

CONSOLIDATED PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 2015-2019



Public Facilities



Affordable Housing



Economic Development



Citizen Participation

One-rdg. X
P. Hrngs. _____
Pgs. 103
Filed: 03-17-15

Sponsored by: Stephens

COUNCIL BILL NO. 2015- 064

RESOLUTION NO. 10206

A RESOLUTION

1 ADOPTING a new Five-Year Consolidated Plan for Fiscal Years 2015-2019 in order
2 to continue receiving entitlement funding from the Department of Housing
3 and Urban Development (HUD). (Staff recommends approval.)
4 _____
5

6 WHEREAS, the City's Five-Year Consolidated Plan is due to HUD by May 15, 2015,
7 in order for the City to continue to receive HUD entitlement funding through programs such
8 as the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership
9 Program (HOME); and

10
11 WHEREAS, the City desires to continue receiving such funding.

12
13 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
14 SPRINGFIELD as follows, that:

15
16 Section 1 – That the Five-Year Consolidated Plan for the Fiscal Years 2015-2019
17 (Plan) is hereby adopted as the same appears on file in the Office of the City Clerk, as a
18 program requirement of HUD. The City Manager or his designee is authorized to approve
19 changes to the Plan, if necessary, to correct scrivner's errors.

20
21 Section 2 – This resolution shall be effective immediately upon adoption.

22
23 Passed at meeting: April 13, 2015

24
25 Robert L. Stephen
26 _____
27 Mayor

28
29 Attest: Anita J. Catter , Acting City Clerk

30
31 Filed as Ordinance: April 13, 2015

32
33
34 Approved as to form: Sarah Kerner , Assistant City Attorney

35
36
37 Approved for Council action: Greg Burns , City Manager

EXPLANATION TO COUNCIL BILL NO: 2015- 064

FILED: 03-17-15

ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT: Planning and Development Department.

PURPOSE: To approve a resolution to adopt a new Five-Year Consolidated Plan for Fiscal Years 2015-2019 in order to continue receiving entitlement funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). (Staff recommends approval.)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan assesses housing and community development needs and provides a framework for use of available resources to meet those needs. The plan was prepared by staff following an extensive public input process including the following organizations:

- Housing Collaborative
- Continuum of Care Executive Committee
- Southwest Missouri Regional Center Housing Team
- Mayor's Commission on Human Rights and Public Relations
- Minorities in Business
- Housing Authority of Springfield
- NAACP
- Grupo Latinoamericano

An overview of the goals and priorities was presented at a joint City Council and Citizens Advisory Committee for Community Development (CACCD) public hearing on January 20, 2015. The draft plan was also provided to the CACCD for review and public comment at their February 24, 2015 public hearing.

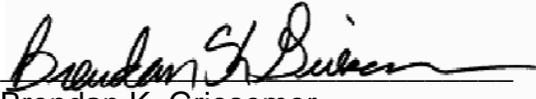
Through the public input process, new themes were integrated into the priorities of the existing five-year plan. These include: accessibility and Universal Design, energy conservation and weatherization, and access to transportation options.

After the February 24, 2015 CACCD meeting, the plan was advertised soliciting public comment at the March 23, 2015 public hearing. However, HUD requires the public comment period to be open for 30 days, so in order to meet this requirement, the public hearing will need to be continued until the April 13, 2015 Council meeting. Once the public hearing is closed on April 13, 2015, a vote can be taken.

Supports the following Field Guide 2030 goal(s): Chapter 2, Early Childhood Development, Major Goal 7; Establish a community priority for quality, affordable housing for families.

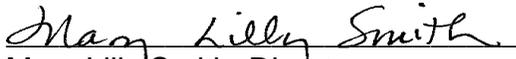
REMARKS: The 2015-2019 Five-Year Consolidated Plan is due to HUD on May 15, 2015. Staff recommends approval.

Submitted by:



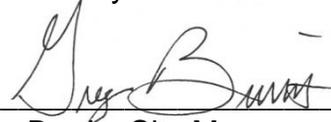
Brendan K. Griesemer,
Planning and Development Manager

Recommended by:



Mary Lilly Smith, Director
Planning and Development

Approved by:



Greg Burris, City Manager

Executive Summary

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

Introduction

The City of Springfield's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan was developed through a coordinated community process to identify housing, homelessness, supportive service, and non-housing community needs in the City. The Plan provides a basis and strategy for City to use federal funds granted by the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnership (HOME). The accompanying one-year Action Plan serves as the City's application for its annual entitlement allocation from HUD under these programs for 2015.

Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment

Overview

The primary objectives of the Plan for 2015-2019 are consistent with the primary objectives in the prior Consolidated Plan, which involve addressing a variety of issues including: Housing concerns, homeless issues, public services, business assistance, and job creation. Over the Plan period, the City plans to address approximately 275 homeowner rehabilitation projects, assist in the creation/rehabilitation/use of 110 rental units for affordable housing, provide overnight shelter to approximately 3,500 persons, prevent over 850 persons from becoming homeless, assist over 900 persons with various public services, assist over 70 businesses and create 70 new jobs. The achievement of these objectives will rely, in part, on the City's Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), many non-profit partners, City staff, and the business community.

Evaluation of past performance

Each program that is allocated CDBG and HOME funding is monitored annually to ensure that the number and socio-economic breakdown of citizens is compliant with HUD standards. The City recently celebrated its 30th Anniversary of its community development loan program. Through this program, over 700 jobs have been created and over 1,100 housing units have been created or rehabilitated. The City's program has had a long standing reputation as a leader in operating community development loan fund to leverage more resources to have a greater impact in the City of Springfield.

Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Citizen Participation Process included two advertisements in the Springfield News Leader notifying the public of two formal public hearings on goal setting for the development of the 5 year plan. The two hearings were held on September 4, 2014 and November 6, 2014. A public comment period on the goals and priority needs was held open during this time for a 60 day period. The City also mailed letters to neighborhood organizations (including all low-income neighborhoods, faith-based organizations, housing groups, minority organizations and public service providers in order to gather input on issues, goal setting, and priority needs). Two additional public hearings were held on the summary draft plan. The first was held on January 20, 2015 and the second was held on February 24, 2015. In addition, City staff met with the following organizations to further seek public collaboration and input on the plan development:

- Housing Collaborative Public Hearing, September 4, 2014
- Continuum of Care Executive Committee, September 10, 2014

- Southwest Missouri Regional Center Housing Team, September 17, 2014
- Mayor's Commission on Human Rights, September 17, 2014
- Minorities in Business, October 13, 2014
- Housing Authority of Springfield, October 15, 2014
- NAACP, October 22, 2014
- Grupo Latino, October 23, 2014
- Housing Collaborative Public Hearing, November 6, 2014
- City Council/Citizens Advisory Committee on Community Development (CACCD) Joint Public Meeting, November 18, 2014
- City Council/CACCD/Consolidated Plan Public Hearing, January 20, 2015
- CACCD Consolidated Plan Public Hearing, February 24, 2015

Summary of public comments

Summaries of public hearings and written comments received are contained within this document. Comments received were focused and combined into six main goals: Housing Programs - Rentals, Housing Programs - Owner-Occupied, Public Services, Commercial Property Redevelopment, Homeless Prevention/Rapid Re-Housing, and Economic Development. Services to low-income populations, disabled residents, elderly, and other special needs populations were identified as a high priority, which led to such projects and activities being identified more specifically throughout the plan. Other activities advocated by the public and by partner agencies include rental assistance, business incentive loans, downtown revitalization, public services, universal design, housing rehabilitation, support services, energy conservation, and access to transportation options.

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

All comments were accepted and included in preparation of the document.

Summary

The City of Springfield has used CDBG and HOME funding to improve the quality of life in the city for over 40 years. The City values the citizen participation process as is demonstrated in the number of public hearings/meetings and volume of groups consulted through this process. This is not a static document but rather evolving as the City continues its long history of focusing on the needs of the community through citizen input. Participation in this process by the residents of low-income areas and the organizations that regularly serve low-income households is vital to ensuring that the funds are directed to areas and programs, in which, they can make the greatest impact.

The City believes that the strategies and objectives set forth in this Consolidated Plan are feasible and attainable (assuming that funding remains available), and they are in accordance with the needs and desires communicated by the public that these grants are intended to serve and organizations that provide such services.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	SPRINGFIELD	Planning and Development
CDBG Administrator	SPRINGFIELD	Planning and Development
HOME Administrator	SPRINGFIELD	Planning and Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Lead Agency

The City of Springfield is the lead agency for overseeing the development of the plan and the major public agency responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan. The Consolidated Plan represents the continuing planning process of the Vision 20/20 Springfield and Greene County Plan, Field Guide 2030, and the Capital Improvement Program. These processes all rely on public participation and community dialogue to create a blueprint for Springfield's future. The Consolidated Plan combined these processes and planning efforts into this document. The process was managed by staff of the Department of Planning and Development of the City of Springfield. The plan is prepared to obtain funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Vision 20/20 is a community-driven process which began in 1994 and involved several hundred citizen volunteers who donated thousands of hours to the development of a comprehensive plan for the future of Springfield and Greene County. Citizens volunteered their time by serving on one of twelve focus groups with concerns ranging from Economic Development to Housing and Neighborhoods. The focus groups contributed to the Consolidated Plan by creating vision statements, many of which are reflected in the plan elements. In 2003, these planning groups reorganized to review and update the original plans and create a five year action plan for each category.

