired
	Amount of new trails and/or bike lanes built
	Number of connective* projects completed
Usage	Number of users on existing infrastructure
	Number of users on new infrastructure
	Breakdown of transportation mode usage on existing roadways

*Connective projects link existing infrastructure, e.g., a project that connects two trails via bridge.

Additionally, the data related to external performance measures outlined within this policy shall be disaggregated to measure how implementation affects neighborhoods with historic disinvestment, poor health outcomes, and areas with diminished access to transportation options.

Data related to both the internal and external performance measures outlined within this policy shall be collected, analyzed, and released to the public every two years.

Project Selection Criteria

Joplin shall establish criteria to encourage funding prioritization for Complete Streets implementation with at least the following principles in mind:

- Connectivity – connecting existing infrastructure to existing infrastructure and creating additional connections to community assets (including, but not limited to, businesses, schools, community centers, city halls, medical facilities, parks, voting locations, or libraries)
- Multimodality – implementing projects that expand infrastructure for modes of transportation other than the car
- Economic Development – proposed project supports broader efforts to enhance economic development
- Equity – project will broaden transportation options for neighborhoods with limited connectivity to community assets

Implementation Steps

Joplin shall make Complete Streets practices a routine part of everyday operations when feasible, shall approach every transportation project and program as an opportunity to improve streets and the transportation network for all users, and shall work in coordination with other departments, agencies, and jurisdictions to achieve Complete Streets.

Joplin shall work to revise all related procedures, plans, regulations and other necessary processes to adhere to the principles of this policy within five years of its adoption.

Further, Joplin will work to ensure that this policy remains in accordance with the optimal standards of the latest policy elements as authored by the National Complete Streets Coalition.

The Complete Streets Committee, in collaboration with appropriate staff, shall collect and publicize the performance measures identified in this policy. The committee should also use community engagement to educate the public about the principles of Complete Streets.

In addition to this policy, Joplin shall look for opportunities to curb dangerous driving behavior, including but not limited to, distracted driving and excessive speeding.

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JOPLIN, MO

Homelessness Strategic Plan

CITY COUNCIL PRESENTATION

November 2023

PROJECT OVERVIEW

“The City of Joplin along with partners intend to better align and leverage resources toward solutions to better address the most vulnerable homeless and at-risk individuals and households, along with associated impacts of homelessness on our community.”

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TIMELINE

PLANNING



May to June 2023

DATA ANALYSIS



July to September 2023

COMMUNITY MAPPING



October to December 2023

TOWN HALLS



January 2024

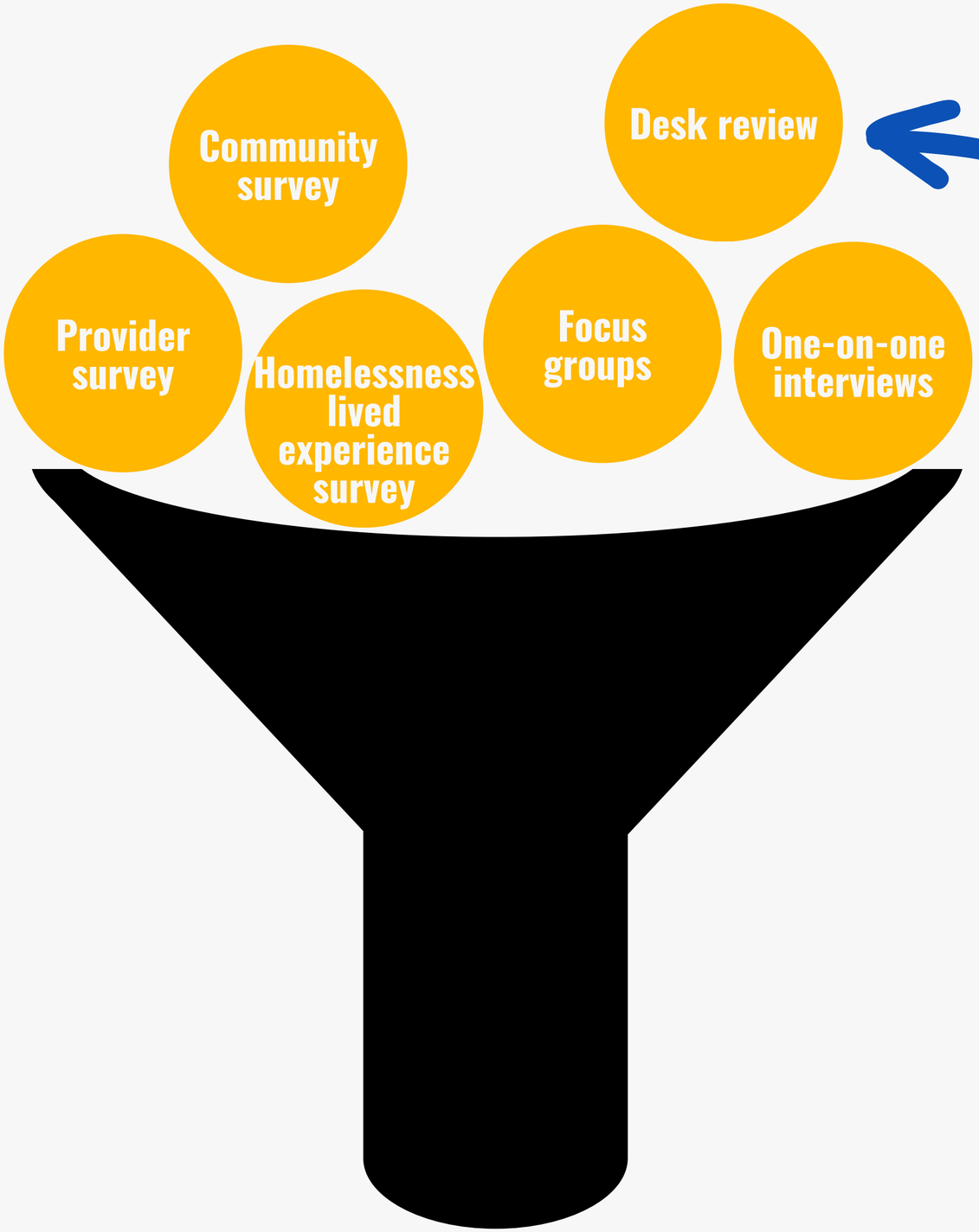
FINALIZATION



January to February 2024

We are here

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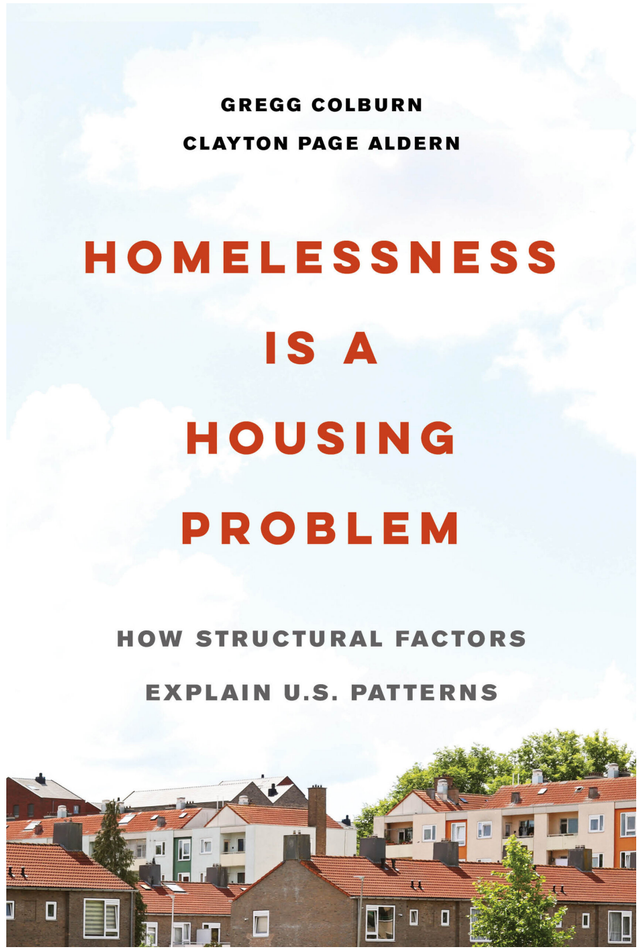
Including:

- ***Joplin Headed for Home: Homeless Study Committee Report*** **(2009); and**
- ***Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis*** **(2022).**

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THE HOMELESSNESS LANDSCAPE

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A PERFECT STORM
IN JOPLIN

- **Affordable housing** — Destruction of affordable housing in the tornado and lack of replacement similar-priced housing
- **Vacancy rate** — The last available vacancy rate is 23%, down 25% from 10 years ago
- **Rent** — Increased $202 in the past five years, with $100 of that increase in the last 12 months

The Joplin homeless rate is up 18%

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The housing market determines how many homeless you will have.
The vulnerabilities that exist determine who.

Who is vulnerable in Joplin?

ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed)

The ALICE research quantifies and describes the number of households that are struggling financially.

ALICE represents the growing number of families who are unable to afford the basics of housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, and technology. These workers often struggle to keep their own households from financial ruin, while keeping local communities running.

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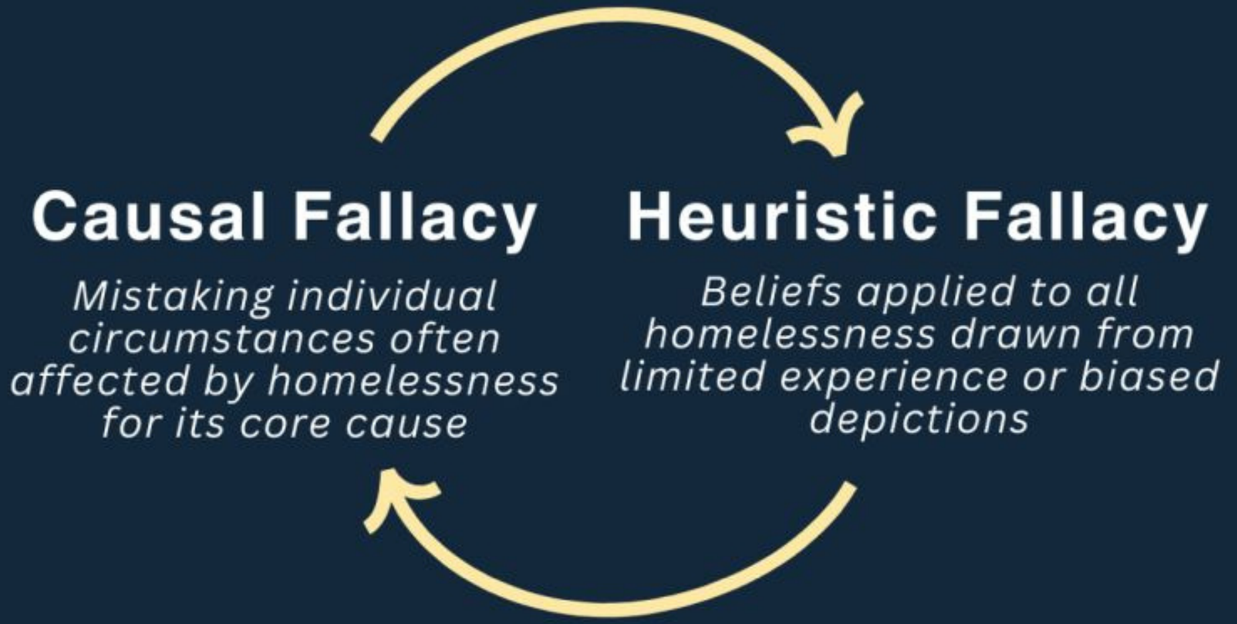


One Paycheck Away

- 57% pay more than 30% on rent
- 19% of homeowners are severely burdened
- 27% of renters are severely burdened
- 71% of African American and Black people fall below ALICE
- 56% Hispanic people fall below ALICE
- 58% White people fall below ALICE

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The Homelessness Fallacies



E.g.

Homelessness is caused by mental illness and substance abuse

Everyone experiencing homelessness is mentally ill or abusing substances

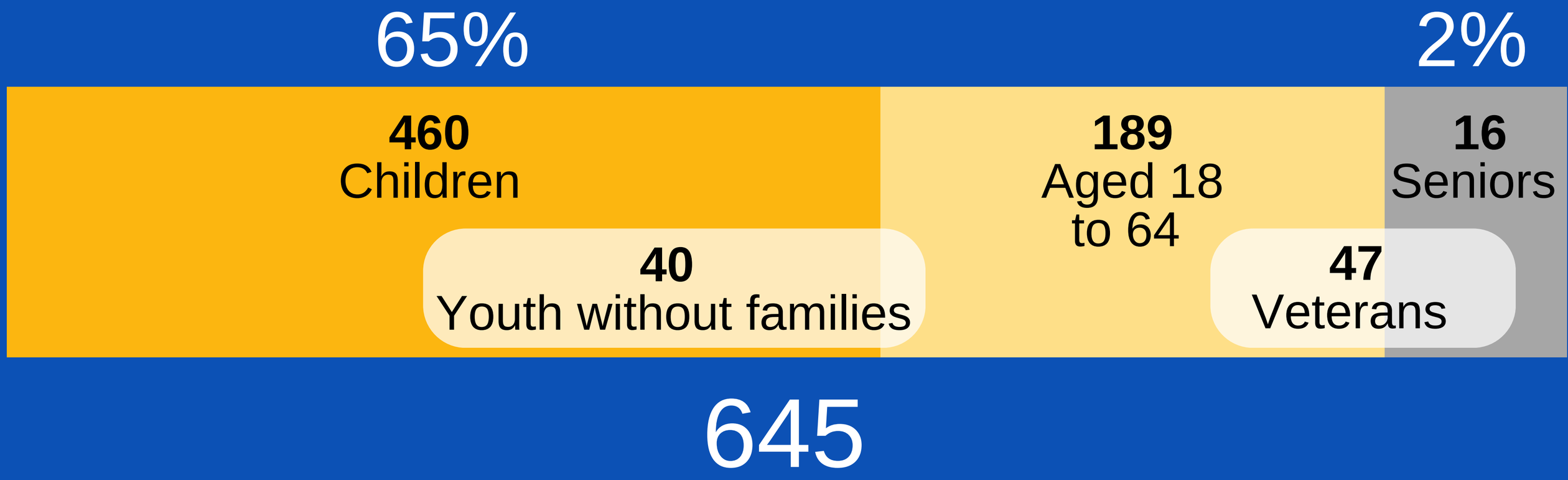
www.linkedin.com/in/jrussell2

THE FACE OF HOMELESSNESS IN JOPLIN

645

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THE FACE OF HOMELESSNESS IN JOPLIN



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So many in the region care deeply about people experiencing homelessness and work day in, day out to address the issue in Joplin.

It is remarkable that stakeholders in Joplin have such a discernible appetite for improving current practices and outcomes, especially given existing workloads.

Your commitment and growth mindset make the strategic planning project possible.

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REPORT TAKEAWAYS

DATA

- Data collection is not fully centralized and coordinated
- There are also data quality issues
- This prevent full assessment of programs' effectiveness

LEADERSHIP

- Some key stakeholders are not at the table
- Skilled, civic-minded members of the public could also assume leadership roles

SYSTEM OF CARE

- Shelters are high-barrier leaving many on the streets
- The most vulnerable are not consistently prioritized
- Service provider coordination could improve

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY AWARENESS

- Some public narratives about homelessness are not grounded in data
- Service provider workforces should be continually educated

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WORK GROUP OBJECTIVE

Overarching question — What does our Joplin community look and feel like in three years if we effectively address homelessness?

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APPROVED GOAL

Community Awareness and Education

The community is aware of the root causes and effective solutions for homelessness and how they can most effectively help. The frontline workforce is trained in using the best and emerging practices.

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APPROVED GOAL

System of care

There is a robust and fully capitalized regional response that targets the most vulnerable and includes all of the core components of an effective homelessness response system.

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APPROVED GOAL

Data

The region has and uses current, centralized, open data and the voices of those with lived experience to inform strategies and determine the effective use of resources.

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APPROVED GOAL

Leadership

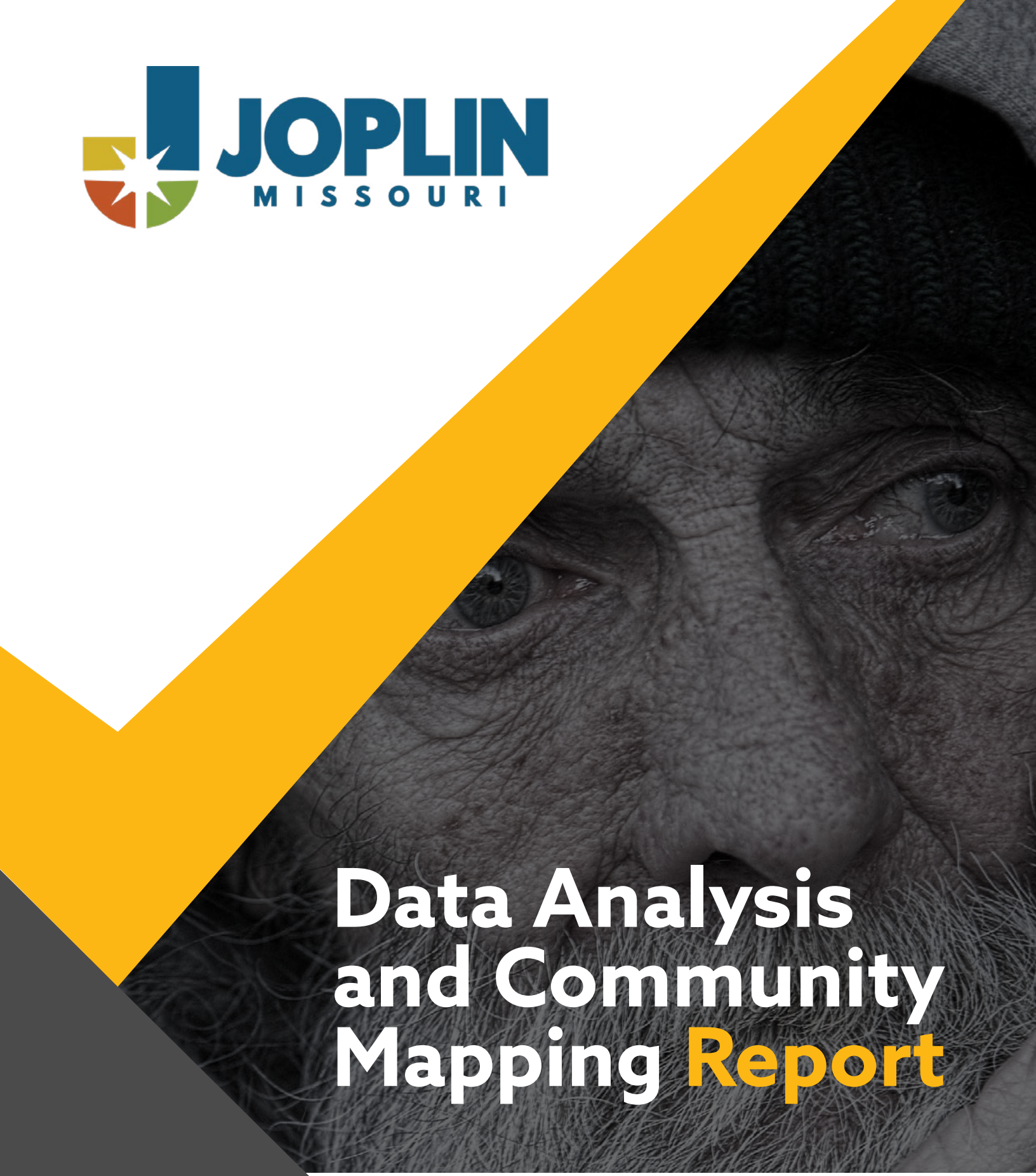
The region has an engaged and educated leadership cabinet that is respected by the community uses data, best and emerging pratices and the voices of those with lived experience to establish priorities.

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QUESTIONS?

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JOPLIN
MISSOURI



Data Analysis and Community Mapping Report

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November 13, 2023

Table of Contents

- **Acknowledgments** 3
- **Executive Summary** 4
- **Project overview** 6
- **Data** 9
- **Landscape** 11
- **System response** 17
- **Next steps** 50
- **Glossary** 51
- **Appendixes** 53

Acknowledgments

This report is the product of the expertise, insights, and experiences of people in Joplin – the City, service providers, those experiencing homelessness, and other key stakeholders. Sharity thanks all parties who contributed. Community members shared and took the survey, encouraged others to do the same, participated in focus groups and individual interviews, and provided key documents and data. Staff at the City of Joplin, service providers, and nonprofits throughout Newton and Jasper Counties have likewise been very generous with their time.

So many in the region care deeply about people experiencing homelessness and work day in, day out to address the issue in Joplin. This work is often thankless, taxing, and demoralizing. Homelessness is a distinctly complex social issue, especially today, in the aftermath of a global pandemic and amid the cost of living and affordable housing crises. Sharity has tremendous respect for everyone working in the face of these challenges. It is remarkable that stakeholders in Joplin have such a discernible appetite for improving current practices and outcomes, especially given existing workloads. Your commitment and growth mindset makes the strategic planning project possible. Sharity is honored to be your partner.



Executive Summary

Like Joplin, many US cities and countries abroad are grappling with homelessness. As a result, much research has been conducted on what does and does not work. This positions Joplin to consider the literature and determine whether to adopt best practices. To date, efforts to respond to homelessness in Joplin have been considerable. It is clear that the community cares about and is invested in addressing the issue. At this stage, there is an opportunity to come together and develop a community and data-driven strategic plan underpinned by shared values, priorities, and standards. Over the course of the strategic planning process, several themes, and corresponding questions emerged. Consideration of the following four areas – data collection, leadership, system of care, and education and awareness – and the conversations they give rise to, is key to Joplin achieving a bespoke, effective strategic plan.

Key Themes

Data collection

Data collection efforts in Joplin are considerable. Several agencies, for example, dutifully track data for federal funding and Joplin School District maintains strong data on individual students. There are collection and quality issues, however. Currently, multiple systems are collecting data. Despite this, some data points are missing and other data is not aggregated. There is an opportunity to better coordinate collection. This is especially important given that present-day practices prevent full performance assessment. Joplin's lack of comprehensive, coordinated data collection prevents tracking of key outcomes.

The questions this raises include:

- Who should participate in data collection?
- How should the community coordinate and streamline data collection?
- What standards as to providers' key performance outcomes should the community establish and monitor?

Leadership

Many stakeholders in Joplin show strong leadership on addressing homelessness. That said, some key entities need to be and presently are not at the table. For example, to meaningfully respond to homelessness in the region, Newton and Jasper Counties need to be more involved. Skilled, civic-minded community members could assume a greater leadership role. More broadly, the community needs to come together and determine whether to address homelessness using a data-driven approach.

The questions this raises include:

- Who needs to be at the table and how do we get them there?
- What approaches – for example, Housing Focused or Housing Ready – will the community adopt?
- How do decisions get made, and are they data-informed?

System of Care

Joplin's homeless system of care involves the city government and coalition community's response, spanning laws and policies to service providers' delivery of programs. The system involves stakeholders, ranging from homeless, education, health services and housing providers, to law enforcement, to Joplin's Parks and Recreation Department, to faith communities, to funders. Several limitations impede the system from operating optimally. One is that shelters are high-barrier, and are yet to fully prioritize the most vulnerable people experiencing homelessness. Another is that there is limited coordination between key providers. Joplin would benefit from a reduction in siloing and fully coordinated and collaborative participation in Coordinated Care efforts.

The questions this raises include:

- Does the community have the necessary resources to create a successful system of care?

- How do we ensure that providers come together as one system of care and work collaboratively?
- How do we ensure that our services reach the most vulnerable, those who will not survive or make it off the streets without them?
- Are providers accountable to their boards alone, or to the community as well?

Education and Community Awareness

In Joplin, there is clear community investment in responding to homelessness. However, there are some public narratives about homelessness that are not grounded in data, and responses from concerned individuals, led independent of service providers' work, that have adverse consequences. There is also an opportunity to ensure that service provider workforces are trained on best practices and continually educated.

The questions this raises include:

- How is the community best engaged and positioned to understand homelessness, its causes and consequences, and what initiatives help?
- How can we ensure that we have the best trained workforce, and that the workforce is continually educated to solve the issues surrounding homelessness?

This report is designed to position the community to develop a strategic plan that addresses these questions. It is a point of departure that provides information key to understanding the landscape of homelessness in Joplin, identifying where there are opportunities to move the needle. Having a carefully crafted plan that can be fully implemented and monitored will allow Joplin to holistically address the issue in the community's best interests.



Project overview

Joplin and homelessness

Homelessness has been on the rise in the US since 2017, experiencing an overall increase of six percent.[1] In 2022, counts of both individuals (421,392 people) and chronically homeless individuals (127,768) reached record highs in data collection history. The end of COVID-19 economic relief had consequences. A Wall Street Journal review found sharper increases than in recent years as pandemic-era protections ended and housing costs rose.[2] Simultaneously, record-high inflation, significant job losses, and rising rent prices have shaped the affordable housing landscape. Between 2019 and 2021, the shortage of homes affordable and available to renters with extremely low incomes worsened by more than 500,000 units, increasing from a shortage of 6.8 million to 7.3 million. This continues a long-term trend of diminishing supply.[3] These trends are showing themselves in distinct ways. Elder homelessness, for example, "is increasing dramatically right now," per Jeff Olivet, executive director of the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness. He notes that: "Seniors over the age of 55 are likely the fastest-growing group of people experiencing homelessness ... and for many of them, it is first-time homelessness." [4] In some communities in the US, women over 55 are experiencing first-time homelessness at a rate of four to every one man.

This has created a perfect storm, one that the people of Joplin know all too well. On Sunday, May 22, 2011, a vicious multi-vortex tornado struck Joplin. It was the deadliest and costliest tornado in recorded US history.[5] In the aftermath, much of the city's affordable housing was destroyed, and a significant number of people became homeless. As the city recovered, it established homelessness service providers in a concentrated area downtown. Incidentally, this is near iconic U.S. Highway 66, colloquially known as Route 66, which also serves as Joplin's Downtown District and Main Street. Today, the city is a regional provider of services that were built up post-tornado. This has created a situation in which addressing homelessness – typically a regional problem – is perceived to be the City of Joplin's issue.

Stakeholders across the region recognize the need for coordination and collaboration. As a result, multiple collaborative groups have emerged under the umbrella of the Joplin Homeless Coalition, an organization of entities collaborating to varying degrees on issues that affect homelessness. These groups have developed and been working on a range of solutions. Homelessness is an extremely complicated national problem, which is expressed locally. At this stage in Joplin, efforts are broad and impact specific sectors, with varying degrees of success. However, they appear to work in siloed fashion and not yet in a well coordinated manner. This can harm collective efforts to address homelessness. It impacts the amount of resources allocated annually to the community and entities to

1 National Alliance to End Homelessness, (n.d.). State of Homelessness: 2023 Edition. https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/homelessness-statistics/state-of-homelessness/.

2 Jamp, J. and Najmabadi, S. (2023, June 19). Homeless Numbers Rise in U.S. Cities. The Wall Street Journal. https://www.wsj.com/articles/homeless-numbers-rise-in-u-s-cities-fd59bc7b; see also Brooks, K. J. (2023, June 21). Homelessness rose in the U.S. after pandemic aid dried up. CBS News. https://www.cbsnews.com/news/federal-homelessness-statistics-us-2023-data/.

3 Aurand, A., Emmanuel, D., Forley, E., Clarke, M., Rafi, I., and Yentel, D. (2023). Addressing America's Affordable Housing Crisis. The National Low Income Housing Coalition. https://housingmatters.urban.org/research-summary/addressing-americas-affordable-housing-crisis.

4 Skiba, K. (2022, December 16). The Graying of America's Homeless: An Alarming Trend | Number of unhoused people 65 and older could triple by 2030. AAR. https://www.aarp.org/home-family/your-home/info-2022/americas-homeless-over-50.html.

5 National Institute of Standards and Technology. (2021, May 21). The Joplin Tornado: A Calamity and a Boon to Resilience, 10 Years On. https://www.nist.gov/feature-stories/joplin-tornado-calamity-and-boon-resilience-10-years.

address targeted and HUD defined priority groups. Joplin is accordingly striving to fully coordinate homelessness work, and grounding response strategies in measurable data with clear outcome measures, with specific entities assigned responsibility.

Stakeholders

In any community that is successfully addressing homelessness, a variety of stakeholders are involved. They collaborate closely under a community-wide, leadership-driven, strategic initiative that recognizes and incorporates context-specific, agreed upon strategies and solutions. The City of Joplin recognizes this and appreciates that the solution to homelessness requires stakeholders being coordinated and aligned on core principles and practices. More needs to be done. Key stakeholders in Joplin include the following.

- ***Government entities*** – These include the parties that create relevant laws, policies, and municipal guidelines; facilitate the criminal justice response (law enforcement, jails, sheriffs, city and county police, courts, and state attorneys); parks and recreation; first responders; and animal control.
- ***Primary provider nonprofits (shelters, homeless services and housing providers)*** – Those providing permanent housing solutions, emergency shelters, drug rehabilitation, mental and medical health services, and street outreach.
- ***Businesses*** – Primarily entities in the Joplin downtown business, hotel district, and primary commercial districts.
- ***Secondary provider nonprofits*** – These entities provide other support services that people access, including those experiencing homelessness. They include nonprofit hospitals. Mercy Hospital, Access Family Care, Community Clinic and Freeman Health are examples.
- ***Faith community*** – Providers of support services to people experiencing homelessness.
- ***General public*** – They donate, volunteer and support various initiatives.

Strategic plan

The City of Joplin, alongside partners, is committed to better aligning and leveraging resources toward solutions to address the most vulnerable homeless and at-risk individuals and households, and the impacts of homelessness on the Joplin community. As part of this work, the City sought to engage a consultant in early 2023 who could lead the development of a homelessness strategic plan. Sharity Inc. was selected. Sharity's role is to develop and facilitate a process to obtain significant input from the Joplin region. This involves engaging in a robust dialogue with the City of Joplin, citizens, community organizations, and Joplin Homeless Coalition service providers. The project is actively progressing, and will culminate with a final strategic plan complete with action steps, accountability, and recommendations.[6]

Developments

In the time the strategic planning process has been underway, there have been significant relevant developments in Joplin. These include the following.

- ***Service provider expansions***
  - ***Souls Harbor*** – A building acquired on a south corner of downtown Joplin's 800 block is now being used to extend the shelter's real estate footprint and list of services. It is home to the We Do Recover program, which serves people seeking help with narcotics addiction.[7] In addition, an adjacent property

6 For further details as to the project's status, please see Appendix A.

7 Zerkel, K. (2023, August 30). Souls Harbor extends services, footprint in downtown Joplin. Joplin Globe. https://www.joplinglobe.com/news/business/souls-harbor-extends-services-footprint-in-downtown-joplin/article_3459a5e4-474c-11ee-8760-b7f193cddb11.html.

was acquired for an outdoor play area for individuals and families with children.

- ***Watered Gardens*** – A renovation was completed that allows for the opening of nine more family units with beds for up to 45 mothers and children.[8]
- ***Lafayette House*** – A residential program for pregnant mothers was established.
- ***Vita Nova Village*** – A local office was opened with the intention of founding an affordable entry-level housing project.

- ***Funding***
  - ***Transportation funding*** – The City of Joplin recently received a $400,000 planning grant from the Federal Transit Administration to redevelop an under-resourced and partially idled transit program.[9]
  - ***School funding*** – The Joplin School District has been awarded a $600,000 grant from the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to support resources for homeless students.[10]
  - ***Emergency services*** – Various public safety grants for fire and police personnel equipment and training have been awarded.

These developments illustrate how dynamic the homelessness landscape is in Joplin. They underscore that this project's final strategic plan must be sufficiently flexible to address the situation as it currently stands, while also being capable of addressing the community's changing needs, and opportunities that can arise.

8 Hacker, J. (2023, September 6). Watered Gardens celebrates renovation to old school's second floor. Joplin Globe. https://www.joplinglobe.com/news/business/watered-gardens-celebrates-renovation-to-old-school-s-second-floor/article_aa2503b0-4c45-11ee-9e0f-43483fb5dbb5.html.

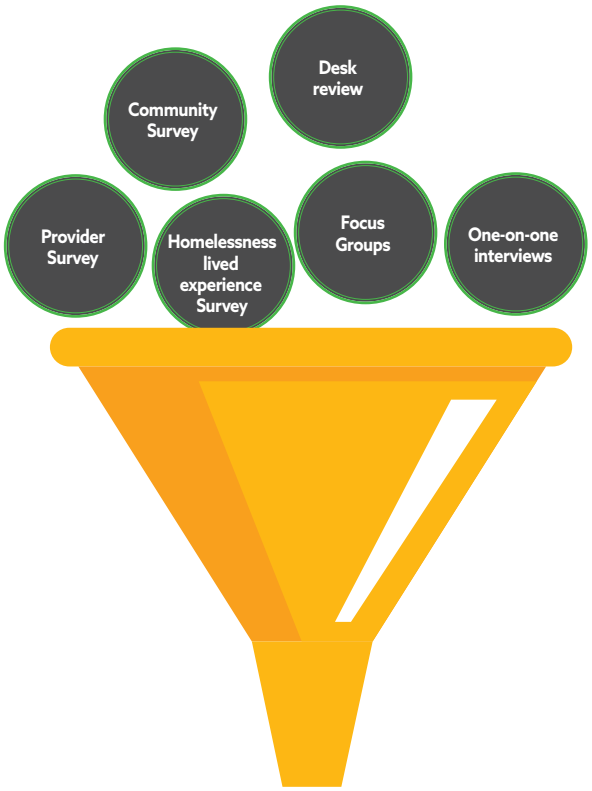
9 Woodin, D. (2023, July 20). Joplin awarded $400,000 grant for public transit. Joplin Globe. https://www.joplinglobe.com/news/joplin-awarded-400-000-grant-for-public-transit/article_de6c1ef6-2729-11ee-bf00-5f94fbdabab7.html.

10 Younker, E. (2023, July 17). Joplin School District awarded grant to support homeless students. Joplin Globe. https://www.joplinglobe.com/news/local_news/joplin-school-district-awarded-grant-to-support-homeless-students/article_a1a368b2-24cc-11ee-b7b0-4b1bdcbaff17.html.

Data

Overview

Over the past five months, data has been gathered in several ways. Sharity surveyed the Joplin community and providers, conducted one-on-one interviews with key stakeholders, led multiple focus groups, and conducted an extensive desk review. Sharity also partnered with local outreach teams to survey people experiencing homelessness in the city.



Community survey

The community survey was launched on June 27, 2023. A total of 1,090 people completed the survey, which contained 36 questions, a mix of multiple-choice and open-ended.

Provider survey

The provider survey was launched on July 28, 2023. A total of 15 individuals completed the survey representing 14 organizations.

Homelessness lived experience

Sharity partnered with an outreach team who visited encampments to secure insights from people experiencing homelessness in Joplin. The city of Joplin community engagement team also visits known encampments to collect data, provide information on resources, and identify individuals to be directed to the Homeless Coalition.

Focus groups

Four on-site focus groups were conducted in August 2023, one each for business, City administrative leadership, service providers, and community stakeholders. A total of 68 individuals participated.

One-on-one interviews

Since the project commencement, more than 20 one-on-one and small group calls via Zoom and phone have been conducted with coalition partners and leaders.

City consultation

Sharity and city staff participated in ride-alongs with the police engagement team to visit some of the community encampments and other relevant locations. This work also included interviews with people experiencing homelessness.

Desk review

Sharity has requested, received, and reviewed supportive documents including the following.

- Continuum of Care data
- Data and information from current homeless coalition partners and providers
- Homeless Management Information System ("HMIS") generated reports and data (HUD system performance measures, at the time homeless, homeless longer than a year, into

permanent housing, returns to homelessness, unsheltered six to 12 months/two years, length of time homeless, HMIS and self-report, time to housing, PIT, housing inventory, HIC). These are local reporting efforts to HUD on current efforts and impacts on local populations. Allocated funds are largely based on these outcomes and reporting.

- Joplin Coalition's Homeless Population Counts data, including point in time count, HMIS annual count, and public school system reports
- Prior HUD reports, partnership agreements, statistical data, grants, Point in Time Counts
- Previous Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and NOFA - Notice of Funding Availability and HUD feedback
- Current state and local law enforcement statutes, ordinances, code enforcement, zoning, and relevant jurisprudence
- School system homeless data
- Law enforcement arrest data
- Jail and incarceration data
- Domestic violence data
- Provider outcome data
- Relevant IRS Form 990s from area nonprofits
- Aligned best practices and legal opinions



Landscape

State of homelessness

Introduction

In this section, Sharity provides key data points on homelessness in Joplin. The data presented represents the best information available, verified through quantitative and qualitative analysis. However, there are significant issues with the collection of this data.

Data

To identify opportunities, challenges, and solutions with respect to homelessness, reliable, accurate data from multiple sources is key. In Joplin, analysis of homelessness is limited by data collection being siloed or non-existent, and coming from multiple systems. Much of the data that is collected does not identify individuals or demographic data and therefore makes deeper analysis difficult, and in some cases, not possible. This impacts the community's ability to make data-driven decisions and pull down funding from various sources.

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides four categories of homelessness:

1. A person who is literally homeless and living in a place not meant for or fit for human habitation.
2. A person who is at imminent risk of homelessness.
3. Homeless under other federal statutes.
4. Those fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence.

HUD looks at several indicators to determine a community's impact on homelessness. With clear and cohesive data collection, it is easy to benchmark a community's efforts and assess how they compare with national and similarly sized communities' measures. These system measurements are listed below.

Tracking and duplication

In Joplin, stakeholders who would typically track homelessness, like hospitals, are either not tracking data, or provide duplicative data. Law enforcement, courts, and jails currently do not collect data on whether or not a person is homeless upon entry or engagement. Data was gathered from arrest reports, incident reports, and information from outside formal systems. In these materials, homelessness was indicated when the relevant individual was locally known to be experiencing homelessness, self-reported experiencing homelessness, or listed the address of a shelter.

There is no consistent, verifiable source from which data was provided. Instead, data was provided by multiple systems. When data is provided in such a way, it is not clear if the same person is being counted more than once. Without an ability to de-duplicate between data sources, the total number of people experiencing homelessness is inflated and inaccurate. With school data, it is likewise not clear how many families are represented.

Post-disaster in Joplin, there was a tremendous outpouring of support. As part of that effort and partially driven by federal requirements, there was a concerted effort to track individuals and families receiving benefits to reduce duplication. While these efforts were beneficial at the time, they have resulted in a splintered system with little coordination. There are multiple collaborative homelessness network groups in Joplin including the Joplin Homeless Coalition, One Joplin, and Care Partner Network. The community maintains multiple data systems, which are decentralized and not integrated. These are the HMIS comparable database for domestic violence or human trafficking agencies, like One Joplin's Referral Database, Charity Tracker, and Care Partner Network.

These systems collect varying data fields but have different purposes. Moreover, there are other

systems in which referrals are made and tracked, but these are not used by all providers. Regional funders and stakeholders have not required the use of a centralized database to ensure at-scale and strategic impact to address homelessness. To date, there has been no coordinated effort to establish or maintain a centralized community dashboard or platform that allows for trends and resources to be identified, analyzed, and addressed so that efforts can be evaluated based on national metrics or locally established goals.

Best practice comment – If the community comes together to streamline data collection, an accurate, detailed picture of the state of homelessness both in Joplin and in the region could be gained. A centralized dashboard showing both project performance and system performance by agreed-upon metrics and target goals would assist. The city could use the data on homelessness from multiple sources, including schools, service providers, law enforcement, point-in-time counts, and other parties, to make policy and funding decisions.

Why a centralized data solution is critical

The use of multiple databases and gaps in data collection compromise Joplin's ability to accurately assess what homelessness in the city and region looks like. It prevents stakeholders from fully collaborating and analyzing who is homeless, where they come from, and how to optimally serve them. These data quality issues are consequential and should be addressed. As a result, Joplin is not fully receiving the resources it could be from federal support agencies that require high levels of participation and quality of data. Benefits of data collection include the following.

- ***Understanding the current nature of homelessness*** – Homelessness is an extremely complex issue related primarily to the region's housing market,[11] but also to services associated with mental health, substance use, employment, education, child care, transportation, health care, and mainstream services. Without comprehensive, accurate data it is hard for the region to make strategic decisions about programs, policies, and procedures.
- ***Measuring impact and investing in evidence-based strategies*** – Joplin needs to be able to measure which of their efforts are most impactful and concentrate resources on those efforts. Decisions about which programs to fund can be grounded in a data-driven understanding of which are most likely to work.
- ***Public literacy about homelessness*** – There is community dialogue in Joplin about homelessness that is not always grounded in data. This was observed during the data collection period. It is not uncommon in many communities following a high-profile incident in which a person who is experiencing homelessness is alleged to have committed a crime. A narrative emerges about the relationship between homelessness and crime. The general assumption then emerges that all individuals who are homeless are criminals. Frustration and anger about perceived action or lack thereof ensues. Collecting data comprehensively ensures the public has access to an accurate and comprehensive picture of the issue and which interventions are effective, and can make decisions accordingly.

Who is homeless in Joplin

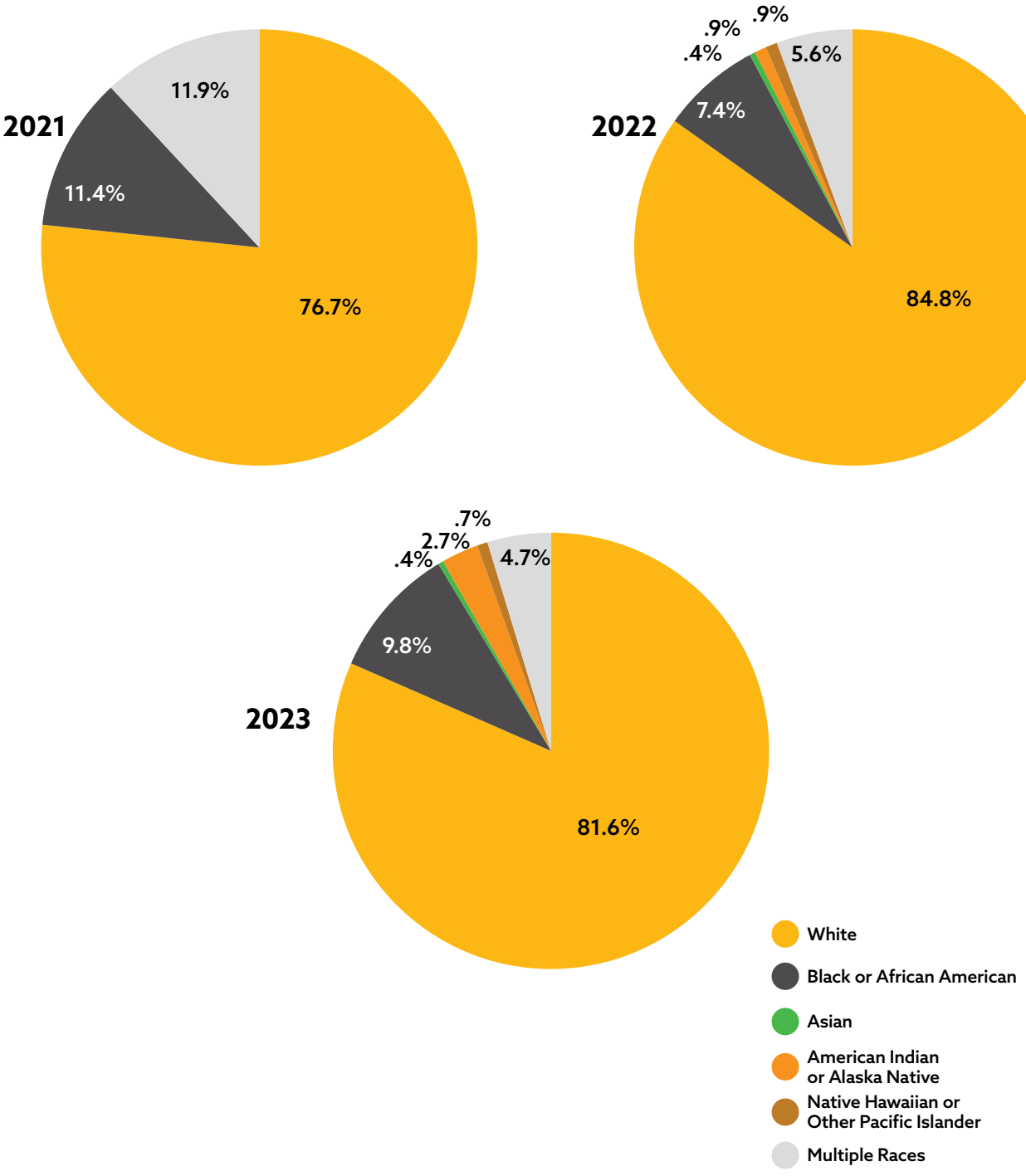
While it is not clear which data includes duplicate counts or are missing counts, Sharity has attempted to provide a picture of who is homeless in Joplin. The following figures reflect the best available data, from two sources:

1. the community Point in Time Count, designed to count all people both in shelters and on the streets at one time each year; and
2. a recent assessment by the Joplin School District.

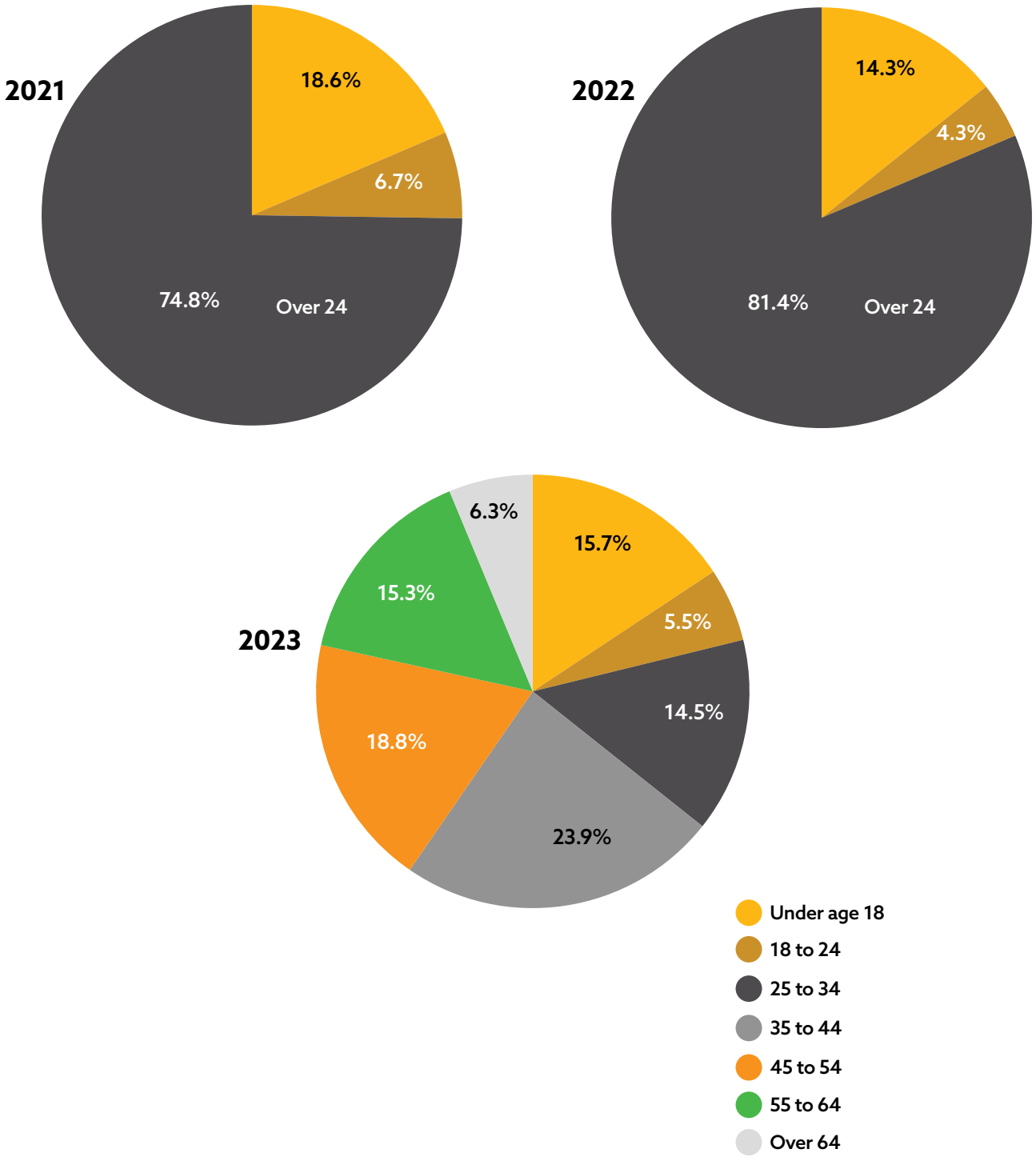
11 See generally Colburn, G., and Aldern, C. P. (2022). Homelessness is a Housing Problem. UC Press.

Changing demographics of homeless in Joplin

Count by race



Count by age


2021
18.6%
6.7%
74.8%
Over 24
2022
14.3%
4.3%
81.4%
Over 24
2023
6.3%
15.7%
15.3%
5.5%
14.5%
18.8%
23.9%
Under age 18
18 to 24
25 to 34
35 to 44
45 to 54
55 to 64
Over 64

The Point in Time Count identifies those living in shelters, homeless transitional housing, or places not meant for human habitation, as homeless. By contrast, the federal McKinney-Vento Act uses a broader definition, deeming children and youth who lack "a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence" to be homeless.

Point in Time Count: How many are experiencing homelessness

Year	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
2023	116	78	61	255
2022	123	72	36	231
2021	96	79	35	210
2020	173	70	70	313
2019	122	66	49	237

Best Practice Comment – The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) identifies several distinct sub-populations of those who are unhoused. Each requires a unique approach to ensure successful outcomes. All are on the rise nationally. In Joplin, no specific strategies have been developed and implemented to address homelessness by population type. While some data is able to be evaluated by age and race, the deeper analysis by HUD category was not possible. Collecting data so that it can be analyzed in this way would allow for more effective interventions as well as the ability to access funding that is available for these subpopulations.

The categories include:

- Youth;
- Survivors of violence (domestic and human trafficking);
- Families;
- Individuals;
- Chronically homeless (people who have experienced homelessness for at least a year — or repeatedly — while struggling with a disabling condition such as a serious mental illness, substance use disorder, or physical disability);[12]
- Those with a Significant Mental Illness (SMI); and
- The elderly.

Where they come from

Joplin is seen as a welcoming and supportive community. Multiple homeless individuals shared this view with surveyors and law enforcement. For this reason, alongside others, there are some who believe that Joplin is considered a destination for people experiencing homelessness. This is a common perception in communities across the country. Cities often have the sense that they have high inflow,[13] in part because it is easier to observe when people arrive, and harder to ascertain when they leave. In Joplin, one 2018 survey found that approximately 40 percent of people experiencing homelessness reported they came from outside the area. Sharity requested comparative migration data to assess these figures against in-migration numbers for the community as a whole, but were unable to verify ensuing years due to lack of data. This would have allowed for an assessment of whether the data indicating some inflow of people experiencing homelessness to Joplin aligned with Joplin's population growth numbers. Unfortunately, data was not available at this time.

In the Joplin context, Sharity heard anecdotally that there are two factors that are believed to bring individuals to the community. The first is the city's setting at the crossroads of the US. Large cities in rural areas commonly see rural-to-urban migration. Many individuals, while moving from one place to the other, find themselves stopped on the interstate exits of I-44/Rangeline (the hotel/commercial corridor)

12 National Alliance to End Homelessness. (N. d.). Chronically Homeless. https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/who-experiences-homelessness/chronically-homeless/.

13 See discussion in De Jong, I. (2019). The Book on Ending Homelessness. FriesenPress.

or I-44/Hearnes/Main Street (the downtown district). They are drawn to Joplin's city center, where the majority of homelessness services are clustered. In addition to being on the interstate, Joplin is the largest regional city center serving the surrounding rural areas with medical, retail, and employment opportunities.

The second factor deserves deeper investigation. Nationally, hospitals, jails, and mental health units often cannot discharge someone to the streets, but instead look for a family member or local service provider to place the person with. As part of discharge planning, those staff often call area providers, looking for openings. Social workers interviewed as part of this project, reported that when inquiries are made of certain providers in the region, most respond that they were full. They reported that Joplin shelters often responded that they have bed availability. Individuals were therefore sent to Joplin to access what was understood to be an available bed and services. Unfortunately, the bed was not guaranteed. This may result in what some describe as individuals being shipped to Joplin by outside providers. Efforts should be made to work with local providers and regional centers to further understand the prevalence of this practice and address it as appropriate.

Best practice comment – To support the growth of businesses, many chambers of commerce organizations track migration flows. At present, the Joplin Chamber of Commerce does not track this. Tracking this migration data would allow for it to be compared with the in-migration of individuals and families experiencing homelessness, to determine if inflows correspond or not. This evaluation could become part of a community dashboard.



Project Homeless Connect initiative's survey of people experiencing homelessness found the following.

- ***2018 survey of 58 people*** – 43 percent reported they were not from the area.
- ***2023 survey of 51 respondents*** – 18 percent were from another area.

System response

A Joplin homeless system of care

A system of care is a strengths-based, culturally relevant, participatory framework for working with individuals who have complex needs. System of care approaches use inter-agency collaboration, individualized programming and community-based service provision.[14] In the homelessness sector, a system of care is a method at the community level of delivering services differently to help people who are homeless, or at-risk of homelessness. As a method of organizing and delivering services, housing, and programs, it aims to coordinate resources to ensure tangible and consistent community-level results.[15]

Joplin's current homeless system of care involves the city government and coalition community's response. This spans from laws and policies – how they are written, enacted, and enforced – to service providers' delivery of programs and the public's education, awareness and involvement. The system involves stakeholders ranging from homeless, education, health services and housing providers, to law enforcement, to Joplin's Parks and Recreation Department, to faith communities, to funders. It is a multi-stakeholder effort in which parties work together to try to solve the multifaceted, complex issue that is homelessness. As part of this project, Sharity has been reviewing the current system of care in Joplin, and identifying challenges, gaps, and opportunities for improvement.

The 2009 Headed for Home report was reviewed and will be included in discussions with work groups in the coming months. While some of the situations have changed in the 14 years since the report was issued, several best practice suggestions offered in the report remain valid. These include:

- More flexible funding for prevention is needed;
- Additional shelter beds;
- Supports a "Housing First" model with supportive services;
- Focus on efforts of collaboration and coordination of services; and
- Colocation of services in a central area.

Regional response

In the US, states and counties are typically responsible for providing specific mainstream services, including food stamps, TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), and employment, amongst others. They need to be at the table to ensure maximum support. Communities cannot assist persons experiencing homelessness to end their homelessness without those persons having coordinated access to all resources for which they are eligible and all services that they need. Effective strategic plans include development of practices to ensure people experiencing homelessness have access to, and in many cases are priorities for, mainstream resources that serve larger communities. For example, many low-income households, including people experiencing homelessness, are eligible for food stamps. It is important that persons experiencing homelessness have identified pathways to access those resources. In short, the State of Missouri and the counties need to be deeply engaged and at the table, especially given the nature of Joplin's location and size.

Best practice comment – Communities that are successful ensure people experiencing homelessness are enrolled in all eligible

14 Homeless Hub. (N.d.). A Systems Approach to Homelessness. https://www.homelesshub.ca/solutions/systems-approach-homelessness.

15 Homeless Hub. (N.d.). A Systems Approach to Homelessness. https://www.homelesshub.ca/solutions/systems-approach-homelessness.

mainstream services. The most efficient way to do so is to have strong relationships with the state. Coordination between Joplin and the county governments, regional nonprofits, and system of care organizations will also be critical moving forward. The solution must involve all regional stakeholders, especially given that the national trend is people experiencing homelessness in suburban and rural areas coming to downtown areas seeking services. The issue involves people from their communities, so the counties must be engaged. These stakeholders must be participate fully, see the issue as their own, and understand the benefits of engagement. This coordination needs to cover all areas from data collection, strategy, and partnership with the Continuum of Care to funding solutions.

Continuum of Care (CoC)

A Continuum of Care (CoC) is a regional or local planning body that coordinates housing and services funding for homeless families and individuals. A strong, empowered, and properly resourced CoC is critical to any community's plan to address homelessness and related issues. In Joplin, this entity is called the Homeless Coalition. It is a collaboration of organizations that work to end homelessness in Jasper and Newton Counties. The organization that oversees the CoC and its application to HUD each year is referred to as the lead agency. In Joplin, the lead agency is the Economic Security Corporation of SW Area. The CoC oversees standardized access, assessment, referral and housing placement for all people experiencing homelessness in Jasper and Newton Counties. This includes coordination of street outreach, coordinated entry and housing prioritization and placement. The CoC also manages an annual Point In Time (PIT) count that assesses the number of homeless in the community.

By requiring communities to submit a single application, HUD seeks to encourage a more structural and strategic approach to both housing and service provision to people experiencing homelessness. The goal of the CoC is to ensure collaboration and a standardized approach in each community.

System performance

As part of the annual application process for HUD funding, each COC's system of care is rated on several criteria. HUD evaluates System Performance Measures in two ways. They assess how a CoC is performing relative to the previous year, instead of comparing raw numbers from one community against another community. They also look at national trends and determine how well a CoC is doing as a percentage of change compared to other CoC's across the country. It should be noted that these measures are for the region which includes the City of Joplin as well as Jasper and Newton Counties. These measurements and the CoC's 2021 to 2022 performance is set out as follows.

Measure 1: Do community efforts to respond to homelessness decrease the length of time someone is homeless?

- Length of time someone is homeless increased.

Measure 2: Do individuals and families who have been placed in permanent housing become homeless again?

- The number of people returning to homelessness from permanent housing placements has increased.

Measure 3: Has the number of people who are homeless in Joplin gone up?

- The number of sheltered and unsheltered people in Joplin increased.

Measure 4: Three parts:

1. Have those in programs increased employment?
   - Those in programs whose income has increased due to employment stayed the same.
2. Have they Increased income from benefits?
   - Those in programs saw the total income due to benefits decreased.
3. Has their total income increased?
   - Those in programs saw their total income decreased.

Measure 5: Has the number of people who are homeless for the first time increased?

- The number of people who experienced homelessness for the first time increased.

Measure 7: Three parts:

1. Have individuals served in street outreach moved into permanent housing?
   - The number of people who were served by street outreach teams who moved into permanent housing decreased.
2. Have individuals who were served in residential placements (ie shelter, transitional housing) moved into permanent housing?
   - The number of people who were served by residential programs moved into permanent housing decreased.
3. Did those in permanent housing retain their housing?
   - The number of people who were placed in permanent housing who became homeless again increased.

Each of these measures receives a rating as well as the overall system. At 142 points of a possible 200, Joplin falls below the national median score (155.5) for performance by a system of care. There is significant opportunity for improvement of this score and that feedback is provided each year to the CoC. It should be noted that while Joplin is behind the national averages, the community has made improvement in three of the data points areas.

Of concern is that when Joplin differs from the national average, it typically does so substantially. This will result in lower scores in the national competition for funding from HUD. However, as will be shown later, the low participation rates of local agencies impacts the overall data accuracy for how the system as a whole is operating (versus how a particular project is performing) and is not very reliable.

With improvement comes the ability of the community to draw down additional services for outreach, case management, housing, veterans' services, and specialty services for youth, and trafficking and domestic violence survivors. This funding is acutely needed and is essential to support those with permanent disabilities, veterans and the elderly who might otherwise not be able to support themselves in housing long term.

Scoring Category	Maximum Score (Points)	Joplin CoC Score (Points)
1B. Coordination and Engagement–Inclusive Structure and Participation	5	4
1C. Coordination and Engagement–Coordination with Federal, State, Local, Private, and Other Organizations	29	21.5
1D. Coordination and Engagement–Coordination with Federal, State, Local, Private, and Other Organizations–Continued	49	45
1E. Project Capacity, Review, and Ranking–Local Competition	30	26.5
2A. Homeless Management Information System(HMIS)–Implementation	9	5
2B. Point-in-Time (PIT) Count	5	4
2C. System Performance	59	36
3A. Coordination with Housing and Healthcare	14	0
Total CoC Application Score	200	142

Needs met and cases

Current period	Total needs earned	Total needs met (mission-wide)	% of needs earned	Non-homeless cases served	Homeless cases served	Non-homeless cases served
Current period	10,116	33,436	30%	1,508	2,035	42%

Exit outcomes

Current period	Successful exits	Sheltered exits	Total exits	Successful exits	Sheltered exits	Combined successful and sheltered exits
Current period	70	76	429	16%	18%	34%

Much of the opportunity for improvement comes in the form of strategic supportive partnership. The CoC lost 14 points in its most recently reviewed funding application because there was not a new project application that leveraged additional housing subsidy funds coming from outside the CoC. This could have been funds from the Housing Authority (Section 8) or city or county-funded vouchers, or a private source. Additionally, points were lost due to the lack of a health care provider commiting to leverage health care services for a new project that would serve people with high medical needs. While some of these efforts are occurring in Joplin, they are not in collaboration with the CoC and therefore do not help with drawing down additional funds.

Best practice comment – The system of care has several opportunities for improvement that require collaboration and partnership. All efforts should be made to reduce silos and encourage coordination and full participation in the CoC efforts.

Shelter Practices – Measurement of Outcomes and Success

As noted,[16] Joplin's primary homeless shelters do not provide data to HMIS or participate in the CoC. Providing this data and participating in the COC would allow for improved information sharing and consensus building and could result in increasing funding.

The two local homeless shelters do not report their data into a cumulative database for analysis of success measures. For this reason, outcome data providers share on their websites and in their reports was used to analyze performance. On average, individuals stayed approximately 2.8 nights in shelter. Looking at system performance, it is estimated that the rate of individuals moving from shelter to either permanent housing or employment is around 25 percent. It would be beneficial to have reported aggregate data to compare to other systems of care services. Drawing from HMIS data, housing focused programs in Joplin show much higher success rates with exits to permanent housing in the 62 percent and above range for the past three years and retention in housing at 93 percent or better.

Best practice comment – The community needs to set standards as to what providers' key performance outcomes should be. Priority project indicators depend on what the community determines are priorities. Outcomes could include permanent housing, relocation to family, rearrest numbers, stable medical home outside of hospital emergency rooms, and being stably drug-free.

16 Insert cross reference.

Government

Ordinances

The City is attuned to the importance of enacting ordinances that protect Joplin citizens, facilitate business, and enhance life in Joplin. They have a leadership team process through which homelessness issues are discussed on a weekly and monthly basis. The City considers what is being implemented, and potential adverse consequences. This involves the city researching relevant ordinances from other communities, acting to be aligned with best practices and legal standards, and being conscientious about reviewing other cities' innovative practices while monitoring what policies have been met with court challenges. These are important measures given that the homelessness landscape is dynamic and fluid. For example, in late September 2023, a bipartisan group of political leaders including the Governor of California and state legislators in Arizona asked the US Supreme Court to revisit lower court decisions on homeless camp ordinances.[17] While ordinances need to ensure that public rights of way are protected for all citizens, it is critical that the City avoids opening itself to a court challenge. It is not illegal to be homeless.

It is well known that no city can arrest its way out of homelessness. Panhandling, which Joplin stakeholders identified as their chief concern about homelessness, is an illustrative example. Some people who are homeless panhandle, but not all panhandlers are experiencing homelessness. The First Amendment covers solicitation for charitable donations. Panhandling, solicitation, or begging are protected speech under the First Amendment. Law enforcement responses to homelessness are expensive, and as other cities have found,[18] ineffective way to address homelessness.

Another challenge that Joplin and many cities in the US face is camping on private and public property. Unfortunately, when individuals have no place to sleep at night or when shelters are full or there are barriers to accessing those shelters, individuals and families sleep where they can. This can result in encampments on public or private property. Bus stops and park pavilions are turned into temporary housing. Cities often respond by creating ordinances that criminalize sleeping in these places. Nationally, criminalization efforts have failed to result in positive outcomes for both individuals and communities.[19]

Communities that have successfully addressed encampments and sleeping in public places have done so by offering low-barrier shelters as an alternative to sleeping on the streets. Treating homelessness as a housing or mental health crisis instead of criminal conduct and moving towards a housing and supportive services solution is more humane, aligned with best practices, and commonsensical from a legal risk standpoint.[20]

Panhandling, loitering, and camping are focuses of the city's ordinances, which include the following.

- No-tent camping ordinance in parks.[21]
- No parking recreational trailers on public

17 Hubler, S. (2023, September 27). In Rare Alliance, Democrats and Republicans Seek Legal Power to Clear Homeless Camps. The New York Times. https://www.nytimes.com/2023/09/27/us/in-rare-alliance-democrats-and-republicans-seek-legal-power-to-clear-homeless-camps.html.

18 National Homelessness Law Center. (2019). Housing Not Handcuffs 2019: Ending the Criminalization of Homelessness in US Cities. https://homelesslaw.org/wp-content/ uploads/2019/12/HOUSING-NOT-HANDCUFFS-2019-FINAL.pdf.

19 National Homelessness Law Center. (2019). Housing Not Handcuffs 2019: Ending the Criminalization of Homelessness in US Cities. https://homelesslaw.org/wp-content/ uploads/2019/12/HOUSING-NOT-HANDCUFFS-2019-FINAL.pdf.

20 DeCarmine, J., and Jackson, J. S. (2023) A Tale of Two Tent Cities: The Critical Role of Housing Engagement in Addressing Homeless Encampments. Georgetown Journal on Poverty Law and Policy. 30 (3), 371.

21 (Code 1977, § 27-31) Sec. 86-44. Erection of tents or other structures – No person shall be permitted to build or place any tents, buildings, booths, stands or other structures in any public park, boulevard, driveway or road under the control of the department of public works, without first obtaining the written permission of the director of parks and recreation.

streets ordinances.[22]

- No trespassing ordinance.
- No littering ordinance.
- No obstructing public ways ordinance.
- No loitering ordinance.
- A traffic and pedestrian safety ordinance adopted in September 2023.

Best practice – The City of Joplin is striving to use best practices in municipal code and ordinance development. The city's process should be documented as a policy for review, comparison and reflection prior to implementation. Simultaneously, Joplin can help educate community members and organizations to make effective choices about how to support people experiencing homelessness in a way that doesn't escalate harmful encampment developments and individual behaviors. The addition of a low barrier shelter option for those experiencing homelessness would provide an alternative to incarceration.

Public Works and Parks Department

The burden of city property abatement of homelessness encampments falls to the Public Works and Parks Department staff at considerable taxpayer expense. Private land encampments are abated through Code Enforcement at property owners' expense. Even so, city staff spend considerable time in processing these abatements which are unbudgeted and absorbed into normal operations.

Justice system

Criminal justice

Homelessness and the criminal justice system are deeply interlinked. For example, people incarcerated more than once are 13 times more likely to experience homelessness than the general public.[23] People experiencing homelessness are more likely to interact with the justice system. Being forced to live outside can lead to citations or arrests for low-level offenses like loitering or sleeping in parks.[24] And people currently or previously involved in the justice system, who are often disconnected from support and face housing and job discrimination, are more likely to experience homelessness.

Joplin citizens, business owners, and law enforcement are concerned about the relationship between homelessness and crime. Recent events have heightened this concern.

The criminal justice system response includes the following.

- ***Courts*** – Joplin City Jail, Joplin Municipal Court, Jasper County Court Division South and Joplin Small Claims Court. The jails in Joplin and Jasper County are among the primary referral sites for mental and medical health treatment and they see people experiencing chronic homelessness, almost more than any other provider. The county jail has a staff member who assists when inmates make a request for mental health or health care services. Joplin has medical services in the jail two days per week. Inmates who require medical attention during the days where medical staff is not present are either evaluated over the phone or sent to the hospital for treatment. If an inmate requires mental health and does not meet criteria for a hold, Ozark Center is contacted for a mental evaluation on site.
- ***Public defender***.
- ***Legal/Prosecutor*** – City provides legal guidance on policies and ordinances that relate to activities associated with homelessness.
- ***Police/sheriffs*** – Joplin City Police, Jasper

22 See Appendix B.

23 Urban Institute. (2020, September 16). Five Charts That Explain the Homelessness-Jail Cycle—and How to Break It. https://www.urban.org/features/five-charts-explain-homelessness-jail-cycle-and-how-break-it.

24 Urban Institute. (2020, September 16). Five Charts That Explain the Homelessness-Jail Cycle—and How to Break It. https://www.urban.org/features/five-charts-explain-homelessness-jail-cycle-and-how-break-it.

County Sheriff's Office, Newton County Sheriff. The county sheriffs handles matters outside the City of Joplin,25 and provides support upon request. Joplin has a police officer that does outreach at encampments.

Law enforcement in Joplin invests significant resources to address issues associated with homelessness. Joplin Police Department has a community engagement team that frequently visits known and reported encampments and documents encounters with people experiencing homelessness.

Sharity requested data from all levels of the criminal justice system in Newton and Jasper counties and the city. While some narrative and unofficial data is collected on who is homeless, there is not a shared consistent data collection practice. This prevents Sharity from fully analyzing any interlinkages between homelessness and crime, and making recommendations.

The following chart details the total number of people experiencing homelessness who were booked or arrested in 2022 or 2023. However, since collecting data on homelessness is not standard practice, it is likely that the count misses some individuals. Additionally, this is not an unduplicated count, meaning that if one person is arrested multiple times, they would increase the count. While city officers collect data internally, data collection across the region and reporting is inconsistent and unclear. This can make it appear that crime by people experiencing homelessness is increasing, when in fact the increase may be attributable to a limited number of individuals. Being able to identify those individuals for intervention could then dramatically reduce the number of arrests and taxpayer costs. This is an opportunity for improvement for Joplin because there is no standardized method of collection.

Total number of people experiencing homelessness booked/arrested

Year	Jasper County	Joplin City	Newton County
2022	231	780	Does not collect data
2023 to date	160	416	Does not collect data

When a person who is homeless does commit a crime, it is important that they, like any citizen, be held accountable and that they do not reoffend. Data was not available from the courts to determine recidivism or level of accountability post-arrest by the court systems. Other challenges were named during focus groups. For example, local business owners noted that they do not want to press charges for fear of retaliation by way of after hours property damage.

The legal system's design also presents challenges for the community when it comes to holding those who violate ordinances or commit crimes accountable. In Joplin, several systems are operating in parallel, without coordination. The Joplin Police Department (JPD) only arrests people for code violations and misdemeanor offenses. These individuals are then held and processed by the city prosecutor and judge. If the offense is at the felony level, JPD will make an arrest but the individual is turned over to the county jail and court system. The transitory nature of unhoused individuals means they could come into contact with numerous law enforcement agencies - city police, county sheriff or even highway patrol and parks - be arrested multiple times. Without coordination and identification of those committing multiple crimes, it becomes difficult to see the patterns and address them in totality. In turn, each of those arrests limits opportunities for future intervention such as providing permanent housing and other supportive services that could reduce recidivism and criminal justice costs.

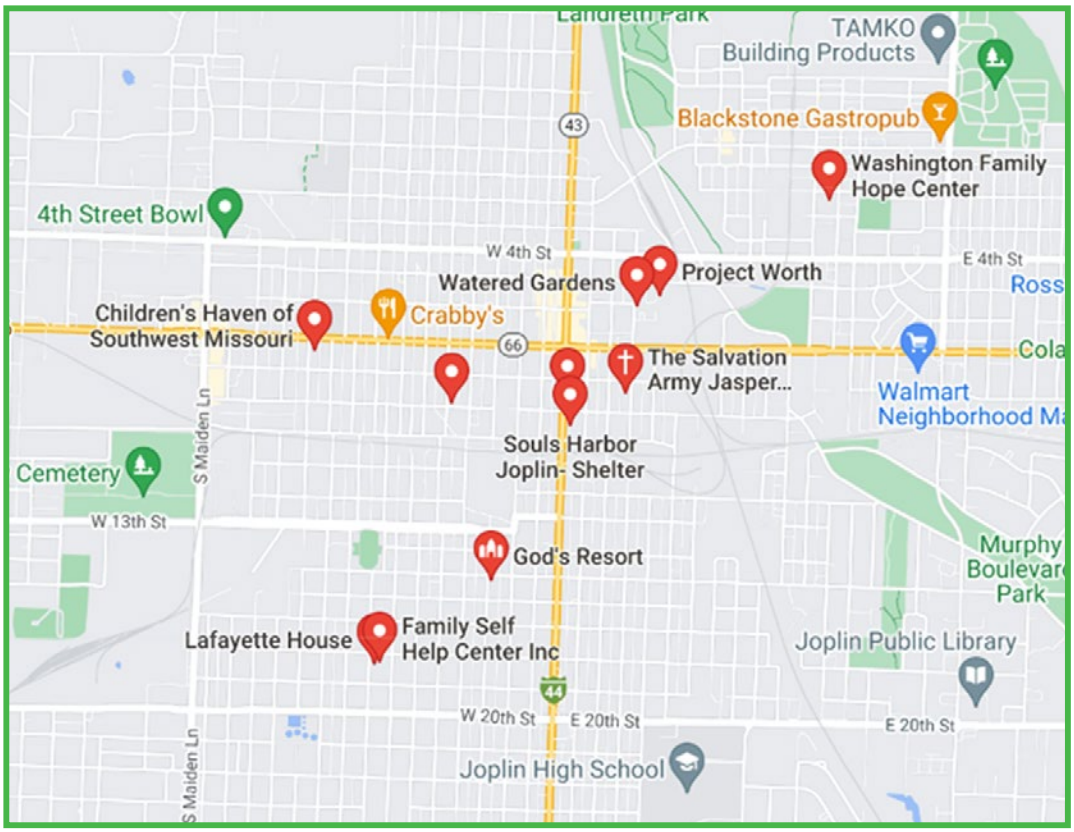
25 Please note that the county is outside the scope of this strategic planning project.

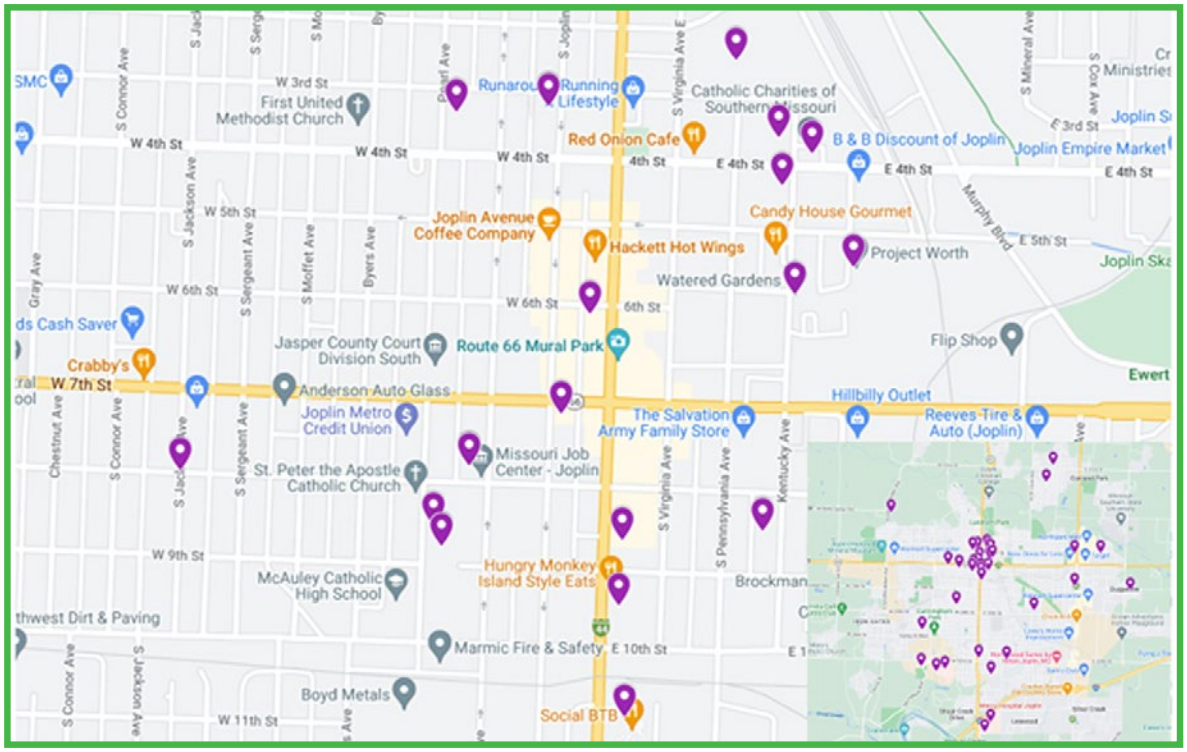
Case management of those who are arrested so they have a greater chance of not reoffending is sparse. Jasper County has one case manager who assists individuals who are incarcerated and who request help. However, this is not a consistent practice. There is no system in place to ensure all those who are identified as homeless have a plan prior to exit that ensures they are not released back to the streets.

Best practice comment – Joplin would benefit from a system of case management through a partnership with a prison ministry and/or service providers who work to ensure exit plans are created and that assertive follow up is in place. Similarly, strategic partnerships with health care providers to ensure persons who are started on medications while incarcerated are able to continue those medications upon release also reduces recidivism and can support the journey to permanent housing.

Best practice comment – Having a coordinated law enforcement response with appropriate specialization is important. It would also be helpful for best practices related to Critical Intervention Training, collaboration with outreach services and care connections to be implemented. The first step is establishing safety and trust, second is building ongoing engagement, and the third is connecting to housing and services.[26] Coordination between the entire criminal justice system in Newton and Jasper Counties and the City of Joplin, is critical for success. This should begin with a consistent collection of data on who is experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness. Collaboration with outside organizations to enhance post-release planning

26 Bureau of Justice Assistance. Responding to Homelessness: Strategies for Law Enforcement and Partners. U.S. Department of Justice. https://bja.ojp.gov/program/pmhc/responding-homelessness#uc2bg9.





Above: *The homeless service providers in downtown Joplin. The map in the right hand corner reflects the City of Joplin more broadly.*

and support is critical. The implementation of a homeless court at both the county and city level could also help with recidivism.

Specialized courts

Some specialized courts exist in the region, but they are not consistent and coordinated on homelessness. While Newton County has a Veterans Treatment Court and a Mental Health Board, there is no homelessness, mental health or other specialty courts in the city. In the past, specialized courts did exist to address mental health and homelessness to reported success. This reflects a piecemeal approach in which pragmatic, resource-constrained justice sector stakeholders implement diversion strategies for as long as there is funding available.

Best practice comment – The region would benefit from a Homeless Court. This could follow the ABA Homeless Court Model, which combines an alternative sentencing structure with proof of program activities, an assurance of no custody, and a progressive plea bargain system.[27]

Providers

In any system of care, the most visible are those that provide direct services to people experiencing homelessness as their primary mission. In Joplin, there are numerous providers working with individuals experiencing homelessness. This ranges from shelters to those housing individuals to employment and job placement programs. Most providers are

27 American Bar Association. (N.d.). About Homeless Courts. https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_interest/homelessness_poverty/initiatives/homeless-courts/about-homeless-courts/.

based in Joplin but many are larger organizations that have satellite offices. To their credit, other entities are acting on their own initiative to provide services in public parks. These sometimes run afoul of formal homelessness outreach efforts. Examples include food, health clinics, and clothing give-aways. These programs often conflict with existing city ordinances and may impact other organized coalition efforts. One of the challenges Joplin experiences is that the majority of services are offered in a relatively small area downtown, a common configuration in communities with services for people experiencing homelessness.

This geographic concentration coupled with the policies and practices of some providers creates a situation in which a high concentration of individuals experiencing homelessness are located in a relatively small area, often with no place to go, and nothing to do. At present, there is no comprehensive, one-stop shop day service provider ensuring warm handovers, and there is no centralized drop in center. This means people leave shelter and congregate downtown with little to do but wait for providers to open or offer support services (for food, job search, and clothing etc) on various days and times during the week. This can reinforce the misconception that these individuals do not want help.

Other services are more spread out including in neighboring communities. Some providers have regional hubs but provide their main services in Joplin's main downtown area. Those seeking services are driven into this concentrated area. There is limited coordination between providers on service scheduling to ensure efficient delivery. Additionally, the lack of a coordinated community response in which providers participate means individuals needing services must visit multiple providers often over months to get a variety of needs met. This can result in frustration and giving up hope. Those with more resources and the ability to wait will likely get more help. Those most likely to struggle (due to factors such as mobility issues, mental health and other disabilities) are likely to be left on the streets without needed services. A coordinated community approach which involves all providers is likely to result in moving more people out of homelessness more quickly than the current siloed response.

For this report, Sharity has broken providers into two categories. The first is those whose primary mission is to serve individuals experiencing homelessness, or prevent homelessness. This includes shelters, housing focused providers, and outreach programs. The second category is organizations with a target population of persons that include, but are not exclusive to, people experiencing homelessness. They may also serve other individuals, usually low-income people, as part of their day-to-day operations. This includes substance abuse programs, health care services, mainstream services, and legal services.

Primary providers – Shelters

This section addresses providers whose primary mission is providing emergency and transitional shelter, and serving unhoused or precariously housed people. They are Watered Gardens, Souls Harbor, Lafayette House (a domestic violence center), and Children's Haven (a children's crisis center).[28]

Regional Emergency Shelter Beds Available	
Shelter	Count
Children's Haven of Southwest Missouri - ESG ES	12
Lafayette House - ESG ES [Non-HMIS/ DV]	45
Restoration Life Center - Emergency Shelter [Non-HMIS]	36
Souls Harbor of America - Emergency Shelter [Non-HMIS]	36
Watered Gardens - Gospel Rescue Mission ES [Non-HMIS]	48
Total Shelter Beds	177

28 Please note that emergency shelters may set shelter requirements that separate a family due to age(s) of children and adults' gender when there is limited shelter.

In Joplin, the scope of services for emergency shelter include one specifically for survivors of violence such as domestic violence and human trafficking and one for children. The other two shelters house men and women and are faith-based. They are referred to as rescue missions. This type of shelter tends to have more restrictive access requirements than secular, Housing focused shelters. Requirements can include sobriety, and/or participation in faith services and programming.

Another rescue mission shelter is located in Neosho, approximately 20 miles SE of Joplin. It was not included in this analysis.

Shelter	Services	HMIS participation
Watered Gardens Ministries	• Homeless shelter • Meals • Mailing address and mail collection • Substance abuse — inpatient • Mental health crisis stabilization • Employment • Coordinated entry and case management • Employment and skills training opportunities • Household management skills — shopping, finances, bill paying, property maintenance, home repairs • Clothing resources • Identification • Food access pantry • Showers • Mental health services • Mobile healthcare • Street outreach • Faith-based counseling • See neighborconnect.us	No
Souls Harbor	• Homeless shelter • Mailing address and mail collection • Household management skills — shopping, finances, bill paying, property maintenance, home repairs • Clothing resources • Storage for personal belongings • Technology and communication access • Coordinated entry intake • Faith-based counseling • Identification • Food access pantry • Street outreach	No

Lafayette House	• Domestic violence victim services on a residential or outpatient basis. Safe shelter, and individual, group and family counseling, community support/case management, onsite licensed child care, children's therapy, and support services. • Specialized treatment for women and their dependent children needing help for substance use disorders. Services include medication assisted treatment with counseling and recovery services; family counseling and education programs; children's services, including onsite licensed child care; case management; and support services including job training and transitional housing. Treatment services are available on a residential or outpatient basis. Also provides comprehensive outpatient treatment services for participants in the McDonald and Newton County Treatment Court programs. • Specialized counseling for victims of rape or childhood sexual abuse, as well as support groups and group counseling. Trained advocates respond to local emergency rooms to provide support to victims,	Yes (subject to VAWA)
Children's Haven	• Homeless shelter • Mailing address and mail collection • Coordinated entry intake	Yes



Other shelter

Advocates and law enforcement report that on a regular basis, individuals who are unhoused make the decision to enter a mental health facility or jail to access a meal and what they perceive to be a safe place to sleep. The cost to community members and taxpayers to shelter individuals in these alternative places is high.

Primary providers – Basic needs

This section addresses the providers whose primary mission is providing a variety of support services to people experiencing homelessness. Many of these organizations, including Loving Grace, Saint Peters Outreach, and Food Not Bombs, share meals with people experiencing homelessness.

Organization	Services	Requirements
Legal Aid of Western Missouri	• Street outreach • Housing • Landlord services • Household management skills — shopping, finances, bill paying, property maintenance, home repairs • Legal services	
Department of Mental Health	• Housing • Rent utility payments • Rent or utility deposits	Individuals with one or more forms of identification (ex. SS card, id card, drivers license, other) Income minimum and/or maximum
Food Not Bombs	• Meals • Street outreach • Clothing resources • community	Don't have requirements
Saint Peters Outreach	• Meals	No requirements just sign in
Veterans Administration	• Mental health services • Clinic based healthcare • Mobile healthcare • Mental health crisis stabilization • Transportation • Coordinated entry and case management • Coordinated entry intake • Housing • Family or individual counseling	Income minimum and/or maximum

Catholic Charities of Southern Missouri	• Employment • Legal services • Housing • Rent or utility deposits • Rent utility payments • Household management skills — shopping, finances, bill paying, property maintenance, home repairs • Employment and skills training opportunities • Case Management	Income minimum and/or maximum Individuals with one or more forms of identification (ex. SS card, id card, drivers license, other) Must be a veteran not dishonorably discharged.
Economic Security (Please note that this organization responded to the survey twice)	• Mailing address and mail collection • Street outreach • Coordinated entry and case management • Employment and skills training opportunities • Household management skills — shopping, finances, bill paying, property maintenance, home repairs • Transitional housing • Rent utility payments • Rent or utility deposits • Coordinated entry intake • Housing • Identification	Income minimum and/or maximum Individuals with one or more forms of identification (ex. SS card, id card, drivers license, other)
ESCSWA (Economic Security Corporation of Southwest Area) (Please note that this organization responded to the survey twice)	• Mailing address and mail collection • Street outreach • Employment • Coordinated entry and case management • Employment and skills training opportunities • Household management skills — shopping, finances, bill paying, property maintenance, home repairs • Transitional housing • Rent utility payments • Rent or utility deposits • Coordinated entry intake • Housing • Identification	Case Management and some rental assistance - Income guideline applies per funding source - income max.
United Way of Southwest MO	• Rent utility payments • Rent or utility deposits • Coordinated entry intake	Income minimum and/or maximum

Loving Grace	• Coordinated entry and case management • Household management skills — shopping, finances, bill paying, property maintenance, home repairs • Transitional housing • Meals	No pets Required to work Required to continue education Required to participate in faith/ worship services Required to complete mental health assessment Required to participate in treatment program/ services Willingness to complete medical assessment No children
Catholic Charities of Southern Missouri	• Coordinated entry and case management • Rent utility payments • Rent or utility deposits • Housing	Income minimum and/or maximum

Many community members, faith-based groups, and some primary providers focus on meeting the people experiencing homelessness' basic needs, by providing food and clothing. This can also include assisting individuals to complete applications for benefits, obtain identification, and other services. These initiatives are ultimately beneficial when individuals are linked with services that will move them toward permanent employment, housing, and mental health and medical health crisis management.

Some support services such as food or clothing are provided in pop-up fashion. Any basic need service should be part of a coordinated effort to connect individuals and families with case managers.

Within the community there are numerous efforts to address homelessness being run both alongside and independent of nonprofits. Of the community survey respondents, 28 percent worked with people experiencing homelessness. A further 11.1 percent volunteer. **Of those who volunteer, 38 percent are doing so independent of a nonprofit initiative.** These volunteer efforts range from individuals dropping off food and clothing in parks where they anticipate people experiencing homelessness will find them, to organized pop-up activities, to coordinated weekly volunteer street outreach efforts unaffiliated with formal coalition programming.

These efforts are well intended. They reflect the City of Joplin's generosity and compassion. However, they can have adverse consequences. They draw large numbers of people experiencing homelessness into city parks and vacant private and public land, and vermin and nuisance animals are then attracted to the parks because of leftover food, litter, and trash barrels. And food left out in public places does not always remain at food-safe temperatures, putting people who eat that food at risk, and other food items are left behind unattended, calling into question its longevity. Currently, city employees remove items left behind for disposal.

Primary providers – Housing and employment

Housing options span transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing.