In 2009, a new planning process was started called Field Guide 2030. This three year planning process began with public input from many sectors of the community. There were 45 public meetings conducted over the planning period. Ultimately, 13 chapters were created which included Housing and Economic Development.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information - Questions or comments can be directed to:

Brendan K. Griesemer, AICP
Planning and Development Manager
840 Boonville Avenue
Springfield, MO 65802
(417) 864-1031

bgriesemer@springfieldmo.gov

Additional contact and programmatic information can be found at www.springfieldmo.gov

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

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

The City of Springfield participates in the Housing Collaborative. This collaborative is composed of both public and assisted housing providers and health providers and service agencies. Monthly meetings are held to discuss common issues and to enhance coordination of services. This body has been in existence for over 15 years. The City's Planning staff also identified and reached out to citizens, local government representatives, public housing authorities, non-profits, and various social service agencies to gather input for the Consolidated Plan. A list of member agencies can be found below.

Affordable Housing Action Board	Housing Authority of Springfield
AIDS Project of the Ozarks	Housing Plus LLC
Alternative Opportunities - Regional Partnership Grant	Legal Services of Southern Missouri
Burrell Behavioral Health	Mayor's Commission on Human Rights
Catholic Charities of Southern Missouri	Missouri Housing Development Commission (MHDC)
Church Army Christian County	Ozark Area Community Action Corporation (OACAC)
City of Springfield	One Door Christian County
Community Partnership of the Ozarks	Ozark Mountain Regional HealthCare
Consumer Credit Counseling Services	Sigma House of Springfield, Inc
Dale Street United Methodist Church	Southwest Center for Independent Living
Springfield Regional Center - Division of Mental Health	Southwest Missouri Office on Aging
Eagle Management @ Realty	Springfield Apartment and Housing Association
Grant Beach Neighborhood	Springfield Victory Mission
Grants Management Consulting	The Kitchen, Inc.
Guaranty Bank	The Salvation Army
Habitat for Humanity	University of Missouri Extension
Harmony House	Veteran's Administration - Mt. Vernon Clinic - Legal
Home Builders Association of Greater Springfield	

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

The City of Springfield helped establish and provides funding for a central intake office (One Door). In addition, the City also assisted the creation of and funded the Springfield Affordable Housing Center (SAHC). One Door is located in SAHC and provides a one-stop resource center for all housing and homeless needs. The Continuum of Care (CoC) was integrally involved in efforts to establish these entities which in turn provided much needed resources to under-resourced populations. In addition, CoC coordinates various provider activities and grants including ESG and the Continuum of Care grant to provide needed services to the community.

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

The local CoC has collaborated with the City of Springfield since the inception of the Emergency Solutions Grant. As the collaborative applicant for the community, the City works in tandem with the

staff on the CoC to ensure that all federal regulations and policies are executed. The executive board of the Continuum of Care includes three representatives from the City of Springfield to help craft and deliver the standards and process to the community. The executive board is responsible for the updating and executing the policies and procedures of the CoC. The executive board and staff review the Annual Homeless Assessment report and works with the HMIS lead agency to ensure compliance and data standards in the CoC.

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

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?
Affordable Housing Action Board	Housing Other - CHDO	Housing need assessment Public housing needs Homeless needs – chronically homeless Homeless needs – families with children Homeless needs – veterans Homeless needs – unaccompanied youth Homelessness strategy Non-homeless special needs Market analysis
Habitat for Humanity	Housing Services - housing	Housing need assessment Public housing needs Homeless needs – chronically homeless Homeless needs – families with children Homeless needs – veterans Homeless needs – unaccompanied youth Homelessness strategy Non-homeless special needs Market analysis
The Kitchen, Inc.	Services - housing Services – homeless Services – health Services – employment Other - CHDO	Housing need assessment Public housing needs Homeless needs – chronically homeless Homeless needs – families with children Homeless needs – veterans Homeless needs – unaccompanied youth Homelessness strategy Non-homeless special needs Market analysis
The Salvation Army	Services - housing Services – homeless	Housing need assessment Public housing needs Homeless needs – chronically homeless Homeless needs – families with children Homeless needs – veterans Homeless needs – unaccompanied youth Homelessness strategy Non-homeless special needs Market analysis
Boys & Girls Town of Missouri	Services - housing Services – children Services – homeless	Housing need assessment Public housing needs Homeless needs – chronically homeless Homeless needs – families with children Homeless needs – veterans Homeless needs – unaccompanied youth

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?
		Homelessness strategy Non-homeless special needs Market analysis
Ozarks Area Community Action Corporation	Services - housing Services – children Services – elderly persons Services - education	Housing need assessment Public housing needs Homeless needs – chronically homeless Homeless needs – families with children Homeless needs – veterans Homeless needs – unaccompanied youth Homelessness strategy Non-homeless special needs Market analysis
United Way Foundation	Regional Organization	Economic development Anti-poverty strategy
Chamber of Commerce	Regional Organization	Economic development
Community Foundation of the Ozarks	Regional Organization	Economic development Anti-poverty strategy

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

As evidenced by the City’s extensive public input process, development of the Consolidated Plan was intended to be as open and involving as possible among the public and servicing agencies. The City believes that a satisfactory effort was made in notifying the public and agencies from a wide range of types/missions and that ample input was provided by such organizations to create a complete plan.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Vision 20/20 Strategic Plan	City of Springfield, MO	The goals of the Strategic Plan have been developed in concert with those contained in the Vision 20/20 Strategic Plan in order to address critical issues.
Field Guide 2030	City of Springfield, MO	The goals of the Strategic Plan have been developed in concert with those contained in the Field Guide 2030 Plan in order to address critical issues.
10 Year Plan to End Homelessness	Continuum of Care	The Continuum of Care developed the 10-year Plan to End Homelessness to create a new strategy, based on national and local best practices, to reduce the suffering of our most vulnerable citizens. The City's Strategic Plan closely follows this plan and strives to meet the goals that were set out in the plan.

Table 2 – Other local/regional/federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(I))

The City of Springfield works cooperatively and in coordination with the local Continuum of Care in implementing its homeless and at-risk homeless programs. Various public service agencies are contracted to provide CDBG funded public services. Cooperation and coordination with adjacent units of local government is sought for activities that may affect their jurisdiction. An example of this is the inclusion of multi-county representation on the expanded Continuum of Care board.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

City staff identified and reached out to citizens, local government representatives, public housing authorities, non-profit developers, and various social service agencies to gather input for the Consolidated Plan. In 2014 the City's Planning Department also contracted with a research firm to gather citizen input on the quality of housing stock, employment status, socio-economic characteristics, and neighborhood conditions. A random sample survey was mailed to over 4,100 Springfield households. This survey garnered a 35% response rate which is considered high for this type of mail survey. All of these efforts met and exceeded the requirements of the Citizen Participation Plan and provided meaningful input in establishing goals and strategies for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and activities for the 2015 Annual Action Plan.

Through Springfield's ongoing planning process, the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan was developed as a continuation of the 2004 Vision 20/20 Affordable Housing Plan which resulted in the previous Consolidated Plan and 2012 Field Guide 2030. Citizen participation was obtained through interaction with the Housing Collaborative, which is a consortium of all housing agencies and organizations who meet on a regular basis to discuss housing issues and to collaborate on the provision of affordable housing, and the Field Guide 2030 Housing Planning Committee. The Housing Collaborative includes a wide range of housing service providers and representatives of persons with special needs. This group met and provided comments and recommendations in order to develop an affordable housing strategic plan for the next five years. The planning process was presented and discussed on November 18, 2014 in a joint City Council/Citizens Advisory Committee meeting. The draft plan goals, activities and priorities were presented at a joint City Council/Citizens Advisory Committee public hearing on January 20, 2015. In addition, copies of the draft plan were available on the City's website along with public notices and other appropriate information relating to the ongoing consolidated Planning process. The plan was adopted by City Council on April 13, 2015.

In accordance with the adopted Citizen Participation Plan the following meetings and hearings were conducted:

- Housing Collaborative Public Hearing, September 4, 2014
- Continuum of Care Executive Committee, September 10, 2014
- Southwest Missouri Regional Center Housing Team, September 17, 2014
- Mayor's Commission on Human Rights, September 17, 2014
- Minorities in Business, October 13, 2014
- Housing Authority, October 15, 2014
- NAACP, October 22, 2014
- Grupo Latino, October 23, 2014
- Housing Collaborative Public Hearing, November 6, 2014
- City Council/CACCD Joint Public Meeting, November 18, 2014
- City Council/CACCD/Consolidated Plan Meeting, January 20, 2015

Citizen Participation Outreach

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach
Citywide mail survey	Non-targeted/broad community
Summary of response/attendance: A random sample survey was mailed to over 4,100 Springfield residents. Over 1,450 surveys were returned which accounted for a 35% response rate. This high response rate is excellent for this type of survey.	
Summary of comments received: This mode of outreach surveyed resident opinions on the various housing and economic characteristics and demographic information that was used to set goals and priorities.	
Summary of comments not accepted and reasons: All comments were accepted.	
Public hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Spanish Persons with disabilities Residents of public and assisted housing
Summary of response/attendance: Four public hearings were held over a five month period seeking public input on data and issues to be addressed in the Consolidated Plan. Over 140 community members participated in these public hearings.	
Summary of comments received: Comments generally around issues of housing repair and energy efficiency problems, special needs issues, accessibility/universal design, lack of support services, demand for overnight shelter/transitional housing, job training, and access to transit/transportation options.	
Summary of comments not accepted and reasons: All comments were accepted.	
Public meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Spanish Persons with disabilities Residents of public and assisted housing
Summary of response/attendance: Eight public meetings were held with various stakeholder groups including: Continuum of Care, Impacting Property Collaborative, Minorities in Business, NAACP, Grupo Latino, SW MO Housing Team, etc.	
Summary of comments received: Comments generally around issues of special needs issues, lack of support services, housing repair and energy efficiency problems, demand for overnight shelter/transitional housing, accessibility/universal design, language barrier, job training, and access to transit/transportation options.	
Summary of comments not accepted and reasons: All comments were accepted.	
Newspaper ad	Non-targeted/broad community
Summary of response/attendance: Public hearings listed above were advertized in the Springfield News-Leader	
Summary of comments received: See public hearing response above.	
Summary of comments not accepted and reasons: All comments were accepted.	

Table 3 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

There are many factors involved, and resource information available, in defining housing assistance needs in Springfield. The 2010 census provides data on population and housing, the Vision 20/20 Affordable Housing Group undertook extensive research of housing needs in 2004, the Field Guide 2030 Housing Committee researched housing issues, and the Department of Planning and Development completed a Socio-Economic Housing Survey in 2014. There have also been several studies by the City of Springfield, experience of those involved in the provision of assisted housing, elected officials, the people in need of assistance, and the general public all have a unique perspective to housing need.

This section includes a summary of findings from the American Community Survey and other information available within the local community. In 2014, Springfield undertook a study of socio-economic and housing conditions by surveying households and inspecting the condition of some units from the street. The survey provides us with a more current picture of housing needs than the 2010 census, but a true knowledge of housing condition cannot be determined from the street. Keeping in mind the limitations of the information, this plan includes both quantitative and qualitative data when assessing housing needs and priorities for Springfield.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	151,580	0	-100%
Households	140,830	0	-100%
Median Income	\$29,563.00	\$33,771.00	14%

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

Table 4 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households*	9,865	10,405	13,940	7,880	27,990
Small Family Households*	2,420	2,900	4,285	2,835	12,690
Large Family Households*	320	365	625	320	1,170
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	910	1,530	2,065	1,335	4,855
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	805	1,965	2,015	860	3,355
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger*	1,375	1,575	1,920	1,035	1,915

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 5 - Total Households Table

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

Housing Needs Summary Tables Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50 - 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0- 30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	140	200	55	30	425	10	70	30	40	150
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	40	30	90	25	185	0	30	0	0	30
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	150	90	85	65	390	15	35	75	0	125

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	5,535	2,065	225	30	7,855	1,000	905	255	50	2,210
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	795	3,190	3,155	385	7,525	310	995	1,825	795	3,925
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	620	0	0	0	620	170	0	0	0	170

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 6 – Housing Problems Table

Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	5,860	2,390	455	155	8,860	1,025	1,035	355	90	2,505
Having none of four housing problems	1,570	4,475	7,740	4,110	17,895	615	2,505	5,390	3,525	12,035
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	620	0	0	0	620	170	0	0	0	170

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 7 – Housing Problems 2

Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,780	1,825	1,165	4,770	350	445	585	1,380
Large Related	225	170	55	450	39	130	210	379
Elderly	460	1,035	590	2,085	615	880	505	2,000
Other	4,180	2,500	1,605	8,285	330	540	825	1,695

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	6,645	5,530	3,415	15,590	1,334	1,995	2,125	5,454
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS								

Table 8 – Cost Burden > 30%

Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,675	530	35	2,240	285	235	70	590
Large Related	185	35	0	220	35	70	10	115
Elderly	330	670	110	1,110	405	395	90	890
Other	3,595	975	100	4,670	300	250	95	645
Total need by income	5,785	2,210	245	8,240	1,025	950	265	2,240
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS								

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 50%

Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	120	80	140	90	430	15	65	40	0	120
Multiple, unrelated family households	20	14	29	0	63	0	0	30	0	30
Other, non-family households	65	30	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	205	124	169	90	588	15	65	70	0	150
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS										

Table 10 – Crowding Information – 1/2

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

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

According to the City’s 2014 Socio-Economic and Housing Survey, approximately 33% of the housing occupied by single-person households was considered substandard. This would indicate a need for additional housing assistance in the form of rehabilitation assistance. Also, the survey indicates that utility costs have escalated dramatically which would show a need for weatherization and utility assistance.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking

According to the City’s 2014 Socio-Economic and Housing Survey, approximately 15% of the respondents reported some kind of disability however incidence of substandard housing within this population was not shown to be outside of the norm. The survey indicated that 13% of the dwellings didn’t accommodate the respondent’s disability.

Other data is difficult to obtain however, through discussions with local agencies, it was determined that victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking particularly struggle with discrimination with the transition from shelters to permanent housing.

What are the most common housing problems?

- Weatherization/Energy Efficiency
- Affordability
- Accessibility
- Rehabilitation
- Evictions/Barriers to leasing

Existing aging housing stock and substandard housing needs improvement. To improve housing conditions, there is a need for affordable home repair and energy efficiency programs and resources for all homeowners to maintain or improve existing housing.

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

- Single parents/Single income
- Disabled
- Seniors
- Youth
- Victims of discrimination
- Minorities

There is a need for quality housing support (financial and social) for those who cannot provide for themselves and for those transitioning from one economic class to another; such as the elderly, disabled, minorities, single parent households, people on fixed incomes, families in shelters, etc.

There is also a necessity for greater housing options for people with drug and other criminal convictions who are ineligible for public housing or housing assistance as well as additional housing options for homeless teenagers who are ineligible for public housing or housing assistance.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

The following are needs of low-income individuals/families that are at imminent risk of homelessness.

- Utility assistance
- Financial/Life skills
- Living wage/Jobs
- Job training
- Mental health services

For those receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance:

- Employment
- Wrap-around assistance
- Education

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

Not Applicable

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

Perhaps the greatest housing problem faced is the large group of people who are at risk of becoming homeless. They are difficult to define and harder to identify because they are doubled up or frequently moving from one location to another. While difficult, inferences can be made. The One Door program, Springfield's central intake office, has become the established access point for many referrals and resources within the Springfield area. Upon completing an assessment, One Door staff are able to identify the needs of the client and determine, with the input of the client, what resource best fits the aforementioned need. During the 2013-2014 fiscal year, One Door has received over 13,000 contacts, both in person and phone calls, and completed 975 client assessments. Of those 13,000 contacts, One Door had an approximate 2,637 requests for rental and utility assistance. The City of Springfield's Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) that's administered through Missouri Housing Development Commission (MHDC) has assisted 121 individuals with rent and utility assistance.

Other emergency service needs, including food pantries, are increasing substantially. While this information does not show exactly how many individuals are threatened with homelessness, it does indicate that a large and growing number of people are facing more difficulties remaining housed.