- ***Permanent supportive housing*** refers to decent, safe, affordable, community-based housing that provides disabled tenants with the rights of tenancy and links to voluntary and flexible supports and services for people with disabilities who are experiencing chronic homelessness.
- ***Rapid rehousing*** places a priority on moving a family or individual experiencing homelessness into permanent housing as quickly as possible,

Local housing inventory (transitional, rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing)		
Organization Name	Project Name	Total beds
Carthage Crisis Center	Carthage Crisis Center - Transitional Housing [Non-HMIS]	45
Catholic Charities of Southern Missouri, Inc.	CCSOMO - CoC Rapid ReHousing (Joplin)	27
Catholic Charities of Southern Missouri, Inc.	CCSOMO - MHTF Housing Assistance RRH (Joplin)	0
Catholic Charities of Southern Missouri, Inc.	CCSOMO - SSVF Rapid ReHousing (Joplin)	7
Economic Security Corporation of SW Area	ESC - CoC Chronically Homeless (Joplin)	12
Economic Security Corporation of SW Area	ESC - CoC RAP PSH (Joplin)	18
Economic Security Corporation of SW Area	ESC - CoC Rapid ReHousing (Joplin)	7
Economic Security Corporation of SW Area	ESC - CoC Rapid ReHousing Reallocation from TH(Joplin)	13
Economic Security Corporation of SW Area	ESC - CoC Shelter Plus Care PSH (Joplin)	20
Economic Security Corporation of SW Area	ESC - CSBG Rapid ReHousing (Joplin)	0
Economic Security Corporation of SW Area	ESC - MHTF Housing Assistance RRH (Joplin)	0
Economic Security Corporation of SW Area	ESC - Transitional Housing Program for Homeless Families(Joplin)	12
Gene Taylor CBOC-Veterans' Affairs	Gene Taylor CBOC-Veterans Affairs - HUD/VASH PSH (Joplin) [Non-HMIS]	118
Joplin Transitional Housing, Inc.	Loving Grace - Transitional/Maternity Group Home TH	15
Missouri Department of Mental Health	DMH - CoC SCN Joplin PSH	38
Salvation Army	Salvation Army Joplin - ESG Rapid ReHousing	9
The H.O.U.S.E. Inc.	The HOUSE inc. - VA GPD TH	25
The H.O.U.S.E. Inc.	The HOUSE Inc. - VA HCHV ES	15
Total	381	

ideally within 30 days of a client becoming homeless and entering a program. Time-limited services may include housing identification, rent and move-in assistance, and case management.

- ***Transitional housing*** is a type of temporary housing and appropriate support services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months. HUD encourages that this be a limited portion of the community inventory and reserved for specific sub-populations (e.g. youth or domestic violence victims) or for purposes like short-term interim housing.

As noted the Economic Security Corporation of SW Area is another key stakeholder and serves as the Coalition's Continuum of Care (CoC) coordinating homelessness efforts. They serve as the primary housing focused agency and the Jasper and Newton Counties' lead agency for the CoC/HMIS. Additionally, they are the lead agency for the Coordinated Entry system (Housing Connect), the standardized one-stop access. The Corporation provides housing assessments, referrals, placements, resources, and financial assistance for families experiencing homelessness. This includes case management, overseeing street outreach, and providing housing vouchers.

Barriers to accessing primary service

While there are some individuals experiencing homelessness who decline assistance when offered, community members can perceive those who are homeless as lazy or not wanting help. In most cases the opposite is true. This is particularly the case given the barriers to accessing homelessness services in Joplin. Maintaining barriers can create a situation in which people who urgently need shelter cannot access. This positions people to have to sleep on the streets, parks, benches, right-of-way properties under bridges and vacant private properties. Passersby then assume they are on the streets because they do not want help.

Higher barrier shelters impose requirements for entry and stays. A higher barrier shelter may have requirements related to sobriety, giving up pets, and or attending religious services. It may not admit formerly incarcerated people or those with outstanding warrants to stay. For individuals who have spent significant time on the streets, or are navigating addiction or mental illness, these requirements can be difficult to meet.

Low and medium-barrier refers to shelters and facilities where the requirements for entry are limited or minimal. They are designed to address the issues that frequently force individuals to stay on the street and are harm reduction-focused. Lower-barrier shelters eliminate



381

People who cannot access shelters

- Those who cannot transport themselves to the shelter
- Those who do not have photo ID
- Those who are not sober
- Those who cannot participate in religious services
- Those who cannot work
- Those who are not available during the admission window (4:30-5:30), a conflict for those with jobs
- Those with pets

These people might then rub up against:



Ordinances

obstacles such as requirements for sobriety, and employment. They also seek to keep families intact by providing options for married couples, families with older children, and pets. With investments in training staff to operate in a low-barrier, housing-focused service environment that is managed properly, these lower-barrier shelters are effective at moving as many people off the streets as quickly as possible so they are not in danger, arrested, or sleeping in doorways or parks. They simultaneously offer comprehensive wrap-around services that support the individual and family in being successful long term. These shelters are not operated without rules and expectations. They require that there be no threat of harm, no illegal drugs, and uphold safety oriented rules.

A robust homelessness system supports both high, medium and low barrier shelters. Joplin does not currently have a low-barrier shelter that will take any person at any time regardless of their pets, possessions, work hours, mobility and health issues, mental health symptoms, substance use challenges, or family makeup. Joplin's shelter services and even housing services are high barrier with considerable requirements, limited capacity, and what can be lengthy wait times. Barriers to accessing services can be overwhelming which can make shelter and housing out of reach. This creates numerous challenges for the community.

Additionally, Joplin's shelters do not provide programming during daytime hours. With the exception of Joplin's two special population shelters, shelter residents are required to vacate the premises during the day. There is no one place where these individuals can then go to receive daily support and activities such as case management, counseling, job coaching, housing assistance or meals. This can result in people experiencing homelessness not having a place to go during the day.

People experiencing homelessness and providers in Joplin identified the following as real and perceived barriers to accessing services.

- Physical location of emergency shelter
- Transportation to/from shelter and other services/jobs
- Requirements for entry (photo identification)
- Criminal background
- Requirements for continued stay (sobriety, religious participation, employment)
- Shelter capacity (general)
- Shelter capacity (family size and/or male/female, ages of children, minimum age (no shelter for unaccompanied homeless youth)
- Requirements to leave emergency shelter during the day
- Limited times of day for admission into shelter (Ex. 4:30-5:30 for onsite names added to waitlist; possible conflict for jobs and/or transportation)
- No guarantee of food when scheduled (breakfast canceled due to inconsistency of volunteers)
- Personal safety in shelter (private rooms/shared rooms)
- Reports of sexual assaults in shelter
- Limited and/or space for storage of personal belongings
- Lack of case management
- Waitlists for housing (some for six months)

Depending on the size of the family and age of the children and shelter capacity, parents may be separated from their children to access services such as shelter. A low-barrier shelter typically does not require family separation.

The sobriety requirement functions to force people experiencing homelessness to do one of the hardest things they will ever do – get sober – on the streets, with no residential options or case management support.

In Joplin, there is currently no shelter in which people can keep their pets with them. Many people experiencing homelessness will not live separated from their pet, and as a result, cannot

or will not access shelters if their pets cannot accompany them.[29] Likewise, domestic violence survivors report keeping pets with them is an important factor in deciding whether or not to seek shelter.[30] Many people experiencing homelessness interviewed said they would not go into shelters without their pets because the pets provide critical support and a sense of safety during what is often the most emotionally challenging time in a person's life.

Best practice comment – The Joplin community needs a medium or low barrier shelter option. One example of a low barrier shelter that should be considered is Gainesville, FL.

Day services

Optimal day services provide a one-stop shop for people experiencing homelessness, where multiple partner agencies are on-site in one location and are delivering services. They are housing focused and facilitating what are referred to as warm hand-offs. A warm handoff is a transition conducted between two members of the support team in the provision of homelessness and housing services. Examples of strong day services include:

- Carpenter's Place in Rockford, IL;
- Sulzbacher Center in Jacksonville, FL;
- Lodestar Day Resource Center in Phoenix, AZ; and
- AHOPE Day Center in Asheville, NC.

Best practice comment – At a minimum, Joplin should consider adding day services that establish a one-stop shop, engage multiple partner agencies, and provide warm hand-offs.

Street outreach

Street outreach should involve two components. The first is contact and survival focused. The second is homeless solution focused. The first is generally understood as making contacts, addressing immediate needs, and transportation. In short, it aims to ensure people have what they need in the immediate term to prevent them dying on the streets (such as urging them to come into a cold shelter). Trained peers and entry level staff can conduct this component of outreach. The second component is housing focused, and requires a more highly trained team.

Best practice comment – In Joplin, street outreach would be improved with more consistency. Ideally it would happen more regularly, and have some off-hours, like weekends and evenings, so as to engage people who are working during the day and sleeping on the streets at night.

Housing Focused

In Joplin and elsewhere, there are different schools of thought in the homelessness service provider community. The most cost-effective and evidence-based approach, however, is housing focused.[31] Numerous studies and Joplin's data support this. While success has trended down, for the past three years in Joplin, 98-93 percent of those moved to permanent housing have retained their housing placement.[32]

It is well established that housing has many curative benefits for people experiencing homelessness.[33] Housing focused interventions such as Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Re-Housing have demonstrated that

29 See National Alliance to End Homelessness and PetSmart Charities. (2020). Improving Outcomes in Homelessness: Keeping People and Pets Together. https://endhomelessness.org/pets/.

30 Urban Resource Institute and the National Domestic Violence Hotline. (2021). Breaking Barriers to Safety and Healing. https://www.thehotline.org/news/pets-are-critical-priority-for-survivors-seeking-safety/.

31 See generally the Office of Policy Development and Research. (2023). Housing First: A Review of the Evidence. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/em/spring-summer-23/highlight2.html.

32 Institute for Community Alliances. (N.d.). FY2022 System Performance Measures. https://icalliances.org/mo-system-performance-dashboards.

33 McDonald, S. (2019, June 21). Why Housing First? Why Not Housing Second? Or Third. National Alliance to End Homeless. https://endhomelessness.org/blog/why-housing-first-why-not-housing-second-or-third/.

when people have assistance paying for housing, and when they receive services tailored to their individual needs, they will transition out of homelessness and will stay housed. Housing-focused interventions are also typically cheaper than allowing people to remain homeless and reliant on public shelters and other services. The Community Preventive Services Task Force also found that the economic benefits exceed the intervention cost for Housing focused programs; in fact, every dollar invested in housing focused programs results in $1.44 in cost savings.[34] While the state of Missouri has trended against a housing focused model,[35] it is a community decision to adopt a housing focused approach.

Best practice comment – A Housing focused approach, that prioritizes housing assistance and the supportive services that people require to sustain housing and avoid future homelessness, should be adopted.

Secondary providers

In this report, secondary providers refers to hospitals providing health and medical care, libraries, chambers of commerce, court services, legal, law enforcement, the faith community, and schools, and to a certain degree, municipal government. There are varying lists of providers used by different stakeholders.

Best practice comment – Create and maintain a collective/shared database or list of primary and secondary providers and key information about each of the listed entities. Some will be formal established institutions and others will be pop up entities.

Healthcare

Healthcare and homelessness are deeply intertwined. Housing is so important to health that those without a home die decades younger than those with a home.[36] While the tipping point for becoming homeless can be job loss, sickness or injury often precede changes in employment: sickness and injury make holding a job difficult. In the US, where health insurance is mostly employer-based, job loss can result in no health insurance. People experiencing homelessness therefore often have unmet health needs.

Optimally, housing and health care work together and are essential to preventing and ending homelessness. Health care services are more effective when a patient is stably housed, and in turn, maintaining housing is more likely if proper health care services are delivered.

Mercy Hospital and the Ozark Center at Freeman Health System are key healthcare providers in the continuum of care. Amongst other offerings, Mercy provides inpatient psychiatric care and treatment services for homeless patients with mental and behavioral health disorders. The Ozark Center provides services for homeless adults, families, and children, including:

- Individual, group and family counseling and therapy;
- Psychiatric services/medication management;
- Residential care;
- Acute inpatient care;
- 24-hour crisis services; and
- In-home support.

Medicaid/Medicare

Medicaid services can fund many of the health and behavioral healthcare needs people experiencing homelessness may have. Some communities have also effectively used Medicaid to pay for tenancy support for persons with disabilities who are experiencing homelessness, pairing

34 See the Community Preventive Services Task Force. (2022, October 17). Housing First Programs Lead to Net Economic Benefits. https://www.thecommunityguide.org/news/housing-first-programs-lead-net-economic-benefits.html.

35 Stefanescu, V. (2022, October 4). As Missouri pivots away from Housing First homeless response, St. Louis CoC leaders aren't sure what's next. St Louis Magazine. https://www.stlmag.com/news/housing-first-homeless-response/.

36 Hayashi, S. (2016, January 25). How Health and Homeless are Connected – Medically. The Atlantic. https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2016/01/how-health-and-homelessness-are-connectedmedically/458871/.

those services with HUD rental assistance to create opportunities for stable housing.

Automatic medicaid disenrollment in Missouri means that people experiencing homelessness are dropped from the roll each year. This creates an administrative hurdle to accessing healthcare, because people experiencing homelessness need to have their eligibility redetermined.

Hospital discharge and step-down services

When people experiencing homelessness are discharged from hospitals, they may require step-down services (like ongoing intravenous treatment, or physical therapy). Pathways to care can include a skilled nursing facility that hospitals partner with to provide medical care for those who need to be discharged but cannot yet return to the streets. These step-down programs are critically important for medically vulnerable individuals.

In Joplin, there is no accessible step-down program. The Mercy Hospital Joplin Auxiliary funded the outfitting of one room at a shelter ($45,000), which is only accessible to Mercy Hospital patients,[37] and can only be accessed when the hospital can also arrange and provide the necessary medical staffing. Moreover, accessing the room is subject to the gender of any current occupants. If a man is discharged from the hospital and is staying in the step-down facility, then it is men only who can subsequently be admitted, because it is a congregate space. Per reports from hospital staff, the relevant healthcare provider must pay a fee to Watered Gardens annually to be able to use the step-down facility in addition to paying to have staff there with the patient. One example provided was of a mother who required discharge who was daily medical treatment dependent. She also had two small children. She could not access this service because her healthcare provider could not provide around-the-clock services to be delivered at the medical step-down facility.

Best practice comment – Joplin should consider an accessible medical step-down strategy that does not involve discharging medically needy people straight to the street. This should take into consideration dedicated spaces for both men and women with full-time medical staffing support services.

Schools

Schools can be central in safeguarding children and referring them to services for additional support.[38] Virtually every young person who becomes homeless was once enrolled at school, making schools a place in which children can be identified as high risk, monitored, and supported with interventive programs. Educators are often the first adults outside of the family to suspect or become aware of underlying problems that may lead to youth homelessness.[39]

Joplin City Schools (JCS) serves over 7,700 students pre-K through 12th grade. There are 10 elementary schools, three middle schools and one high school. JCS has an annual operating budget of $125,492,000, and receives local, county, state, federal and other funding.

JCS is proactive on homelessness and provided the following information about the number of students who are currently enrolled and meeting the McKinney-Vento definition of homeless. Data was not available for the number of families this represents.

37 Barker, K. (2020, March 5). New Watered Gardens shelter helps homeless receive necessary care. The Joplin Globe. https://www.joplinglobe.com/news/local_news/new-watered-gardens-shelter-helps-homeless-receive-necessary-care/article_d75bf610-34ae-5ea1-a4f6-81ee2a1b87eb.html.

38 Robinson, C. (2021, June 28). Reforming the Engagement of Schools With Unaccompanied Homeless Children. Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Education. https://oxfordre.com/education/display/10.1093/acrefore/9780190264093.001.0001/acrefore-9780190264093-e-1689.

39 Homeless Hub. (N. d.). Why Do Schools Matter? https://www.homelesshub.ca/node/36138.

Current 2023 breakdown by grade		
Grade	Homeless	Total
Pre-school	5 students	315
Kindergarten	24 students	576
1	30 students	544
2	34 students	619
3	29 students	589
4	46 students	598
5	44 students	580
6	33 students	604
7	35 students	539
8	30 students	578
9	23 students	610
10	37 students	610
11	22 students	570
12	28 students	534

Current 2023 zip codes for homeless students.

- 64804 (Joplin) – 185 students
- 64801 (Joplin) – 223 students
- 64870 (Webb City) – 3 students
- 64834 (Carl Junction) – 1 student
- 64841 (Duenweg) – 8 students

Current 2023 genders for homeless students

- Male – 207 students
- Female – 213 students

According to Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE)

- 2019 – 171 homeless students
- 2020 – 90 homeless students
- 2021 – 246 homeless students
- 2022 – 291 homeless students
- 2023 (current numbers) – 420 homeless students

Breakdown of homeless students by year (according to DESE Website)

- 2019 – 171 homeless students
- 2020 – 90 homeless students
- 2021 – 246 homeless students
- 2022 – 291 homeless students
- 2023 (current numbers) – 420 homeless students

Centralization

At present the biggest challenge identified to serving children experiencing homelessness is knowing when and who to go to for assistance. In Joplin, there is no centralized, coordinated effort or entry or early detection of homelessness or risk of homelessness. Data is currently maintained on individual children who are experiencing homelessness but not families experiencing homelessness.

Best practice comment – The Joplin School District should collect data on families experiencing homelessness, to position providers to monitor and address the needs of children within the context of their families. School zip code data should be used to target homelessness prevention services to higher risk neighborhoods. Additionally, the following general best practices should be considered. US Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2018, August 15). Foster Education Connections. https://www.usich.gov/solutions/education/. [40]

- ***Improve identification*** of children experiencing homelessness and ensure support for them to enroll in school.
- ***Eliminate barriers to enrollment*** and provide seamless transitions from early childhood education through elementary, secondary, and post-secondary education.
- ***Improve access to and retention*** in early childhood education programs, elementary and secondary education, and post-secondary education.
- Review existing federal, state, and local

40 See De Jong, I. (2019). The Book on Ending Homelessness. FriesenPress, 96.

program policies, procedures, and regulations to ***identify mechanisms that could increase both access to and retention in high-quality programs.*** These mechanisms should help remove barriers and ensure early childhood-to-adulthood educational access, quality child care, and early childhood education through elementary, secondary, and post-secondary education.

- ***Educate homelessness assistance providers*** about the laws, and the programs and practices under those laws, designed to increase access to early care and education, such as those carried out under Head Start, the McKinney-Vento Act's education subtitle, and the independent student provisions of the Higher Education Act.

Unaccompanied youth

Unaccompanied youth refers to 16 to 24 year olds without parents or guardians. In Joplin there are 40 unaccompanied youth.

Best practice comment – HUD has funded several years of unaccompanied youth programs, and is beginning to publish findings from that work. Joplin should monitor the release of these publications to identify and consider the best practice takeaways.

Housing

In 2022, the City of Joplin commissioned a comprehensive housing market analysis and retained Urban Partners as a consultant to undertake the study. The study's goals were to provide City decision-makers, stakeholders, developers, and community members with comprehensive and meaningful data to establish a baseline of existing housing stock for current and future residential needs in Joplin. The report includes valuable information on demographic and employment trends, an analysis of income-restricted communities, home building, home sale and rental analysis, and population projects and housing needs. It concluded by outlining four strategies for consideration:

- ***Strategy #1:*** Encourage development of a variety of senior housing units
- ***Strategy #2:*** Promote housing development in downtown Joplin
- ***Strategy #3:*** Continue support for improvements in older housing stock
- ***Strategy #4:*** Ensure long-term availability of homes within reach of low-and-moderate income household.

In the last five years, the Fair Market Rent for the Joplin region has increased by $202. In a 2020 study, the US Government Accountability Office estimated that whenever a community sees a $100 increase in rents, they will experience a nine percent increase in homelessness.[41] Their report says this statistic predicts rates of homelessness increase even when taking into account other factors such as wages, unemployment, demographics, and poverty. In Gregg Colburn and Clayton Aldern's book, Homelessness is a Housing Problem,[42] the authors' extensive research arrives at the same conclusion: while personal issues (for example, unemployment, health crisis, behavioral health struggles) and regional features (for example, availability/quantity/quality of services, poverty rates, and demographics) can identify vulnerabilities to homelessness, the rate of homelessness (how many people in your community will experience homelessness) is only predicted by the region's housing market. This refers to increases in rent and decreases in vacancy rates.

In the past five years, homelessness in Joplin has increased 18 percent and rent has increased by $202. Joplin's increase aligns with the finding that a $100 rent increase will result in a nine percent increase in homelessness. Joplin needs to be conscious that half of that rent increase occurred in the past 12 months. If this trend

41 See US Government Accountability Office. (2020, August 25). How COVID-19 Could Aggravate the Homelessness Crisis?. https://www.gao.gov/blog/how-covid-19-could-aggravate-homelessness-crisis.

42 Colburn, G., and Aldern, C. P. (2022). Homelessness is a Housing Problem. UC Press.

continues, Joplin should expect to see significant increases among its homeless population.

Joplin does not have solid data on current vacancy rates, including how many of the vacant units are substandard and uninhabitable. Older data, from prior to COVID, documented vacancy rates in the low 20 percent range. If this data is still accurate it suggests that Joplin would benefit from significant rental assistance subsidies to support people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness to access and maintain existing available housing units. A lower vacancy rate supports the need for additional housing units to be built.

Best practice comment – Given the existing housing market, which has produced the current numbers of people experiencing homelessness, the region needs housing focused programs that serve persons currently experiencing homelessness, including individualized services targeting personal and regional vulnerabilities to homelessness, as well as strategies to address increases in rent and the likely shrinking of the number of available, habitable units.

Affordable housing

Long wait lists for housing are not uncommon in an affordable housing crisis. In Joplin, this is compounded by the 2011 tornado having destroyed considerable affordable housing inventory. During the rebuilding of housing that followed the tornado, and now in current and escalating market conditions, housing is more expensive and apartment rents have risen. This often prices out low-income individuals. During community group conversations, information was shared that the wait for an apartment when holding a voucher is more than six months. The city currently has a Joplin Housing Assistance Program, a Housing Rehabilitation Program, and Housing Revitalization Program. These efforts assist in making new housing stock affordable and intend to extend the quality and life cycle of existing housing stock, and may help with certain sectors of need.

Best practice comment – Joplin is in the process of developing a housing plan. This plan should include housing units, subsidies, and services to support people to obtain and maintain their residences.

Inspections

The federal government requires inspections of units supported by housing vouchers. There is a concern about the standard of available units in Joplin.

Best practice comment – There may be a need to identify other sources of funding to support maintaining units to meet habitability requirements.

Vacant buildings

Joplin is undergoing an analysis of current infrastructure, vacant and dangerous buildings, and housing. Joplin city staff report that there is a high number of absentee landlords and property owners which contributes to use by people experiencing homelessness. Joplin staff report that they have received significant resources and staffing additions aimed to address neighborhood improvement, quality and new housing stock, and demolition of vacant and dangerous buildings. These efforts will help address the conditions that exacerbate issues related to homelessness. A vacant and dangerous building windshield survey is being initiated and will be followed by a housing conditional analysis, which has not been done since the 1980s. Additional education and partnership opportunities exist with landlords and rental associations.

Landlord Housing Programs

Private market landlords are critical partners in the work to see people quickly exit homelessness.[43]

43 US Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2018, May 25). Landlord Engagement. https://www.usich.gov/solutions/housing/landlord-engagement/.

Strong connections to landlords are especially important in high-cost, low-vacancy markets, where affordable housing options are limited and even those with a voucher may find themselves unable to locate a unit.[44] Some communities use licensed real estate agents to recruit landlords and units. These partnerships enable rental units to stay occupied while providing housing to a community's most vulnerable members. Rental assistance payments are made directly to landlords and property owners who permanently house program-eligible people. Successful landlord partnerships are locally driven and involve ongoing engagement.[45]

One Joplin has developed a Landlord Program. Its objective was to encourage landlords to lease to tenants experiencing homelessness using a voucher, when those prospective tenants had been through One Joplin's education program and certification. A pre-COVID-19 pilot of the program revealed that it was too lengthy to be appealing to prospective landlords. This effort was volunteer-led and did not progress due to a lack of dedicated agency and personnel to offer the class.

Best practice comment – The Landlord Program should be revisited and implemented to expedite the process of placing people into housing with available inventory. It is also recommended the community consider a small incentive program or damages fund to entice landlords to participate.

Transportation

The City of Joplin recently received a $400,000 grant from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA).[46] The FTA documents state that Joplin is to receive funding for a study to identify gaps in its transportation network and ways to expand public transportation to people who lack affordable transportation to jobs, schools, health care and public services. The transportation system is the way to and from jobs, healthcare, and education. It is important for the community at large and also for people experiencing homelessness. Having an efficient and affordable transportation system is also critical in mitigating the risk of low-income and precariously housed people from becoming homeless. This is because, for example, if it is difficult for you to physically get to your job, it can be difficult to maintain that job. If it is difficult for you to get to healthcare and access pharmacies, it can be difficult to see a healthcare provider and stay on necessary medication.

Trolley

Due to a shortage of drivers, the City of Joplin in October 2022 announced that it would temporarily suspend trolley service. This limits peoples' ability to find work and access services. It also reduces peoples' ability to move through the city, meaning that people can be drawn to the community and downtown Joplin for services and then have few options for transporting themselves elsewhere.

Best practice comment – Mobility should be factored into permanent supportive housing program implementation.

Employment readiness

The following entities have reported that they provide employment and skills and training opportunities.[47]

- Catholic Charities of Southern Missouri

44 US Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2018, May 25). Landlord Engagement. https://www.usich.gov/solutions/housing/landlord-engagement/.

45 US Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2018, May 25). Landlord Engagement. https://www.usich.gov/solutions/housing/landlord-engagement/.

46 Woodin, D. (2023, July 20). Joplin awarded $400,000 grant for public transit. Joplin Globe. https://www.joplinglobe.com/news/joplin-awarded-400-000-grant-for-public-transit/article_de6c1ef6-2729-11ee-bf00-5f94fbdabab7.html.

47 Please note that there may be other organizations involved in employment services.

- Economic Security Corporation of SW Area (ESCSWA)
- Watered Gardens
- Veterans Administration
- Souls Harbor
- Lafayette House
- Ozark Center
- Building Bridges- Joplin
- Joplin Adult Education and Literacy
- Workforce Investment Board of Southwest Missouri
- Freeman Health System
- Joplin Public Library
- Joplin First Church of the Nazarene
- Missouri Job Center/Dept of Higher Education and Workforce Development
- Joplin Chamber of Commerce
- Crowder College Advanced Technology and Training Center

The employment services that are offered by these individual organizations are varied and may cover resume support, job search strategies, skills identification/assessment, interviewing skills, strategies for completing secondary and or post secondary education, job coaching, etc. In addition, organizations also offer their own onsite employment program. For example:

- ***The Forge Program at Watered Gardens*** helps students progress through four phases over 16 months. In the most recent fiscal year, 28 students entered the 16-month program with 5 (18 percent) graduates. The definition of graduation is "fully employed, self insured, living independently, active in a local church and off all government assistance." In some phases of the program the students are volunteers and in other phases they begin employment and earn money. During the first phase of the program, participants volunteer. They make products to support program operating costs including housing and food.
- ***The Missouri Work Assistance (MWA) Program*** helps Temporary Assistance recipients become job ready, get real work experience, find employment, and retain a job. MWA services are provided through community agencies in 10 regions, including the Joplin Resource Center.

Best practice comment – For Joplin it is important that diverse partners and programs offer entry-level and ongoing life skills and workforce development training. These training programs should work to secure employment for those with criminal records, no physical address, and other complicating factors.

System Wide Practices

HMIS

While some agencies like the Economic Security Council, the Missouri Department of Mental Health and Catholic Charities, among others, participate and have high levels of data completeness and accuracy, they are the exception in Joplin. In fact, a significant number of agencies in the Joplin homelessness ecosystem are not participating in the Continuum of Care Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data collection. HMIS is a local information technology system used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness.[48] This information is used by many communities to ensure the highest priority clients get the care they need. The lack of full participation in HMIS prevents the federal system from collecting performance data that communities like Joplin need to inform local programs, policies and procedures.

Children's Haven participates in HMIS, but the two Joplin homeless shelters, Watered Gardens and Soul's Harbor, do not. This lack of participation, especially by shelters, has caused the annual

48 HUD Exchange. (N.d.). Homeless Management Information System. https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/hmis/.

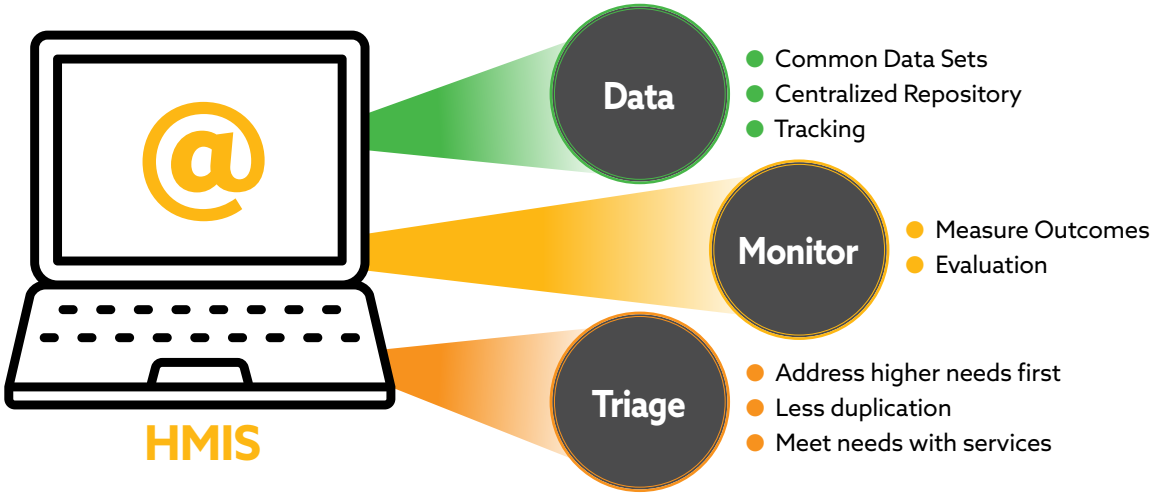


Image source: Calgary Homeless Foundation

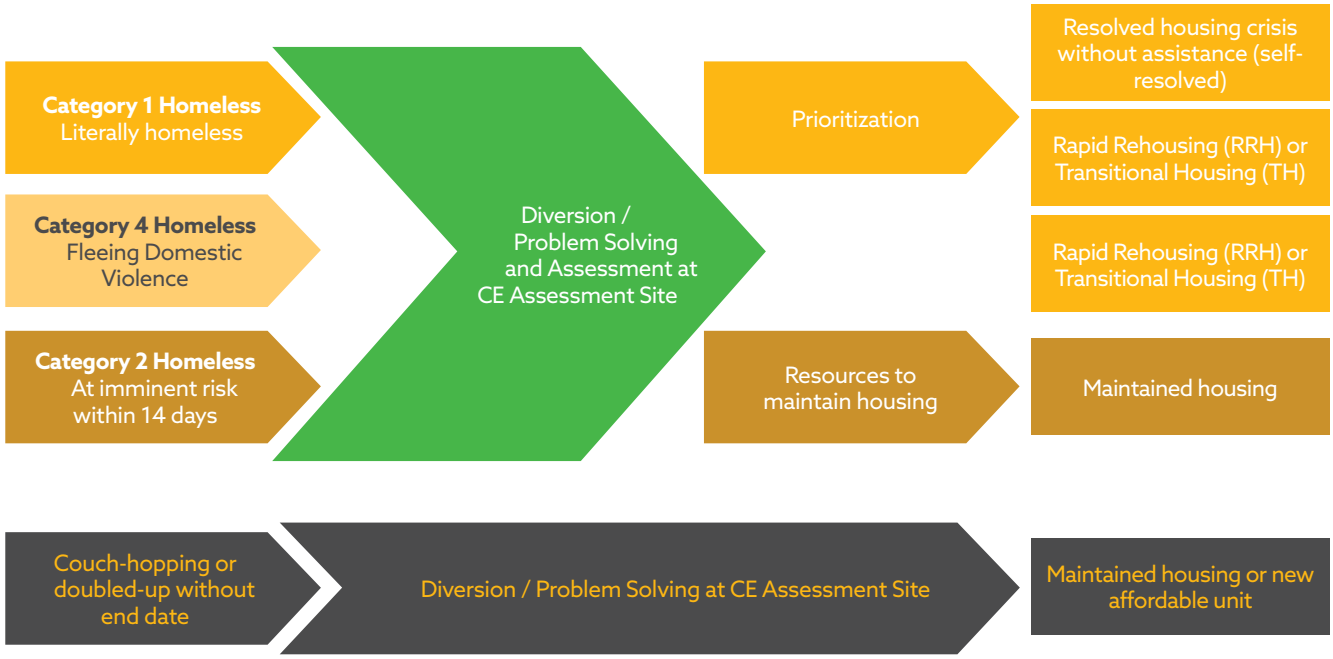
application to HUD to result in a 0 out of 5 points in one area of the application. As a domestic violence shelter, Lafayette House is prohibited from providing survivor information directly into HMIS, but they do provide aggregate information consistent with their obligations under the federal Violence Against Women Act. Joplin City Schools are not required to maintain data with HMIS. They track data on homeless students within the city school system's database.

A Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a local information technology system used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness.[49] Each community selects its own software. However, all HMIS systems contain information about the characteristics of each person who uses a program within the homeless services system, including emergency shelters, rapid rehousing programs, transitional housing programs, and permanent supportive housing.

HMIS was developed in response to a Congressional mandate. The mandate ensured that homeless service organizations who received HUD funds or organizations that were collaborating with federal partners would collect demographic information about homeless populations they intended to use those funds to help. An effective HMIS used by CoCs works to assess whether the collaborative effort is making progress toward their established goals. The mandate requiring all CoCs to maintain an HMIS ensures that local providers are not only using funding appropriately but that they are rendering services most needed by the local homeless population.[50] In short, HMIS helps share confidential client information in simple, effective manners making it easier for shelter providers to coordinate services. Benefits include:

- ***Improved client care:*** A robust HMIS system makes health and social care professionals who serve people experiencing homelessness more efficient. This enables them to spend more one-on-one time with clients, which improves the quality of care delivered[51]
- ***Reduced operational overhead and increase efficiency:*** Having information standardized,

49 HUD Exchange. (N.d.). Homeless Management Information System. https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/hmis/.
50 Plan Street. (2021, February 9). What are the Benefits of Homeless Management Information Systems? https://www.planstreetinc.com/what-are-the-benefits-of-hmis/.
51 Plan Street. (2021, February 9). What are the Benefits of Homeless Management Information Systems? https://www.planstreetinc.com/what-are-the-benefits-of-hmis/.



Source: River Valley COC (Rochester/Southeast Minnesota CoC)

organized, and accessible reduces the amount of time organizations need to spend sifting through information and re-gathering work that has already been completed. This in turn reduces payroll costs creating operational efficiency[52]

- ***Reduction in errors:*** A great benefit of electronic records and information systems is the elimination of manual duplication and repetition. With fewer manual entries comes a reduction in error.[53]

Critically, HMIS gives the community a way to evaluate the effectiveness of a particular project or program, compare outcomes across projects, and assess the performance of the homelessness response system as a whole.

Best practice comment – Joplin should encourage full participation of all providers in HMIS. Joplin does not meet HUD's minimum standards for HMIS participation. This prevents Joplin from maximizing federal dollars. It also limits the community's ability to make data-informed decisions about how to work with people experiencing homelessness.

Education and training

Training and education on how to align current practices with best practices should be an ongoing effort in every community. Training should be delivered to those providing services, first responders, and key stakeholders. It should be open to the general public. No information was readily available about ongoing training practices.

Best practice comment – There is a need for trauma-informed care and community awareness about the best ways to serve people experiencing homelessness. Training

52 Plan Street. (2021, February 9). What are the Benefits of Homeless Management Information Systems? https://www.planstreetinc.com/what-are-the-benefits-of-hmis/.

53 Plan Street. (2021, February 9). What are the Benefits of Homeless Management Information Systems? https://www.planstreetinc.com/what-are-the-benefits-of-hmis/.

for community members and providers could be held, covering the nature of homelessness, empathy, and what does and does not help.[54]

Additionally, training for system of care parties in a housing-focused outreach system should be provided regularly. Effective housing-focused systems require a skilled workforce. Creating that workforce requires a community to provide training in core skills including trauma-informed interviewing and care, motivational interviewing, housing-focused solutions, and unconscious bias. All staff associated with coordinated entry, street outreach, emergency shelters, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing should have ongoing access to this skill-building curriculum.

Best practice comment – Publicly available materials on the costs of action and inaction on homelessness are needed. This information could help the community understand what is the most effective way to maximize resources for the best results. The community can understand that resources can be spent on reacting to issues or preventing and solving them. Reaction to issues forces the city and state to spend resources on emergency room care, enforcement and jails, encampment clean-ups, and other related activities with few positive results. Alternatively, if the city and state spend the money on interventions with strong outcomes, the whole system of care is stronger and people are more likely to become stable and independent.

Public Awareness and Education

Helping the public understand the complexities of homelessness is important. The citizens of Joplin are caring and generous, and voice their concern about homelessness and its impacts on the community. Having a robust education and awareness program directed at the community members is critical to ensuring they understand the issue. Additionally, it is important for those who want to help, to understand how to use their time and resources effectively.

The City of Joplin has recently started one awareness campaign that will be implemented in the coming months. This campaign is around the issue of panhandling.

Best practice comment – Coordinated campaigns that educate community members about homelessness and ways to help should be ongoing and grounded in research and best practices. Campaigns need consistent messaging and could use communication channels like billboards, public service announcements, and information that coalition partners, elected officials, and municipalities share publicly. A community dashboard to explain the progress on the city of Joplin's homelessness strategic plan with regular updates in an open forum is another way to communicate. Data shared through this dashboard can help community members determine in which homelessness initiatives to invest their resources, volunteer time, and other contributions. This leads to a coordinated community effort. It is also recommended that the community, business leaders, and key stakeholders be actively engaged in oversight and the development of community-based solutions.

Coordinated entry

Coordinated entry is a powerful part of a community's housing crisis response system. It aims to standardize a community's access, assessment, prioritization, and referral process across all agency providers to quickly and successfully provide assistance.[55] It ensures that people at-risk of or experiencing homelessness can readily access and navigate housing assistance, regardless of where in the community they first seek help. It is designed so that households are prioritized for and matched with the appropriate intervention as quickly as possible based on their vulnerability and severity of needs.

54 See Appendix C for a list of recommended trainings.

55 Texas Homeless Network. (N. d). Coordinated Entry in the Texas Balance of State CoC. https://www.thn.org/texas-balance-state-continuum-care/coordinated-entry/.

Coordinated entry can also be used to prioritize shelter services.

> This prioritization includes identifying who are least likely to transition off the streets without significant assistance and at highest risk of dying on the street.

The community then prioritizes the highest-risk individuals. This approach facilitates more strategic choices than a first come/first serve system. It prevents providers from only working with individuals who are most likely to transition out of homelessness on their own and directs resources to those who cannot end their homelessness without service intervention.

In Joplin, efforts are siloed, and providers are not all implementing a coordinated entry process. This is compounded by service delivery limitations. There are some referrals across the system, but a coordinated, extensive case management team is needed to serve those in need including and especially the first 75 (the highest cost, highest need people experiencing homelessness). As a result, those who are high-risk with complex needs can find themselves unable to access services including shelter.

Best practice – The Joplin community would benefit from convening all stakeholders to establish a coordinated entry approach. Steps include selection of a common assessment tool and identifying prioritization factors, coordinated entry assists the community to match persons experiencing homelessness with the most effective housing and support services for which they are eligible.

Frequent users

Some people experiencing homelessness in Joplin are frequent users of services.

Best practice comment – It would be beneficial for these people to be identified for intervention. Highly targeted case management could reduce institutionalization, incarceration, and hospitalization.

Unique Approaches

Homeless populations are heterogeneous groups of people but instead of being seen as diverse and each with unique needs, they are often treated based on sameness. Differences matter when it comes to understanding and addressing homelessness.[56] For example, most minority groups in the U.S. experience homelessness at higher rates than whites, and therefore make up a disproportionate share of the homeless population.[57] Per census data, Joplin's population is majority white, as are the people experiencing homelessness in Joplin. However, there is currently limited information on whether service access and outcomes are consistent across racial groups and other forms of social difference.

Best practice comment – Joplin could collect disaggregated data to assess whether services have different enrollment and or outcomes based on race, age, gender, LGBTQ, and other factors. Another goal is that Joplin's workforce working with the homeless population resembles the population, in terms of race, age, and LGBTQ identity. This would involve hiring peer support who have lived experience.

56 See De Jong, I. (2019). The Book on Ending Homelessness. FriesenPress, 46.

57 National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2020, June 1). Racial Inequalities in Homelessness, by the Numbers. https://endhomelessness.org/resource/racial-inequalities-homelessness-numbers/; Olivet, J., Wilkey, C., Richard, M., Dones, M., Tripp, J., Beit-Arie, M., Yampolskaya, S., & Cannon, R. (2021). Racial Inequity and Homelessness: Findings from the SPARC Study. The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 693(1), 82-100. https://doi.org/10.1177/0002716221991040.

Funding sources reported by providers		
Funding source	Respondent	Percentage
Private donations (individuals, direct mail and fundraising events)	7 resp.	53.8%
Foundations/grants	6 resp.	46.2%
HUD Homeless Assistance – Continuum of Care	4 resp.	30.8%
HUD Homeless Assistance – ESG	4 resp.	30.8%
United Way	4 resp.	30.8%
HUD – CDBG	3 resp.	23.1%
City/County/State pass-through of federal funds (may be listed above as well)	2 resp.	15.4%
VA – SSVF	2 resp.	15.4%
City/County/State general funds	1 resp.	7.7%
FEMA – Emergency food and shelter program	1 resp.	7.7%
HUD – VASH	1 resp.	7.7%
VA – Grant Per Diem	1 resp.	7.7%
VA – Other	1 resp.	7.7%
DOJ/VAWA/VOCA	0	0%
FEMA – disaster relief	0	0%
Medicaid	0	0%
TANF	0	0%
Other (Described as community donations, SOS Pilot Program, Federal sources CSBG, LIHEAP etc)	4	30.8%

Funding

Through surveys and follow up conversations, Sharity was able to partially map current funding sources. The table shows how most efforts in Joplin are funded. Additionally, the sources that are not being accessed are shown. This reflects that pathways exist to secure additional resources from existing sources other communities rely on.

Best practice comment – Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) would help the City of Joplin leverage resources. The City needs dedicated non-emergency response staff to properly address homelessness, and ESG provides 7.5 percent of the grant to help pay for staff. In essence, that grant could help pay for the necessary City staff.

Current financial positions based on IRS Form 990 for fiscal year ending 2022

The ability to have stable, well resourced providers is critical to any system of care. Below is an analysis of the primary homeless providers in Joplin.

Best practice comment – It is important that stakeholders are transparent about financial data including key employee compensation. The latter is a requirement in IRS Form 990, which 501(3)(c) entities must submit annually. This data is needed so that funders and the broader community can gain a full picture of service delivery costs and return on investment. Ideally, funders would invest in proven programs and

Entity	Total Revenue	Total Assets
Watered Garden Rescue Mission	$3,590,737	$4,792,402
Souls Harbor of America Inc.	$253,600	$341,020
Children's Haven of Southwest Missouri, Inc	$1,028,259	$3,273,497
Lafayette House (Family Self Help Center Inc)	$3,521,834	$2,383,503
Economic Security Corporation of Southwest Area	$18,556,997	$10,642,309

data-driven strategies based on community measures.

Community Support

There is an opportunity to educate donors in the community about how their money can make a difference. A majority of community survey respondents are not making donations. This suggests that an approach could be developed that engages them in supporting an issue they care deeply about. The Joplin community could come together to assess how to increase contributions, efficiently and effectively administer resources, monitor outcomes, and ensure that resources go to the areas that will have the most significant impact.

Some funding has come into Joplin recently – the abovementioned school board and transport grants – which was not tied expressly to homelessness service delivery but that will help address homelessness. This reflects the reality that solving the problem as a community pays dividends that benefit the community. There is also an opportunity for the county to contribute more meaningfully and support regional efforts.

Economic return on investment

There is a moral and economic case for properly addressing homelessness. It is important that both are communicated to funders. One Florida study found that it costs three times as much to leave people experiencing homelessness on the street than it does to provide them with supportive housing.[58] Consider that while someone is experiencing homelessness, they may develop health and behavioral health issues, and have interactions with law enforcement. The resulting expenses incurred in emergency rooms, substance use treatment programs and jails, among other publicly funded systems, that discharge people back into homelessness have a significant community financial consequence.

Measurement

Funders brought in should support what the community identifies as most important, as measured by outcomes, and there should be alignment between the subpopulations with the greatest need and funding. Likewise, there should be an effort to ensure that funders are supporting efforts that yield the highest return. The funders, like the providers, need to be in alignment.

HUD Funding Process

The application and administration of HUD grants is difficult. HUD is very difficult to write and administer. One nonprofit is currently taking on the lion's share of that work. Most successful communities have moved towards a model of having a lead agency that fulfills HUD's requirements for planning activities while also providing system support to the frontline agencies working directly with persons experiencing homelessness. This agency can also coordinate subsidized rent payments

58 Shinn, G. (2014) The Cost of Long-Term Homelessness in Central Florida. Rethink Homelessness. https://shnny.org/research/the-cost-of-long-term-homelessness-in-central-florida/#:~:text=The%20researchers%20explore%20data%20from,other%20systems%20associated%20with%20homelessness.

Other opportunities to draw down

Continuum of Care	Emergency Solutions Grant	Emergency Food & Shelter Grant
HUD	HUD	FEMA
Competitive	Formula	Formula
Lead Agency submits applications	Awarded to jurisdictions	United Way — local board
Rent, some utilities, case management, HMIS, Coordinated Entry, limited street outreach	Rent, some utilities, case management, HMIS, limited street outreach	Food, lodging, rent, utility, transportation, supplies are technically eligible
Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing, limited Transitional Housing	Street Outreach, Prevention, Emergency Shelter, Rapid Rehousing	
Does not: Shelter, Prevention	Does not: Permanent Supportive Housing	

and other heavy administrative burdens. Additionally, because a lead agency in this model is not providing direct services, there is no perceived conflict of interest in distributing and administering funds.

Best practice comment – Successful communities are strategically accessing all available funding to support their work with this incredibly complex issue. One strategic source is Medicaid funding. Medicaid-funded activities have been creatively expanded to include significant support for persons with disabilities who need tenancy support to obtain and maintain permanent housing. By maximizing these service resources, communities can target their HUD funding to pay for housing, creating a successful project infrastructure of permanent housing with individualized wrap-around services.



Next steps

Four pillar groups will be working to review data, develop recommendations, and determine the feasibility of recommendations for consideration by the City of Joplin and other stakeholders.

- ***Pillar Group One: Community data/dashboard development***

Leaders will work with Sharity facilitators to help create a community dashboard for measuring what matters most. The team will develop a Joplin plan of action to coordinate the collection, review, and analysis of the data by a centralized group. A strategy will be established to use data-driven results to enact changes necessary to address the greatest needs with the right resources and support efforts that are producing outcomes.

- ***Pillar Group Two: Leadership***

Leaders will work with Sharity facilitators to develop a strategy to create a region-wide collaboration of best practices of efforts and services. Additionally, this group will address the need for ongoing community leadership and funding for priority initiatives.

- ***Pillar Group Three: System of Care***

Leaders will work with Sharity facilitators to create a prioritized plan to address identified gaps in the system of care, and address issues around coordination and prioritization.

- ***Pillar Group Four: Community Awareness and Education***

Leaders will work with Sharity facilitators to develop a plan to create a process for communication with the community about how they can engage, act, and respond. The team will explore target audiences for communication and also look at the training needs of those within the system of care and help create an implementation plan.

Glossary[59]

Continuum of Care (CoC) A community planning body required by HUD to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. Continuum of Care is often used to refer to the system of programs to address and prevent homelessness as well as the body the coordinates such efforts.

Coordinated Entry System (CES) is a community-wide process to outreach to and identify households experiencing homelessness, assess their needs, and prioritize access to programs and resources to end their homelessness. An effective coordinated entry process includes prioritization, housing focused orientation, emergency services, standardized assessment, referral to housing, outreach, and use of HMIS.

Chronic homelessness is experienced by an individual or family with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

Diversion (aka Targeted Homelessness Prevention) is aimed at helping households stay safely in current housing or, if that is not possible, move to other housing without requiring a shelter stay first. Priority is given to households who are most likely to be admitted to shelters or be unsheltered if not for this assistance.

Emergency Shelter is any facility designed to provide temporary or transitional shelter for people who experience homelessness, typically (but not exclusively) for a period of 90 days or less. Supportive services may or may not be provided in addition to the provision of shelter. HUD encourages average length of stay to be less than thirty (30) days.

Homelessness (HUD) Households who lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence and are living in temporary accommodations such as shelter or in places not meant for human habitation; or families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence; or families who are fleeing, or are attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member. ***(Sometimes referred to as "literal homelessness")***

Homelessness (ED) means children and youths who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and includes children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals; children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human ; children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and migratory children who qualify as homeless. ***(Sometimes referred to as "precariously housed homelessness")***

Homeless Veteran is an individual who has served any branch of the U.S. military. All Veterans including those who are ineligible for Veteran Health Administration benefits.

59 Central Florida Commission on Homelessness. (2018) Central Florida's Roadmap Home: Strategic Actions to Impact Homelessness 2014-2018. https://www.cfch.org/central-florida-roadmap-report/. 5.

Homeless Youth are typically defined as unaccompanied youth ages 12 and older (up to age 24) who are without family support and who are living in shelters, on the streets, in cars or vacant buildings, or who are "couch surfing" or living in other unstable circumstances.

Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) is a computerized data collection tool designed to capture client-level information over time on the characteristics and service needs of men, women, and children experiencing homelessness.

Housing First is an approach to ending homelessness that centers on providing people experiencing homelessness with housing as quickly as possible – and then providing services as needed. The basic underlying principle of Housing First is that people are better able to move forward with their lives if they are first housed.

McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act The U.S. law passed in 1987 and amended several times since that provides federal money for homeless programs, including Emergency Solutions Grant and Continuum of Care. It also protects the rights of homeless children in the public school system by granting them protected-class status. The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 amended and reauthorized the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act with substantial changes to the HUD programs, including a consolidation of HUD's competitive grant programs.

Point in Time (PIT) A snapshot of the homeless population taken on a given day. Since 2005, HUD requires all CoC applicants to complete this count every other year in the last week of January. This count includes a street count in addition to a count of all clients in emergency and transitional beds.

Permanent supportive housing (PSH) is decent, safe, affordable, community-based housing that provides disabled tenants with the rights of tenancy and links to voluntary and flexible supports and services for people with disabilities who are experiencing chronic homelessness.

Rapid Rehousing places a priority on moving a family or individual experiencing homelessness into permanent housing as quickly as possible, ideally within 30 days of a client becoming homeless and entering a program. Time-limited services may include housing identification, rent and move-in assistance, and case management.

Transitional Housing is a type of temporary housing and appropriate support services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months. HUD encourages that this be a limited portion of the community inventory and reserved for specific sub-populations (e.g. youth or domestic violence victims) or for purposes like short-term interim housing.

Appendixes

Appendix A	Project Status
Appendix B	City of Joplin Ordinances
Appendix C	Recommended Training List

Appendix A | Project Status

Phase		Task
Phase one — Planning Pre-visit, preparation, planning, and document review	✔	Hold a kick-off call with the City of Joplin
	✔	Finalize contract
	✔	Develop a contact list to support project management
	✔	Develop initial content outline for stakeholder surveys
	✔	Identify and gather background information and resources from the City
	✔	Co-design a data collection methodology
	✔	Review and finalize project methodology
	✔	Launch surveys
Phase two — Data collection Program reviews, observation, interviews, surveys	✔	Gather and analyze existing data and information
	✔	Analyze HMIS-generated reports and data
	✔	Review previous NOFA and HUD feedback
	✔	Identify types of homelessness in the community
	✔	Analyze the Coalition's Homeless Population Counts data
	✔	Identify degree of coordination and collaboration
	✔	Identify current state/local statutes, ordinances, code enforcement, zoning
	✔	Determine the level of options utilized versus criminalization
Phase three — Community mapping Needs analysis	✔	Map locations of Joplin service providers' offices and facilities
	✔	Map and diagram CoC across and through organizations
	✔	Identify agency and service-provider capacities and priorities
	✔	Identify provider capacity building and inhouse training needs
	✔	Identify any unmet needs of homelessness population
	✔	Identify barriers to accessing services needed for upward mobility
	✔	Assess whether accessing units from Public Housing Authority and Low Income Housing Tax Credit developments
	✔	Map current versus available funding for services
		Provide in-person progress and status presentation updates
Phase four — Town halls Qualitative analysis through community conversation	✔	Identify current availability of housing and services for entry, upsizing, and growth
	✔	Identify existing community education efforts
	✔	Engage community groups to identify housing efforts across the private sector
		Convene and facilitate town hall events among service providers with a SWOT
Phase five — Finalization Report writing, revision per feedback, and final submission		Draft final report
		Revise based on feedback
		Provide report in pdf form with recommendations and action steps
		Provide in-person presentation

Appendix B | City of Joplin Ordinances

Sec. 1-2. - Definitions and rules of construction.

... Public place. The term "public place" shall mean any park, cemetery, schoolyard, or any other property owned or controlled by a public governmental body or any private property open to public view.

Public way. The term "public way" includes any street, alley, boulevard, parkway, highway, sidewalk or other public thoroughfare.

Sec. 82-5. - Obstructing service of process; resisting officer.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist or oppose any officer of the city in the service or execution, or in the attempt to serve or execute any writ, warrant or process, original or judicial, or in the discharge of any other duty.

(b) For the purposes of this section, physical obstruction, giving false information, failure to fully cooperate, etc., shall be deemed violations of this section.

Sec. 82-7. - Littering.

(a) Prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to throw, drop, cast or deposit upon any street, alley or sidewalk or any yard or premises, public or private, any filth of any kind, or cans, paper, trash, paper containers, rubbish, bottles or any other form of litter or waste matter.

(b) Duties of business owners.

(1) Premises to be kept clean. The owner or occupant of any store or other place of business situated within the city shall exercise reasonable diligence at all times to keep his premises clean of wastepaper, wrapping paper, paper napkins, cartons, package containers, and other used or waste materials thrown or left on the premises by its customers, and to take reasonable measures to prevent such materials from drifting or blowing to adjoining premises.

(2) Receptacles. Receptacles of sufficient size and number shall be placed on the premises accessible to the customers of such business where the articles of waste referred to in subsection (b)(1) of this section may be disposed of.

(3) Signs. Each and every business establishment shall place upon its premises, in a conspicuous place, in close proximity to the receptacles referred to in subsection (b)(2) of this section, signs which shall, in essence, convey to its customers a request that they use such receptacles for the disposal of waste material.

(c) Duties of customers. It shall be unlawful for any customer going upon the premises of another to in any manner dispose of wastepaper, wrapping paper, paper napkins, cartons, package containers, and other used or waste materials except in receptacles provided for such purposes.

Sec. 82-42. - Trespass upon premises or property of another.

(a) No person shall willfully enter or remain upon or in any land, structure, vehicle, aircraft or watercraft with knowledge that he is not authorized or privileged to enter or remain upon or in such land, structure, vehicle, aircraft or watercraft, if:

(1) He enters upon or in the land, structure, vehicle, aircraft or watercraft after such entry upon or in has been forbidden by a personal communication of the owner or person authorized by the owner to make such communication, or he remains upon or in the land, structure, vehicle, aircraft or watercraft after he has been ordered to leave by the owner or person authorized by the owner to so order;

(2) The land, structure, vehicle, aircraft or watercraft is posted in a reasonable manner which would ordinarily come to the attention of intruders; or

(3) The premises or property is used for residential purposes.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to cases involving landlords and tenants.

(c) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by law.

Sec. 82-111. - Smoking.

(a) No person shall smoke any cigarette, cigar, pipe or other tobacco product inside any building or designated portion of a building, public or private, where signs have previously been erected prohibiting smoking.

(b) Signs prohibiting smoking shall be deemed sufficient when the signs contain:

(1) A reference to this section; and

(2) The words "No Smoking" or words to similar effect, or the international "No Smoking" symbol consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a bar across it.

Sec. 82-195. - Obstruction of public ways or buildings.

Any person who shall obstruct or encumber any street corner, crossing or sidewalk, or other public place, or the entrance to any building open to the public in the city, by loitering in or about the such place, after being requested to move on by any police officer, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Appendix C | Recommended Training List

- Housing Focused
- Motivational Interviewing
- Trauma Informed Care
- Harm Reduction
- Cultural Competency
- Effective Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking System Response
- Mainstream Services (access, eligibility - TANF, food stamps, homeless education, medicaid/ medicare, SSI, SSDI, veterans benefits etc)
- Diversion
- SOAR
- Equal Access (race equity, LGBTQ)
- Fair Housing
- Some of these can be done by others in the community and CoC members encouraged to attend.



Acknowledgments

This report was developed by the team at

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www.sharityglobal.com | hello@sharityglobal.com

sfsarchitecture + CGA architecture planning design

JOPLIN MISSOURI

Joplin Facilities Master Plan

Justice Center Revised Concepts

11 | 13 | 2023

JOPLIN POLICE DEPARTMENT

JOPLIN FIRE DEPARTMENT

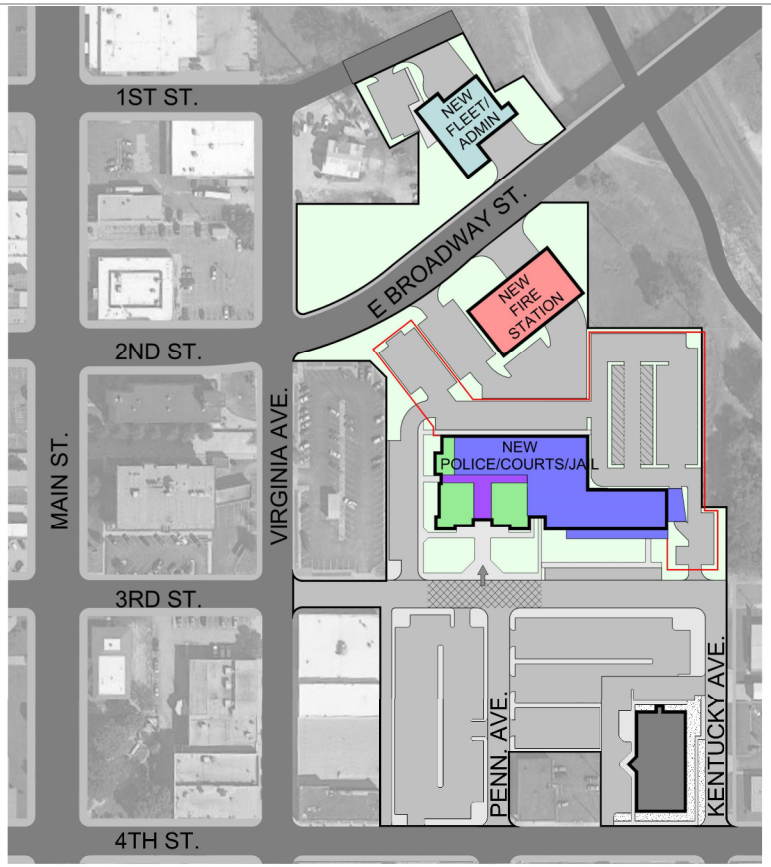
Agenda

Review Revised Concepts

- Option 8 - New Fire Station/Police & Court renovation-addition
- Option 9 – New Fire Station/New Police & Court building

OPTION 8 NEW FIRE STATION/POLICE & COURT RENOVATION-ADDITION

SITE OVERVIEW



sfsarchitecture + CGA

OPTION 8 NEW FIRE STATION/POLICE & COURT RENOVATION-ADDITION

SITE PLAN - FIRE

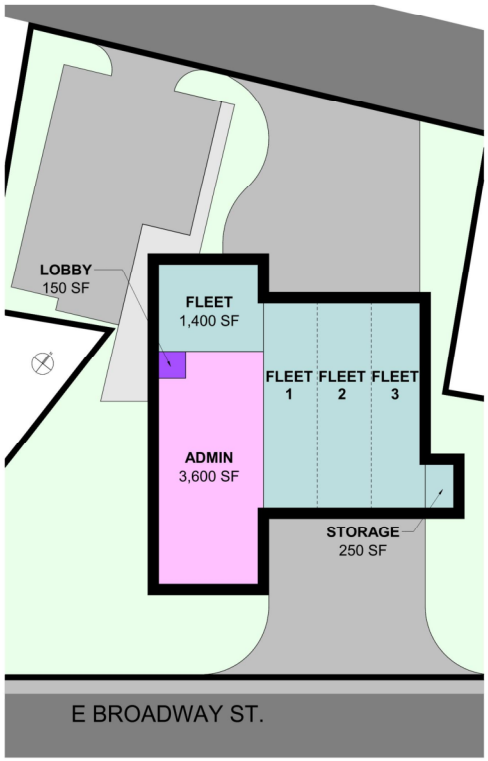


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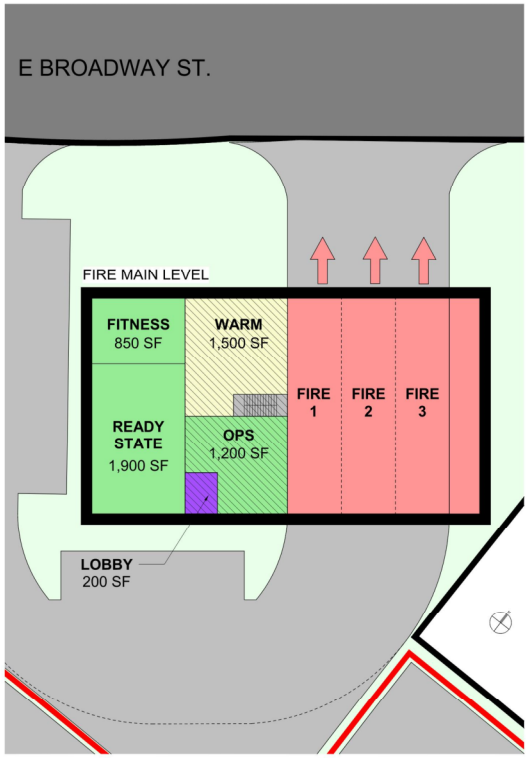
OPTION 8 NEW FIRE STATION/POLICE & COURT RENOVATION-ADDITION

FLOOR PLAN - FIRE

FLEET



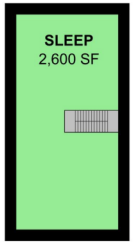
FIRE



FIRE AND FLEET LEGEND

- FIRE ADMINISTRATION
- FLEET
- PUBLIC
- FIRE OPERATIONS: HIGH HAZARD
- FIRE OPERATIONS: MID HAZARD
- FIRE OPERATIONS: LOW HAZARD

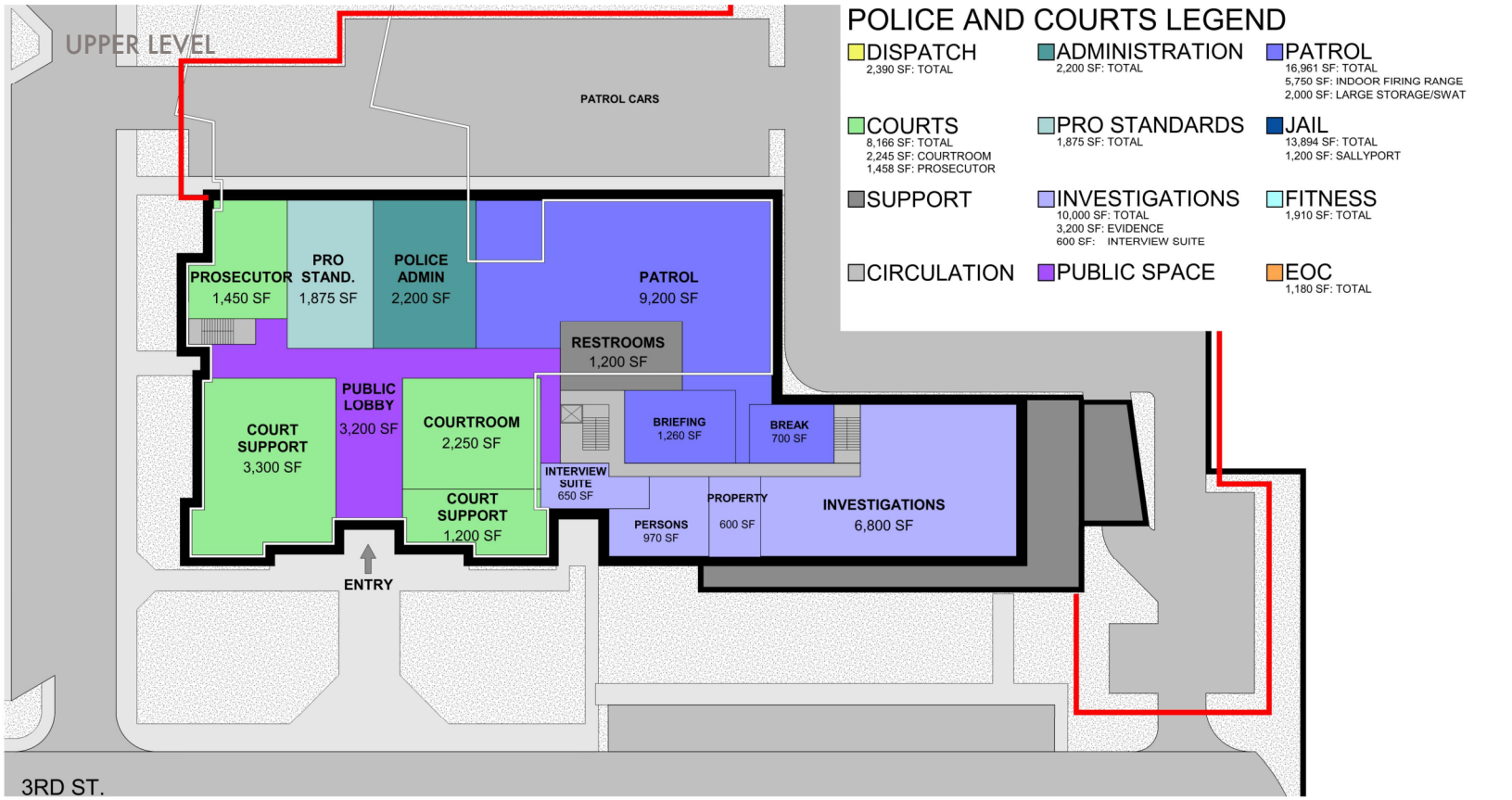
FIRE 2ND LEVEL



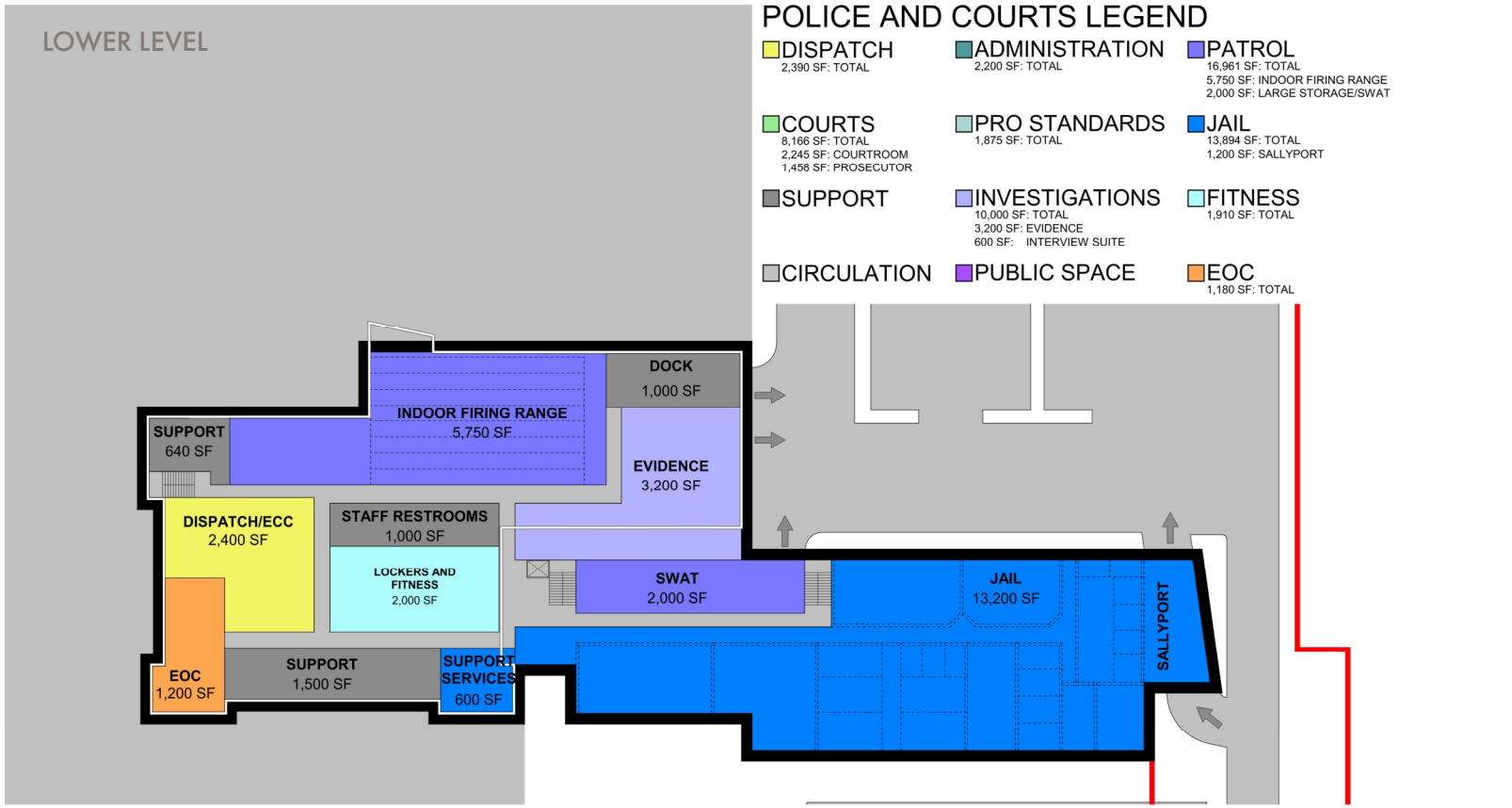
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sfsarchitecture + CGA

OPTION 8 NEW FIRE STATION/POLICE & COURT RENOVATION-ADDITION FLOOR PLAN - POLICE



OPTION 8 NEW FIRE STATION/POLICE & COURT RENOVATION-ADDITION FLOOR PLAN - POLICE

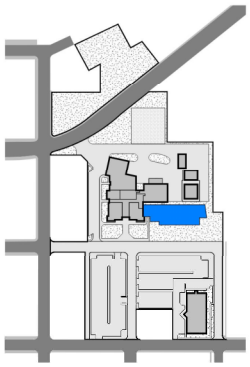


OPTION 8 NEW FIRE STATION/POLICE & COURT RENOVATION-ADDITION

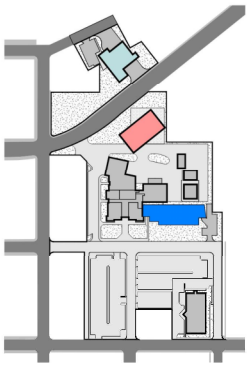
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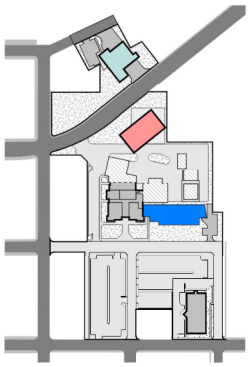
EXISTING SITE



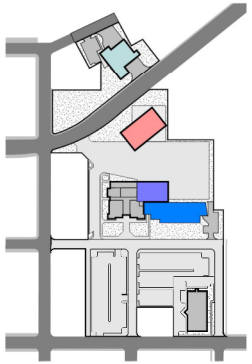
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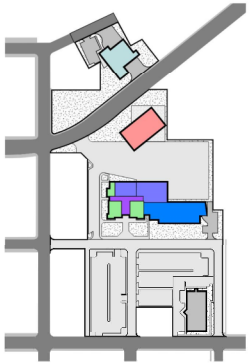
ADD NEW FLEET/ ADMIN
ADD NEW FIRE STATION



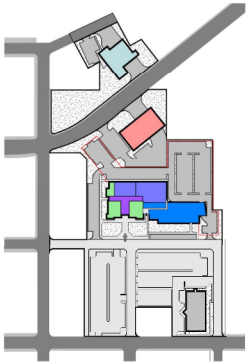
DEMO OUT BUILDINGS, TOWER
APPARATUS BAY AND
JAIL INTERIOR



RENOVATE JAIL WING



RENOVATE REMAINDER OF
EXISTING BUILDING

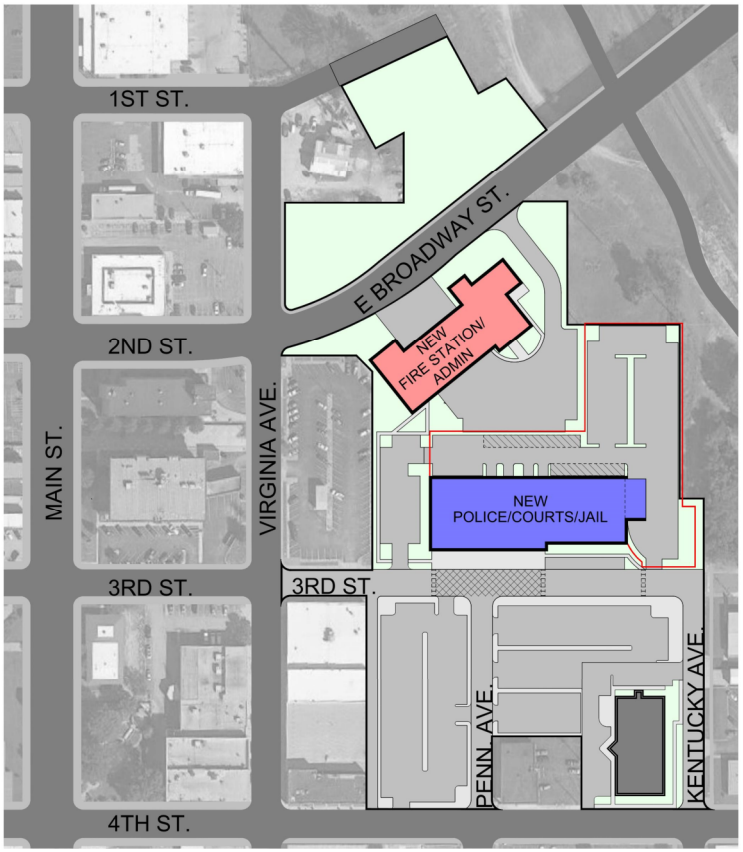


REWORK SITE

N

OPTION 9 NEW FIRE STATION/NEW POLICE & COURT BUILDING

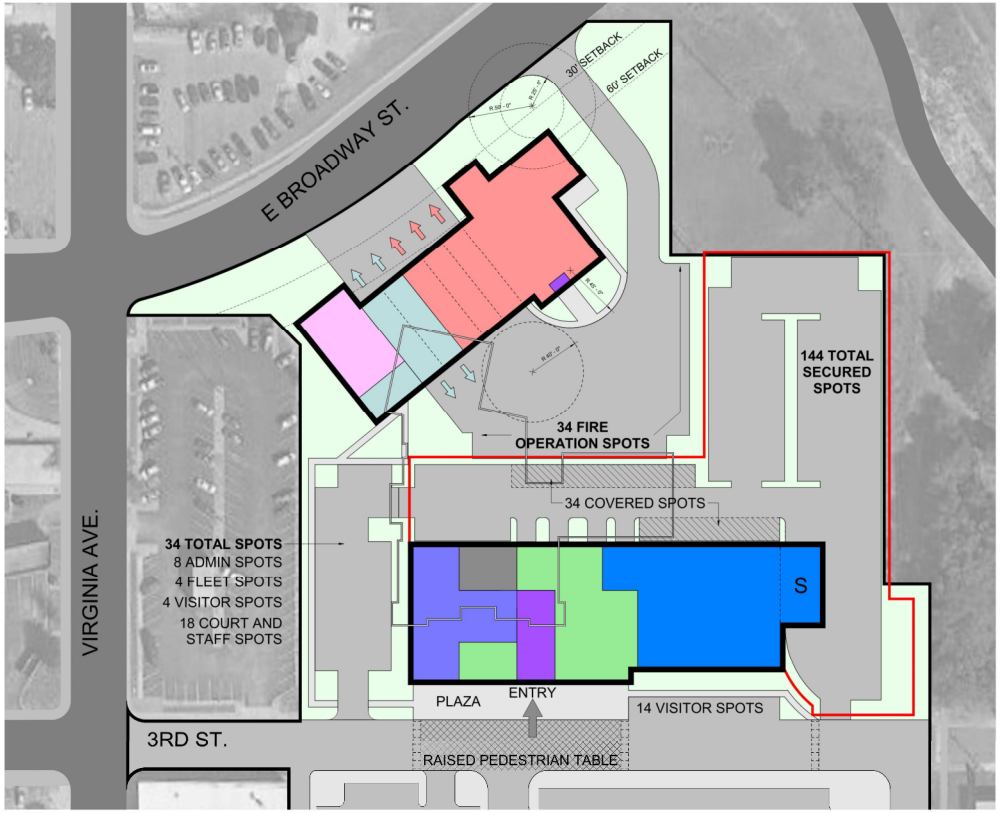
SITE OVERVIEW



sfsarchitecture + CGA

OPTION 9 NEW FIRE STATION/NEW POLICE & COURT BUILDING

SITE PLAN - FIRE



LEGEND

- POLICE
- COURTS
- EOC
- PUBLIC SPACE
- JAIL
- FIRE ADMIN
- FIRE STATION
- FLEET
- SITE
- EXISTING
- NEW
- SECURE
- S SALLYPORT
- CIVIC PRESENCE

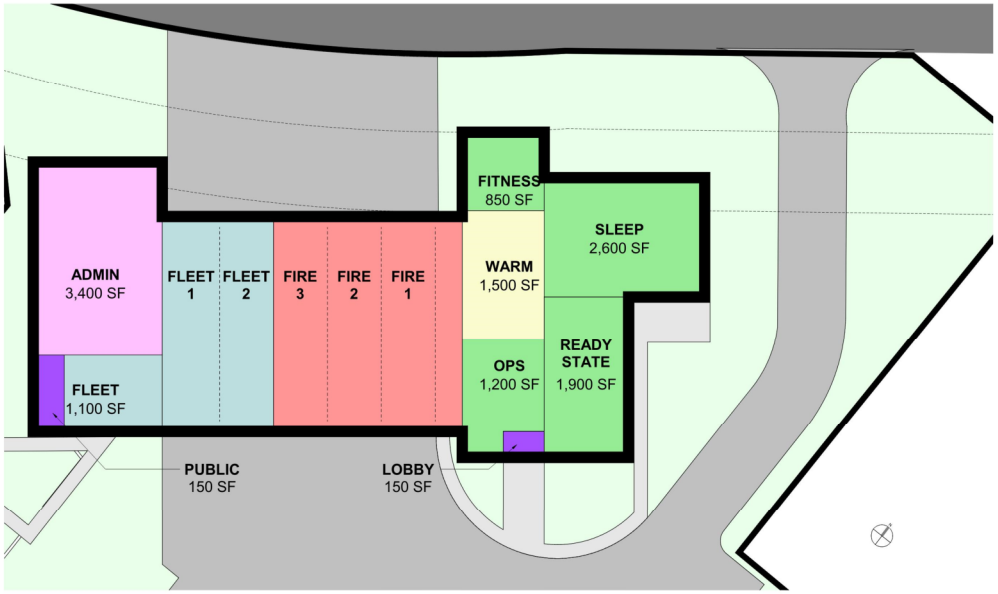
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sfsarchitecture + CGA

OPTION 9 NEW FIRE STATION/NEW POLICE & COURT BUILDING

FLOOR PLAN - FIRE

FIRE AND FLEET LEGEND
- FIRE ADMINISTRATION
- FLEET
- PUBLIC
- FIRE OPERATIONS: HIGH HAZARD
- FIRE OPERATIONS: MID HAZARD
- FIRE OPERATIONS: LOW HAZARD



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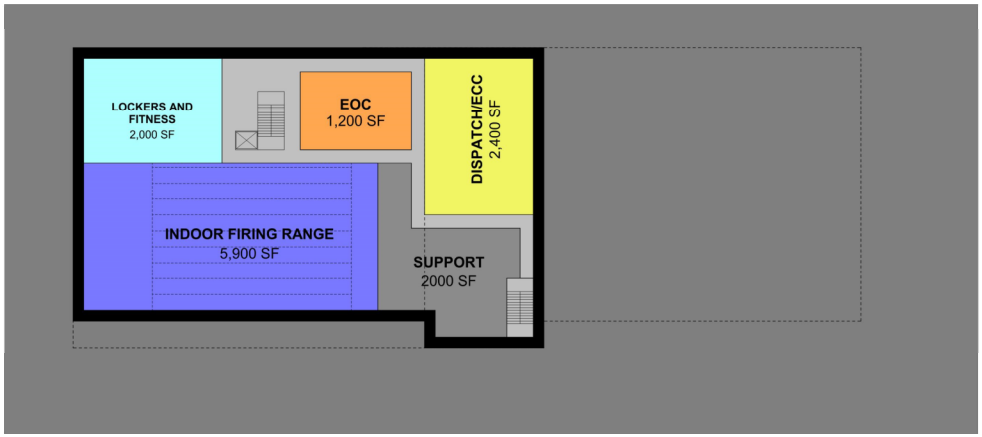
OPTION 9 NEW FIRE STATION/NEW POLICE & COURT BUILDING

FLOOR PLAN - POLICE

BASEMENT

POLICE AND COURTS LEGEND

- DISPATCH — 2,390 SF: TOTAL
- ADMINISTRATION — 2,200 SF: TOTAL
- PATROL — 16,961 SF: TOTAL; 5,750 SF: INDOOR FIRING RANGE; 2,000 SF: LARGE STORAGE/SWAT
- COURTS — 8,166 SF: TOTAL; 2,245 SF: COURTROOM; 1,458 SF: PROSECUTOR
- PRO STANDARDS — 1,875 SF: TOTAL
- JAIL — 13,894 SF: TOTAL; 1,200 SF: SALLYPORT
- SUPPORT
- INVESTIGATIONS — 10,000 SF: TOTAL; 3,200 SF: EVIDENCE; 600 SF: INTERVIEW SUITE
- FITNESS — 1,910 SF: TOTAL
- CIRCULATION
- PUBLIC SPACE
- EOC — 1,180 SF: TOTAL



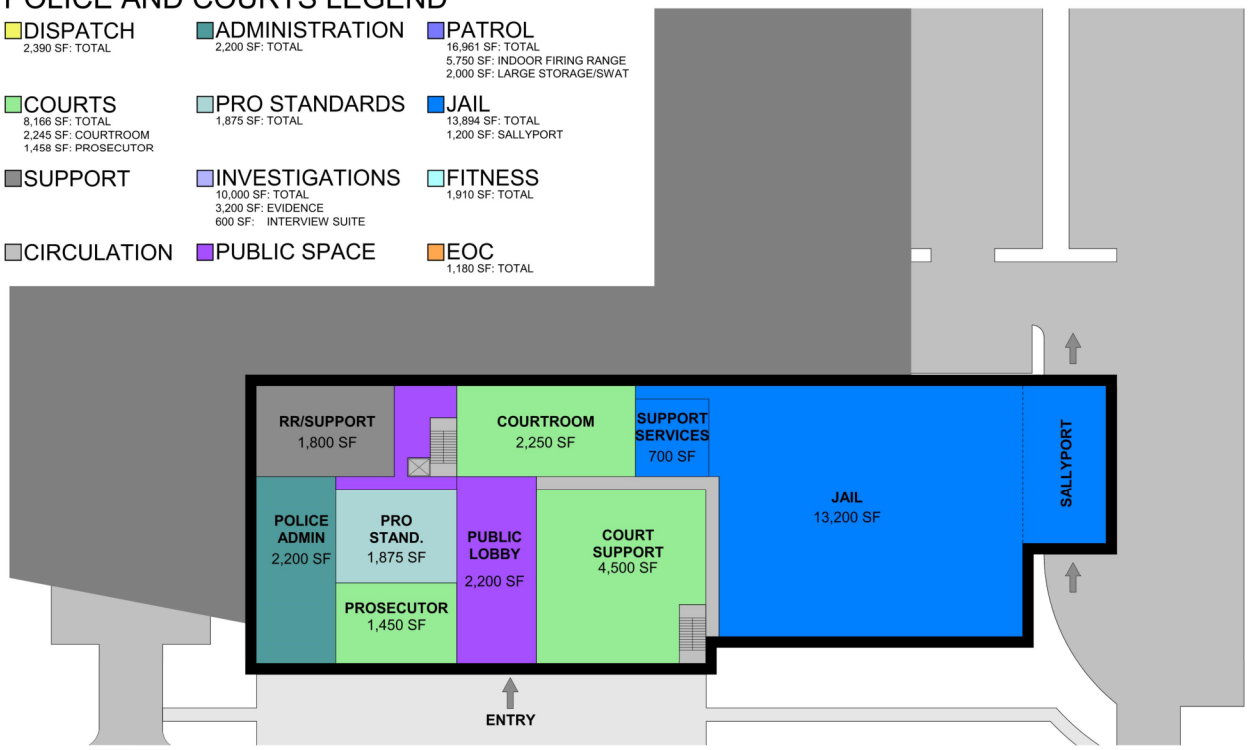
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sfsarchitecture + CGA architecture planning design

OPTION 9 NEW FIRE STATION/NEW POLICE & COURT BUILDING

FLOOR PLAN - POLICE

MAIN LEVEL



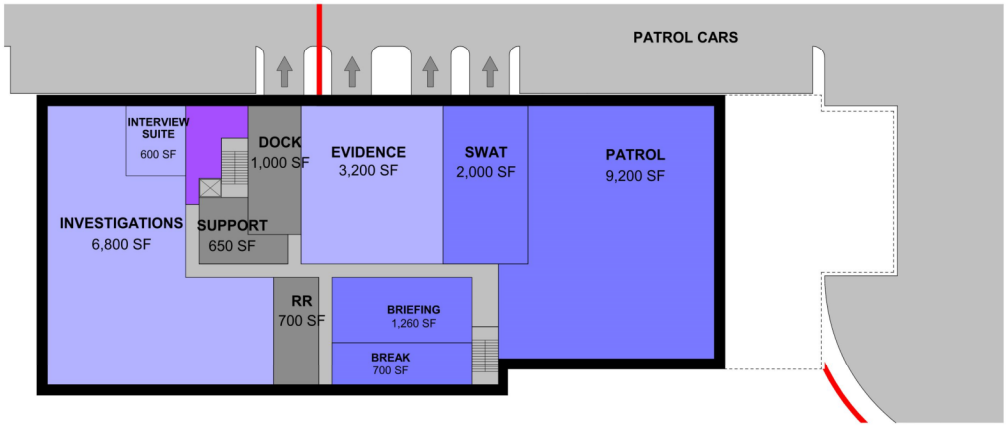
OPTION 9 NEW FIRE STATION/NEW POLICE & COURT BUILDING

FLOOR PLAN - POLICE

UPPER LEVEL

POLICE AND COURTS LEGEND

- DISPATCH — 2,390 SF: TOTAL
- ADMINISTRATION — 2,200 SF: TOTAL
- PATROL — 16,961 SF: TOTAL; 5,750 SF: INDOOR FIRING RANGE; 2,000 SF: LARGE STORAGE/SWAT
- COURTS — 8,166 SF: TOTAL; 2,245 SF: COURTROOM; 1,458 SF: PROSECUTOR
- PRO STANDARDS — 1,875 SF: TOTAL
- JAIL — 13,894 SF: TOTAL; 1,200 SF: SALLYPORT
- SUPPORT
- INVESTIGATIONS — 10,000 SF: TOTAL; 3,200 SF: EVIDENCE; 600 SF: INTERVIEW SUITE
- FITNESS — 1,910 SF: TOTAL
- CIRCULATION
- PUBLIC SPACE
- EOC — 1,180 SF: TOTAL



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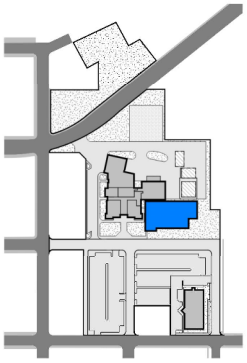
sfsarchitecture + CGA architecture planning design

OPTION 9 NEW FIRE STATION/NEW POLICE & COURT BUILDING

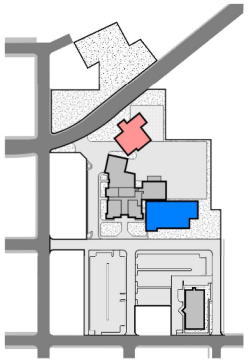
PHASING



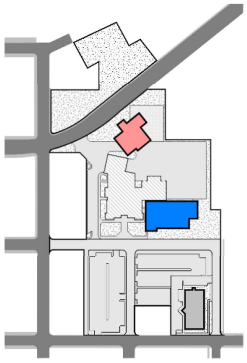
EXISTING SITE



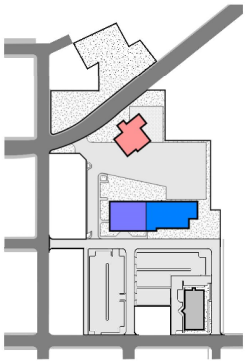
ADD NEW JAIL WING/ DISPATCH
DEMO OUT BUILDINGS



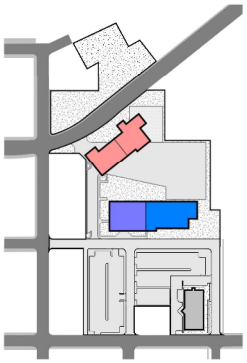
ADD FIRE OPERATIONS



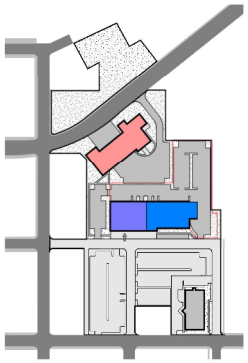
RELOCATE EXISTING PROGRAMS
DEMO EXISTING BUILDING



ADD REMAINDER OF POLICE
PROGRAM



ADD FLEET AND FIRE
ADMINISTRATION



REWORK SITE

N


sfsarchitecture



JOPLIN
MISSOURI

JUSTICE CENTER FINANCING OPTIONS

COJ Team | November 13, 2023

Justice Center Financing Options

General Background

- Justice Center estimated cost between $30 million and $60 million depending upon option chosen for renovation or reconstruction
- There are essentially two financing methods for the Justice Center, with additional variations of one method
- When issuing long-term debt, a dedicated repayment source is required
- Capital Improvements Sales Tax authorized ceiling is ½-Cent, while the City is currently levying 3/8-cent

Various Financing Methods



Certificates of Participation

Certificates of Participation (COPS) are tax-exempt bonds secured by an identified revenue source. COPS enable governmental entities to finance capital projects without technically issuing long-term debt. Therefore, there is no required public vote to issue this type of financing instrument. The renovation of City Hall, the Justice Center and the Health Department used this type of financing method.