Public Input Feedback:

- Utilities
- Landlords failing to maintain properties
- Safety/Location (unstable neighborhoods)
- Substandard housing

Discussion

During the consultation process, the factors that were noted to cause instability included high utility bills due to older housing stock, a lack of quality housing (safe, decent and sanitary), landlords failing to maintain properties, and location of housing in areas that were perceived as unsafe.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole

Based on the data in the tables below, the needs by race or ethnicity vary by income levels: No disproportionate need exists (exceeding the 10% deviation from the whole) for any group in the 0-30% and the 50-80% AMI categories; for the 30-50% AMI group all non-white groups, except Asians, have the greatest need; in the 80-100% AMI category all non-white groups, except Pacific Islanders, have greater needs—unfortunately this last category is beyond the income limits for assistance.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,605	1,235	700
White	7,485	1,005	580
Black/African American	555	110	30
Asian	100	0	90
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	270	60	0
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS			

Table 12 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,575	2,995	0
White	6,775	2,770	0
Black/African American	355	55	0
Asian	120	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	20	0
Hispanic	130	25	0
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS			

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,895	9,600	0
White	4,580	8,995	0
Black/African American	115	155	0
Asian	30	80	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	24	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	80	215	0
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS			

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,190	6,565	0
White	1,060	5,955	0
Black/African American	0	170	0
Asian	15	55	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	55	150	0
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS			

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

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

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole

Based on the data in the tables below, the needs by race or ethnicity vary by income levels. By definition, a greater need is shown by the need of a particular group that equals or exceeds by 10% over the percentage of the whole. American Indian/Alaska Native Group needs are 10% over the whole in the 0-30% AMI category. No disproportionate need exists for any group in 30-50% AMI category; for the 50-80% AMI category only the Hispanic group exceeds the whole by a slim margin of 11% over; in the 80-100% AMI category all of the racial and ethnic groups except the Pacific Islanders needs exceed the percentage of the whole by more than 10%.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,245	2,590	700
White	6,285	2,210	580
Black/African American	460	205	30
Asian	100	0	90
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	240	90	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 16 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,645	7,925	0
White	2,370	7,180	0
Black/African American	85	325	0
Asian	50	110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	8	45	0
Pacific Islander	0	20	0
Hispanic	55	105	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	640	13,850	0
White	570	13,005	0
Black/African American	10	265	0
Asian	14	100	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	34	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	250	0
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS			

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	245	7,510	0
White	155	6,860	0
Black/African American	0	170	0
Asian	15	60	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	50	155	0
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS			

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

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

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

In analyzing cost burdened households by race and ethnicity, only the Pacific Islander group appears burdened in the <=30% category; both the Black/African American & Asian groups appear burdened in the >50% category; for the middle 30-50% AMI category none of the races or ethnic groups exceed the percentage for the whole by more than 10%.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No/negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	45,815	12,535	10,275	710
White	42,475	11,455	9,090	580
Black/African American	1,030	490	540	30
Asian	400	105	175	90
American Indian, Alaska Native	140	45	24	0
Pacific Islander	35	0	0	0
Hispanic	900	225	275	10
<small>Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS</small>				

Table 20 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

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

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

The summary of the data above shows that the type of housing problems are not limited to a particular income level regardless of by race or ethnic group:

Problem 1: Cost Burden

In analyzing cost burdened households by race and ethnicity, only the Pacific Islander group appears burdened in the <=30% category; both the Black/African American & Asian groups appear burdened in the >50% category.

Problem 2: Severe Housing Problems

American Indian/Alaska Native Group needs are 10% over the whole in the 0-30% AMI category; for the 50-80% AMI category only the Hispanic group exceeds the whole by a slim margin of 11% over; in the 80-100% AMI category all of the races and ethnic groups except the Pacific Islanders needs exceed the percentage of the whole by more than 10%; unfortunately this last category is beyond the income limits for HUD assistance.

Problem 3: General Housing Problems

For the 30-50% AMI group all non-white groups except Asians have the greatest need; in the 80-100% AMI category all non-white groups except Pacific Islanders have greater needs—unfortunately this last category is beyond the income limits for assistance. This data indicates that race and ethnicity are not prescriptive of housing needs. This conclusion matches the conclusion stated by HUD in their report: *Worst Case Housing Needs, 2015 Report to Congress, Executive Summary*, February 2015.

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

The public meetings and consulting with representatives from ethnic and racial groups did not expand the needs much beyond those represented above. It was noted that often Hispanic persons with limited English speaking skills and cultural concerns may not be aggressively seeking assistance. The Hispanic assistance agency is working with the local community college and other methods to assist them.

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

Minority concentration is defined as areas where the minority population of that area is over 20% higher than the percentage of that minority in the market area. The minority population statistics show that there are no areas of specific concentration. The target area covers numerous census tracts and shows that minorities are taking advantage of most locations both in and outside of the CDBG target area.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of Springfield operates a balanced program of providing public apartment housing along with voucher programs to assist very-low income households throughout the community. Within the confines of budget restrictions, they operate a consistent program which accommodates lower income families.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project based	Tenant based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	707	769	0	769	0	0	0

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table 21 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project based	Tenant based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	9,416	10,483	0	10,483	0	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	
Average Household size	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	150	172	0	172	0	0	
# of Disabled Families	0	0	291	355	0	355	0	0	
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	707*	769	0	769	0	0	

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project based	Tenant based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)								

Table 22 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

*The City questions the validity of that number, however interviews with Springfield Public Housing show that were 40 applicants requesting accessible units.

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project based	Tenant based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
White	0	0	610	624	0	624	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	71	123	0	123	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	5	8	0	8	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	18	12	0	12	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)									

Table 23 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project based	Tenant based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
Hispanic	0	0	13	16	0	16	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	694	753	0	753	0	0	0
Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)									

Table 24 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

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

The Housing Authority reports that a small percentage of people on their waiting list require accessible units, however as accessible units are available, the next tenant on the list is offered the unit immediately. Many of the non-wheelchair disabled persons do not require full accessibility and may be accommodated with regular units. The City questions the validity of that number, however interviews with Springfield Public Housing show 40 applicants requesting accessible units.

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

There are currently 944 applicants on the Section 8 and 264 on the Public Housing waiting list. Needs of the people on the waiting lists essentially parallel the needs of the people currently occupying public housing. These needs include the full spectrum of accessibility and support services (job skills, counseling, budgeting, and money management). The waiting list is developed from applicants including homeless, overcrowded families, persons transitioning from shelters, disabled, elderly, and/or any person or family in need of housing assistance to obtain decent, safe, and sanitary housing.

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

The persons requiring accessible housing changes from month to month, but the numbers do not seem to be disproportionate to the whole population. Locally some of the disabled service providers are re-locating their clients from group homes situations to smaller single-family type housing units which may be contributing to a smaller number on the Housing Authority's waiting list.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Unsheltered	Sheltered				
Persons with households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	72	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons in Household with only Children	0	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons in households with only Adults	84	364	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chronically Homeless Individuals	84	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Veterans	15	40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons with HIV	3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Data Source: Point-in-Time Summary 2014

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

According to the 2014 Point-in-Time count, 215 individuals (48% of the 448 who provided information not currently participating in programs) reported having been homeless continuously for one year or more. Of these individuals, 215 people or 43.7% (94 people) were sheltered at the time of survey completion, and 56.2% (121 individuals) were unsheltered at the time of survey completion.

In addition, 219 individuals (48.9% of respondents) said that they had experienced four episodes of homelessness in the last three years, and 101 of those people (46.1%) had been sheltered at the time of survey completion. The survey also revealed that 118 persons (53.8%) were unsheltered.

Lastly, 157 people had experienced homelessness continuously for the past year and four or more times in the last three years.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness:

Race:	Sheltered	Unsheltered
White	507	70
Black or African American	46	10
Asian	4	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:		
Hispanic	14	4
Not Hispanic	558	80
Data Source: Point-in-Time Summary 2014		

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

The 2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) data showed, across a one year period, there was a total of 1,432 homeless persons residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing. Of that 1,432, (40%) are persons in families, with a total of 328 children. The 2014 Point-in-Time survey shows that out of the 656 respondents who responded to the survey question "Where you slept last night", 55 people (8.4%) had served on active duty in the US Armed Forces.

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

The 2014 PIT shows out of the homeless persons surveyed:

- 88% were White/non-Hispanic/Latino
- 8.5% were Black or African American
- 2.7% were Hispanic/Latino
- .6% (4 individuals) were Asian
- .2% (1 individual) was American Indian or Alaska Native; and
- 2.7% were multiple races.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The Sheltered Homeless

Data for the inventory of facilities and services, and the population of homeless was taken from the Homeless Count Subcommittee of the Christian/Greene/Webster Counties Continuum of Care PIT survey. The number of sheltered homeless remains fairly consistent for all PIT counts.

This number is typically between 500-600. On average, 20% of the sheltered homeless are children under the age of 18. In the past several years, the number of individuals and families seeking shelter services has grown, often resulting in waiting lists at local shelters.

The needs of the sheltered homeless are as varied as the population itself. Many are in need of health care for both physical and mental health issues. A fairly significant portion need substance abuse treatment and many more need educational and job assistance training. Projects such as centralized intake (One Door) and the availability of hotel/motel vouchers will speed up the process of delivering support services and referrals to individuals and families that are homeless. These initiatives will also streamline client’s access to service and hopefully reduce the length of time individuals and families remain unsheltered.

The Unsheltered Homeless

Studies in Springfield by the Continuum of Care Committee place the number of unsheltered homeless individuals, at a point in time, to be approximately two hundred based on field research. While Point in Time (PIT) counts have become more efficient over the last few years, the Continuum recognizes that some unsheltered individuals are still not being counted. The survey numbers also fluctuate based on the availability of cold weather shelters at the time the survey is taken. The latest survey shows 84 unsheltered homeless, while it is actually believed the number is double that when taking into account the cold weather shelters that were temporarily available on the night of the survey.