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation bonds mean that the City is guaranteeing repayment of the bonds by any means necessary. The full faith, credit, and taxing power of the City are backing the bonds. The City is "generally obligated" for the repayment. Typically, general obligation bonds are repaid through property taxes. This is a type of long-term debt, which requires a successful vote of the people.

Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds don't rely on taxation for repayment, rather are repaid through a specific revenue source. Revenue bonds for the City of Joplin would only be applicable to the Sewer System.

Justice Center Financing Options

Financing Options

Option A:

- Seek *separate* Voter Approval for the additional 1/8-Cent Capital Improvement Sales Tax earmarked for facilities without a sunset
- Tax will serve as dedicated repayment source for Certificates of Participation
- 1/8-Cent Sales Tax over 20 years is projected to generate approximately $55 million
- With current interest rates, City could *net* between $30 and $35 million at this level of sales tax proceeds
- Any project above this amount would require collecting sales tax for a period of years first

Justice Center Financing Options

Financing Options

Option B:

- Seek Voter Approval for the current 3/8-Cent Capital Improvement Sales Tax for 20 years rather than 10 years
- Issue Certificates of Participation
- Dedicate 1/8-Cent (33%) for Justice Center over 20 years, projected to generate approximately $55 million
- With current interest rates, City could *net* between $30 and $35 million at this level of sales tax proceeds
- Any project above this amount would require collecting sales tax for a period of years first, limited to the timeframe of total tax collection

Justice Center Financing Options

Financing Options

Option C:

- Seek Voter Approval for the current 3/8-Cent Capital Improvement Sales Tax for 20 years rather than 10 years
- Dedicate 50% of 3/8-Cent Sales Tax for Justice Center over 20 years, projected to generate approximately $82.5 million
- With current interest rates, City could *net* between $50 and $55 million at this level of sales tax proceeds

Justice Center Financing Options

Financing Options

Option D:

- Seek Voter Approval for the full 1/2-Cent Capital Improvement Sales Tax for 20 years
- Issue Certificates of Participation
- ½-Cent over 20 years is projected to generate $220 million in proceeds
- Dedicate appropriate % of 1/2-Cent Sales Tax required to repay the COPS based on the project size
- Remaining balance would be used for Capital Projects

Justice Center Financing Options

Financing Options

Option E:

- Seek Voter Approval for General Obligation Bonds to be repaid over 20 years
- This option would need to be further developed to determine bond repayment amounts and property tax levels

Justice Center Financing Options

Financing Option Information

- Once a renovation or reconstruction option is chosen, the financing method will be refined
- It is difficult to project sales tax for a ten-year period and more difficult for twenty years
- Net financing proceeds and repayment amounts are based on current interest rates
- A change in interest rates will impact these examples
- There are different benefits and challenges with each option

QUESTIONS?



SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
35MM

Dated Date	03/01/2024
Delivery Date	03/01/2024

Sources:	
Bond Proceeds:	
Par Amount	34,895,000.00
Premium	981,548.05
	35,876,548.05

Uses:	
Project Fund Deposits:	
Project Fund	35,000,000.00
Cost of Issuance:	
Other Cost of Issuance	872,375.00
Other Uses of Funds:	
Additional Proceeds	4,173.05
	35,876,548.05

BOND DEBT SERVICE

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
35MM

Period Ending	Principal	Coupon	Interest	Debt Service	Annual Debt Service
09/01/2024			872,375	872,375	
03/01/2025	1,055,000	5.000%	872,375	1,927,375	2,799,750
09/01/2025			846,000	846,000	
03/01/2026	1,110,000	5.000%	846,000	1,956,000	2,802,000
09/01/2026			818,250	818,250	
03/01/2027	1,165,000	5.000%	818,250	1,983,250	2,801,500
09/01/2027			789,125	789,125	
03/01/2028	1,220,000	5.000%	789,125	2,009,125	2,798,250
09/01/2028			758,625	758,625	
03/01/2029	1,280,000	5.000%	758,625	2,038,625	2,797,250
09/01/2029			726,625	726,625	
03/01/2030	1,345,000	5.000%	726,625	2,071,625	2,798,250
09/01/2030			693,000	693,000	
03/01/2031	1,415,000	5.000%	693,000	2,108,000	2,801,000
09/01/2031			657,625	657,625	
03/01/2032	1,485,000	5.000%	657,625	2,142,625	2,800,250
09/01/2032			620,500	620,500	
03/01/2033	1,560,000	5.000%	620,500	2,180,500	2,801,000
09/01/2033			581,500	581,500	
03/01/2034	1,635,000	5.000%	581,500	2,216,500	2,798,000
09/01/2034			540,625	540,625	
03/01/2035	1,720,000	5.000%	540,625	2,260,625	2,801,250
09/01/2035			497,625	497,625	
03/01/2036	1,805,000	5.000%	497,625	2,302,625	2,800,250
09/01/2036			452,500	452,500	
03/01/2037	1,895,000	5.000%	452,500	2,347,500	2,800,000
09/01/2037			405,125	405,125	
03/01/2038	1,990,000	5.000%	405,125	2,395,125	2,800,250
09/01/2038			355,375	355,375	
03/01/2039	2,090,000	5.000%	355,375	2,445,375	2,800,750
09/01/2039			303,125	303,125	
03/01/2040	2,195,000	5.000%	303,125	2,498,125	2,801,250
09/01/2040			248,250	248,250	
03/01/2041	2,305,000	5.000%	248,250	2,553,250	2,801,500
09/01/2041			190,625	190,625	
03/01/2042	2,420,000	5.000%	190,625	2,610,625	2,801,250
09/01/2042			130,125	130,125	
03/01/2043	2,540,000	5.000%	130,125	2,670,125	2,800,250
09/01/2043			66,625	66,625	
03/01/2044	2,665,000	5.000%	66,625	2,731,625	2,798,250
	34,895,000		21,107,250	56,002,250	56,002,250

NET DEBT SERVICE

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
35MM

Period Ending	Principal	Coupon	Interest	Total Debt Service	Net Debt Service
03/01/2025	1,055,000	5.000%	1,744,750	2,799,750	2,799,750
03/01/2026	1,110,000	5.000%	1,692,000	2,802,000	2,802,000
03/01/2027	1,165,000	5.000%	1,636,500	2,801,500	2,801,500
03/01/2028	1,220,000	5.000%	1,578,250	2,798,250	2,798,250
03/01/2029	1,280,000	5.000%	1,517,250	2,797,250	2,797,250
03/01/2030	1,345,000	5.000%	1,453,250	2,798,250	2,798,250
03/01/2031	1,415,000	5.000%	1,386,000	2,801,000	2,801,000
03/01/2032	1,485,000	5.000%	1,315,250	2,800,250	2,800,250
03/01/2033	1,560,000	5.000%	1,241,000	2,801,000	2,801,000
03/01/2034	1,635,000	5.000%	1,163,000	2,798,000	2,798,000
03/01/2035	1,720,000	5.000%	1,081,250	2,801,250	2,801,250
03/01/2036	1,805,000	5.000%	995,250	2,800,250	2,800,250
03/01/2037	1,895,000	5.000%	905,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
03/01/2038	1,990,000	5.000%	810,250	2,800,250	2,800,250
03/01/2039	2,090,000	5.000%	710,750	2,800,750	2,800,750
03/01/2040	2,195,000	5.000%	606,250	2,801,250	2,801,250
03/01/2041	2,305,000	5.000%	496,500	2,801,500	2,801,500
03/01/2042	2,420,000	5.000%	381,250	2,801,250	2,801,250
03/01/2043	2,540,000	5.000%	260,250	2,800,250	2,800,250
03/01/2044	2,665,000	5.000%	133,250	2,798,250	2,798,250
	34,895,000		21,107,250	56,002,250	56,002,250

BOND SUMMARY STATISTICS

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
35MM

Dated Date	03/01/2024
Delivery Date	03/01/2024
Last Maturity	03/01/2044
Arbitrage Yield	4.650882%
True Interest Cost (TIC)	4.677710%
Net Interest Cost (NIC)	4.767486%
All-In TIC	4.963497%
Average Coupon	5.000000%
Average Life (years)	12.098
Weighted Average Maturity (years)	12.022
Duration of Issue (years)	8.866
Par Amount	34,895,000.00
Bond Proceeds	35,876,548.05
Total Interest	21,107,250.00
Net Interest	20,125,701.95
Bond Years from Dated Date	422,145,000.00
Bond Years from Delivery Date	422,145,000.00
Total Debt Service	56,002,250.00
Maximum Annual Debt Service	2,802,000.00
Average Annual Debt Service	2,800,112.50
Underwriter's Fees (per $1000)	
Average Takedown	
Other Fee	
Total Underwriter's Discount	
Bid Price	102.812862

Bond Component	Par Value	Price	Average Coupon	Average Life
Serial	34,895,000.00	102.813	5.000%	12.098
	34,895,000.00			12.098

	TIC	All-In TIC	Arbitrage Yield
Par Value	34,895,000.00	34,895,000.00	34,895,000.00
+ Accrued Interest			
+ Premium (Discount)	981,548.05	981,548.05	981,548.05
- Underwriter's Discount			
- Cost of Issuance Expense		-872,375.00	
- Other Amounts			
Target Value	35,876,548.05	35,004,173.05	35,876,548.05
Target Date	03/01/2024	03/01/2024	03/01/2024
Yield	4.677710%	4.963497%	4.650882%

BOND PRICING

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
35MM

Bond Component	Maturity Date	Amount	Rate	Yield	Price	Yield to Maturity	Call Date	Call Price	Premium (-Discount)	Principal Cost
Serial:										
	03/01/2025	1,055,000	5.000%	3.970%	101.000				10,550.00	1,065,550.00
	03/01/2026	1,110,000	5.000%	3.860%	102.174				24,131.40	1,134,131.40
	03/01/2027	1,165,000	5.000%	3.840%	103.257				37,944.05	1,202,944.05
	03/01/2028	1,220,000	5.000%	3.820%	104.338				52,923.60	1,272,923.60
	03/01/2029	1,280,000	5.000%	3.890%	104.999				63,987.20	1,343,987.20
	03/01/2030	1,345,000	5.000%	3.940%	105.615				75,521.75	1,420,521.75
	03/01/2031	1,415,000	5.000%	4.010%	105.990				84,758.50	1,499,758.50
	03/01/2032	1,485,000	5.000%	4.080%	106.226				92,456.10	1,577,456.10
	03/01/2033	1,560,000	5.000%	4.140%	105.806 C	4.218%	03/01/2032	100.000	90,573.60	1,650,573.60
	03/01/2034	1,635,000	5.000%	4.220%	105.249 C	4.347%	03/01/2032	100.000	85,821.15	1,720,821.15
	03/01/2035	1,720,000	5.000%	4.330%	104.489 C	4.479%	03/01/2032	100.000	77,210.80	1,797,210.80
	03/01/2036	1,805,000	5.000%	4.460%	103.600 C	4.606%	03/01/2032	100.000	64,980.00	1,869,980.00
	03/01/2037	1,895,000	5.000%	4.580%	102.786 C	4.711%	03/01/2032	100.000	52,794.70	1,947,794.70
	03/01/2038	1,990,000	5.000%	4.690%	102.048 C	4.797%	03/01/2032	100.000	40,755.20	2,030,755.20
	03/01/2039	2,090,000	5.000%	4.730%	101.781 C	4.832%	03/01/2032	100.000	37,222.90	2,127,222.90
	03/01/2040	2,195,000	5.000%	4.780%	101.448 C	4.869%	03/01/2032	100.000	31,783.60	2,226,783.60
	03/01/2041	2,305,000	5.000%	4.830%	101.117 C	4.902%	03/01/2032	100.000	25,746.85	2,330,746.85
	03/01/2042	2,420,000	5.000%	4.880%	100.786 C	4.934%	03/01/2032	100.000	19,021.20	2,439,021.20
	03/01/2043	2,540,000	5.000%	4.930%	100.458 C	4.962%	03/01/2032	100.000	11,633.20	2,551,633.20
	03/01/2044	2,665,000	5.000%	4.990%	100.065 C	4.995%	03/01/2032	100.000	1,732.25	2,666,732.25
		34,895,000							981,548.05	35,876,548.05

Dated Date	03/01/2024	
Delivery Date	03/01/2024	
First Coupon	09/01/2024	
Par Amount	34,895,000.00	
Premium	981,548.05	
Production	35,876,548.05	102.812862%
Underwriter's Discount		
Purchase Price	35,876,548.05	102.812862%
Accrued Interest		
Net Proceeds	35,876,548.05	

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
35MM, 30 Years

Dated Date	03/01/2024
Delivery Date	03/01/2024

Sources:	
Bond Proceeds:	
Par Amount	35,025,000.00
Premium	852,043.80
	35,877,043.80

Uses:	
Project Fund Deposits:	
Project Fund	35,000,000.00
Cost of Issuance:	
Other Cost of Issuance	875,625.00
Other Uses of Funds:	
Additional Proceeds	1,418.80
	35,877,043.80

BOND DEBT SERVICE

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
35MM, 30 Years

Period Ending	Principal	Coupon	Interest	Debt Service	Annual Debt Service
09/01/2024			938,087.50	938,087.50	
03/01/2025	510,000	5.000%	938,087.50	1,448,087.50	2,386,175
09/01/2025			925,337.50	925,337.50	
03/01/2026	540,000	5.000%	925,337.50	1,465,337.50	2,390,675
09/01/2026			911,837.50	911,837.50	
03/01/2027	565,000	5.000%	911,837.50	1,476,837.50	2,388,675
09/01/2027			897,712.50	897,712.50	
03/01/2028	595,000	5.000%	897,712.50	1,492,712.50	2,390,425
09/01/2028			882,837.50	882,837.50	
03/01/2029	625,000	5.000%	882,837.50	1,507,837.50	2,390,675
09/01/2029			867,212.50	867,212.50	
03/01/2030	655,000	5.000%	867,212.50	1,522,212.50	2,389,425
09/01/2030			850,837.50	850,837.50	
03/01/2031	685,000	5.000%	850,837.50	1,535,837.50	2,386,675
09/01/2031			833,712.50	833,712.50	
03/01/2032	720,000	5.000%	833,712.50	1,553,712.50	2,387,425
09/01/2032			815,712.50	815,712.50	
03/01/2033	755,000	5.000%	815,712.50	1,570,712.50	2,386,425
09/01/2033			796,837.50	796,837.50	
03/01/2034	795,000	5.000%	796,837.50	1,591,837.50	2,388,675
09/01/2034			776,962.50	776,962.50	
03/01/2035	835,000	5.000%	776,962.50	1,611,962.50	2,388,925
09/01/2035			756,087.50	756,087.50	
03/01/2036	875,000	5.000%	756,087.50	1,631,087.50	2,387,175
09/01/2036			734,212.50	734,212.50	
03/01/2037	920,000	5.000%	734,212.50	1,654,212.50	2,388,425
09/01/2037			711,212.50	711,212.50	
03/01/2038	965,000	5.000%	711,212.50	1,676,212.50	2,387,425
09/01/2038			687,087.50	687,087.50	
03/01/2039	1,015,000	5.500%	687,087.50	1,702,087.50	2,389,175
09/01/2039			659,175.00	659,175.00	
03/01/2040	1,070,000	5.500%	659,175.00	1,729,175.00	2,388,350
09/01/2040			629,750.00	629,750.00	
03/01/2041	1,130,000	5.500%	629,750.00	1,759,750.00	2,389,500
09/01/2041			598,675.00	598,675.00	
03/01/2042	1,190,000	5.500%	598,675.00	1,788,675.00	2,387,350
09/01/2042			565,950.00	565,950.00	
03/01/2043	1,255,000	5.500%	565,950.00	1,820,950.00	2,386,900
09/01/2043			531,437.50	531,437.50	
03/01/2044	1,325,000	5.500%	531,437.50	1,856,437.50	2,387,875
09/01/2044			495,000.00	495,000.00	
03/01/2045	1,400,000	5.500%	495,000.00	1,895,000.00	2,390,000
09/01/2045			456,500.00	456,500.00	
03/01/2046	1,475,000	5.500%	456,500.00	1,931,500.00	2,388,000
09/01/2046			415,937.50	415,937.50	
03/01/2047	1,555,000	5.500%	415,937.50	1,970,937.50	2,386,875
09/01/2047			373,175.00	373,175.00	
03/01/2048	1,640,000	5.500%	373,175.00	2,013,175.00	2,386,350
09/01/2048			328,075.00	328,075.00	
03/01/2049	1,730,000	5.500%	328,075.00	2,058,075.00	2,386,150
09/01/2049			280,500.00	280,500.00	
03/01/2050	1,825,000	5.500%	280,500.00	2,105,500.00	2,386,000
09/01/2050			230,312.50	230,312.50	
03/01/2051	1,930,000	5.500%	230,312.50	2,160,312.50	2,390,625
09/01/2051			177,237.50	177,237.50	
03/01/2052	2,035,000	5.500%	177,237.50	2,212,237.50	2,389,475
09/01/2052			121,275.00	121,275.00	
03/01/2053	2,145,000	5.500%	121,275.00	2,266,275.00	2,387,550
09/01/2053			62,287.50	62,287.50	
03/01/2054	2,265,000	5.500%	62,287.50	2,327,287.50	2,389,575
	35,025,000		36,621,950.00	71,646,950.00	71,646,950

NET DEBT SERVICE

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
35MM, 30 Years

Period Ending	Principal	Coupon	Interest	Total Debt Service	Net Debt Service
03/01/2025	510,000	5.000%	1,876,175	2,386,175	2,386,175
03/01/2026	540,000	5.000%	1,850,675	2,390,675	2,390,675
03/01/2027	565,000	5.000%	1,823,675	2,388,675	2,388,675
03/01/2028	595,000	5.000%	1,795,425	2,390,425	2,390,425
03/01/2029	625,000	5.000%	1,765,675	2,390,675	2,390,675
03/01/2030	655,000	5.000%	1,734,425	2,389,425	2,389,425
03/01/2031	685,000	5.000%	1,701,675	2,386,675	2,386,675
03/01/2032	720,000	5.000%	1,667,425	2,387,425	2,387,425
03/01/2033	755,000	5.000%	1,631,425	2,386,425	2,386,425
03/01/2034	795,000	5.000%	1,593,675	2,388,675	2,388,675
03/01/2035	835,000	5.000%	1,553,925	2,388,925	2,388,925
03/01/2036	875,000	5.000%	1,512,175	2,387,175	2,387,175
03/01/2037	920,000	5.000%	1,468,425	2,388,425	2,388,425
03/01/2038	965,000	5.000%	1,422,425	2,387,425	2,387,425
03/01/2039	1,015,000	5.500%	1,374,175	2,389,175	2,389,175
03/01/2040	1,070,000	5.500%	1,318,350	2,388,350	2,388,350
03/01/2041	1,130,000	5.500%	1,259,500	2,389,500	2,389,500
03/01/2042	1,190,000	5.500%	1,197,350	2,387,350	2,387,350
03/01/2043	1,255,000	5.500%	1,131,900	2,386,900	2,386,900
03/01/2044	1,325,000	5.500%	1,062,875	2,387,875	2,387,875
03/01/2045	1,400,000	5.500%	990,000	2,390,000	2,390,000
03/01/2046	1,475,000	5.500%	913,000	2,388,000	2,388,000
03/01/2047	1,555,000	5.500%	831,875	2,386,875	2,386,875
03/01/2048	1,640,000	5.500%	746,350	2,386,350	2,386,350
03/01/2049	1,730,000	5.500%	656,150	2,386,150	2,386,150
03/01/2050	1,825,000	5.500%	561,000	2,386,000	2,386,000
03/01/2051	1,930,000	5.500%	460,625	2,390,625	2,390,625
03/01/2052	2,035,000	5.500%	354,475	2,389,475	2,389,475
03/01/2053	2,145,000	5.500%	242,550	2,387,550	2,387,550
03/01/2054	2,265,000	5.500%	124,575	2,389,575	2,389,575
	35,025,000		36,621,950	71,646,950	71,646,950

BOND SUMMARY STATISTICS

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
35MM, 30 Years

Dated Date	03/01/2024
Delivery Date	03/01/2024
Last Maturity	03/01/2054
Arbitrage Yield	5.181322%
True Interest Cost (TIC)	5.205023%
Net Interest Cost (NIC)	5.311718%
All-In TIC	5.424626%
Average Coupon	5.438244%
Average Life (years)	19.227
Weighted Average Maturity (years)	19.128
Duration of Issue (years)	11.623
Par Amount	35,025,000.00
Bond Proceeds	35,877,043.80
Total Interest	36,621,950.00
Net Interest	35,769,906.20
Bond Years from Dated Date	673,415,000.00
Bond Years from Delivery Date	673,415,000.00
Total Debt Service	71,646,950.00
Maximum Annual Debt Service	2,390,675.00
Average Annual Debt Service	2,388,231.67
Underwriter's Fees (per $1000)	
Average Takedown	
Other Fee	
Total Underwriter's Discount	
Bid Price	102.432673

Bond Component	Par Value	Price	Average Coupon	Average Life
Serial Bond	35,025,000.00	102.433	5.43824388%	19.227
	35,025,000.00			19.227

	TIC	All-In TIC	Arbitrage Yield
Par Value	35,025,000.00	35,025,000.00	35,025,000.00
+ Accrued Interest			
+ Premium (Discount)	852,043.80	852,043.80	852,043.80
- Underwriter's Discount			
- Cost of Issuance Expense		-875,625.00	
- Other Amounts			
Target Value	35,877,043.80	35,001,418.80	35,877,043.80
Target Date	03/01/2024	03/01/2024	03/01/2024
Yield	5.205023%	5.424626%	5.181322%

BOND PRICING

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
35MM, 30 Years

Bond Component	Maturity Date	Amount	Rate	Yield	Price		Yield to Maturity	Call Date	Call Price	Premium (-Discount)	Principal Cost
Serial Bond:											
	03/01/2025	510,000	5.000%	3.880%	101.088					5,548.80	515,548.80
	03/01/2026	540,000	5.000%	3.870%	102.154					11,631.60	551,631.60
	03/01/2027	565,000	5.000%	3.900%	103.085					17,430.25	582,430.25
	03/01/2028	595,000	5.000%	3.930%	103.925					23,353.75	618,353.75
	03/01/2029	625,000	5.000%	3.940%	104.768					29,800.00	654,800.00
	03/01/2030	655,000	5.000%	3.960%	105.505					36,057.75	691,057.75
	03/01/2031	685,000	5.000%	4.000%	106.053					41,463.05	726,463.05
	03/01/2032	720,000	5.000%	4.050%	106.436					46,339.20	766,339.20
	03/01/2033	755,000	5.000%	4.090%	106.155	C	4.173%	03/01/2032	100.000	46,470.25	801,470.25
	03/01/2034	795,000	5.000%	4.190%	105.457	C	4.322%	03/01/2032	100.000	43,383.15	838,383.15
	03/01/2035	835,000	5.000%	4.310%	104.627	C	4.463%	03/01/2032	100.000	38,635.45	873,635.45
	03/01/2036	875,000	5.000%	4.480%	103.464	C	4.621%	03/01/2032	100.000	30,310.00	905,310.00
	03/01/2037	920,000	5.000%	4.640%	102.383	C	4.752%	03/01/2032	100.000	21,923.60	941,923.60
	03/01/2038	965,000	5.000%	4.790%	101.382	C	4.863%	03/01/2032	100.000	13,336.30	978,336.30
	03/01/2039	1,015,000	5.500%	4.880%	104.066	C	5.109%	03/01/2032	100.000	41,269.90	1,056,269.90
	03/01/2040	1,070,000	5.500%	4.930%	103.730	C	5.155%	03/01/2032	100.000	39,911.00	1,109,911.00
	03/01/2041	1,130,000	5.500%	4.980%	103.396	C	5.197%	03/01/2032	100.000	38,374.80	1,168,374.80
	03/01/2042	1,190,000	5.500%	5.030%	103.064	C	5.235%	03/01/2032	100.000	36,461.60	1,226,461.60
	03/01/2043	1,255,000	5.500%	5.080%	102.733	C	5.271%	03/01/2032	100.000	34,299.15	1,289,299.15
	03/01/2044	1,325,000	5.500%	5.160%	102.205	C	5.320%	03/01/2032	100.000	29,216.25	1,354,216.25
	03/01/2045	1,400,000	5.500%	5.200%	101.943	C	5.345%	03/01/2032	100.000	27,202.00	1,427,202.00
	03/01/2046	1,475,000	5.500%	5.240%	101.681	C	5.369%	03/01/2032	100.000	24,794.75	1,499,794.75
	03/01/2047	1,555,000	5.500%	5.270%	101.485	C	5.387%	03/01/2032	100.000	23,091.75	1,578,091.75
	03/01/2048	1,640,000	5.500%	5.290%	101.355	C	5.399%	03/01/2032	100.000	22,222.00	1,662,222.00
	03/01/2049	1,730,000	5.500%	5.290%	101.355	C	5.401%	03/01/2032	100.000	23,441.50	1,753,441.50
	03/01/2050	1,825,000	5.500%	5.320%	101.160	C	5.416%	03/01/2032	100.000	21,170.00	1,846,170.00
	03/01/2051	1,930,000	5.500%	5.330%	101.095	C	5.422%	03/01/2032	100.000	21,133.50	1,951,133.50
	03/01/2052	2,035,000	5.500%	5.340%	101.030	C	5.428%	03/01/2032	100.000	20,960.50	2,055,960.50
	03/01/2053	2,145,000	5.500%	5.380%	100.771	C	5.447%	03/01/2032	100.000	16,537.95	2,161,537.95
	03/01/2054	2,265,000	5.500%	5.320%	101.160	C	5.421%	03/01/2032	100.000	26,274.00	2,291,274.00
		35,025,000								852,043.80	35,877,043.80

Dated Date	03/01/2024	
Delivery Date	03/01/2024	
First Coupon	09/01/2024	
Par Amount	35,025,000.00	
Premium	852,043.80	
Production	35,877,043.80	102.432673%
Underwriter's Discount		
Purchase Price	35,877,043.80	102.432673%
Accrued Interest		
Net Proceeds	35,877,043.80	

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
50MM

Dated Date	03/01/2024
Delivery Date	03/01/2024

Sources:	
Bond Proceeds:	
Par Amount	49,845,000.00
Premium	1,402,066.55
	51,247,066.55

Uses:	
Project Fund Deposits:	
Project Fund	50,000,000.00
Cost of Issuance:	
Other Cost of Issuance	1,246,125.00
Other Uses of Funds:	
Additional Proceeds	941.55
	51,247,066.55

BOND DEBT SERVICE

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
50MM

Period Ending	Principal	Coupon	Interest	Debt Service	Annual Debt Service
09/01/2024			1,246,125	1,246,125	
03/01/2025	1,510,000	5.000%	1,246,125	2,756,125	4,002,250
09/01/2025			1,208,375	1,208,375	
03/01/2026	1,585,000	5.000%	1,208,375	2,793,375	4,001,750
09/01/2026			1,168,750	1,168,750	
03/01/2027	1,660,000	5.000%	1,168,750	2,828,750	3,997,500
09/01/2027			1,127,250	1,127,250	
03/01/2028	1,745,000	5.000%	1,127,250	2,872,250	3,999,500
09/01/2028			1,083,625	1,083,625	
03/01/2029	1,830,000	5.000%	1,083,625	2,913,625	3,997,250
09/01/2029			1,037,875	1,037,875	
03/01/2030	1,925,000	5.000%	1,037,875	2,962,875	4,000,750
09/01/2030			989,750	989,750	
03/01/2031	2,020,000	5.000%	989,750	3,009,750	3,999,500
09/01/2031			939,250	939,250	
03/01/2032	2,120,000	5.000%	939,250	3,059,250	3,998,500
09/01/2032			886,250	886,250	
03/01/2033	2,225,000	5.000%	886,250	3,111,250	3,997,500
09/01/2033			830,625	830,625	
03/01/2034	2,340,000	5.000%	830,625	3,170,625	4,001,250
09/01/2034			772,125	772,125	
03/01/2035	2,455,000	5.000%	772,125	3,227,125	3,999,250
09/01/2035			710,750	710,750	
03/01/2036	2,580,000	5.000%	710,750	3,290,750	4,001,500
09/01/2036			646,250	646,250	
03/01/2037	2,705,000	5.000%	646,250	3,351,250	3,997,500
09/01/2037			578,625	578,625	
03/01/2038	2,840,000	5.000%	578,625	3,418,625	3,997,250
09/01/2038			507,625	507,625	
03/01/2039	2,985,000	5.000%	507,625	3,492,625	4,000,250
09/01/2039			433,000	433,000	
03/01/2040	3,135,000	5.000%	433,000	3,568,000	4,001,000
09/01/2040			354,625	354,625	
03/01/2041	3,290,000	5.000%	354,625	3,644,625	3,999,250
09/01/2041			272,375	272,375	
03/01/2042	3,455,000	5.000%	272,375	3,727,375	3,999,750
09/01/2042			186,000	186,000	
03/01/2043	3,630,000	5.000%	186,000	3,816,000	4,002,000
09/01/2043			95,250	95,250	
03/01/2044	3,810,000	5.000%	95,250	3,905,250	4,000,500
	49,845,000		30,149,000	79,994,000	79,994,000

NET DEBT SERVICE

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
50MM

Period Ending	Principal	Coupon	Interest	Total Debt Service	Net Debt Service
03/01/2025	1,510,000	5.000%	2,492,250	4,002,250	4,002,250
03/01/2026	1,585,000	5.000%	2,416,750	4,001,750	4,001,750
03/01/2027	1,660,000	5.000%	2,337,500	3,997,500	3,997,500
03/01/2028	1,745,000	5.000%	2,254,500	3,999,500	3,999,500
03/01/2029	1,830,000	5.000%	2,167,250	3,997,250	3,997,250
03/01/2030	1,925,000	5.000%	2,075,750	4,000,750	4,000,750
03/01/2031	2,020,000	5.000%	1,979,500	3,999,500	3,999,500
03/01/2032	2,120,000	5.000%	1,878,500	3,998,500	3,998,500
03/01/2033	2,225,000	5.000%	1,772,500	3,997,500	3,997,500
03/01/2034	2,340,000	5.000%	1,661,250	4,001,250	4,001,250
03/01/2035	2,455,000	5.000%	1,544,250	3,999,250	3,999,250
03/01/2036	2,580,000	5.000%	1,421,500	4,001,500	4,001,500
03/01/2037	2,705,000	5.000%	1,292,500	3,997,500	3,997,500
03/01/2038	2,840,000	5.000%	1,157,250	3,997,250	3,997,250
03/01/2039	2,985,000	5.000%	1,015,250	4,000,250	4,000,250
03/01/2040	3,135,000	5.000%	866,000	4,001,000	4,001,000
03/01/2041	3,290,000	5.000%	709,250	3,999,250	3,999,250
03/01/2042	3,455,000	5.000%	544,750	3,999,750	3,999,750
03/01/2043	3,630,000	5.000%	372,000	4,002,000	4,002,000
03/01/2044	3,810,000	5.000%	190,500	4,000,500	4,000,500
	49,845,000		30,149,000	79,994,000	79,994,000

BOND SUMMARY STATISTICS

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
50MM

Dated Date	03/01/2024
Delivery Date	03/01/2024
Last Maturity	03/01/2044
Arbitrage Yield	4.650876%
True Interest Cost (TIC)	4.677697%
Net Interest Cost (NIC)	4.767477%
All-In TIC	4.963496%
Average Coupon	5.000000%
Average Life (years)	12.097
Weighted Average Maturity (years)	12.021
Duration of Issue (years)	8.866
Par Amount	49,845,000.00
Bond Proceeds	51,247,066.55
Total Interest	30,149,000.00
Net Interest	28,746,933.45
Bond Years from Dated Date	602,980,000.00
Bond Years from Delivery Date	602,980,000.00
Total Debt Service	79,994,000.00
Maximum Annual Debt Service	4,002,250.00
Average Annual Debt Service	3,999,700.00
Underwriter's Fees (per $1000)	
Average Takedown	
Other Fee	
Total Underwriter's Discount	
Bid Price	102.812853

Bond Component	Par Value	Price	Average Coupon	Average Life
Serial	49,845,000.00	102.813	5.000%	12.097
	49,845,000.00			12.097

	TIC	All-In TIC	Arbitrage Yield
Par Value	49,845,000.00	49,845,000.00	49,845,000.00
+ Accrued Interest			
+ Premium (Discount)	1,402,066.55	1,402,066.55	1,402,066.55
- Underwriter's Discount			
- Cost of Issuance Expense		-1,246,125.00	
- Other Amounts			
Target Value	51,247,066.55	50,000,941.55	51,247,066.55
Target Date	03/01/2024	03/01/2024	03/01/2024
Yield	4.677697%	4.963496%	4.650876%

BOND PRICING

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
50MM

Bond Component	Maturity Date	Amount	Rate	Yield	Price		Yield to Maturity	Call Date	Call Price	Premium (-Discount)	Principal Cost
Serial:											
	03/01/2025	1,510,000	5.000%	3.970%	101.000					15,100.00	1,525,100.00
	03/01/2026	1,585,000	5.000%	3.860%	102.174					34,457.90	1,619,457.90
	03/01/2027	1,660,000	5.000%	3.840%	103.257					54,066.20	1,714,066.20
	03/01/2028	1,745,000	5.000%	3.820%	104.338					75,698.10	1,820,698.10
	03/01/2029	1,830,000	5.000%	3.890%	104.999					91,481.70	1,921,481.70
	03/01/2030	1,925,000	5.000%	3.940%	105.615					108,088.75	2,033,088.75
	03/01/2031	2,020,000	5.000%	4.010%	105.990					120,998.00	2,140,998.00
	03/01/2032	2,120,000	5.000%	4.080%	106.226					131,991.20	2,251,991.20
	03/01/2033	2,225,000	5.000%	4.140%	105.806	C	4.218%	03/01/2032	100.000	129,183.50	2,354,183.50
	03/01/2034	2,340,000	5.000%	4.220%	105.249	C	4.347%	03/01/2032	100.000	122,826.60	2,462,826.60
	03/01/2035	2,455,000	5.000%	4.330%	104.489	C	4.479%	03/01/2032	100.000	110,204.95	2,565,204.95
	03/01/2036	2,580,000	5.000%	4.460%	103.600	C	4.606%	03/01/2032	100.000	92,880.00	2,672,880.00
	03/01/2037	2,705,000	5.000%	4.580%	102.786	C	4.711%	03/01/2032	100.000	75,361.30	2,780,361.30
	03/01/2038	2,840,000	5.000%	4.690%	102.048	C	4.797%	03/01/2032	100.000	58,163.20	2,898,163.20
	03/01/2039	2,985,000	5.000%	4.730%	101.781	C	4.832%	03/01/2032	100.000	53,162.85	3,038,162.85
	03/01/2040	3,135,000	5.000%	4.780%	101.448	C	4.869%	03/01/2032	100.000	45,394.80	3,180,394.80
	03/01/2041	3,290,000	5.000%	4.830%	101.117	C	4.902%	03/01/2032	100.000	36,749.30	3,326,749.30
	03/01/2042	3,455,000	5.000%	4.880%	100.786	C	4.934%	03/01/2032	100.000	27,156.30	3,482,156.30
	03/01/2043	3,630,000	5.000%	4.930%	100.458	C	4.962%	03/01/2032	100.000	16,625.40	3,646,625.40
	03/01/2044	3,810,000	5.000%	4.990%	100.065	C	4.995%	03/01/2032	100.000	2,476.50	3,812,476.50
		49,845,000								1,402,066.55	51,247,066.55

Dated Date	03/01/2024	
Delivery Date	03/01/2024	
First Coupon	09/01/2024	
Par Amount	49,845,000.00	
Premium	1,402,066.55	
Production	51,247,066.55	102.812853%
Underwriter's Discount		
Purchase Price	51,247,066.55	102.812853%
Accrued Interest		
Net Proceeds	51,247,066.55	

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
55MM

Dated Date	03/01/2024
Delivery Date	03/01/2024

Sources:	
Bond Proceeds:	
Par Amount	54,830,000.00
Premium	1,542,547.60
	56,372,547.60

Uses:	
Project Fund Deposits:	
Project Fund	55,000,000.00
Cost of Issuance:	
Other Cost of Issuance	1,370,750.00
Other Uses of Funds:	
Additional Proceeds	1,797.60
	56,372,547.60

BOND DEBT SERVICE

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
55MM

Period Ending	Principal	Coupon	Interest	Debt Service	Annual Debt Service
09/01/2024			1,370,750	1,370,750	
03/01/2025	1,660,000	5.000%	1,370,750	3,030,750	4,401,500
09/01/2025			1,329,250	1,329,250	
03/01/2026	1,740,000	5.000%	1,329,250	3,069,250	4,398,500
09/01/2026			1,285,750	1,285,750	
03/01/2027	1,830,000	5.000%	1,285,750	3,115,750	4,401,500
09/01/2027			1,240,000	1,240,000	
03/01/2028	1,920,000	5.000%	1,240,000	3,160,000	4,400,000
09/01/2028			1,192,000	1,192,000	
03/01/2029	2,015,000	5.000%	1,192,000	3,207,000	4,399,000
09/01/2029			1,141,625	1,141,625	
03/01/2030	2,115,000	5.000%	1,141,625	3,256,625	4,398,250
09/01/2030			1,088,750	1,088,750	
03/01/2031	2,220,000	5.000%	1,088,750	3,308,750	4,397,500
09/01/2031			1,033,250	1,033,250	
03/01/2032	2,335,000	5.000%	1,033,250	3,368,250	4,401,500
09/01/2032			974,875	974,875	
03/01/2033	2,450,000	5.000%	974,875	3,424,875	4,399,750
09/01/2033			913,625	913,625	
03/01/2034	2,575,000	5.000%	913,625	3,488,625	4,402,250
09/01/2034			849,250	849,250	
03/01/2035	2,700,000	5.000%	849,250	3,549,250	4,398,500
09/01/2035			781,750	781,750	
03/01/2036	2,835,000	5.000%	781,750	3,616,750	4,398,500
09/01/2036			710,875	710,875	
03/01/2037	2,980,000	5.000%	710,875	3,690,875	4,401,750
09/01/2037			636,375	636,375	
03/01/2038	3,125,000	5.000%	636,375	3,761,375	4,397,750
09/01/2038			558,250	558,250	
03/01/2039	3,285,000	5.000%	558,250	3,843,250	4,401,500
09/01/2039			476,125	476,125	
03/01/2040	3,445,000	5.000%	476,125	3,921,125	4,397,250
09/01/2040			390,000	390,000	
03/01/2041	3,620,000	5.000%	390,000	4,010,000	4,400,000
09/01/2041			299,500	299,500	
03/01/2042	3,800,000	5.000%	299,500	4,099,500	4,399,000
09/01/2042			204,500	204,500	
03/01/2043	3,990,000	5.000%	204,500	4,194,500	4,399,000
09/01/2043			104,750	104,750	
03/01/2044	4,190,000	5.000%	104,750	4,294,750	4,399,500
	54,830,000		33,162,500	87,992,500	87,992,500

NET DEBT SERVICE

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
55MM

Period Ending	Principal	Coupon	Interest	Total Debt Service	Net Debt Service
03/01/2025	1,660,000	5.000%	2,741,500	4,401,500	4,401,500
03/01/2026	1,740,000	5.000%	2,658,500	4,398,500	4,398,500
03/01/2027	1,830,000	5.000%	2,571,500	4,401,500	4,401,500
03/01/2028	1,920,000	5.000%	2,480,000	4,400,000	4,400,000
03/01/2029	2,015,000	5.000%	2,384,000	4,399,000	4,399,000
03/01/2030	2,115,000	5.000%	2,283,250	4,398,250	4,398,250
03/01/2031	2,220,000	5.000%	2,177,500	4,397,500	4,397,500
03/01/2032	2,335,000	5.000%	2,066,500	4,401,500	4,401,500
03/01/2033	2,450,000	5.000%	1,949,750	4,399,750	4,399,750
03/01/2034	2,575,000	5.000%	1,827,250	4,402,250	4,402,250
03/01/2035	2,700,000	5.000%	1,698,500	4,398,500	4,398,500
03/01/2036	2,835,000	5.000%	1,563,500	4,398,500	4,398,500
03/01/2037	2,980,000	5.000%	1,421,750	4,401,750	4,401,750
03/01/2038	3,125,000	5.000%	1,272,750	4,397,750	4,397,750
03/01/2039	3,285,000	5.000%	1,116,500	4,401,500	4,401,500
03/01/2040	3,445,000	5.000%	952,250	4,397,250	4,397,250
03/01/2041	3,620,000	5.000%	780,000	4,400,000	4,400,000
03/01/2042	3,800,000	5.000%	599,000	4,399,000	4,399,000
03/01/2043	3,990,000	5.000%	409,000	4,399,000	4,399,000
03/01/2044	4,190,000	5.000%	209,500	4,399,500	4,399,500
	54,830,000		33,162,500	87,992,500	87,992,500

BOND SUMMARY STATISTICS

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
55MM

Dated Date	03/01/2024
Delivery Date	03/01/2024
Last Maturity	03/01/2044
Arbitrage Yield	4.650798%
True Interest Cost (TIC)	4.677634%
Net Interest Cost (NIC)	4.767426%
All-In TIC	4.963440%
Average Coupon	5.000000%
Average Life (years)	12.096
Weighted Average Maturity (years)	12.021
Duration of Issue (years)	8.866
Par Amount	54,830,000.00
Bond Proceeds	56,372,547.60
Total Interest	33,162,500.00
Net Interest	31,619,952.40
Bond Years from Dated Date	663,250,000.00
Bond Years from Delivery Date	663,250,000.00
Total Debt Service	87,992,500.00
Maximum Annual Debt Service	4,402,250.00
Average Annual Debt Service	4,399,625.00
Underwriter's Fees (per $1000)	
Average Takedown	
Other Fee	
Total Underwriter's Discount	
Bid Price	102.813328

Bond Component	Par Value	Price	Average Coupon	Average Life
Serial	54,830,000.00	102.813	5.000%	12.096
	54,830,000.00			12.096

	TIC	All-In TIC	Arbitrage Yield
Par Value	54,830,000.00	54,830,000.00	54,830,000.00
+ Accrued Interest			
+ Premium (Discount)	1,542,547.60	1,542,547.60	1,542,547.60
- Underwriter's Discount			
- Cost of Issuance Expense		-1,370,750.00	
- Other Amounts			
Target Value	56,372,547.60	55,001,797.60	56,372,547.60
Target Date	03/01/2024	03/01/2024	03/01/2024
Yield	4.677634%	4.963440%	4.650798%

BOND PRICING

City of Joplin, Missouri
Certificates of Participation Bonds, Series 2024
Justice Center/Jail
-Preliminary-
55MM

Bond Component	Maturity Date	Amount	Rate	Yield	Price		Yield to Maturity	Call Date	Call Price	Premium (-Discount)	Principal Cost
Serial:											
	03/01/2025	1,660,000	5.000%	3.970%	101.000					16,600.00	1,676,600.00
	03/01/2026	1,740,000	5.000%	3.860%	102.174					37,827.60	1,777,827.60
	03/01/2027	1,830,000	5.000%	3.840%	103.257					59,603.10	1,889,603.10
	03/01/2028	1,920,000	5.000%	3.820%	104.338					83,289.60	2,003,289.60
	03/01/2029	2,015,000	5.000%	3.890%	104.999					100,729.85	2,115,729.85
	03/01/2030	2,115,000	5.000%	3.940%	105.615					118,757.25	2,233,757.25
	03/01/2031	2,220,000	5.000%	4.010%	105.990					132,978.00	2,352,978.00
	03/01/2032	2,335,000	5.000%	4.080%	106.226					145,377.10	2,480,377.10
	03/01/2033	2,450,000	5.000%	4.140%	105.806	C	4.218%	03/01/2032	100.000	142,247.00	2,592,247.00
	03/01/2034	2,575,000	5.000%	4.220%	105.249	C	4.347%	03/01/2032	100.000	135,161.75	2,710,161.75
	03/01/2035	2,700,000	5.000%	4.330%	104.489	C	4.479%	03/01/2032	100.000	121,203.00	2,821,203.00
	03/01/2036	2,835,000	5.000%	4.460%	103.600	C	4.606%	03/01/2032	100.000	102,060.00	2,937,060.00
	03/01/2037	2,980,000	5.000%	4.580%	102.786	C	4.711%	03/01/2032	100.000	83,022.80	3,063,022.80
	03/01/2038	3,125,000	5.000%	4.690%	102.048	C	4.797%	03/01/2032	100.000	64,000.00	3,189,000.00
	03/01/2039	3,285,000	5.000%	4.730%	101.781	C	4.832%	03/01/2032	100.000	58,505.85	3,343,505.85
	03/01/2040	3,445,000	5.000%	4.780%	101.448	C	4.869%	03/01/2032	100.000	49,883.60	3,494,883.60
	03/01/2041	3,620,000	5.000%	4.830%	101.117	C	4.902%	03/01/2032	100.000	40,435.40	3,660,435.40
	03/01/2042	3,800,000	5.000%	4.880%	100.786	C	4.934%	03/01/2032	100.000	29,868.00	3,829,868.00
	03/01/2043	3,990,000	5.000%	4.930%	100.458	C	4.962%	03/01/2032	100.000	18,274.20	4,008,274.20
	03/01/2044	4,190,000	5.000%	4.990%	100.065	C	4.995%	03/01/2032	100.000	2,723.50	4,192,723.50
		54,830,000								1,542,547.60	56,372,547.60

Dated Date	03/01/2024	
Delivery Date	03/01/2024	
First Coupon	09/01/2024	
Par Amount	54,830,000.00	
Premium	1,542,547.60	
Production	56,372,547.60	102.813328%
Underwriter's Discount		
Purchase Price	56,372,547.60	102.813328%
Accrued Interest		
Net Proceeds	56,372,547.60	

	Plan Name	Project Name	Brief Description	Need Statement	Project Costing* (cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)	Average Score
	Proposed Projects for Consideration					
1	**2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan**	Street Surface Repair	Improvements to existing Street surfaces. This project is funded by the Capital Improvement Sales Tax.	This could include items such as pothole repair, uneven pavement due to manholes or other utility access points, railroad crossings, and any work necessary to improve roadway drivability and roadway quality. This funding category is planned to address the Citywide needs to improve the surface quality of existing streets. This project could include expanding the current overlay and micro-surfacing program.	$10,000,000.00	**8.88**
2	**Joplin Stormwater Masterplan**	Phase Two: Old and New Willow Branch - Drainage Improvements	Evaluate and construct rehab or replacement of the culvert. Project will be completed in several phases.	Risk of flooding because of deteriorating box culvert. The existing parallel system is well beyond its useful life and is in serious need of replacement. Some of the system goes underneath existing utilized buildings downtown. This project will replace a structurepast its useful life and will also protect surrounding buildings and businesses.	$9,700,000.00	**8.75**
	2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan	Intersection Improvements	Improvement to existing intersections . This project is funded by the Capital Improvement Sales Tax.	Those improvements may include the addition of a right turn lane, a left turn lane, a through lane, improvements to the sidewalk in the intersection, improvements to the intersection pavement, the reconstruction or construction of curb ramps, the acquisitions of right of way, engineering services, utility relocates, new signals, and replacement of existing signals. The addition of theses needed improvements will work to enhance traffic flow around the intersections thus reducing congestion and alleviating driver frustration. This funding would be directed towards intersections within the city that need improvement.	$2,500,000.00	**8.75**
4		ADA Citywide Sidewalk Program	Improvements to public sidewalks.	Sidewalk assessment performed in 2020 showed need for city-wide sidewalk improvements for ADA Compliance requirements. A significant portion of the sidewalks in the city are in need of repair or replacement in order to meet current ADA standards. This funding would allow for these sidewalks to be constructed to promote a safer more ealily traversable Joplin.	$7,500,000.00	**8.63**
5	**Joplin Stormwater Masterplan**	Silver Creek Improvements: I-44 Culvert Addition	Conduct a hydraulic study to see if additional culverts under I-44 will affect downstream properties. Install two additional box culverts and flared wingwalls under 36th St. Install trail from 36th St. to 44th St. along Silver Creek Tributary II and Silver Creek.	Flooding to properties in Sunnyvale and along Brownell Ave. due to an undersized boxed culvert under I-44. Sunnyvale experiences severe flooding during high intensity events. Due to the growth of the area around here and the large increase in impervious area, combined with an undersized drainage structure under I-44, the new structure will help alleviate flooding while also opening a pedestrian/cycle path under I-44 to utilize the amenities on the south side of the interstate.	$6,200,000.00	**8.38**
	2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan	Neighborhood Transportation Improvements	Improvement to neighborhood transportation infrastructure. This project is an existing project funded by the Capital Improvement Sales Tax.	In general, this category will focus on small transportation deficiencies identified in neighborhood areas. This could include items such as curb and gutter repair, sidewalk repair, sidewalk construction, addressing minor intersection needs within the right of way, updating curb ramps, improving pavement condition with an overlay, design and consulting services, addressing a gap in sidewalks, addressing small storm water concerns, and other items. Replacing and repairing infrastructue in our neighborhoods leasds to a better quality of life and allows citizens to more safely travel in their neighborhoods and allows the city to invest in our citizens neighborhoods to make them more attractive for all.	$1,000,000.00	**8.38**
7		St. Louis Avenue Campbell Parkway to Broadway	Improvement of St. Louis Avenue from Campbell Parkway to Broadway Street, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.	This widening would reduce driver dissatisfaction and increase safety along this corridor, as well as allowing for additional modes of transportation such as pedestrian and bicycle. The traffic on St. Louis has increased as a natural extension of Connecticut and allows for traffic (both vehicle and pedestrian) from Webb City to 44th street. Therefore, this section has seen an increase as well and needs to be further studied to see if additional lanes and/or pedestrian/bike accomodations are warranted, and if so, allows for construction.	$6,500,000.00	**8.00**
		15th Street and Murphy Blvd/Delaware Ave: Intersection Improvements	Improvement to the intersection of 15th Street with Murphy Blvd and Delaware Ave, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations	Improve safety for pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular traffic. This intersection has 5 legs that come into it with three of them crossing 15th Street and two of those at an angle more than 90 degrees. The improvement of this intersection would potentially reduce the number and severity of accidents at this location. The current intersection needs improvement to the pedestrian crossings.	$1,500,000.00	**8.00**
	2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan	Pennsylvania Avenue: Viaduct-Demo/Replace	This project is along Pennsylvania Avenue between 5th Street and 7th Street and includes the removal of the viaduct and its replacement with a street level roadway.	The current viaduct is no longer necessary due to shifting transportation needs and it is approaching the end of its design life. Shifting vehicular traffic patterns do not necessitate the need to replace the viaduct itself with a new bridge. An at grade street and box culvert over the creek will be constructed within the existing structure's footprint.	$2,500,000.00	**8.00**
10		Davis Boulevard	Improvements to Davis Boulevard from 32nd to 20th Street including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations	This widening would reduce driver dissatisfaction and increase safety along this corridor, as well as allowing for additional modes of transportation such as pedestrian and bicycle. Davis Bouldevard is heavily traveled by semi trucks as well as vehicular traffic. Due to the amount of manufacturing and businesses along this section of Davis and the potential of a percentage of those workers at those businesses walking or biking to work, the potential widening and addition of multiuse paths should be studied and if needed, implemented.	6,500,000.00	**7.75**

		20th Street from Central City to Stateline	20th Street Improvements: Central City Road to Stateline Road	The pavement width varies along this portion of 20th Street. To provide additional capacity and meet driver's expectations the roadway will be widened to provide for the capacity needs of the roadway and address any existing deficiencies of the roadway. The current planned improvement extends 20th from Schifferdecker to Central City. This project allows for the completion of the entirety of the currently planned 20th street expansion to the state line.	$12,000,000.00	**7.75**
12	**2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan**	Florida Avenue: Zora to Turkey Creek Bridge	Improvement of Florida Avenue from Zora Street to Turkey Creek Bridge, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.	The improvements would reduce driver dissatisfaction and increase safety along this corridor as well as allowing for additional modes of transportation such as pedestrian and bicycle. This area sees a lot of foot and bicycle traffic based upon the foot trails on the side of the road. This would give them a safe mode of transportation.	$2,500,000.00	**7.50**
	2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan	Maiden Lane: Perkins to Murphy Boulevard roadway extension	Improvement of the connection of Maiden Lane at Perkins Avenue to Murphy Boulevard, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.	Better connection from Maiden Lane at Perkins Avenue to Murphy Boulevard. The current roadway essentially goes to a stop sign to which you must go either left or right. This is a heavily utilized back way for local traffic to get to the west part of town. Improvement of this intersection would help keep traffic from backing up and would allow it to flow better.	$2,000,000.00	**7.50**
14		7th Street and Illinois Ave: Intersection Improvements	Potential additional items omitted by MoDOT from the 7th Street project due to budget constraints. These additional funds could be utilized to improve the intersection of 7th Street and Illinois Avenue/Murphy Blvd.	7th Street is a major corridor through Joplin. The 7th Street project funded by MoDOT is focused on pavement and ADA improvements. The intersection of 7th and Illinois needs geometric improvements to improve the turning radius in the southwest quadrant. The intersection should also be evaluated for level of service and other geometric deficiencies. Any additional enhancements beyond the scope of MoDOT's project would help to enhance the appearance and/or of 7th Street.	$3,000,000.00	**7.38**
	Joplin Connected - Active Transportation Plan	Project 1.7 - Broadway/2nd Street between St. Louis Avenue and Wall Avenue (Downtown Loop)	This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along Broadway/2nd Street between St. Louis Avenue and Wall Avenue.	To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.	$1,100,000.00	**7.38**
16	**Joplin Connected - Active Transportation Plan**	Project 1.1 - Joplin Avenue between 2nd Street and 15th Street (Downtown Loop) Protected Bike Lane	This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along Joplin Avenue between 2nd Street and 15th Street.	To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.	$1,100,000.00	**7.25**
	Joplin Connected - Active Transportation Plan	Project 1.2 - Wall Avenue between 2nd Street and 15th Street (Downtown Loop) Protected Bile Lane	This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along Wall Avenue between 2nd Street and 15th Street.	To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.	$1,100,000.00	**7.25**
	Facility Condition Assessment Report	Dr. Donald E. Clark Justice Center	Rehabiliatation or Remodel	Repurpose of the existing facilty for a Justice Center	$60,000,000.00	**7.25**
		Newman Road: Turkey Creek Bridge Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of Newman Road Bridge over Turkey Creek to correct deficiencies found in MoDOT Inspection.	Deficiencies noted MODOT bridge inspection in 2023. The deck of this bridge is in need of an extensive overhaul or replacement. This structure was added onto previously and now half of the bridge deck has been identified by MoDOT as needing significant repair or replacement. The City needs to look into the possibility of replacing the entire deck versus partial replacement as well.	$3,000,000.00	**7.25**
20	**Facility Condition Assessment Report**	Fire Station No. 3	Replacement of Fire Stations 3	Replacemnet of the fire Station to meet current standards.	$7,000,000.00	**7.13**
		New Citywide Sidewalks	Construct new sidewalks where gaps are identified.	There are areas of the City that have missing segments of sidewalk and corridors that need to have sidewalks added. This would allow for areas of the city that are currently missing sidewalks to have sidewalks installed to increase safety and provide adequate transportation for all.	1,500,000.00	**7.13**
22		Annual Bridge Maintenance	Fund to provide for annual maintenance of bridges. (not including major rehab or replacement)	The City of Joplin owns and maintains 33 bridges (this includes any structure over water that is 20 feet wide or wider). These bridges would benefit from maintenance treatments to extend their functional lifespan. Currently there is no funding for maintaining the structures within the City of Joplin. Bridge structures are some of the most expensive infrastructure to replace and are typically the most disruptive, causing long term detours. Having a maintenance fund would allow the City to maintain its existing bridge inventory, thus extending its useful life.	$1,500,000.00	**7.00**

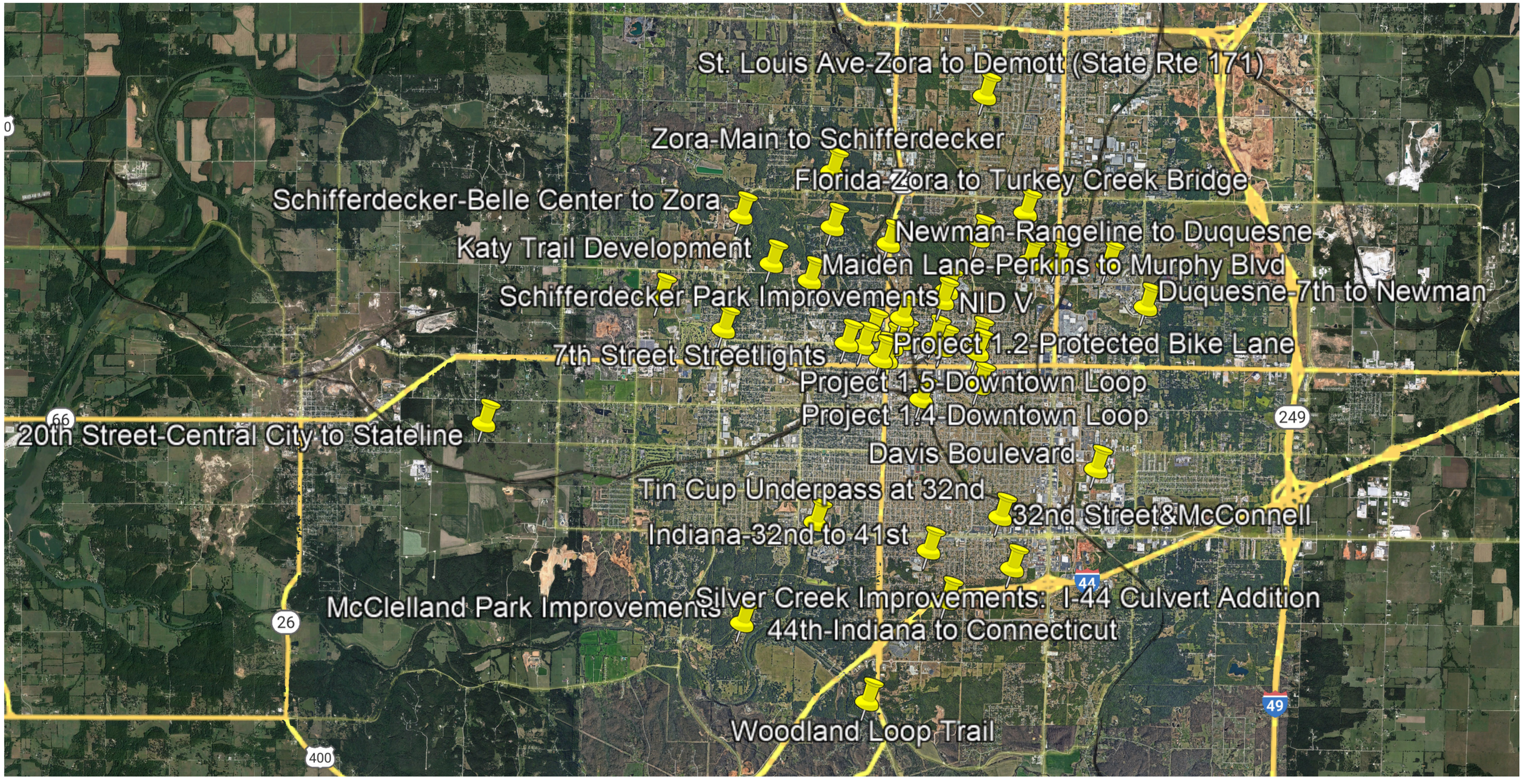
	2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan	Municipal Building Improvements	Improvements to Municipal Buildings.	There are twenty-six (26) buildings containing over 300,000 square feet of floor space that are maintained by the Public Works Department of the City of Joplin. Additional buildings and structures are maintained by the Parks Department. In addition, the staff maintains all twenty-eight (28) outdoor warning sirens. Funding could be utilized for the purposes of facilities master planning, ADA updates, roof repairs, roof replacement, electrical upgrades, technology upgrades, plumbing repairs, plumbing updates, security updates, life safety updates, sprinkler system updates and additions, repair and replacement of carpet, repair and replacement of tile, building envelopes, design and consulting services, acquisition of additional properties and structures for the purpose of providing and improving public services and the addition of ancillary structures to house vehicles, materials and equipment on city property.	$4,000,000.00	**7.00**
24		Underpass at Tin Cup: 32nd and St. Johns Boulevard	This project purposes the design, coordination, and installation of a prefabricated concrete box tunnel underneath the intersection of 32nd Street and St. Johns Boulevard. It would carry pedestrians and cyclists using the Tin Cup Trail under 32nd Street.	This underpass would provide a safe linkage between the existing St. John's Trail with the soon-to-be constructed first phase of the Tin Cup Trail The addition of this underpass will allow for safe pedestrian and bike travel under one of the busiest roadways in Joplin.	$1,200,000.00	**6.88**
	2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan	32nd Street and McConnell Avenue Signalized Intersection	Signalization of intersection at 32nd Street and McConnell Avenue.	The project would also address the pedestrian needs of the intersection, and some additional widening to allow for efficient signal operation. This signal would give a place on 32nd street between Arizona and Connecticut for pedestrians to cross. It also allows for safer access to 32nd street from the neighborhood area to the south along McConnell.	$1,250,000.00	**6.88**
	General Quality of Life Recommendations from Olsson	Gateways, monuments, signs, etc.	Gateway improvements or additions.	Gateway additions or updates can provide much needed improvements to the city's aesthetics. A recently updated gateway with city branding can increase the general appeal for visitors and residents as they enter the city. Improvements may be as subtle as additional lighting, plantings, or maintenance of certain worn features. Larger additions may include new construction of archways, signage, or design features. These projects help to beautify the city and improve the overall quality of life.	$1,000,000.00	**6.88**
27		7th Street Streetlights: Additional Improvements	Potential additional items omitted by MoDOT from the 7th Street project due to budget constraints. These additional funds could be utilized to improve the street lighting along 7th Street.	The street lights on 7th Street are funded by the City not MoDOT. 7th Street is a major corridor through Joplin. The project funded by MODOT is focused on pavement and ADA improvements. Any additional enhancements beyond the scope of MoDOT's project would help to enhance the appearance and/or functionality of 7th Street.	$1,500,000.00	**6.63**
		7th Street Intersection: Additional Intersection Improvements	Potential additional items omitted by MoDOT from the 7th Street project due to budget constraints. These additional funds could be utilized to improve other signalized intersections such as Florida Ave, St. Louis Ave, and Maiden Ln.	7th Street is a major corridor through Joplin. The 7th Street project funded by MODOT is focused on pavement and ADA improvements. The intersection of Florida Ave., St Louis Ave., and Maiden Lane should be evaluated for level of service and geometric deficiencies. Any additional enhancements beyond the scope of MoDOT's project would help to enhance the appearance and/or functionality of 7th Street.	$2,000,000.00	**6.63**
	CDBG Improvements Plan (2015)	Neighborhood Improvements	Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev. Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements. The area proposed for these improvements is from Landreth Park east to St. Louis and from Broadway north.	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. This is a continuation of the highly successful revitalization of infrastructure in our neighborhoods.	$3,000,000.00	**6.63**
	2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan	Traffic Signal Updates	Improvements to existing and proposed traffic signals.	Numerous signals are in need of replacement and various upgrades throughout the city. Those improvements may include new smart city technology, new mast arms, signal heads, controller units, pullboxes, pedestrian pushbuttons, and reconstruction of other necessary signal operations. This financial allotment would also encompass new signal design, project management, general design and consulting services, and right of way and property acquisition.	$2,500,000.00	**6.63**
31	**Joplin Parks and Recreation Road Map, 2021-2031**	Ewert Park Trail Connections	This project would include a riverwalk and greenway added to Ewer Park. The Riverwalk project entails the construction of 1,100 linear feet of new trail along the east bank of Joplin Creek as it passes through the Joplin Plaza commercial center between 7th Street and Campbell Parkway. This project would fund the design and construction of the trail improvements only. The Spring Greenway project would provide 1,700 linear feet of shared use path on the north side of E. 5th and Elm Streets between Ewert Park and E. 4th Street to the northeast. This sidewalk would provide a safe connection for residents in the neighborhood to the east as well as a sidewalk through a public park currently without any pedestrian infrastructure.	If other projects within Ewert Park are completed, it will likely become more popular than it already is. This project would improve connectivity across the Joplin Creek Corridor, specifically between Ewert Park and its surrounding mixed-use community. Added connectivity would bring more attention to and eyes on the park and thereby improve safety.	$2,680,000.00	**6.38**
		7th Street: City Sidewalks between Maiden Ln and Pennsylvania Ave (Required as part of MoDOT project)	Funds to bring City-Owned sidewalks along the 7th Street corridor into ADA Compliance. These funds to be incorporated into MoDOT's 7th Street Project.	MoDOT is currently in the design phase for sidewalk and roadway improvements for 7th Street between Range Line Road and Schifferdecker Avenue. The City of Joplin owns the majority of the sidewalks between Maiden Lane and Pennsylvania Avenue. These funds would allow the designs and construction of these sidewalks to be incorporated into their project.	$2,000,000.00	**6.38**

33		Lone Elm Road: Zora Street to Murphy Blvd	Improvements to Lone Elm Rd from Murphy Blvd to Zora Street, including intersection improvements at Murphy Blvd, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.	The pavement width varies along this portion of Lone Elm Road. To provide additional capacity and meet driver's expectations the roadway will be studied and if warranted, improved to provide for the capacity needs of the roadway and address any existing deficiencies of the roadway.	$4,500,000.00	**6.25**
	Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Study, 2018	Newman Road: Rangeline Road to Duquesne Road Multi-Use Path	A new multi-use path on the south side of Newman road from Rangeline Road to Duquesne Road.	A 1.0-mile multi-use path along the south side of Newman Road would provide a multimodal option for both bicyclists and pedestrians. This path allows pedestrians and cyclists to utilize a safe route from the University to Rangeline and the Mall area.	$1,000,000.00	**6.25**
	Joplin Parks and Recreation Road Map, 2021-2031	Katy Trail Development	The trail would make use of railroad right-of-way once used by eh Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad. This connection can connect Schifferdecker Park and Joplin Athletic Complex in Joplin's northwest corner to the Joplin Creek corridor. The trail head park is proposed on a 5-acre parcel of land already owned by the City in the 2400 block of W. Perkins Street and could provide a small parking lot, shelter with restroom, and playground. The western segment would run 8,500 linear feet from Perkins Street to Lone Elm Road and would include 1 prefabricated steel pedestrian bridge. The eastern segment would run 3,300 linear feet from Lone Elm Road to Murphy Boulevard between the Roanoke neighborhood and Dover Outdoor Recreation Area.	This project has been advocated for trail enthusiasts in Joplin for years. The trail would provide additional trail connectivity. This is part of the city's long term trail plan to provide connectivity to all parts of the city and city services.	$2,700,000.00	**6.25**
36	**Joplin Memorial Hall Feasibility Study**	Memorial Hall Repairs	The roof structure and foundations at the northeast portion of the building are the two most significant structural items that require long-term repair or remediation.	Deteriorating facility is in need of repair.	$30,000,000.00	**6.13**
	Joplin Parks and Recreation Road Map, 2021-2031	Joplin Athletic Complex Improvements	This project would provide additional programming opportunities for the department as well a recreation amenity currently not found in the City, based on recommendations from the Joplin Athletic Complex masterplan.	A master plan needs to be prepared for the park to determine the needs of the community for this park. Amenities to enhance the quality of life experience will be added to this park based upon the master planning effort and implemented as part of this project.	$1,750,000.00	**6.13**
38	**2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan**	Zora Street: Main Street to Schifferdecker/Peace Church	Improvement of Zora Street from Main Street to Schifferdecker/Peace Church, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.	This is a section of an alternate truck route from Main and Zora to Schifferdecker and then Schifferdecker south to US-66 (7th Street) which will help to keep large trucks from having to go through downtown Joplin on Main Street. This is the planned truck route to keep large trucks from having to go downtown and try to navigate in areas not designed for their size or turning radius. This allows truck traffic to travel around the western side of Joplin without having to traverse downtown Joplin.	$12,000,000.00	**6.00**
	2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan	44th Street: Indiana Avenue to Connecticut Avenue	Improvement of 44th Street from Indiana Ave to Connecticut Ave, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.	Increased travel along this roadway segment is expected to increase based upon projected traffic demands and the addition of the overpass at Interstate 44 at Conneticut. Upgrades to the roadway will be made to address anticipated traffic demand and address any deficiencies in the current roadway. The sight distance along the roadway will be reviewed and evaluated to bring the roadway into current standards. This will also allow better access to one of the areas highly recognized mecical facilities.	$2,500,000.00	**6.00**
	2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan	St. Louis Avenue: Zora Street to Demott Drive (State Rt 171)	Improvements at St. Louis Avenue from Zora Street to Demott Drive (State Rt 171), including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.	The improvements would reduce driver dissatisfaction and increase safety along this corridor, as well as allowing for additional modes of transportation such as pedestrian and bicycle. This is a heavily traveled roadway for locals who come into the city from the north. The area is currently being developed with a large residential development, which will increase the use of this route. The study and potential upgrade of this roadway section will make for safer travels for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.	$4,375,000.00	**6.00**
	Joplin Connected - Active Transportation Plan	Project 1.3 - 15th Street between Wall Avenue and Connecticut Avenue (Downtown Loop)	This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along 15th Street between Wall Avenue and Connecticut Avenue.	To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.	$1,100,000.00	**6.00**
	Joplin Connected - Active Transportation Plan	Project 1.4 - Connecticut Avenue between 14th Street and Campbell Parkway (Downtown Loop)	This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along Connecticut Avenue between 14th Street and Campbell Parkway.	To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.	$1,100,000.00	**6.00**

	Joplin Connected - Active Transportation Plan	Project 1.5 - St. Louis Avenue between Campbell Parkway and 2nd Street (Downtown Loop)	This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along St. Louis Avenue between Campbell Parkway and 2nd Street.	To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.	$1,100,000.00	**6.00**
44	**Joplin Connected - Active Transportation Plan**	Project 1.6 - St. Louis Avenue between 2nd Street and the Frisco Trail (Downtown Loop)	This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along St. Louis Avenue between 2nd Street and the Frisco Trail.	To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.	$1,100,000.00	**5.88**
45	**2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan**	Schifferdecker Avenue: Belle Center to (US 66) to Zora Street	Improvement of Schifferdecker Avenue from Belle Center Road to Zora Street, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations. This project would include intersection improvements at Schifferdecker and Belle Center.	This is a section of an alternate truck route from Main and Zora to Schifferdecker and then Schifferdecker south to US-66 (7th Street) which will help to keep large trucks from having to go through downtown Joplin on Main Street. This is the planned truck route to keep large trucks from having to go downtown and try to navigate in areas not designed for their size or turning radius. This allows truck traffic to travel around the western side of Joplin without having to traverse downtown Joplin.	$3,000,000.00	**5.63**
46	**General Quality of Life Recommendations from Olsson**	City/Public Parking lot improvements	Improvements to publicly owned parking lots.	Publicly owned parking lots are maintained and operated by the city. Improvements may include resurfacing, repainting, or reconstruction where needed. By improving parking lots, visitors and residents have a more comfortable experience in and about town as they park and visit commercial and retail locations. Other improvements may include self-pay or digital infrastructure, allowing for a more efficient experience for paid parking lots. These digital additions may also improve the overall appearance and decrease the amount of time and energy the city must spend on maintenance.	$2,000,000.00	**5.50**
47	**Joplin Parks and Recreation Road Map, 2021-2031**	McClelland Park Improvements	This project would replace or restore much of the basic park infrastructure at McClelland park based on recommendations from the McClelland Park masterplan.	A master plan needs to be prepared for the park to determine the needs of the community for this park. Amenities to enhance the quality of life experience will be added to this park based upon the master planning effort and implemented as part of this project.	$1,450,000.00	**5.25**
48	**2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan**	Indiana Avenue: 32nd Street to 41st Street	Improvement of Indiana Avenue from 32nd Street to 41st Street, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.	Travel along this roadway segment is expected to increase based upon projected traffic demands. Upgrades to the roadway will be made to address deficiencies in sight distance and comfort as well as anticipated traffic increase. The sight distance along the roadway will be reviewed and evaluated to bring the roadway into current standards. The current topography of this area makes it tough to see the horizon and the k-value is lacking. This improvement would make it safer for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.	$8,000,000.00	**5.00**
	Joplin Parks and Recreation Road Map, 2021-2031	Schifferdecker Park Improvements	This project would make improvements based on recommendations from the Schifferdecker park masterplan.	A master plan needs to be prepared for the park to determine the needs of the community for this park. Amenities to enhance the quality of life experience will be added to this park based upon the master planning effort and implemented as part of this project.	$2,500,000.00	**5.00**
50	**2015-2025 Capital Improvement Masterplan**	Duquesne Road: 7th Street (MO 66) to Newman Road Sidewalk Improvements	New sidewalk will be installed along Duquesne Road from 7th Street to Newman Road.	The area is in close proximity to Missouri Southern State University and thus collects bicycle and foot traffic in and around the area.	$850,000.00	**4.75**
51		Woodland Loop Trail (Bluff Trail)	Trail improvements from the Bluff Creek Trail parking lot to the Old Redings Mill Bridge Parking lot.	Need for improvements to the existing trail to provide improved access for pedestrians and cyclists. Bluff Trail currently is a narrow gravel trail that is on the bluff side of shoal creek. A improved trail will allow for more citizens and guests to enjoy the outdoors as well as the nature center and have connectivity to other trails such as the Grand Falls trail as well as McClelland Park.	750,000.00	**4.38**
	TOTAL				**$251,855,000.00**	

PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION

JOPLIN
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT MASTER PLAN



STREET SURFACE REPAIR

Description:

Improvements to existing Street surfaces. This project is funded by the Capital Improvement Sales Tax.

Need Statement:

This could include items such as pothole repair, uneven pavement due to manholes or other utility access points, railroad crossings, and any work necessary to improve roadway drivability and roadway quality. This funding category is planned to address the Citywide needs to improve the surface quality of existing streets. This project could include expanding the current overlay and micro-surfacing program.

*Project Costing: **(project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)**

$10,00,000.00 ($1,000,000 per year)

PHASE TWO: OLD WILLOW BRANCH - DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

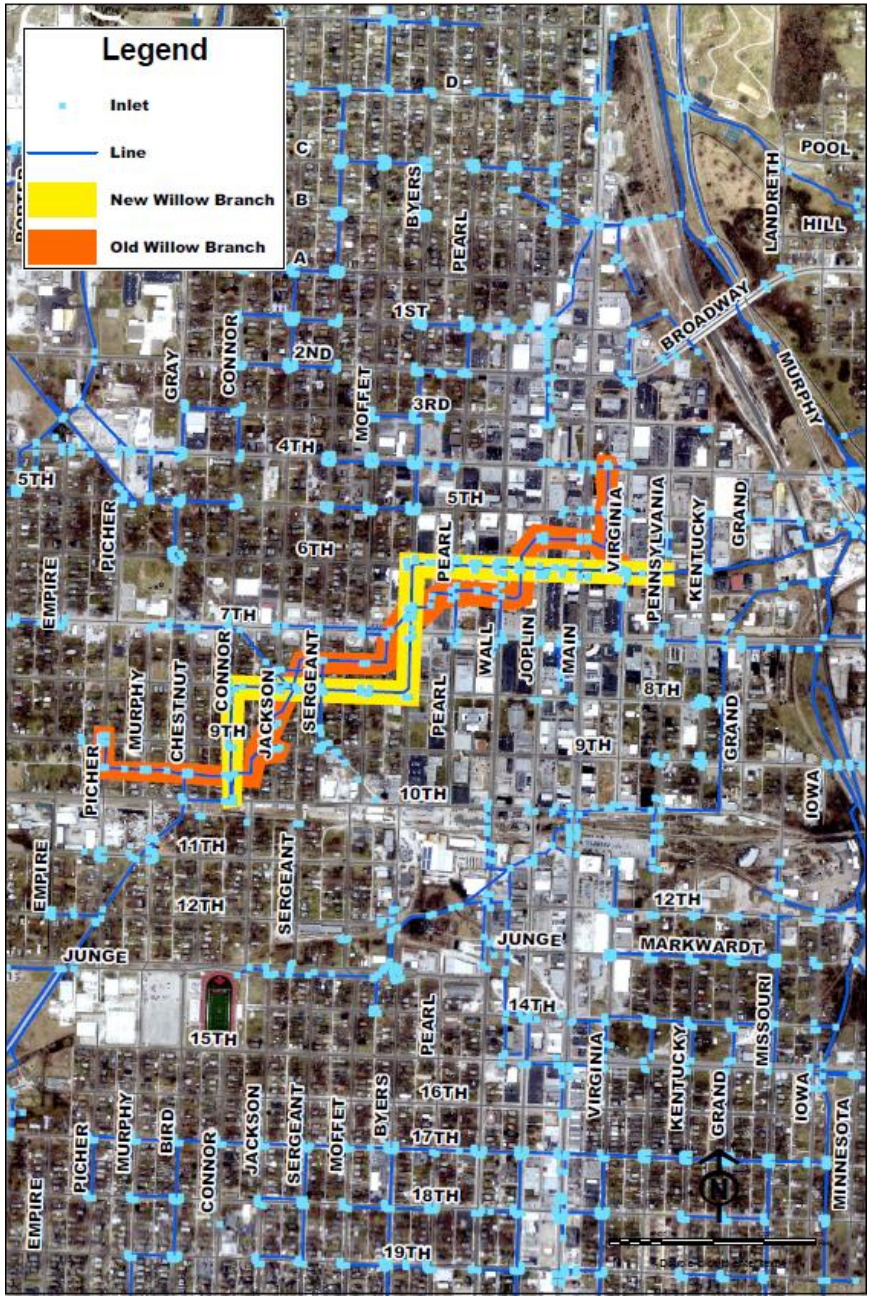
Evaluate and construct rehab or replacement of the culvert. Project will be completed in several phases.

Need Statement:

Risk of flooding because of deteriorating box culvert. The existing parallel system is well beyond its useful life and is in serious need of replacement. Some of the system goes underneath existing utilized buildings downtown. This project will replace a structure past its useful life and will also protect surrounding buildings and businesses.

*Project Costing: **(project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)**

$9,700,000.00



INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

Improvement to existing intersections . This project is funded by the Capital Improvement Sales Tax.

Need Statement:

Those improvements may include the addition of a right turn lane, a left turn lane, a through lane, improvements to the sidewalk in the intersection, improvements to the intersection pavement, the reconstruction or construction of curb ramps, the acquisitions of right of way, engineering services, utility relocates, new signals, and replacement of existing signals. The addition of theses needed improvements will work to enhance traffic flow around the intersections thus reducing congestion and alleviating driver frustration. This funding would be directed towards intersections within the city that need improvement.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$2,500,000.00 ($250,000 per year)

ADA CITYWIDE SIDEWALK PROGRAM

Description:

Improvements to public sidewalks.

Need Statement:

Sidewalk assessment performed in 2020 showed need for city-wide sidewalk improvements for ADA Compliance requirements. A significant portion of the sidewalks in the city are in need of repair or replacement in order to meet current ADA standards. This funding would allow for these sidewalks to be constructed to promote a safer more ealily traversable Joplin.

*Project Costing: **(project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)**

$7,500,000.00 ($750,000 per year)

SILVER CREEK IMPROVEMENTS: 1-44 CULVERT ADDITION

Description:

Conduct a hydraulic study to see if additional culverts under I-44 will affect downstream properties. Install two additional box culverts and flared wingwalls under 36th St. Install trail from 36th St. to 44th St. along Silver Creek Tributary II and Silver Creek.

Need Statement:

Flooding to properties in Sunnyvale and along Brownell Ave. due to an undersized boxed culvert under I-44. Sunnyvale experiences severe flooding during high intensity events. Due to the growth of the area around here and the large increase in impervious area, combined with an undersized drainage structure under I-44, the new structure will help alleviate flooding while also opening a pedestrian/cycle path under I-44 to utilize the amenities on the south side of the interstate.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$6,200,000.00



NEIGHBORHOOD TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

Improvement to neighborhood transportation infrastructure. This project is an existing project funded by the Capital Improvement Sales Tax.

Need Statement:

In general, this category will focus on small transportation deficiencies identified in neighborhood areas. This could include items such as curb and gutter repair, sidewalk repair, sidewalk construction, addressing minor intersection needs within the right of way, updating curb ramps, improving pavement condition with an overlay, design and consulting services, addressing a gap in sidewalks, addressing small storm water concerns, and other items. Replacing and repairing infrastructure in our neighborhoods leads to a better quality of life and allows citizens to more safely travel in their neighborhoods and allows the city to invest in our citizens neighborhoods to make them more attractive for all.

*Project Costing: **(project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)**

$1,000,000.00 ($100,000 per year)

ST. LOUIS AVENUE: CAMPBELL PARKWAY TO BROADWAY

Description:

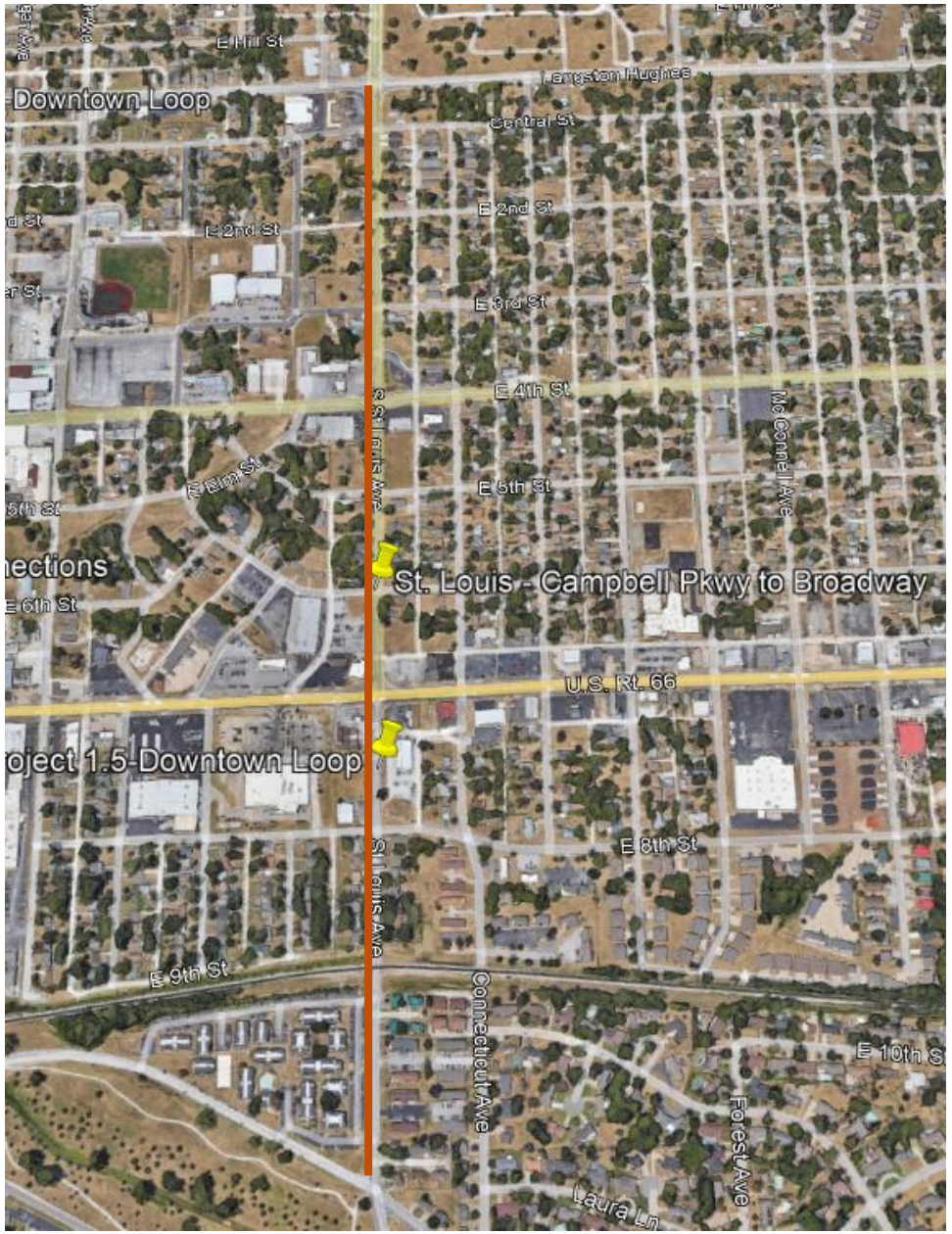
Improvement of St. Louis Avenue from Campbell Parkway to Broadway Street, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.

Need Statement:

This widening would reduce driver dissatisfaction and increase safety along this corridor, as well as allowing for additional modes of transportation such as pedestrian and bicycle. The traffic on St. Louis has increased as a natural extension of Connecticut and allows for traffic (both vehicle and pedestrian) from Webb City to 44th street. Therefore, this section has seen an increase as well and needs to be further studied to see if additional lanes and/or pedestrian/bike accommodations are warranted, and if so, allows for construction.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$6,500,000.00



15TH STREET AND MURPHY BOULEVARD/DELAWARE AVENUE: INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

Improvement to the intersection of 15th Street with Murphy Blvd and Delaware Ave, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations

Need Statement:

Improve safety for pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular traffic. This intersection has 5 legs that come into it with three of them crossing 15th Street and two of those at an angle more than 90 degrees. The improvement of this intersection would potentially reduce the number and severity of accidents at this location. The current intersection needs improvement to the pedestrian crossings.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,500,000.00



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE: VIADUCT – DEMO/REPLACE

Description:

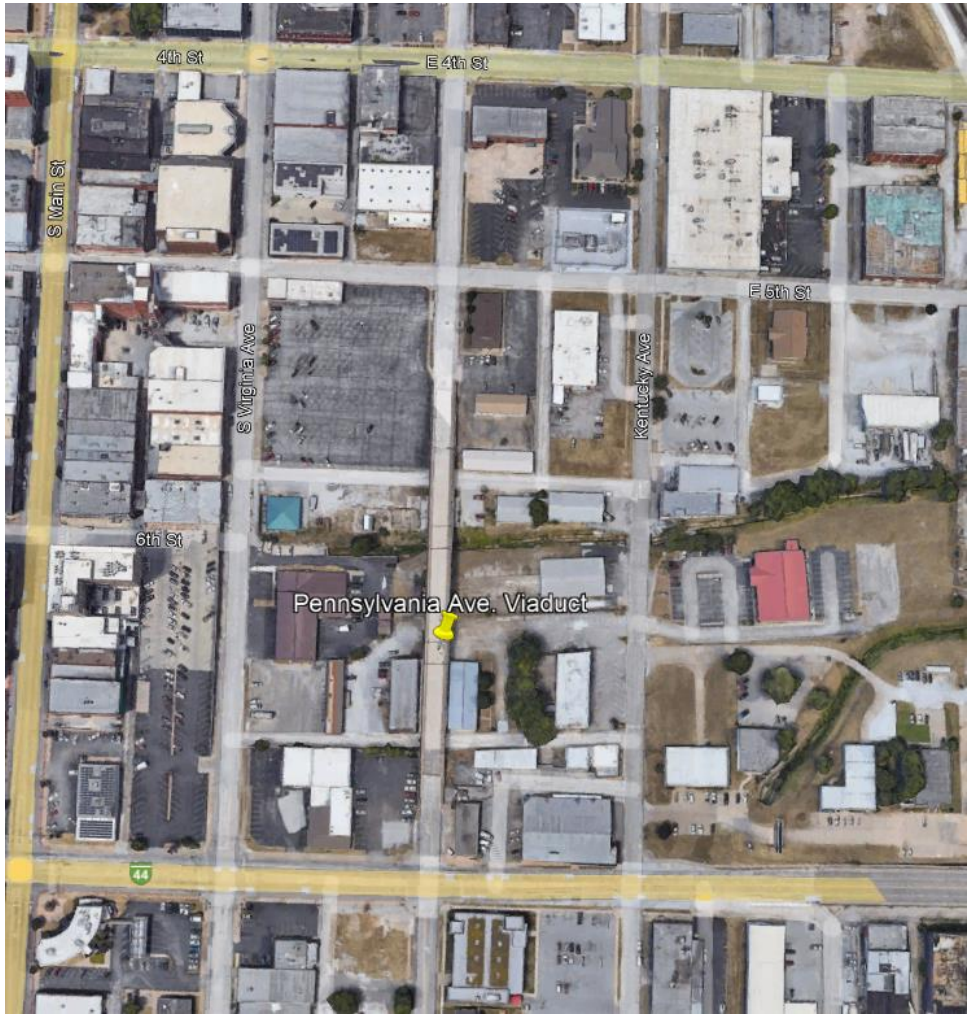
This project is along Pennsylvania Avenue between 5th Street and 7th Street and includes the removal of the viaduct and its replacement with a street level roadway.