Unsheltered individuals were identified in very small camps in the Springfield area, as well as living on the street, in cars, under viaducts, and in abandoned buildings. The majority of unsheltered homeless are single men. Very few families have been identified during PIT counts, but anecdotal reports indicate that a number of families reside in camps and automobiles.

The unsheltered homeless are difficult to count but are present in the City of Springfield and the surrounding area. Police and the homeless service providers have identified homeless camps in underpasses and vacant industrial areas. These groups are difficult to locate and to communicate with to provide service although attempts have been made. Recent PIT efforts have targeted this population not only to determine a more accurate number, but to better identify the population and the needs for services. Initial indications point to a population that has high rates of physical and mental health problems. While the vast majority of this population does not receive assistance benefits, the majority indicate that they have a disabling condition. The number of veterans identified in these efforts shows that more than half had been continuously homeless for one year or more, which is higher than non-veterans. Most of these veterans are not connected with Veterans Administration services and a number lack proper documentation or identification.

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

Introduction

This section will discuss the extent of need for supportive housing for special needs populations. It will include discussion about need for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, and persons diagnosed with AIDS and related disease. The section will also assess the need for low-income families in public or assisted housing for home ownership, economic independence, and self sufficiency programs.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community

There are designated special needs sub-populations which include: elderly/frail elderly, developmental disabilities, mentally ill, physically disabled, alcohol and other drug addictions, and victims of domestic violence. Anyone who meets the HUD definition of any of these sub-populations are considered to be special needs.

Elderly/Frail Elderly

This population requires major and minor repair services including weatherization as well as accessibility improvements in housing. Various support services are needed to maintain independent living.

Developmental Disabilities

Persons with developmental disabilities require support services to live in individual supportive living arrangements which reduces burden on group homes.

Mentally Ill

The Burrell Center is a provider of Supportive Independent Living services for adults, and Burrell provides various housing arrangements for housing for the mentally ill. They have partnered with the City of Springfield to construct multifamily housing units to serve this population.

The National Alliance on Mental Illness of Southwest Missouri (NAMI) is an organization dedicated to providing programs and services to those affected by mental illness.

Physically Disabled

According to an interview with representatives from the Southwest Center for Independent Living, in Springfield, one of the greatest needs is for more housing options for persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities have limited choices in respect to housing type, size, number of bedrooms, and location within the City. Housing stock which is wheelchair accessible is often only available in rental or in group housing. There is also a need for education regarding home financing and ownership options for those with disabilities. Representatives are working to promote the construction of more universally designed units throughout the City and educate their clients on how they can move into these units and have more housing options as a homeowner. Based on the data, Springfield can expect the need for housing that accommodates disabilities to continue to grow. The Department of Planning and Development is working to encourage construction of more universal design units with cooperation from Habitat for Humanity and through the LIHTC program.

Disabled Veterans

According to the Association for Disabled American Veterans, one of the greatest needs is for mental health and substance abuse services. There is a need for housing for homeless veterans and the addition of the VASH voucher program to Springfield has only minimally assisted in this area.

Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction

For the supportive housing needs for alcohol or other drug addictions, most of the facilities depend on some sort of government funding. The number of persons in the facilities depends on available funding and not on the capacity of the facility.

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

Special needs populations require housing and supportive services to increase their quality of life and ultimately, self-sufficiency. Housing services may include helping special needs populations find and maintain affordable rental/homeownership housing, secure transitional housing with services, and identify permanent housing with or without case management and other services.

Supportive services include different levels of assistance and case management depending on the immediate needs of the special needs person and at the discretion of a case manager.

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

According to the Greene County Health Department there are 231 clients in the HIV/AIDS case management program that currently live in Greene County. Approximately 53 of these cases are receiving long term housing support from either AID's Project of the Ozarks program called OMO Next Step or the HOPWA program. Data is not available for those HIV/AIDS cases not served.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities

The need for public facilities in the City of Springfield include improvements to buildings, parks, senior centers, homeless facilities, youth centers, childcare centers, neighborhood facilities, and other public facilities. There is particular need for overnight shelters and family emergency shelters. CDBG funds may be used for such facilities when they are used for eligible populations or neighborhoods.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined through the City's Capital Improvements Program, the 10 year plan to end homelessness, strategic planning, and the citizen consultation process.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements

The City of Springfield's public improvement needs include street improvements; street repair and replacement; new streets; and all associated improvements including sewer, street lighting, parking facilities, street signals, street trees and other landscaping, flood drainage, fire hydrants, sidewalks, ADA ramps at intersections and other pedestrian crossing areas; curb and gutter, street pavement, and striping. CDBG funds may be used for sidewalks and other public improvements in the road right of way in low and moderate income areas.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined through the City's Capital Improvement Program, Unfunded Needs List, and various strategic planning processes.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services

Needs vary widely but can include meal programs/food banks, recreation opportunities for youth, education programs for youth, financial literacy and counseling, utility/rent/deposit assistance, job training programs, after school programs for children and youth, support services for homeless persons, medical services, mental/behavioral health services, and services for victims of domestic violence.

How were these needs determined?

The needs are determined through annual grant process and consultation with United Way, Community Foundation of the Ozarks, and through the public participation process.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Springfield has many positives in the housing arena. The Community Focus Report clarifies that there exists solid community support for providing decent housing. The Economic Development successes include obtaining center-city investment and job creation opportunities. Additionally, corporate expansions or relocations into the area coupled with a modest housing price fluctuations provides a stable basis for future growth. Recent studies show the need for up to 4,475 rental units over the next 5 year period. Meeting that need is a mix of seasoned developers, various funding source,s and citizen committees providing input and guidance. City officials continue to support the development of stable neighborhoods with safe, decent, and adequate housing.

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

Introduction

The most recent ACS counts over 77,000 housing units in Springfield with single-family housing making up approximately 67% of those housing units. In addition, various sizes of multi-family units make up another 31% of the City's housing stock.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	49,195	64%
1-unit, attached structure	2,005	3%
2-4 units	5,862	8%
5-19 units	9,994	13%
20 or more units	8,272	11%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,759	2%
Total	77,087	100%
<small>Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS</small>		

Table 25 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	13	0%	1,688	5%
1 bedroom	651	2%	8,891	25%
2 bedrooms	7,565	22%	16,073	45%
3 or more bedrooms	26,500	76%	8,696	25%
Total	34,729	100%	35,348	100%
<small>Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS</small>				

Table 26 – Unit Size by Tenure

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

The demand for affordable housing is expected to continue. That analysis is based on four indicators: (a) the population statistics show that the lower income cohort is increasing, (b) Public Housing waiting lists, (c) the low vacancy rates of HUD assisted units, and (d) the number of LIHTC applicants that want to develop in the Springfield market. Targeted units from all of the sources of Federal, State, and local programs include a wide range of families across a wide spectrum of income from Extremely Low income (30% AMI) to Middle income (120% AMI). Funding sources include The Public Housing Authority Section 8 (Housing Choice Voucher) and Public Housing units which target 30% and below AMI families, the State of Missouri's competitive LIHTC grant/loan programs which targets the 50% to 80% AMI families, our HOME and CDBG loan programs targeting 60% to 80% AMI families, and the State of Missouri NSP program targeting workforce housing from 50% AMI to 120% AMI families. Each program compliments the others with the larger amount of assistance going to the 50% to 80% AMI families and households. The numbers of units vary with each funding source. Public Housing currently provides housing for over 1500 families/households with public facilities and vouchers, LIHTC projects typically provide an additional 30 to 50 units per project when Springfield's development community succeeds in the annual competition. The City currently provides 300-350 active units in its affordable housing programs on an ongoing basis with replacement units as well as extended affordability.

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

There are 42 HOME assisted units with affordability scheduled to expire during this 5-year planning cycle. To reduce the loss of affordable HOME units, the City offers owners of existing HOME rental units, whose affordability period expires, with new loan terms that make it desirable to continue to provide decent and safe housing. If accepted by the owner, it avoids disruption to the tenants and obtains extended affordability beyond HUD minimum requirements and avoids loss of a housing unit. This extension does not cost any additional funding. It is expected that 25% of those expiring units to be extended under this program. The Housing Authority indicated that the Section 8 vouchers don't expire; they continue as long as the family qualifies.

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

Based on the market studies by LIHTC applicants and HUD's LMISD data and the number of foreclosed and vacant housing units, there is an increasing need for decent affordable housing. This is expected to grow at a moderate increase for the next 5 years up to 4,475 with current population growth trends and since the economy has not rebounded as quickly as was expected. The City foresees a continued need for housing for the whole range of income levels from 30% AMI to 120% AMI over the planning period.