Need Statement:

The current viaduct is no longer necessary due to shifting transportation needs and it is approaching the end of its design life. Shifting vehicular traffic patterns do not necessitate the need to replace the viaduct itself with a new bridge. An at grade street and box culvert over the creek will be constructed within the existing structure's footprint.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$2,500,000.00



DAVIS BOULEVARD

Description:

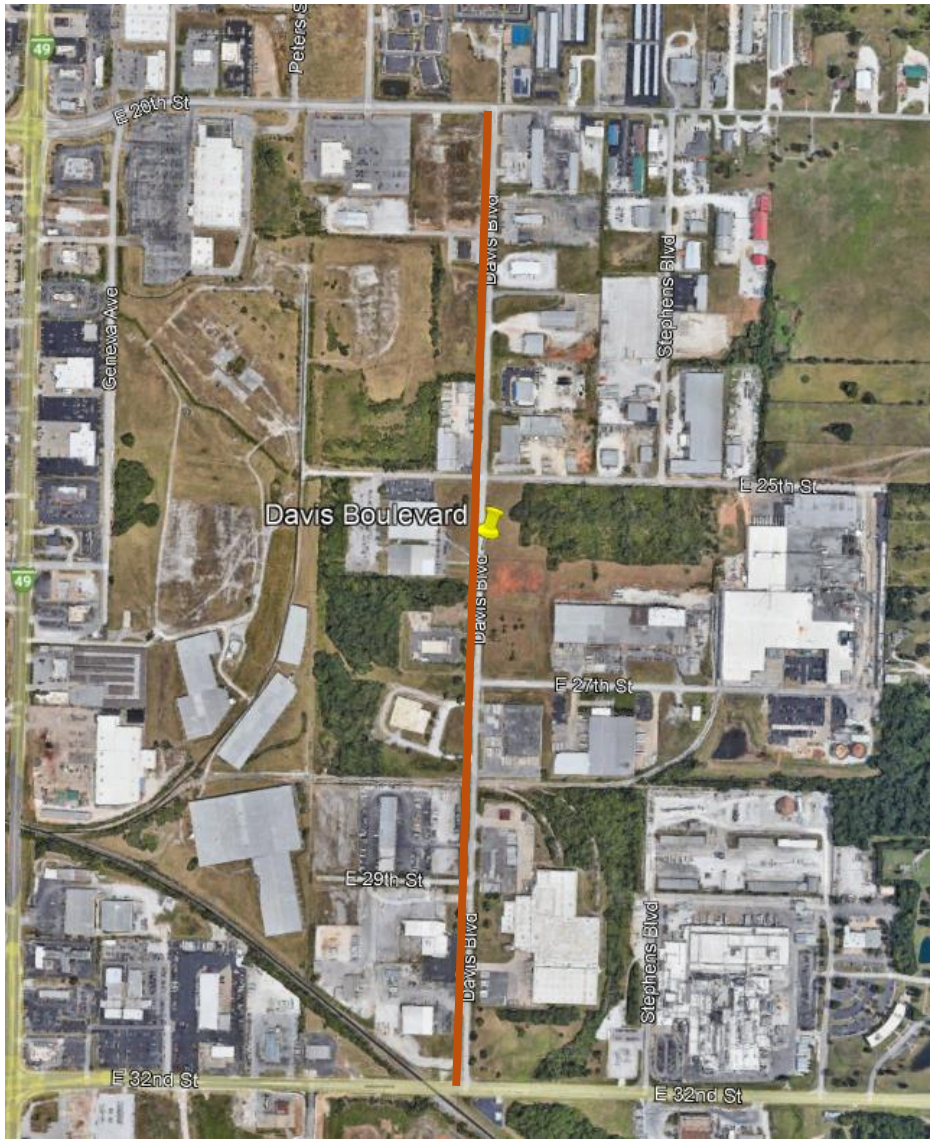
Improvements to Davis Boulevard from 32nd to 20th Street including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations

Need Statement:

This improvements would reduce driver dissatisfaction and increase safety along this corridor, as well as allowing for additional modes of transportation such as pedestrian and bicycle. Davis Boulevard is heavily traveled by semi trucks as well as vehicular traffic. Due to the amount of manufacturing and businesses along this section of Davis and the potential of a percentage of those workers at those businesses walking or biking to work, the potential widening and addition of multiuse paths should be studied and if needed, implemented.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$6,500,000.00



20TH STREET: CENTRAL CITY TO STATELINE

Description:

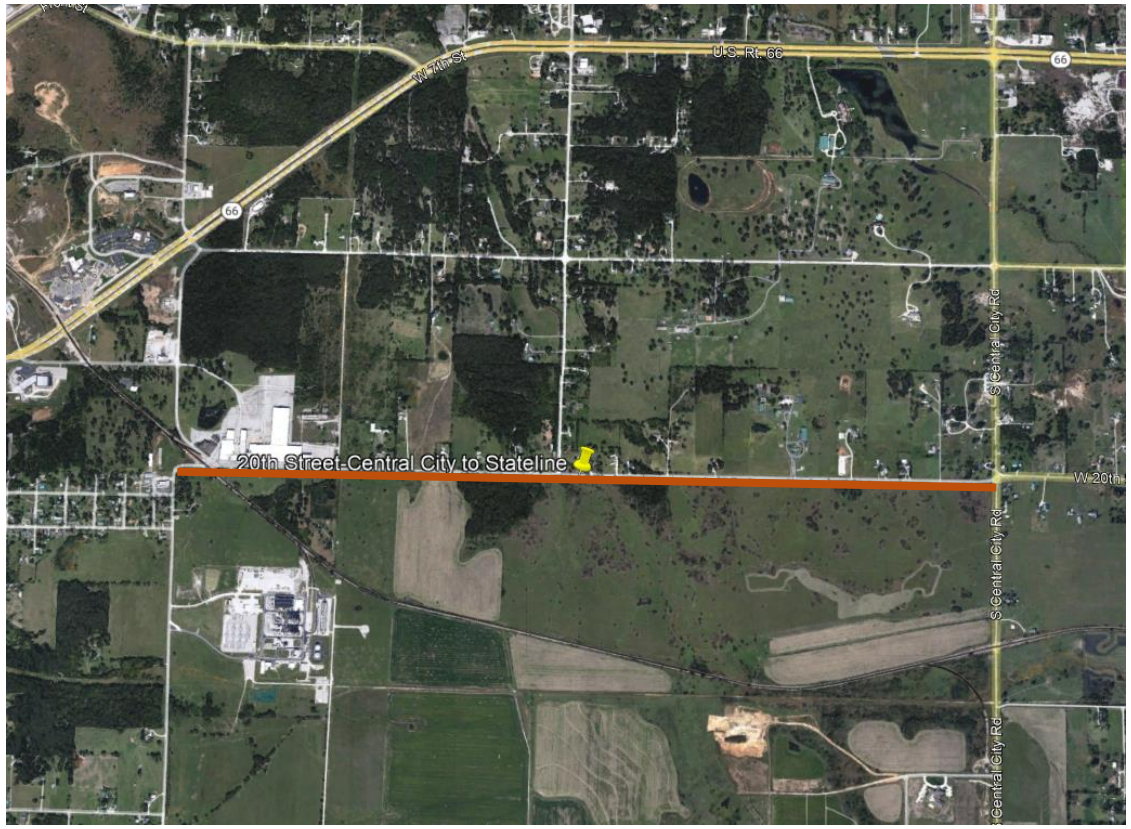
20th Street Improvements: Central City Road to Stateline Road

Need Statement:

The pavement width varies along this portion of 20th Street. To provide additional capacity and meet driver's expectations the roadway will be widened to provide for the capacity needs of the roadway and address any existing deficiencies of the roadway. The current planned improvement extends 20th from Schifferdecker to Central City. This project allows for the completion of the entirety of the currently planned 20th street expansion to the state line.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$12,000,000.00



FLORIDA AVENUE:
ZORA TO TURKEY CREEK BRIDGE

Description:

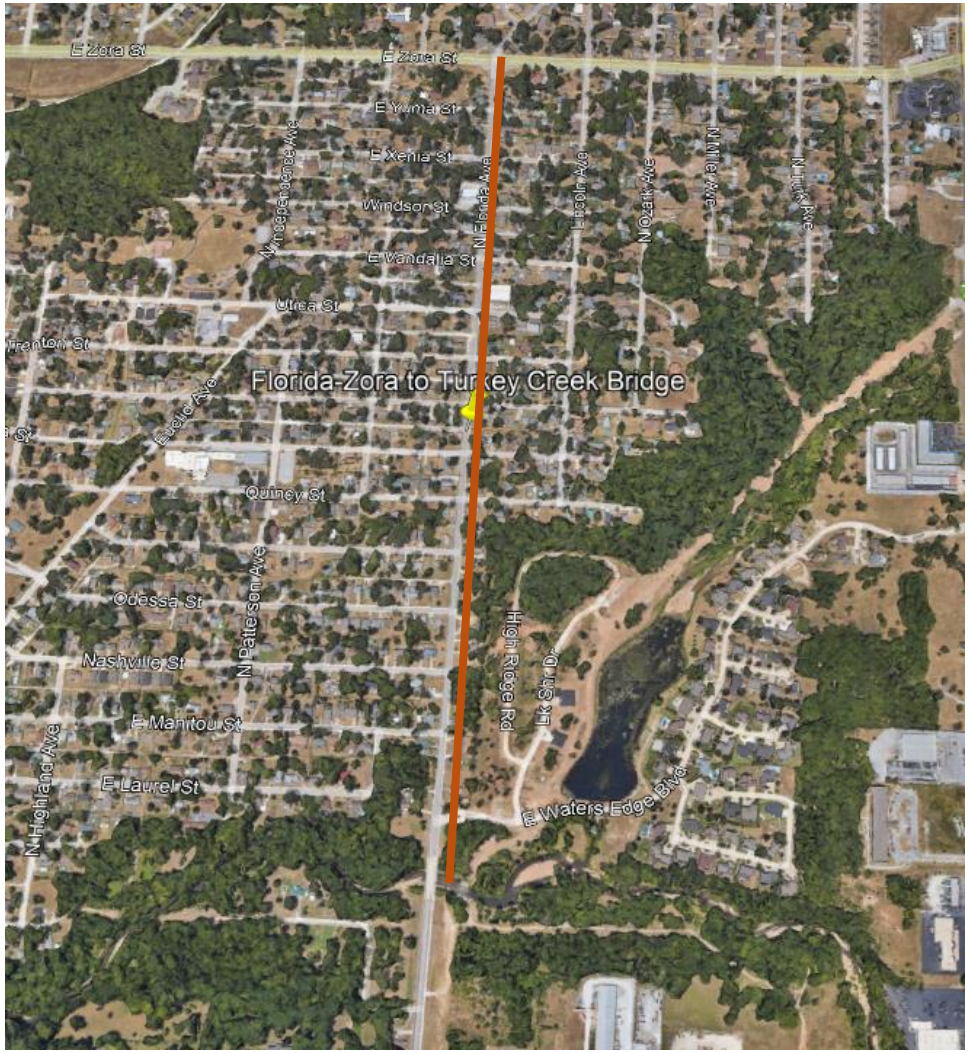
Improvement of Florida Avenue from Zora Street to Turkey Creek Bridge, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.

Need Statement:

The improvements would reduce driver dissatisfaction and increase safety along this corridor as well as allowing for additional modes of transportation such as pedestrian and bicycle. This area sees a lot of foot and bicycle traffic based upon the foot trails on the side of the road. This would give them a safe mode of transportation.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$2,500,000.00



MAIDEN LANE: PERKINS TO MURPHY BOULEVARD ROADWAY EXTENSION

Description:

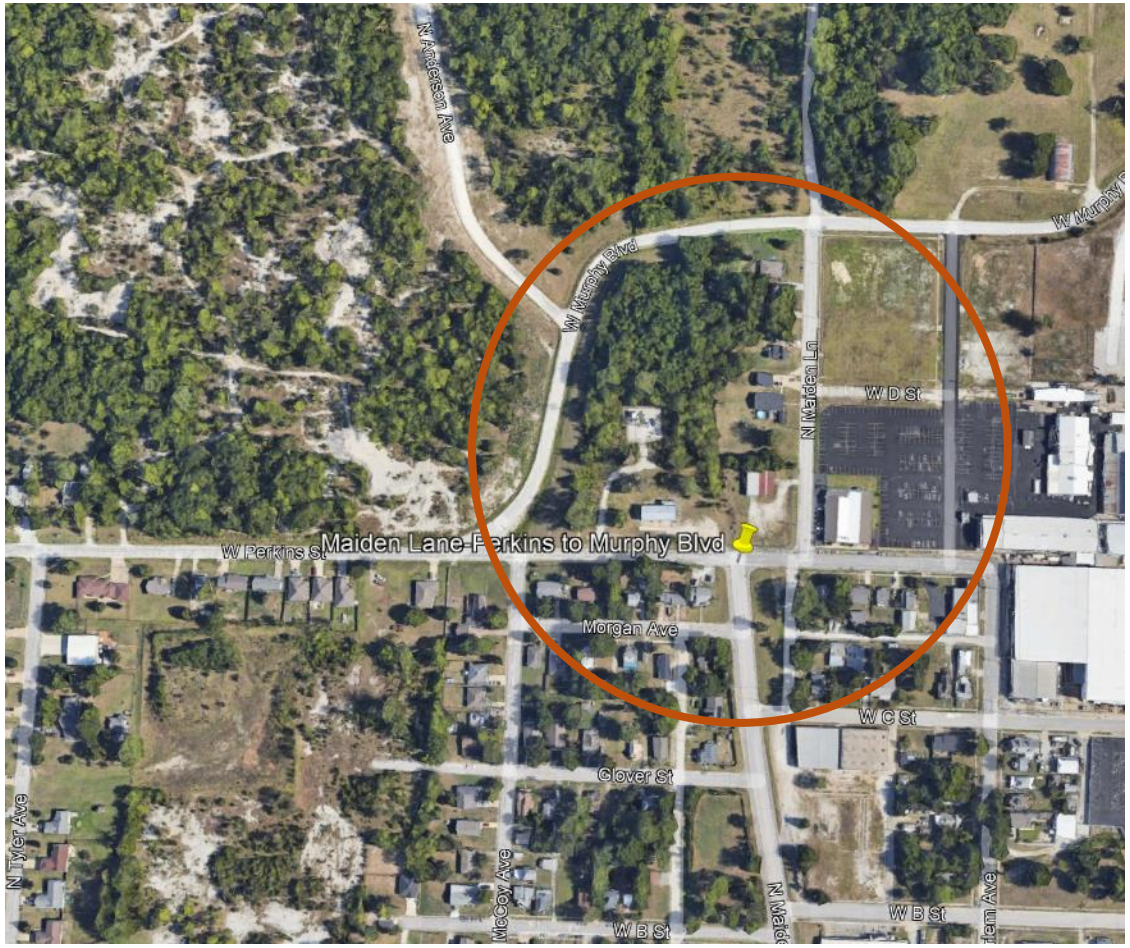
Improvement of the connection of Maiden Lane at Perkins Avenue to Murphy Boulevard, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.

Need Statement:

Better connection from Maiden Lane at Perkins Avenue to Murphy Boulevard. The current roadway essentially goes to a stop sign to which you must go either left or right. This is a heavily utilized back way for local traffic to get to the west part of town. Improvement of this intersection would help keep traffic from backing up and would allow it to flow better.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$2,000,000.00



7TH STREET AND ILLINOIS AVENUE: INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

Potential additional items omitted by MoDOT from the 7th Street project due to budget constraints. These additional funds could be utilized to improve the intersection of 7th Street and Illinois Avenue/Murphy Blvd.

Need Statement:

7th Street is a major corridor through Joplin. The 7th Street project funded by MoDOT is focused on pavement and ADA improvements. The intersection of 7th and Illinois needs geometric improvements to improve the turning radius in the southwest quadrant. The intersection should also be evaluated for level of service and other geometric deficiencies. Any additional enhancements beyond the scope of MoDOT's project would help to enhance the appearance and/or of 7th Street.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$3,000,000.00



PROJECT 1.7 – BROADWAY/2ND STREET BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AVENUE AND WALL AVENUE (DOWNTOWN LOOP)

Description:

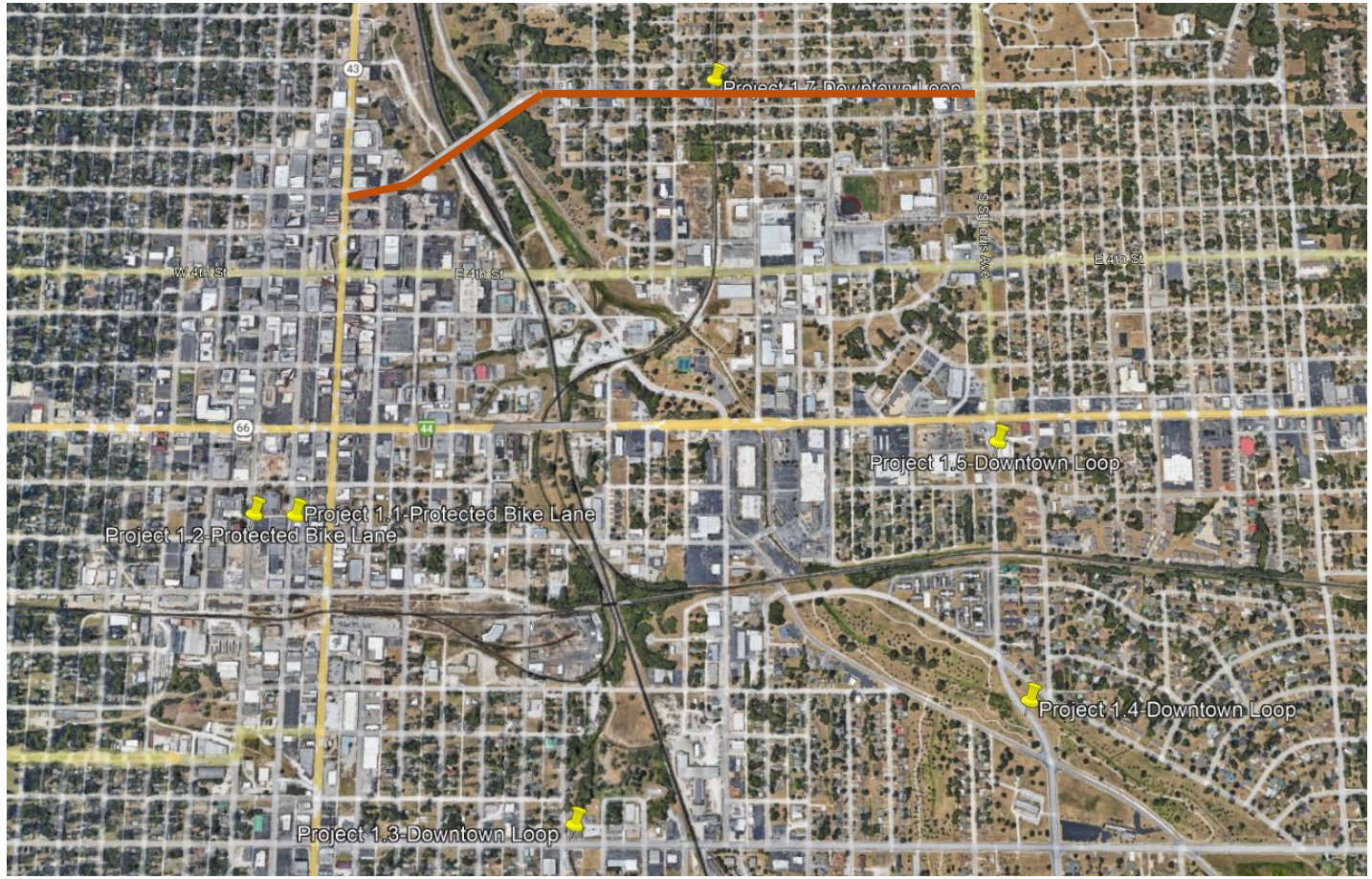
This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along Broadway/2nd Street between St. Louis Avenue and Wall Avenue.

Need Statement:

To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,100,000.00



PROJECT 1.1 – JOPLIN AVENUE BETWEEN 2ND STREET AND 15TH STREET (DOWNTOWN LOOP) PROTECTED BIKE LANE

Description:

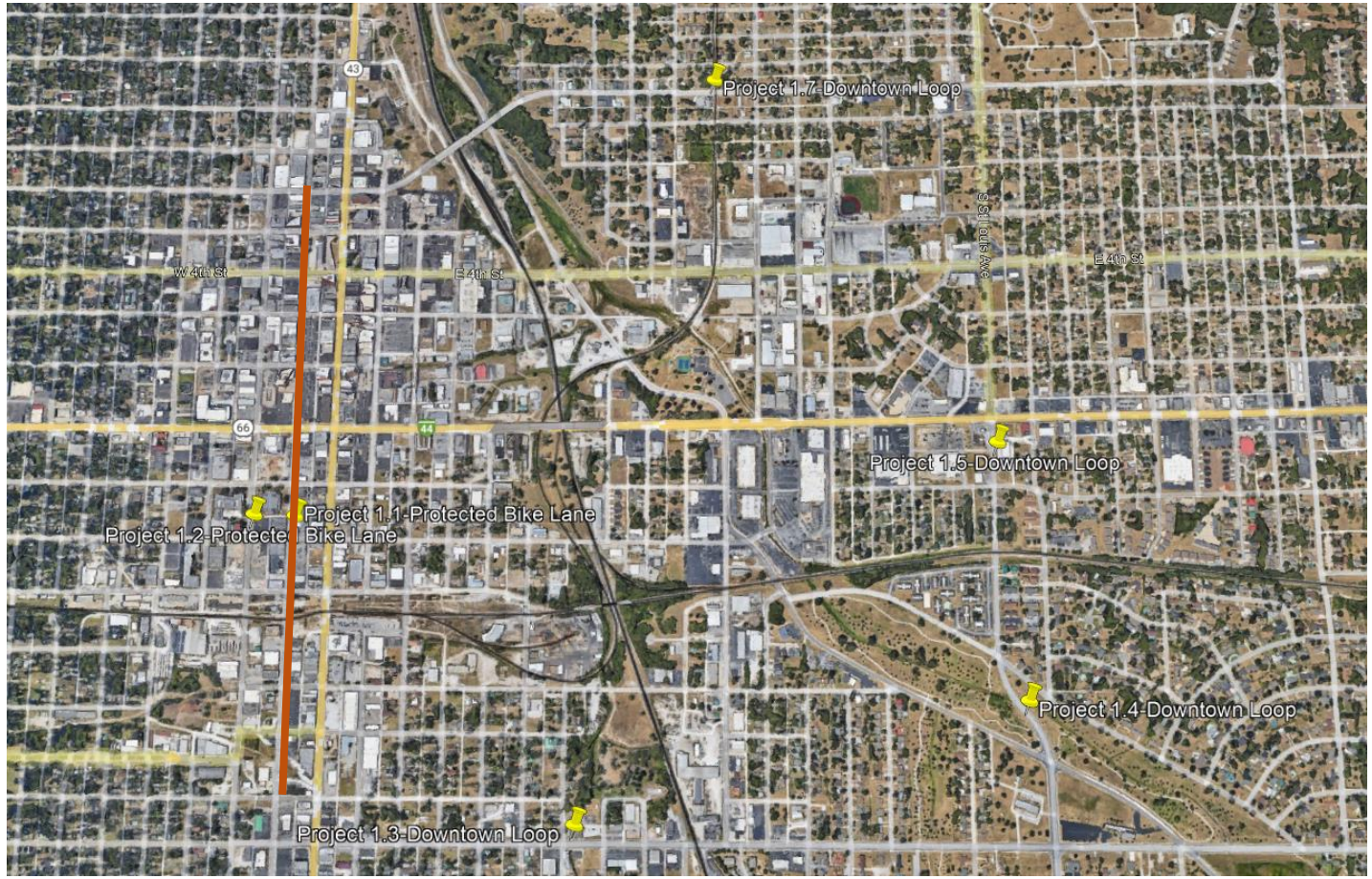
This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along Joplin Avenue between 2nd Street and 15th Street.

Need Statement:

To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,100,000.00



PROJECT 1.2 – WALL AVENUE BETWEEN 2ND STREET AND 15TH STREET (DOWNTOWN LOOP) PROTECTED BIKE LANE

Description:

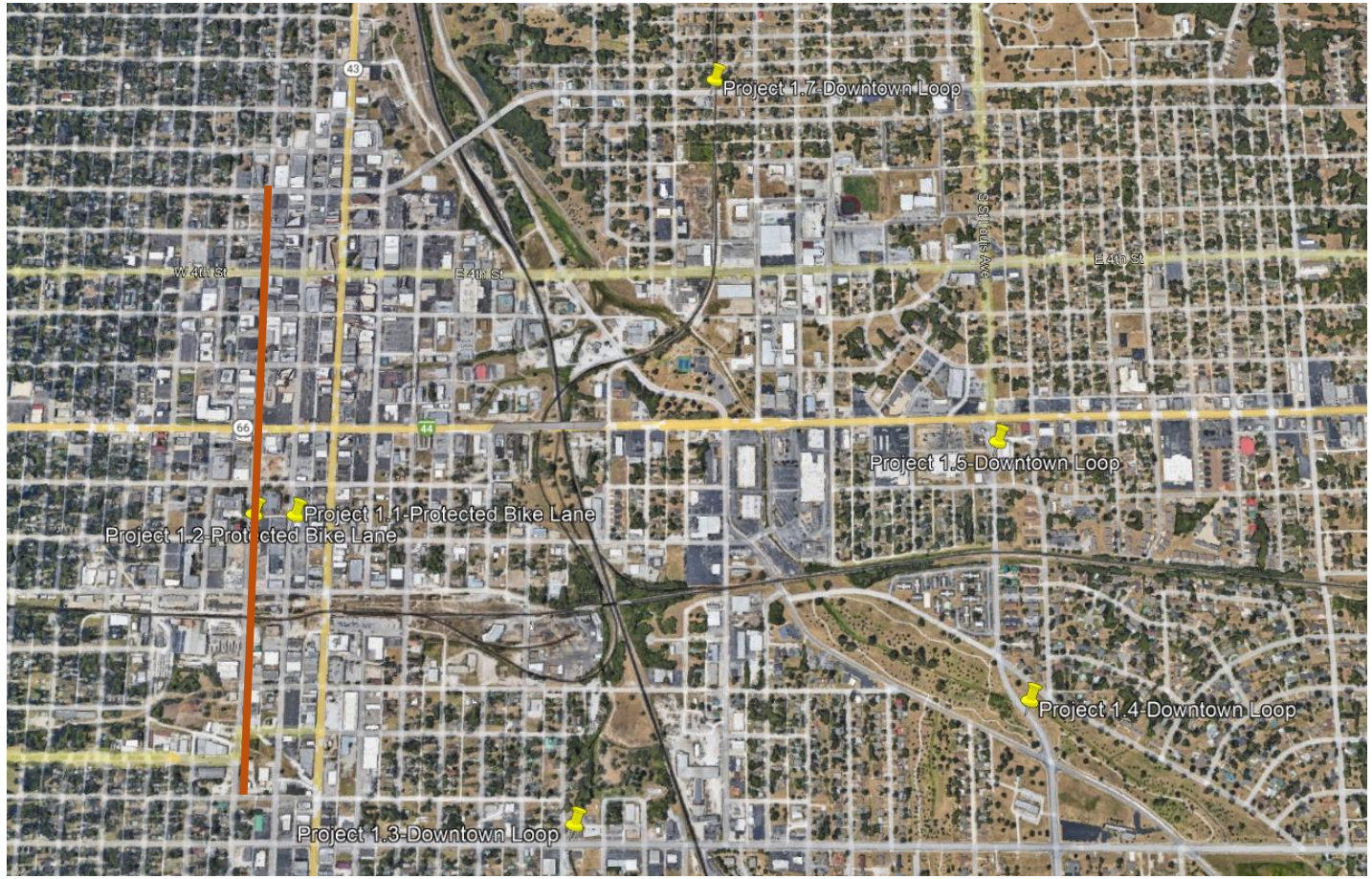
This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along Wall Avenue between 2nd Street and 15th Street.

Need Statement:

To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,100,000.00



DR. DONALD E. CLARK JUSTICE CENTER

Description:

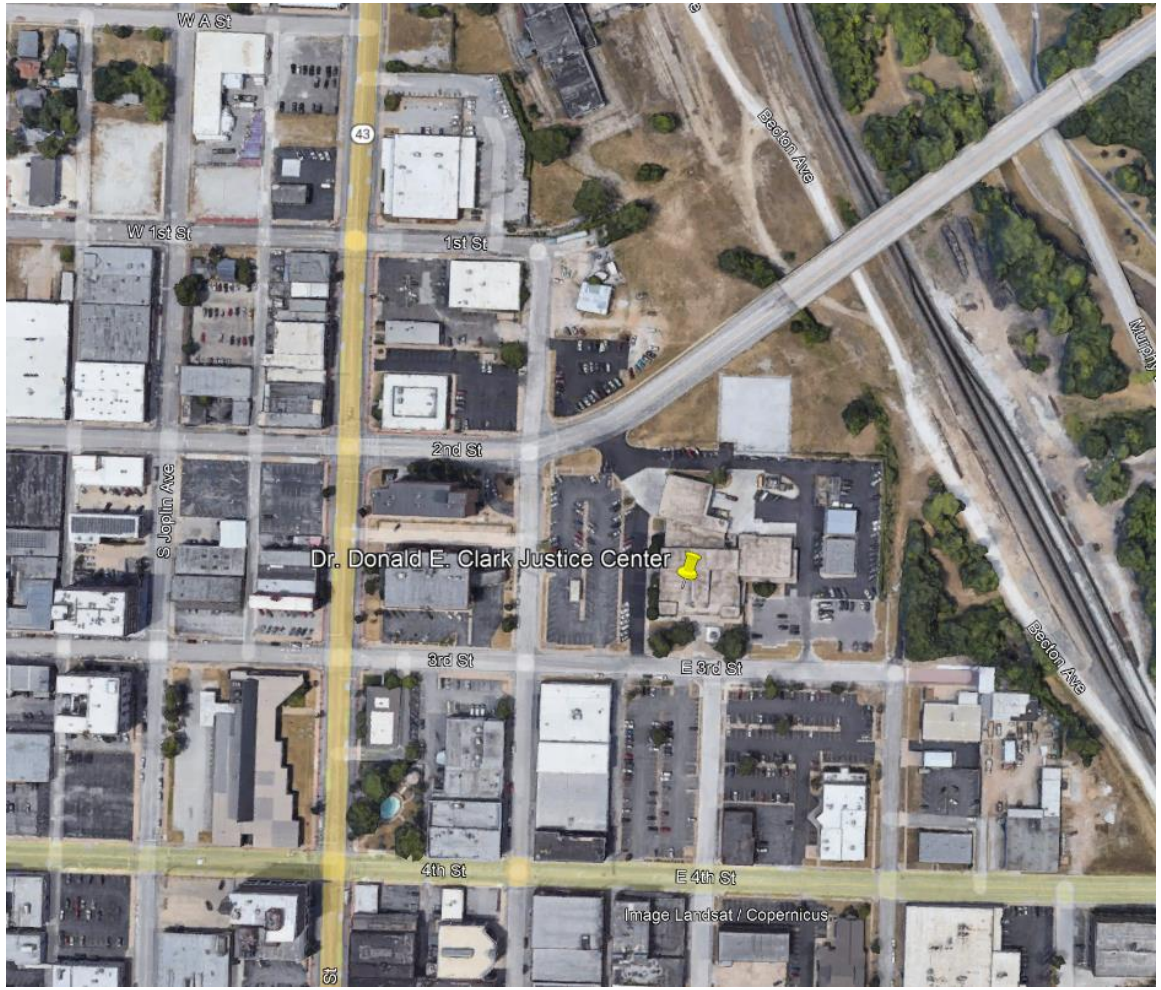
Rehabilitation or Remodel

Need Statement:

Repurpose of the existing facility for a Justice Center

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

Range: $60,000,000.00



NEWMAN ROAD: TURKEY CREEK BRIDGE REHABILITATION

Description:

Rehabilitation of Newman Road Bridge over Turkey Creek to correct deficiencies found in MoDOT Inspection.

Need Statement:

Deficiencies noted MODOT bridge inspection in 2023. The deck of this bridge is in need of an extensive overhaul or replacement. This structure was added onto previously and now half of the bridge deck has been identified by MoDOT as needing significant repair or replacement. The City needs to look into the possibility of replacing the entire deck versus partial replacement as well.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$3,000,000.00



FIRE STATION NO. 3

Description:

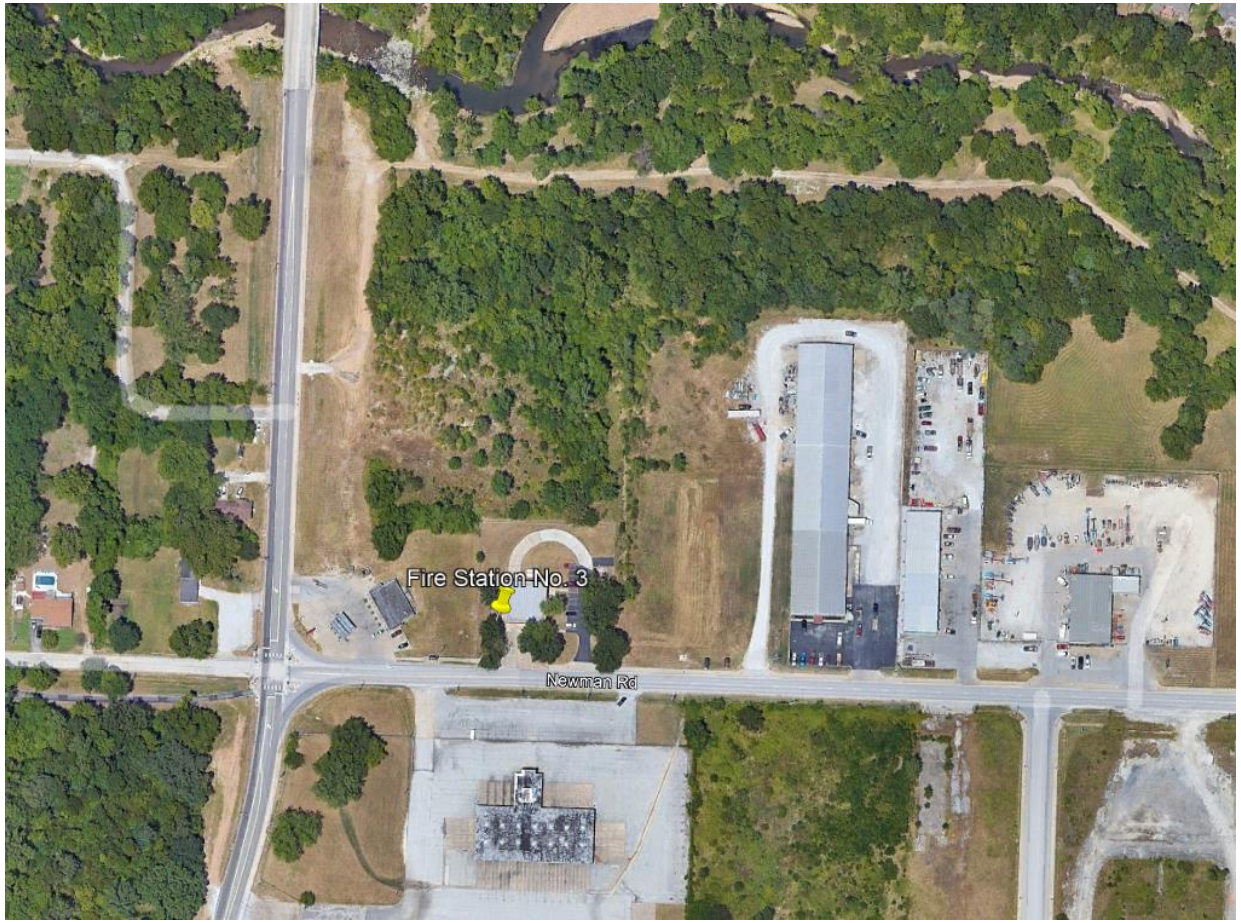
Replacement of Fire Station 3.

Need Statement:

Replacement of the fire station to meet current standards

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$7,000,000.00



NEW CITYWIDE SIDEWALK

Description:

Construct new sidewalks where gaps are identified.

Need Statement:

There are areas of the City that have missing segments of sidewalk and corridors that need to have sidewalks added. This would allow for areas of the city that are currently missing sidewalks to have sidewalks installed to increase safety and provide adequate transportation for all.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,500,000.00 ($150,000 per year)

ANNUAL BRIDGE MAINTENANCE

Description:

Fund to provide for annual maintenance of bridges. (not including major rehab or replacement)

Need Statement:

The City of Joplin owns and maintains 33 bridges (this includes any structure over water that is 20 feet wide or wider). These bridges would benefit from maintenance treatments to extend their functional lifespan. Currently there is no funding for maintaining the structures within the City of Joplin. Bridge structures are some of the most expensive infrastructure to replace and are typically the most disruptive, causing long term detours. Having a maintenance fund would allow the City to maintain its existing bridge inventory, thus extending its useful life.

*Project Costing: **(project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)**

$1,500,000.00 ($150,000 per year)

MUNICIPAL BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

Improvements to Municipal Buildings.

Need Statement:

There are twenty-six (26) buildings containing over 300,000 square feet of floor space that are maintained by the Public Works Department of the City of Joplin. Additional buildings and structures are maintained by the Parks Department. In addition, the staff maintains all twenty-eight (28) outdoor warning sirens. Funding could be utilized for the purposes of facilities master planning, ADA updates, roof repairs, roof replacement, electrical upgrades, technology upgrades, plumbing repairs, plumbing updates, security updates, life safety updates, sprinkler system updates and additions, repair and replacement of carpet, repair and replacement of tile, building envelopes, design and consulting services, acquisition of additional properties and structures for the purpose of providing and improving public services and the addition of ancillary structures to house vehicles, materials and equipment on city property.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$4,000,000.00 ($400,000 per year)

UNDERPASS AT TIN CUP: 32ND STREET AND ST. JOHNS BOULEVARD

Description:

This project purposes the design, coordination, and installation of a prefabricated concrete box tunnel underneath the intersection of 32nd Street and St. Johns Boulevard. It would carry pedestrians and cyclists using the Tin Cup Trail under 32nd Street.

Need Statement:

This underpass would provide a safe linkage between the existing St. John's Trail with the soon-to-be constructed first phase of the Tin Cup Trail The addition of this underpass will allow for safe pedestrian and bike travel under one of the busiest roadways in Joplin.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,200,000.00



32ND STREET AND MCCONNELL AVENUE: SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION

Description:

Signalization of intersection at 32nd Street and McConnell Avenue.

Need Statement:

The project would also address the pedestrian needs of the intersection, and some additional widening to allow for efficient signal operation. This signal would give a place on 32nd street between Arizona and Connecticut for pedestrians to cross. It also allows for safer access to 32nd street from the neighborhood area to the south along McConnell.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,250,000.00



GATEWAYS, MONUMENTS, SIGNS, ETC.

Description:

Gateway improvements or additions.

Need Statement:

Gateway additions or updates can provide much needed improvements to the city's aesthetics. A recently updated gateway with city branding can increase the general appeal for visitors and residents as they enter the city. Improvements may be as subtle as additional lighting, plantings, or maintenance of certain worn features. Larger additions may include new construction of archways, signage, or design features. These projects help to beautify the city and improve the overall quality of life.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,000,000.00

7TH STREET STREETLIGHTS: ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

Potential additional items omitted by MoDOT from the 7th Street project due to budget constraints. These additional funds could be utilized to improve the street lighting along 7th Street.

Need Statement:

The street lights on 7th Street are funded by the City not MoDOT. 7th Street is a major corridor through Joplin. The project funded by MODOT is focused on pavement and ADA improvements. Any additional enhancements beyond the scope of MoDOT's project would help to enhance the appearance and/or functionality of 7th Street.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,500,000.00



7TH STREET INTERSECTION: ADDITIONAL INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

Potential additional items omitted by MoDOT from the 7th Street project due to budget constraints. These additional funds could be utilized to improve other signalized intersections such as Florida Ave, St. Louis Ave, and Maiden Ln.

Need Statement:

7th Street is a major corridor through Joplin. The 7th Street project funded by MODOT is focused on pavement and ADA improvements. The intersection of Florida Ave., St Louis Ave., and Maiden Lane should be evaluated for level of service and geometric deficiencies. Any additional enhancements beyond the scope of MoDOT's project would help to enhance the appearance and/or functionality of 7th Street.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$2,000,000.00



NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

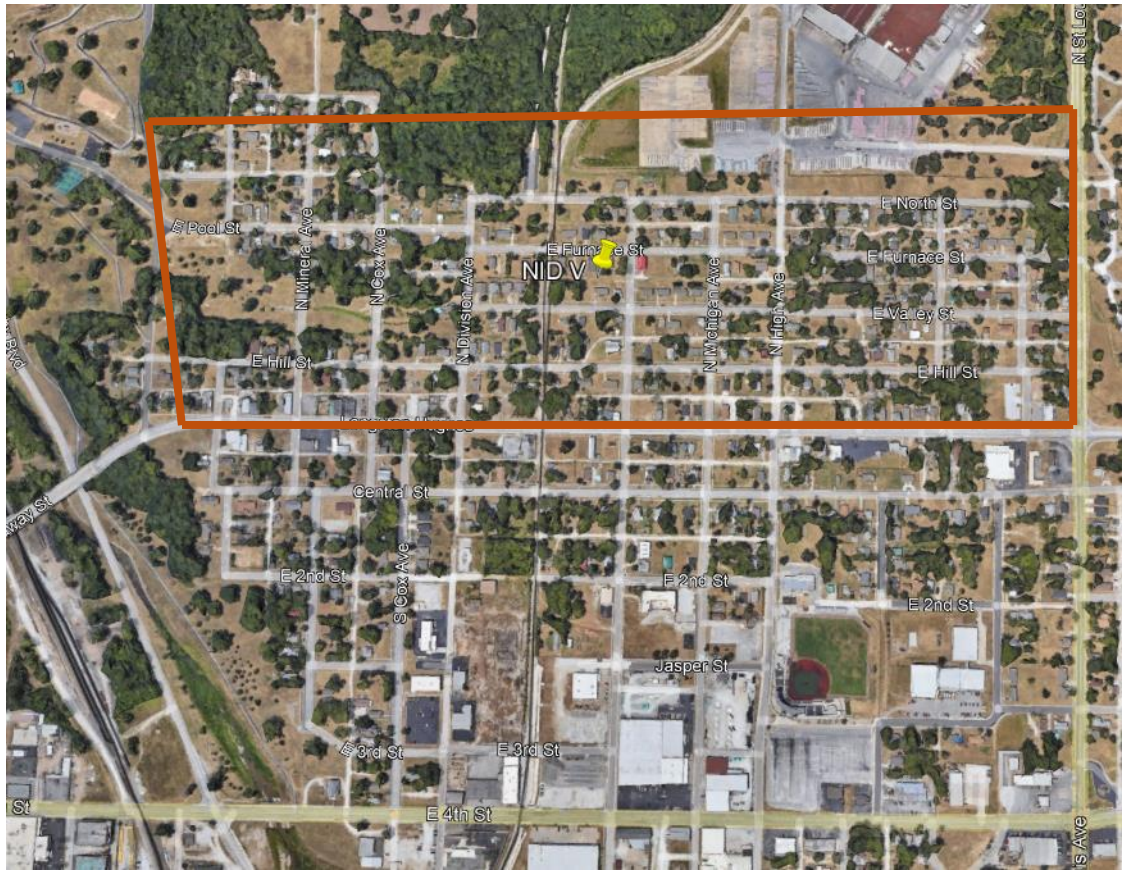
Improve Infrastructure and Encourage Economic Dev. Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements. The area proposed for these improvements is from Landreth Park east to St. Louis and from Broadway north.

Need Statement:

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. This is a continuation of the highly successful revitalization of infrastructure in our neighborhoods.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$3,000,000.00



TRAFFIC SIGNAL UPDATES

Description:

Improvement to existing and proposed traffic signals.

Need Statement:

Numerous signals are in need of replacement and various upgrades throughout the city. Those improvements may include new smart city technology, new mast arms, signal heads, controller units, pullboxes, pedestrian pushbuttons, and reconstruction of other necessary signal operations. This financial allotment would also encompass new signal design, project management, general design and consulting services, and right of way and property acquisition.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$2,500,000.00 ($250,000 per year)

EWERT PARK TRAIL CONNECTIONS

Description:

This project would include a riverwalk and greenway added to Ewer Park. The Riverwalk project entails the construction of 1,100 linear feet of new trail along the east bank of Joplin Creek as it passes through the Joplin Plaza commercial center between 7th Street and Campbell Parkway. This project would fund the design and construction of the trail improvements only. The Spring Greenway project would provide 1,700 linear feet of shared use path on the north side of E. 5th and Elm Streets between Ewert Park and E. 4th Street to the northeast. This sidewalk would provide a safe connection for residents in the neighborhood to the east as well as a sidewalk through a public park currently without any pedestrian infrastructure.



Need Statement:

If other projects within Ewert Park are completed, it will likely become more popular than it already is. This project would improve connectivity across the Joplin Creek Corridor, specifically between Ewert Park and its surrounding mixed-use community. Added connectivity would bring more attention to and eyes on the park and thereby improve safety.

*Project Costing: **(project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)**

$2,680,000.00

7TH STREET: CITY SIDEWALKS BETWEEN MAIDEN LANE AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE (REQUIRED AS PART OF MODOT PROJECT)

Description:

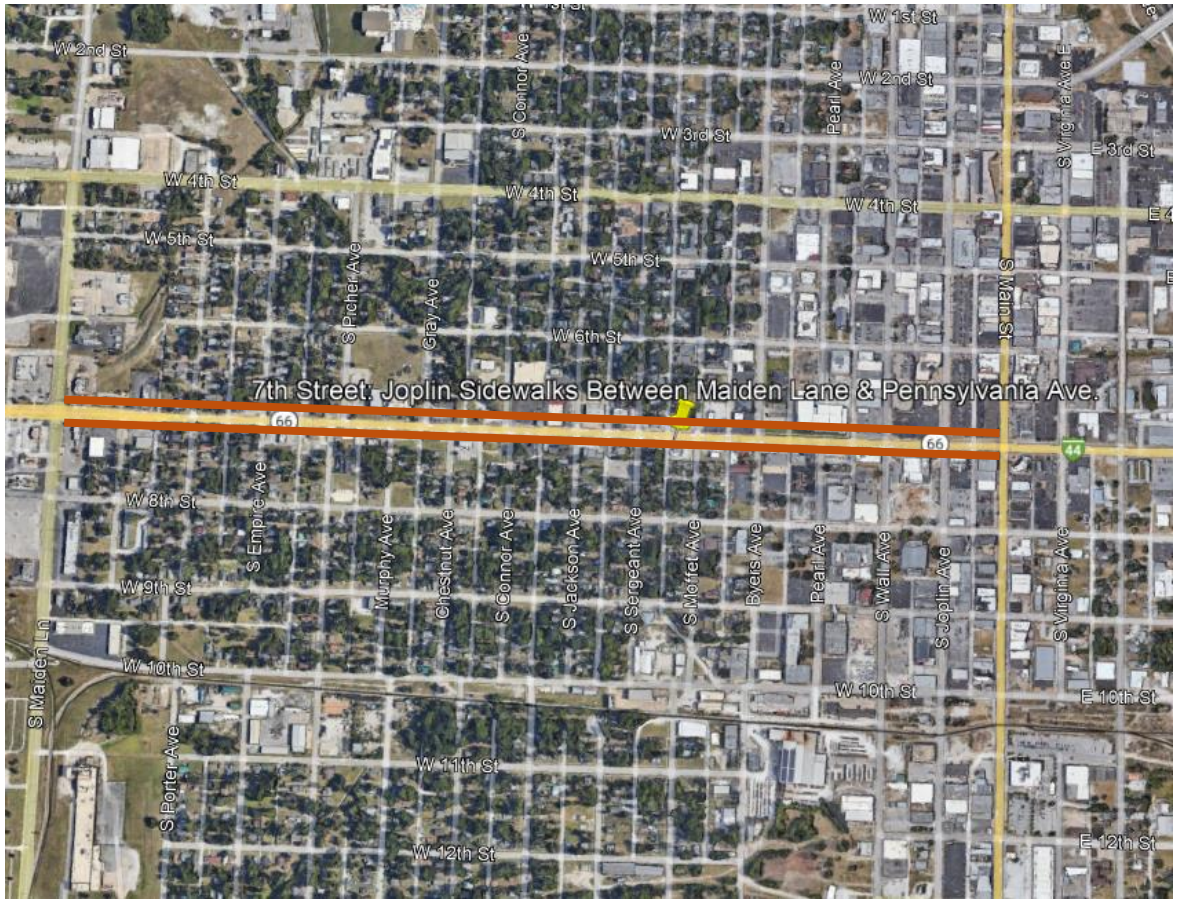
Funds to bring City-Owned sidewalks along the 7th Street corridor into ADA Compliance. These funds to be incorporated into MoDOT's 7th Street Project.

Need Statement:

MoDOT is currently in the design phase for sidewalk and roadway improvements for 7th Street between Range Line Road and Schifferdecker Avenue. The City of Joplin owns the majority of the sidewalks between Maiden Lane and Pennsylvania Avenue. These funds would allow the designs and construction of these sidewalks to be incorporated into their project.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$2,000,000.00



LONE ELM ROAD:
ZORA STREET TO MURPHY BOULEVARD

Description:

Improvements to Lone Elm Rd from Murphy Blvd to Zora Street, including intersection improvements at Murphy Blvd, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.

Need Statement:

The pavement width varies along this portion of Lone Elm Road. To provide additional capacity and meet driver's expectations the roadway will be studied and if warranted, improved to provide for the capacity needs of the roadway and address any existing deficiencies of the roadway.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$4,500,000.00



NEWMAN ROAD: RANGELINE ROAD TO DUQUESNE ROAD MULTI-USE PATH

Description:

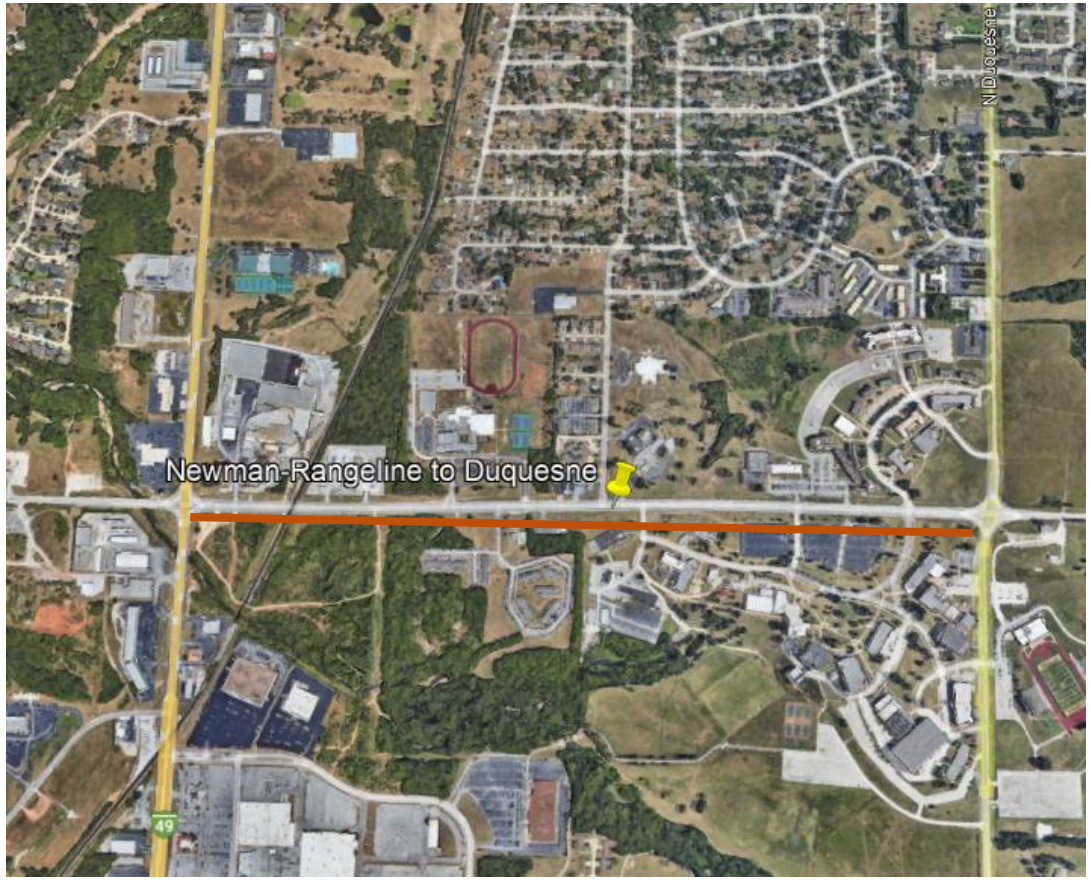
A new multi-use path on the south side of Newman road from Rangeline Road to Duquesne Road.

Need Statement:

A 1.0-mile multi-use path along the south side of Newman Road would provide a multimodal option for both bicyclists and pedestrians. This path allows pedestrians and cyclists to utilize a safe route from the University to Rangeline and the Mall area.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

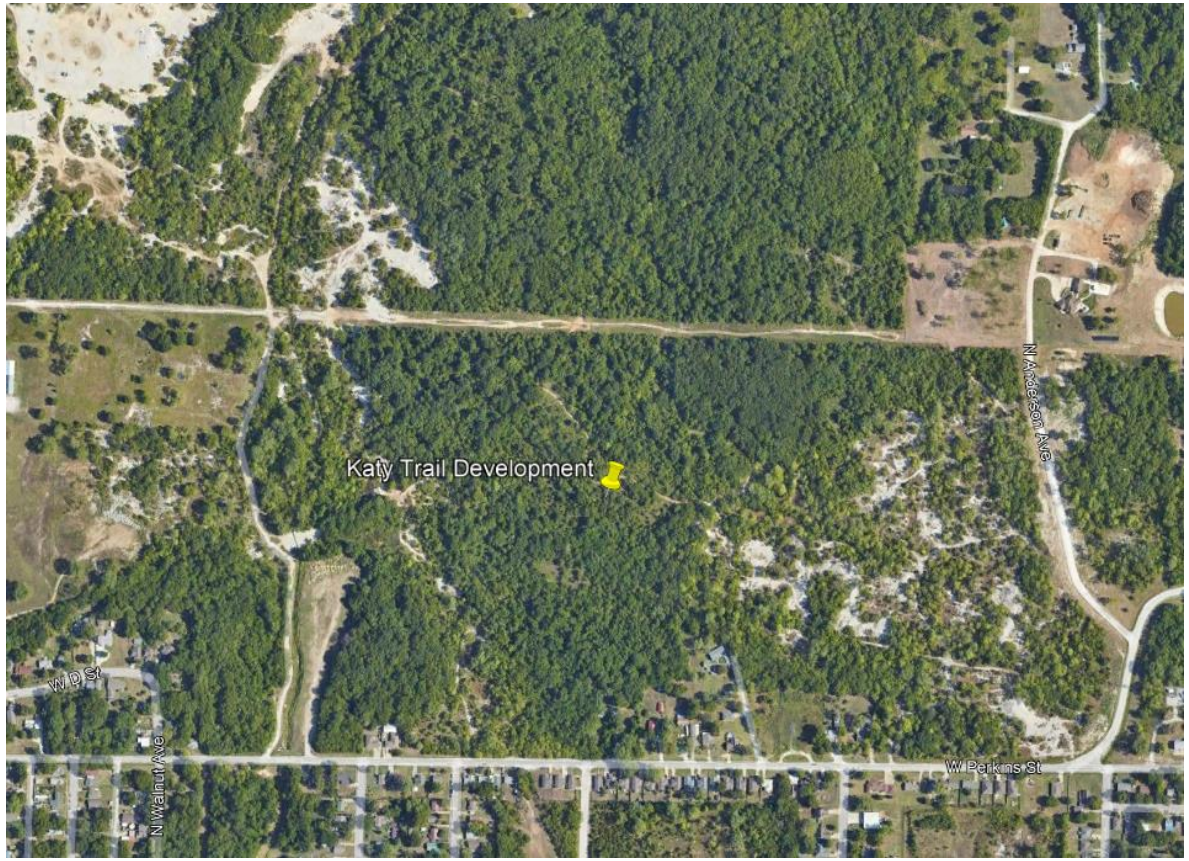
$1,000,000.00



KATY TRAIL DEVELOPMENT

Description:

The trail would make use of railroad right-of-way once used by eh Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad. This connection can connect Schifferdecker Park and Joplin Athletic Complex in Joplin's northwest corner to the Joplin Creek corridor. The trail head park is proposed on a 5-acre parcel of land already owned by the City in the 2400 block of W. Perkins Street and could provide a small parking lot, shelter with restroom, and playground. The western segment would run 8,500 linear feet from Perkins Street to Lone Elm Road and would include 1 prefabricated steel pedestrian bridge. The eastern segment would run 3,300 linear feet from Lone Elm Road to Murphy Boulevard between the Roanoke neighborhood and Dover Outdoor Recreation Area.



Need Statement:

This project has been advocated for trail enthusiasts in Joplin for years. The trail would provide additional trail connectivity. This is part of the city's long term trail plan to provide connectivity to all parts of the city and city services.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$2,700,000.00

MEMORIAL HALL REPAIRS

Description:

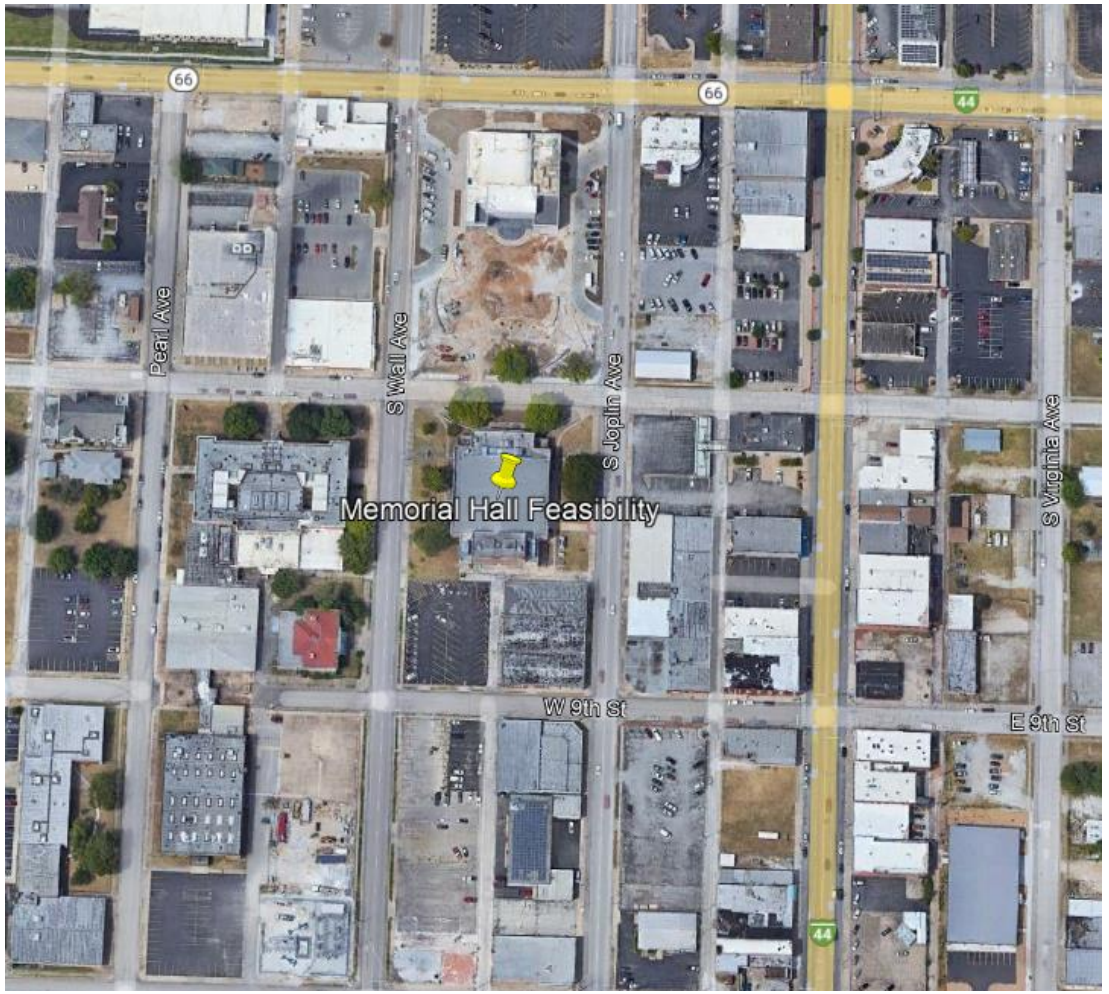
The roof structure and foundations at the northeast portion of the building are the two most significant structural items that require long-term repair or remediation.

Need Statement:

Deteriorating facility in need of repair.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$30,000,000.00



JOPLIN ATHLETIC COMPLEX IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

This project would provide additional programming opportunities for the department as well a recreation amenity currently not found in the City, based on recommendations from the Joplin Athletic Complex masterplan.

Need Statement:

A master plan needs to be prepared for the park to determine the needs of the community for this park. Amenities to enhance the quality of life experience will be added to this park based upon the master planning effort and implemented as part of this project.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,750,000.00



ZORA STREET:
MAIN STREET TO SCHIFFERDECKER/PEACE CHURCH

Description:

Improvement of Zora Street from Main Street to Schifferdecker/Peace Church, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.

Need Statement:

This is a section of an alternate truck route from Main and Zora to Schifferdecker and then Schifferdecker south to US-66 (7th Street) which will help to keep large trucks from having to go through downtown Joplin on Main Street. This is the planned truck route to keep large trucks from having to go downtown and try to navigate in areas not designed for their size or turning radius. This allows truck traffic to travel around the western side of Joplin without having to traverse downtown Joplin.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$12,000,000.00



44TH STREET:
INDIANA AVENUE TO CONNECTICUT AVENUE

Description:

Improvement of 44th Street from Indiana Ave to Connecticut Ave, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.

Need Statement:

Increased travel along this roadway segment is expected to increase based upon projected traffic demands and the addition of the overpass at Interstate 44 at Conneticut. Upgrades to the roadway will be made to address anticipated traffic demand and address any deficiencies in the current roadway. The sight distance along the roadway will be reviewed and evaluated to bring the roadway into current standards. This will also allow better access to one of the areas highly recognized mecical facilities.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$2,250,000.00



ST. LOUIS AVENUE: ZORA STREET TO DEMOTT DRIVE (STATE RT 171)

Description:

Improvements at St. Louis Avenue from Zora Street to Demott Drive (State Rt 171), including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.

Need Statement:

The improvements would reduce driver dissatisfaction and increase safety along this corridor, as well as allowing for additional modes of transportation such as pedestrian and bicycle. This is a heavily traveled roadway for locals who come into the city from the north. The area is currently being developed with a large residential development, which will increase the use of this route. The study and potential upgrade of this roadway section will make for safer travels for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$4,375,000.00



PROJECT 1.3 – 15TH STREET BETWEEN WALL AVENUE AND CONNECTICUT (DOWNTOWN LOOP)

Description:

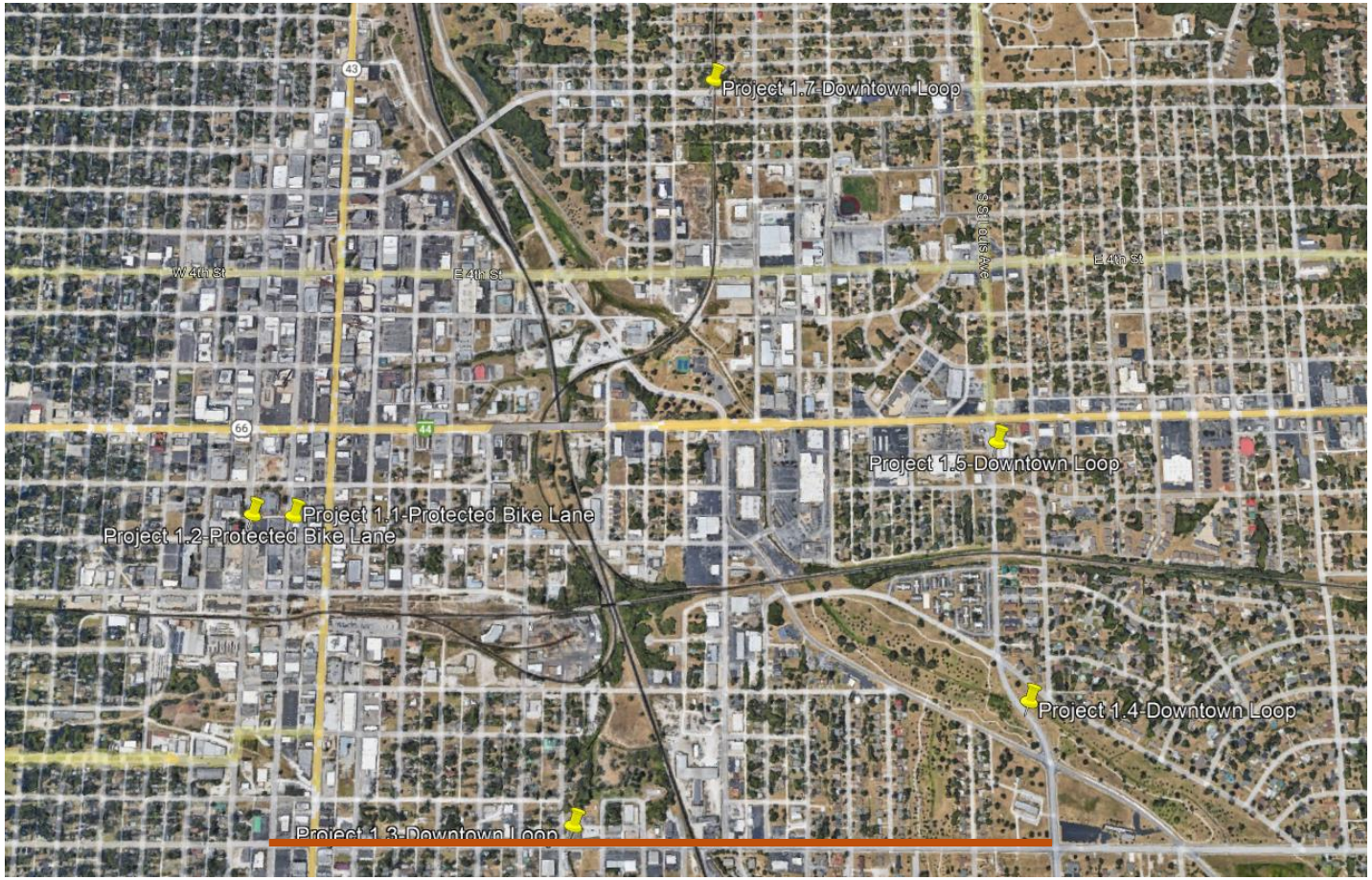
This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along 15th Street between Wall Avenue and Connecticut Avenue.

Need Statement:

To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,100,000.00



PROJECT 1.4 – CONNECTICUT AVENUE BETWEEN 14TH STREET AND CAMPBELL PARKWAY (DOWNTOWN LOOP)

Description:

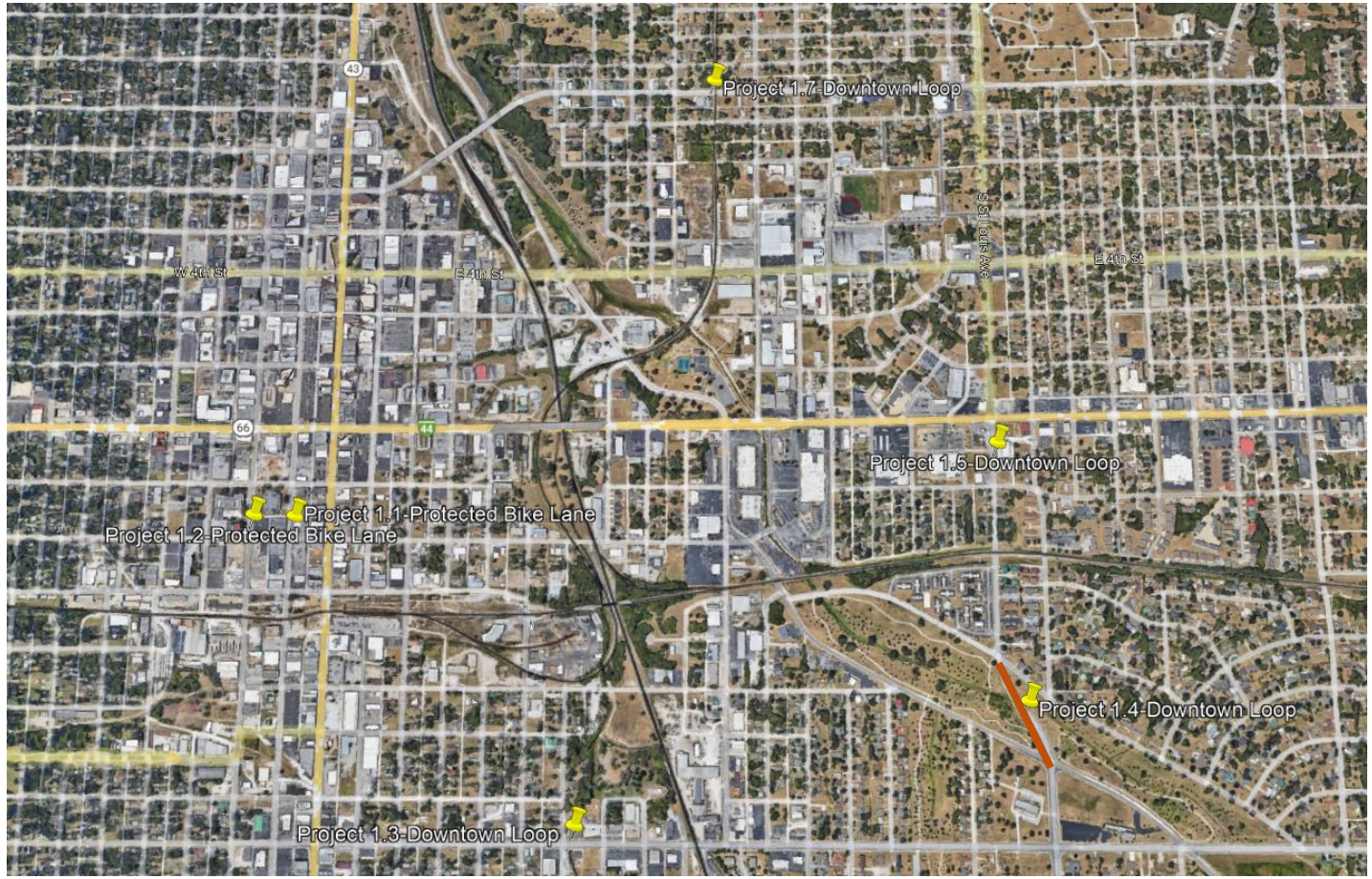
This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along Connecticut Avenue between 14th Street and Campbell Parkway.

Need Statement:

To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,100,000.00



PROJECT 1.5 – ST. LOUIS AVENUE BETWEEN CAMPBELL PARKWAY AND 2ND STREET (DOWNTOWN LOOP)

Description:

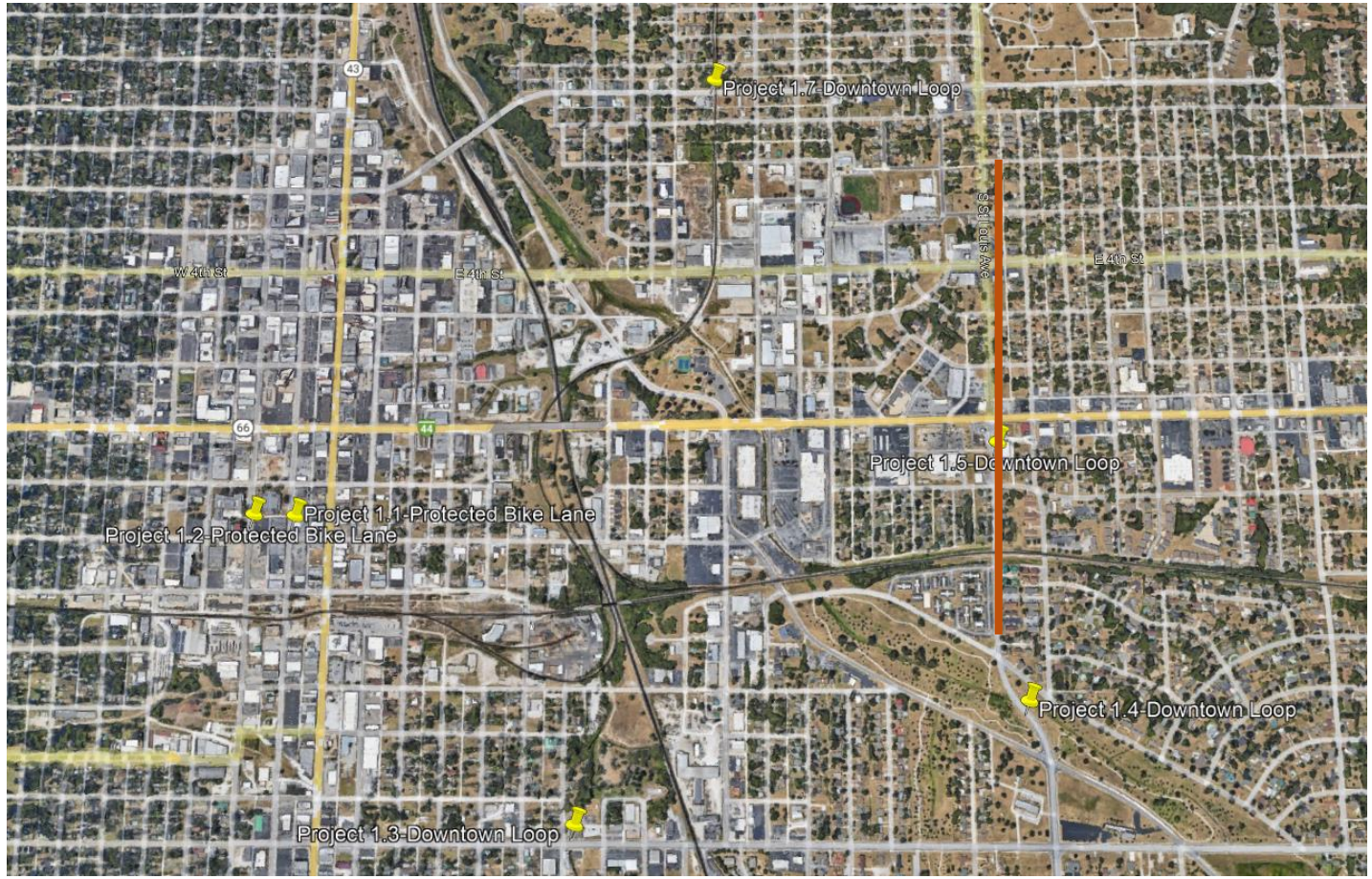
This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along St. Louis Avenue between Campbell Parkway and 2nd Street.

Need Statement:

To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,100,000.00



PROJECT 1.6 – ST. LOUIS AVENUE BETWEEN 2ND STREET AND THE FRISCO TRAIL (DOWNTOWN LOOP)

Description:

This project is a part of the larger Downtown Loop Project. It includes a protected bike lane along St. Louis Avenue between 2nd Street and the Frisco Trail.

Need Statement:

To complete the vision for the Downtown Loop, this short-range project will need to implemented. Implementing the Downtown Loop will provide approximately five miles of protected bike lanes. This will provide a safe loop for the entire downtown and adjacent areas of interest for cyclists to utilize to get to work, shop, or recreate.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,100,000.00



SCHIFFERDECKER AVENUE: BELLE CENTER TO (US 66) TO ZORA STREET

Description:

Improvement of Schifferdecker Avenue from Belle Center Road to Zora Street, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations. This project would include intersection improvements at Schifferdecker and Belle Center.

Need Statement:

This is a section of an alternate truck route from Main and Zora to Schifferdecker and then Schifferdecker south to US-66 (7th Street) which will help to keep large trucks from having to go through downtown Joplin on Main Street. This is the planned truck route to keep large trucks from having to go downtown and try to navigate in areas not designed for their size or turning radius. This allows truck traffic to travel around the western side of Joplin without having to traverse downtown Joplin.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$3,000,000.00



CITY/PUBLIC PARKING LOT IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

Improvements to publicly owned parking lots.

Need Statement:

Publicly owned parking lots are maintained and operated by the city. Improvements may include resurfacing, repainting, or reconstruction where needed. By improving parking lots, visitors and residents have a more comfortable experience in and about town as they park and visit commercial and retail locations. Other improvements may include self-pay or digital infrastructure, allowing for a more efficient experience for paid parking lots. These digital additions may also improve the overall appearance and decrease the amount of time and energy the city must spend on maintenance.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$2,000,000.00

MCCLELLAND PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

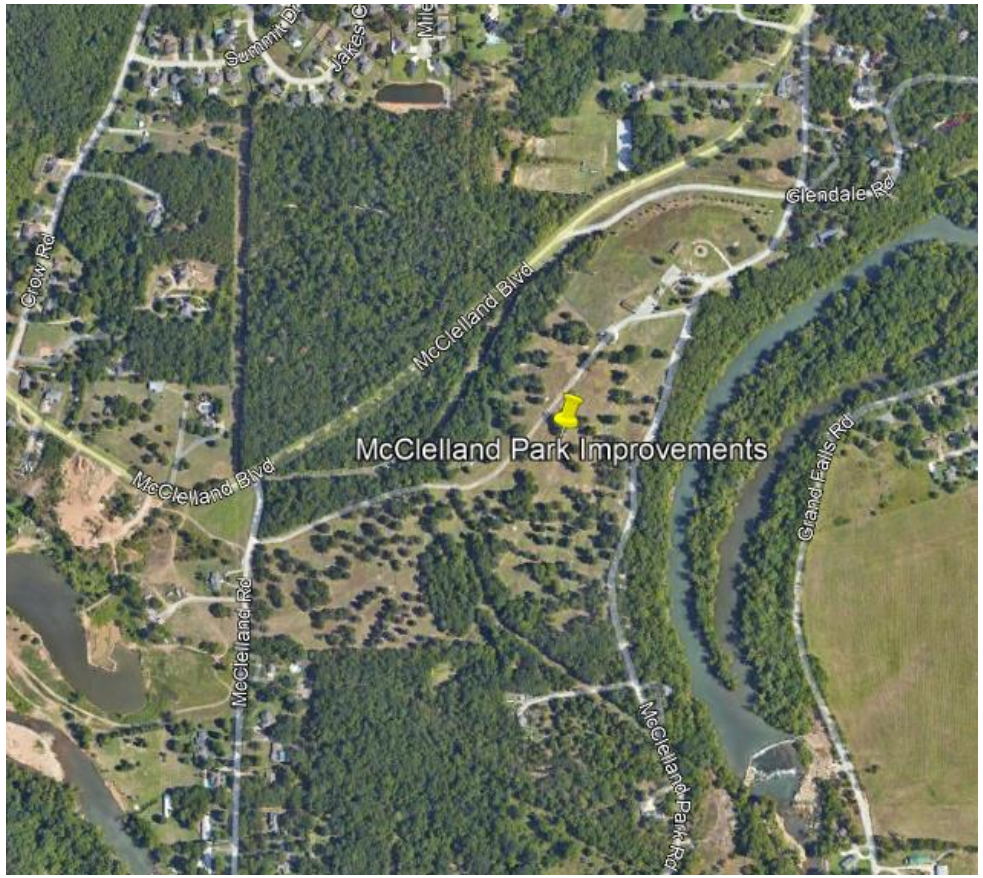
This project would replace or restore much of the basic park infrastructure at McClelland park based on recommendations from the McClelland Park masterplan.

Need Statement:

A master plan needs to be prepared for the park to determine the needs of the community for this park. Amenities to enhance the quality of life experience will be added to this park based upon the master planning effort and implemented as part of this project.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$1,450,000.00



INDIANA AVENUE: 32ND STREET TO 41ST STREET

Description:

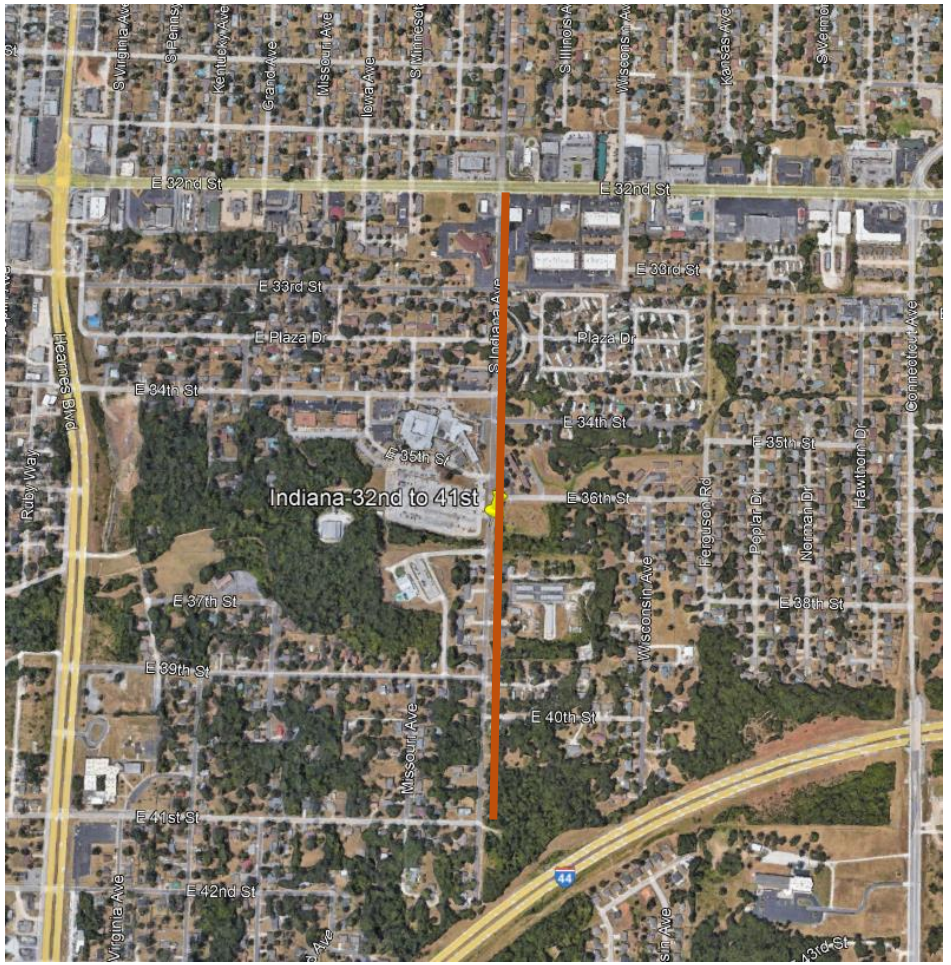
Improvement of Indiana Avenue from 32nd Street to 41st Street, including pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.

Need Statement:

Travel along this roadway segment is expected to increase based upon projected traffic demands. Upgrades to the roadway will be made to address deficiencies in sight distance and comfort as well as anticipated traffic increase. The sight distance along the roadway will be reviewed and evaluated to bring the roadway into current standards. The current topography of this area makes it tough to see the horizon and the k-value is lacking. This improvement would make it safer for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$8,000,000.00



SCHIFFERDECKER PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

This project would make improvements based on recommendations from the Schifferdecker park masterplan.

Need Statement:

A master plan needs to be prepared for the park to determine the needs of the community for this park. Amenities to enhance the quality of life experience will be added to this park based upon the master planning effort and implemented as part of this project.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$2,500,000.00



DUQUESNE ROAD: 7TH STREET (MO 66) TO NEWMAN ROAD: SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENTS

Description:

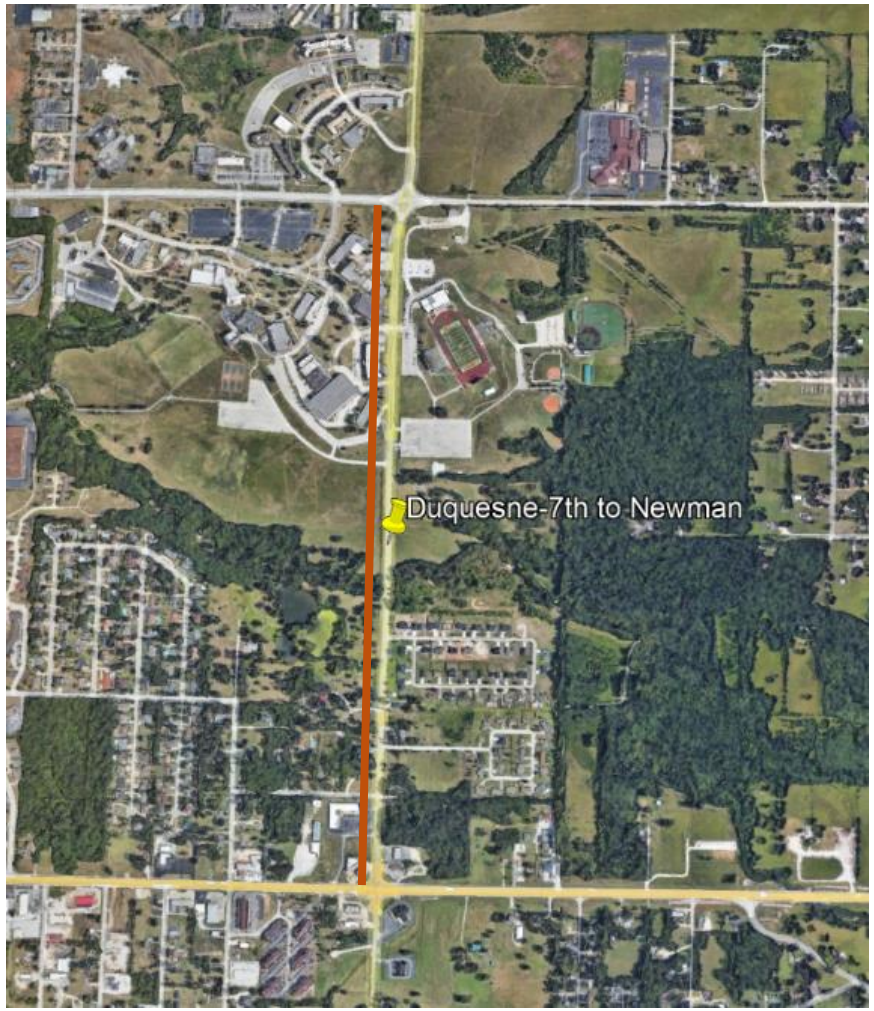
New sidewalk will be installed along Duquesne Road from 7th Street to Newman Road.

Need Statement:

The area is in close proximity to Missouri Southern State University and thus collects bicycle and foot traffic in and around the area.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$850,000.00



WOODLAND LOOP TRAIL

Description:

Trail improvements from the Bluff Creek Trail parking lot to the Old Redings Mill Bridge Parking lot.

Need Statement:

Need for improvements to the existing trail to provide improved access for pedestrians and cyclists. Bluff Trail currently is a narrow gravel trail that is on the bluff side of shoal creek. A improved trail will allow for more citizens and guests to enjoy the outdoors as well as the nature center and have connectivity to other trails such as the Grand Falls trail as well as McClelland Park.

*Project Costing: (project cost from previous studies, will be updated prior to prioritization)

$750,000.00



PROPOSED CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Capital Improvement Sales Tax Renewal Initiative

PROPOSED CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE MEMBERS	PROPOSED CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Sallie Beard	Ben Leavens
Amanda Calderon-Kidston	Bob Loudermilk
Kyle Denham	Charlie McGrew
Doug Doll	Jimmer Pinjuv
Steve Gaarder	Melissa Rodgers
Chad Greer	Benjamin Rosenberg
Shawn Hull	Richard Schurman
Kevin Jackson	Zach Spiering
Drew Kimble	Patty Vavra
Cole Landis	Greg Wilkerson
Brian Cowles-Student Intern (non-voting)	