Describe the need for specific types of housing

Rental housing types that continue in demand include transitional housing for homeless families leaving shelters under managed re-housing programs, as well as, quality rentals needed to replace those that have been neglected after foreclosure. Both single family (2-4 bedroom units) and multi-family units are expected to remain with low-vacancy rates for the next 5-year period. Affordable quality owner-occupied housing will be in demand as the job market strengthens and previous owners return to homeownership from being displaced during the economic downturn. Also, it is expected that some Millennials will chose to start their families and require more sizable housing units; this prediction depends on the expected rebound in the economy at a moderate pace over the foreseeable future. The non-government assisted private investment has adequately targeted the student housing needs for the local colleges, universities, and Missouri State University campuses. Higher price-point housing (over the HUD maximums) is expected to grow moderately as well. More universal design housing will be needed as the population ages. Disability service providers are trending away from using group homes for their clients which will increase the demand for affordable smaller units. LIHTC properties provide the required small percentage of units that are accessible, but service providers see that as being similar to a group situation

Discussion

A continuing need for affordable and other types of housing is expected. Support for quality housing within the CDBG & HOME targeted areas of Springfield has not languished but has expanded with new participants inquiring about the HUD programs. Also, new networks among housing providers and the support-service agencies have provided development incentives for universal design and accessibility in both CDBG/HOME projects, as well as, LIHTC developments. It is this cooperative approach by combining Federal, State, local, and private investment to meet the broad spectrum of housing needs. The Federal sources target the affordability and rapid re-housing needs, as well as, a provision for assistance to neighborhood stabilization by assisting low-income homeowners with repairs.

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

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	78,700	105,900	35%
Median Contract Rent	384	511	33%
<small>Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)</small>			

Table 27 – Cost of Housing

Rent Paid

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	17,363	49.1%
\$500-999	16,733	47.3%
\$1,000-1,499	689	2.0%
\$1,500-1,999	199	0.6%
\$2,000 or more	364	1.0%
Total	35,348	100.0%
<small>Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS</small>		

Table 28 - Rent Paid

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,435	No Data
50% HAMFI	9,350	3,320
80% HAMFI	24,340	10,170
100% HAMFI	No Data	14,160
Total	35,125	27,650
<small>Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS</small>		

Table 29 – Housing Affordability

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	438	483	650	957	961
High HOME Rent	438	483	650	902	961
Low HOME Rent	438	483	605	698	778
<small>Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents limits published April 2014</small>					

Table 30 – Monthly Rent

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The main direction and focus is to provide quality and affordable housing. To overcome the previous and ongoing foreclosures and purchase of many of these houses by disinterested investors, continued efforts are planned to make the targeted neighborhoods more family friendly and safe. Outside of the CDBG, HOME & LIHTC programs, private investment has the student housing and higher price-point housing as their focus. There is a higher incidence of sub-standard housing within the City. The shortage is in the amount and location of decent, safe, and affordable housing.

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

Springfield has a delicate imbalance of low-income households and middle to higher priced housing. Both of these are modestly increasing after the three year downturn of incomes and housing prices due to the national economic adjustments. Home values in the target area are not increasing as much as the higher priced home sales that are reported by real estate brokers. This makes very tight returns on investment for new construction and major rehab projects. The typical homes using federal and state funding maintain their affordability and financial viability with significant subsidies. Also, the public housing HCV program fosters the affordability to low-income and over-burdened families, but their rent limits make cash flow an increasing issue with landlords and property managers. The public housing rent constraints do not match the increased costs of operating affordable housing units. The energy-efficiency and universal design measures add costs that make the rent limits even tighter. The incentive to produce more units requires very frugal developers or large subsidies. The savings to the tenant for energy efficient utility costs does not benefit the owner who incurred the extra expenses making it efficient.

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

The HIGH HOME rent and FMR are identical for the most part. The LOW HOME rent is significantly below the FMR for the larger units. The smaller units with LOW HOME rent limits will, most likely, be limited to the LIHTC projects where larger, heavily subsidized multi-family projects can remain viable with the restricted cash flows. Our projects will continue to develop the larger sized units where the rent limits are stronger financially; we utilize a balance of amortized and deferred loans to assist this as well. The housing authority rent limits often are even less than either the HIGH HOME rent or the FMR limits; this makes the financial viability difficult to assess on the front end not knowing if a Section 8 tenant will apply.

Discussion

There is no simple solution to developing rent restricted housing where HUD sets the rent limits based on the lower household incomes. Since the Springfield median household incomes are low, it creates an artificially lower HIGH HOME rent limit. Even with subsidies and deferred loans, the financial viability of projects remains critical while providing rent burdened families with acceptable housing expenses. The Section 8 reduction in rent limits further exasperates the situation. Financial viability for all affordable housing will be an issue for the foreseeable future for both scattered site and multi-family housing.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's definition for “Substandard Condition” and “Substandard Condition but suitable for rehabilitation.”

"Substandard Housing" is defined as a housing unit that fails to meet the Springfield Housing Code.

"Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation" is defined as a housing unit that fails to meet the Springfield Housing Code but is structurally and economically feasible to repair.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	7,318	21%	16,240	46%
With two selected Conditions	227	1%	638	2%
With three selected Conditions	56	0%	166	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	27,128	78%	18,304	52%
Total	34,729	100%	35,348	100%
<small>Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS</small>				

Table 31 - Condition of Units

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,685	8%	5,006	14%
1980-1999	7,366	21%	10,524	30%
1950-1979	17,028	49%	14,030	40%
Before 1950	7,650	22%	5,788	16%
Total	34,729	100%	35,348	100%
<small>Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS</small>				

Table 32 – Year Unit Built

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	24,678	71%	19,818	56%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,180	3%	1,955	6%
<small>Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (units with children present)</small>				

Table 33 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	N/A	N/A	3098
Abandoned Vacant Units	N/A	N/A	N/A
REO Properties	N/A	N/A	N/A
Abandoned REO Properties	N/A	N/A	N/A
<small>Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey obtained in 2014; we have been unable to locate a reliable source of REO data</small>			

Table 34 - Vacant Units

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Based on the CHAS statistics above, there are 63% of the all housing units that were built prior to 1980. The statistics show that existing home sales (other than investors scooping up foreclosures), while improving from a decline a few years ago, remain soft. The City expects that the rehabilitation of older units located outside of the target area will continue as the residents and owners stay in place and as the home-remodeling companies continue to promote cost-effective rehabilitation. For the target area, investment in the restoration of both vacant lots and lots with houses will be required for the foreseeable future. Neighborhood associations are working with the City to develop more flexible housing options through re-zoning for live-work projects.

New developers using both private funding and HUD funding are finding vacant houses and restoring them to last for a longer tenure. Current CDBG and HOME developers continue to favor new construction of affordable housing since their construction and holding costs will be better balanced over the long-term affordability periods vs. the expense of rehabilitation of an older house with long term upkeep and maintenance costs. The City continues to encourage rehabilitation or redevelopment of this older housing stock as it is close to schools, services, and vital public transit lines which were a focus during the consultation process. Increasing demand for more universal design projects is also expected in the foreseeable future with more advocates for the disabled becoming front-stage participants in the housing community and promoting this need. Energy-efficiency assistance which helps occupants (owners and tenants) with lower energy expenses will continue to be emphasized and included in all CDBG and HOME projects.

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

The Springfield-Greene County Health Department screens children for lead through the WIC Program, as well as, upon request. The purpose of the screening is to identify the threat as soon as possible and reduce the hazard in the housing unit in which the child lives. The Health Department immediately inspects the unit and orders lead hazard reduction measures if lead paint is found on the premises at sufficient levels to create a hazard.

It is estimated that 20% of the families with children that occupy older housing are low-income and live in the target area. Of that total, the City estimates that approximately 20% have potential for LBP hazard; approximately 125 families. We will coordinate program planning and assistance efforts with the health department staff which provides lead screening on an ongoing basis.

The Housing Authority of Springfield inspects each housing unit that is proposed for a child under the age of seven through the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program. If lead is found at sufficient levels to create a hazard, it must be reduced according to HUD standards.

The City and County Health Department has had an ongoing lead-based paint abatement program since 1975. Three thousand three hundred seventy-one (3,371) children were tested with about one-half of a percent found to have elevated blood levels requiring abatement and follow up testing.

Discussion

Springfield's targeted area includes some of the oldest housing stock. It includes an area encompassing many elementary schools where families desire to live. While instances of vacant housing exist, the focus will be to continue providing affordable, energy-efficient, and safe housing for families through Public Housing facilities as well as new scattered-site construction and rehabilitation

programs. Also, emergency repair options will be available to enable owners to remain in their homes, to take care of their children in decent houses, as well as, age in place for older occupants.

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

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers						
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher			
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*	
# of units vouchers available			766	754				0	0	0
# of accessible units										

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table 35 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Describe the supply of public housing developments

The Public Housing Authority has identified rehabilitation of existing rental units has a high priority need. There is a need for quality affordable housing, defined as decent, safe, and sanitary for persons of low and moderate income in Springfield.

HAS also realizes, and has identified in the Vision 20/20 Affordable Housing Plan and Field Guide 2030, a need for upgrading the management of rental units through landlord training programs and home maintenance education for renters. Educational programs should improve the services to housing residents.

The current HAS Plan outlines the maintenance and rehabilitation needs of existing properties and continued development of new affordable housing properties. Currently the Housing Authority of Springfield has a three year waiting list for rental assistance and the need continues to grow.

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

The Public Housing Authority has possession of 11 housing facilities that make up a total of 766 units. All buildings owned by the Housing Authority are substantially aged and in need of repair above and beyond general maintenance. The physical condition of each facility is detailed below along with the revitalization needs.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Stillwell	87
South Tower	81
Madison Towers	69
Bolivar Road	66

Table 36 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Housing Authority of Springfield currently has 766 Public Housing units and 754 Section 8 Vouchers. The number of requests for Section 8 assistance continues to grow as the Authority responds to the needs of the community. The Authority is interacting more with other community agencies in Springfield because affordable housing is an issue that affects services to their clients. Currently the Housing Authority of Springfield has a two year waiting list for Section 8 rental assistance and the need continues to grow. There is no proposed demolition of public housing.

All of the Housing Authority properties require constant repair and updating because of the age and use of the facilities. Conditions of the facilities are assessed and improvements are planned for in the Five Year Plan and Annual Plan of the Housing Authority. Capital Program Funds are used to make needed updates and repairs from these plans. The average cost of annual physical improvements is \$900,000 to \$1,000,000 per year. The summary below identifies some of the major needs for each facility; all of the facilities will also require regular maintenance items depending on turnover conditions such as flooring, energy-efficient appliances, furniture, parking lot repairs, health & safety equipment replacement, etc.

MO-058-002 Heritage Tower

Nine-story high-rise apartment building with 98 apartments and community space on the ground floor. The property has been in operation since 1970. New energy-efficient boilers and chillers will need replacement in the next few years.

MO-058-003 Madison Tower

Eleven-story apartment building with 130 apartments, administrative offices, and community space on the ground floor. The property has been in operation since 1972. Plumbing upgrades, new chillers, flooring, roofing, and boilers will be needed in the next few years.

MO-058-004 Cedarbrook Apartments

Eighty apartment development that consist of 20 buildings and a community area. The property has been in operation since 1971. Major system needs include siding, bathroom overhauls, and sidewalks.

MO-058-005 Villa Marie Apartments

Thirty-two apartment development consisting of 11 buildings. The property has been in operation since 1972. Major system needs include replacement doors and parking improvements.

MO-058-006 Bolivar Road Apartments

This housing development consists of 80 apartments in 14 buildings and one community building. The property has been in operation since 1971. Major system needs include doors, windows, sidewalks, siding, and flooring.

MO-058-007 South Tower

Eight-story high-rise apartment building with 84 apartments and community space on the ground floor. The property has been in operation since 1972. Major system needs include new boilers, roofing, chiller, and flooring.

MO-058-008 Glenwood Apartments

This is a 33 apartment housing development consisting of 5 apartment buildings and one community building. The property has been in operation since 1973. Major system needs include siding and sidewalks.

MO-058-009 Circles

This housing development consists of 30 apartments in 15 duplexes in three different locations within the city limits of Springfield. The property has been in operation since 1979. Major system needs include siding and parking improvements.

MO-058-011A Stillwell Columns

Nine-story high-rise apartment building with 142 apartments and community space on the ground floor. The property has been in operation since 1982. Major system needs include new energy-efficient boilers, chillers, gas generator, and roof.

MO-058-11B Dogwood Square

This is a development of 24 apartments in 6 four-plexes. The property has been in operation since 1982. Major system needs include new kitchen and bathroom cabinets.

MO-058-011C Scattered

This housing development consists of 32 apartments in 16 duplexes in five different locations within the city limits of Springfield. The property has been in operation since 1982. Major system needs include new siding and parking improvements.

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

The Housing Authority staff provides various forms of assistance to residents besides just facility maintenance. These are programs that promote residents of housing units, as well as, Section 8 Voucher recipients. For expanding the choices for Section 8 applicants, they provide landlord training programs to facilitate the acceptance by additional landlords and to expedite the processing of Section 8 applications for vacancies. They provide classes in rental housing maintenance and living skills to all residents. Additionally, residents participate in resident council meetings to foster community allegiance and support improvement of living standards for all residents.

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

Introduction

As the largest city in Greene County and the metropolitan area, Springfield has a proportionally larger population of homeless individuals and families than any other part of metropolitan area. As such, Springfield has developed a strong network of housing and programs that serve the homeless. The City has developed and maintained coordinated access and intake called “One Door” for over four years. With the implementation of One Door, entry into the homeless system will be facilitated by a pre-screening process through a single point to several agencies.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Personal Support Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher/Seasonal Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	146	80	267		24
Household with Only Adults	25		76	84	
Chronically Homeless Households		15	76	45	
Veterans	10		26	11	
Unaccompanied Youth	4			16	
Date Source: Alternate Data					

Table 37 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

As the largest health care center in Southwest Missouri with two major hospitals, Springfield continues to provide assistance to all types of cases including both mental and physical treatment facilities. Private mental health care providers and several non-profit organizations for the disabled operate out of Springfield as their hub for a multi-county area. The centrally located Springfield Affordable Housing Center provides one-stop intake services for homeless or about-to-be homeless with on-location assessments and liaison with service providers from VA, other charitable agencies, as well as, connections with shelters and abused person facilities. The Springfield Continuum of Care group covers a multicounty, multi-agency association for services to families in need. Through this cooperative arrangement, each agency can assess the needs quickly and make prompt referrals to the right places. Additionally, several State agencies have local representatives for mental health, job placement, and social security type assistance all within a bus ride.

The City has partnered with Burrell Behavioral Health to provide housing for persons with mental illness. Ozarks Community Hospital assists in navigating the Affordable Care Act (www.healthcare.gov) website. They did free first time checkups at the HOPE Connection.

The following services were offered at HOPE Connection 2014:

- First time health check-ups (OCH)
- Vision checks
- Foot care
- Haircuts
- Hepatitis C Testing
- Healthcare.gov navigation
- Pregnancy Care Center
- Immunizations
- Rapid HIV testing through APO
- Flu shots

The Affordable Housing Center has various agencies on site periodically including: Workforce Development, National Alliance on Mental Illness, Southwest Center for Independent Living, Legal Services of Southern Missouri, Habitat for Humanity, Catholic Charities of Southern Missouri, Veterans Administration, Ozarks Community Hospital, the Springfield Community Land Trust, and others. The Missouri Career Center is a City department that also serves as the state employment center by providing job training and creating employment opportunities for low-income persons. The City has joined with the Career Center and several other organizations to create an “Employment Planning Group” that will focus on coordinating efforts to direct resources and programs to the training and employment of low income persons.

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

The Kitchen, Inc., (TKI) operates several successful facilities and provides many services for homeless families and individuals. These include: Chronic Homeless Housing First program, a Families Rapid Re-housing program, a Domestic Violence Shelter with Rapid Re-housing, as well as, provides Supportive Services for Veterans & their Families (SSVF). Through their Beacon Village facilities, TKI provides decent, safe, and affordable permanent supportive housing for those in transition from homelessness; plans for Beacon Village Phase 2 are being finalized to expand the capacity for serving more families and individuals.

VA Homeless outreach at AHC

Centralized location where VA Homeless can access multiple agencies and organizations that offer safe, decent, and affordable housing.

VASH Vouchers through HAS

The HUD-VASH Program combines the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance for homeless veterans and their families with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) at its medical centers and in the community which is administered through the Housing Authority of Springfield.

Salvation Army Operates the Family Enrichment Center

Provides a nurturing and safe place for families that are homeless. This long-term intervention program provides hope and practical assistance to these families as they seek to break the cycle of homelessness.

Harbor House provides assistance to chronically homeless single men (services)

Long term faith based addiction recovery program for men. Men in this program maintain sobriety, work towards a college education, enter the workforce, receive counseling, drug and alcohol rehabilitation, and much more. Participants stay anywhere from six months to one year.

Safe to Sleep (women)

An overnight shelter providing a safe place for women who have no place to sleep under a partnership among Council of Churches, The Kitchen, One Door, and many local churches.

Rare Breed for Unaccompanied Youth

Offers free and confidential services to youth ages 13 through 20 who need help. Rare Breed Youth Outreach Center has provided a clean, safe, and sober place for homeless, runaway, and at-risk youth in Springfield. Rare Breed helps move youth from streets to stability.

TLP (Transitional Living Program) for Youth through Rare Breed

Provides longer-term housing to homeless youth, helping them make successful transitions to independent, self-sufficient living. The Living Program also serves pregnant and parenting youth. Youth are housed in supervised apartments and required to engage in program activities, education, and community service or employment, spend at least 10 hours at the Youth Outreach Center, and participate in Life Skills training and two other groups.

Department of Mental Health Permanent Supportive Housing

Provides housing assistance and housing resources to persons and families with disabilities and special needs. The DMH Housing Unit coordinates both state and federal funds to provide direct rental assistance to individuals and families with mental illness, substance use disorders, developmental disabilities, and HIV/AIDS who are homeless or experiencing housing crisis

Parks Apartments for substance abuse (Recovering Clarity)

Offers full-spectrum addiction recovery services including residential, outpatient treatment, and social setting detoxification services in response to a need for a drug and alcohol rehabilitation center.

Harmony House – Domestic Abuse Shelter

Provides safe and secure emergency housing to families escaping domestic violence, case management, advocacy, and other supportive services.

LifeHouse Pregnancy Crisis Center

Offers sanctuary for the unborn and a haven where the bonding mother and baby can reside for up to 12 months after delivery to help ensure success as they work toward self-sufficiency and permanent housing. LifeHouse has a perpetual education program in place that is customized for each expectant mother according to her individual needs.

Victory Square – Men’s Shelter

Provides homeless men with a clean, safe, and sober place to stay with the support they need. They receive a bed to sleep on, meals, and healthcare services. Victory Square offers free lodging for 30 to 90 days and/or unlimited stay in four to eight men bedrooms for a small nightly fee and/or lodging for Victory Trade School students.

Victory Mission Women's Shelter

Offers emergency and educational services that lead to long-term reconciliation, rehabilitation and re-entry into society. They also provide food, lodging, clothing & household goods, recovery programs, education, job training, and spiritual guidance.

OACAC – Utility Assistance – LIHEAP, Community Case Management

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) offers two programs; Energy Assistance which provides a one-time payment for assistance with winter heating costs for income eligible households and the Energy Crisis Intervention Program (ECIP) which provides relief for eligible households to alleviate an energy-related crisis during the winter and summer months. OACAC also provides support to address barriers which may be getting in the way of self-sufficiency and helps with long term programs focusing on education and employment goals, such as obtaining a GED.

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

Introduction

The City works to ensure, with available funding, that persons with severe mental illnesses, persons that are developmentally disabled, and persons physically disabled are being housed. There are several community agencies that offer intermediate care facilities, development centers, and housing assistance to prevent homelessness after discharge from mental health institutions. In addition, the Continuum of Care continues to assert a discharge policy that requires institutions and systems to ensure housing for a patient prior to discharge.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

The frail, elderly, and disabled are assisted by the VA, Medicare and Medicaid (as applicable) for equipment for their physical limitations and associated medical attention expenses. Follow-up is prescribed by their attending physician. Persons with drug and alcohol addictions are assisted by these agencies, as well as, several private recovery programs operated by local churches or their member organizations:

Center for Addictions 1423 North Jefferson Street Springfield, MO 65802	Sigma House 800 South Park Avenue Springfield, MO 65802
Burrell Behavioral Health 1300 Bradford Parkway Springfield, MO 65804	DRD Springfield Medical Clinic 404 East Battlefield Street Springfield, MO 65807
Alternative Opportunities Inc 1111 South Glenstone Avenue, Suites 1-103 Springfield, MO 65804	Correction Services 2200 East Sunshine Street, Suite 330 Springfield, MO 65804-1886
Alternatives 5337 South Campbell Avenue, Suite F Springfield, MO 65810	St. John's Addiction Recovery Ctr/Marian Ctr 1235 East Cherokee Street Springfield, MO 65804
Sigma House/DOC 1016 West Battlefield Street Springfield, MO 65807	Recovery Outreach Services LLC 1925 East Bennett Street, Suite L Springfield, MO 65804
A and M Recovery LLC 3322 South Campbell Avenue, Suite P Springfield, MO 65807-4980	

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

The Veterans Administration is preparing to build a new VA clinic in Springfield (location unspecified at this time). This along with various alcohol and drug treatment programs now in place will offer assistance to veterans currently provided at the VA Center in Mount Vernon, Missouri. The City assists with the annual HOPE Connection outreach programs to embrace homeless individuals and make them aware all the services available to them. This program includes the mental and physical disability service providers, and it enhances the provision to unreached homeless persons. Both Southwest Center for Independent Living and ARC of the Ozarks maintain liaison with local treatment centers and medical facilities.

The State has developed a discharge policy that an institution cannot discharge into homelessness that was signed by the local Continuum of Care.

The Continuum of Care has adopted the following agency adoption discharge policy:

- a. Individual Discharge Plan: Where applicable or feasible, begin planning an individual discharge plan that includes client involvement and buy-in.
- b. Collaboration and partnerships: A variety of forms of partnerships and collaborations are needed to achieve an effective discharge planning system. It is the responsibility of each agency to partner and collaborate with other agencies in their Continuum of Care to ensure the best outcome for Missouri residents.
- c. Adequate information systems and tracking: Agencies receiving McKinney-Vento HUD funding are required to participate in the Continuum of Care Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). For agencies not required, HMIS is preferred, but not mandatory, in order to improve communication, facilitate access to resources, and track completion of the discharge plan. Please note that Domestic Violence agencies are exempt from this requirement, as described in the Domestic Violence disclosure rules.
- d. Integration of Community Resources: Agencies shall collaborate to reduce the duplication of services. Effective discharge planning procedures and policies shall be supported by all relevant community planning documents.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The City allocates funding to several programs designed to assist the special needs of non-homeless, sub-populations including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, and developmental), victims of domestic violence, and persons with alcohol or other drug addictions. The City maintains a Comprehensive Housing Assistance Program (CHAP) that funds minor and major rehabilitation, as well as, new construction. This entire program focuses on homes occupied by lower income households, including some of the special populations noted above. The City has focused an increasing effort to fund projects for mobility impaired or those who have other disabilities. In addition, HOME TBRA is intended to be focused for some of these sub-populations.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

Subject to the CDBG 15% cap on Public Service expenditures, the City annually offers grants to agencies that provide supportive services and also includes the provision of housing assistance to the elderly and/or disabled homeowners throughout the City and especially within the CDBG target area. In addition, CDBG or HOME loans are provided to requesting non-profit organizations to fund their facility upgrades or rehabilitation requirements including battered spouse and other supportive service providers.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

As one can expect, taxes, land use controls, and building codes can have a negative effect on affordable housing and residential investment. However, Springfield maintains a very low tax rate and has no taxing policies that would negatively impact the development of affordable housing or residential investment. Real estate taxes are based solely on the assessed value of the property. Land use controls include zoning, subdivision, and building codes. The zoning and subdivision ordinances have recently been amended to allow for more dense housing developments. Building Code requirements and fees are the same for all types of residential developments and present no barriers to affordable housing or residential development.

The City of Springfield recently updated its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in 2013. Both the 2006 and 2013 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Reports indicated that neither taxes, nor fees, nor other public policies have been an impediment. The economic impact with the subsequent loss of many construction related businesses as a result of the recession has affected the cost of construction and rehabilitation with fewer competitors and the shortage of trades.

On the positive side, these public policies have improved. Some zoning changes made during that time period have increased the opportunities for starting affordable housing in additional areas.

Recent approval by the state legislature of an increase to the Missouri minimum wage effective January 1, 2015 may also assist rent burdened families in the lower income brackets.

The City's loan program offers flexible loan terms to enhance the financial viability of rental projects for the affordability periods.

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

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	229	228	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	7,871	14,559	14	12	-2
Construction	1,874	3,518	3	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	12,219	31,246	22	25	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,812	8,846	7	7	0
Information	1,224	2,935	2	2	0
Manufacturing	4,172	8,915	7	7	0
Other Services	2,355	4,702	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	3,955	9,012	7	7	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	7,887	16,884	14	14	0
Transportation and Warehousing	2,517	5,211	4	4	0
Wholesale Trade	3,288	8,258	6	7	1
Total	51,403	114,314	--	--	--

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

Table 38 - Business Activity

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	85,083
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	77,328
Unemployment Rate	9.11
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	28.13
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.66

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 39 - Labor Force

Occupations by Sector

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	13,788
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	3,571
Service	9,849
Sales and office	22,518
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	5,524
Production, transportation and material moving	4,087

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 40 – Occupations by Sector

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	64,579	88%
30-59 Minutes	6,791	9%
60 or More Minutes	2,029	3%
Total	73,399	100%
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS		

Table 41 - Travel Time

Education: Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	3,989	953	3,734
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13,727	1,505	5,968
Some college or Associate's degree	18,723	1,362	6,054
Bachelor's degree or higher	17,698	549	2,846
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS			

Table 42 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	296	458	391	911	1,627
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,974	1,961	1,696	3,259	2,811
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	6,234	5,172	4,637	11,473	7,989
Some college, no degree	17,317	6,801	4,570	9,245	5,567
Associate's degree	2,126	2,007	1,519	2,012	658
Bachelor's degree	2,555	5,759	3,331	5,566	2,328
Graduate or professional degree	263	1,595	1,215	3,627	2,442
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS					

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Age

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	17,596
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22,188
Some college or Associate's degree	25,028
Bachelor's degree	34,002
Graduate or professional degree	45,714
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS	

Table 44 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

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

As described in Table 15 – Business Activity, the major employment sectors in the City of Springfield consist of Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations; Education and Healthcare Services; and Retail Trade. Combined, these sectors comprise approximately 51% of the total number of jobs in Springfield. Other business sectors with significant employment include Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; Manufacturing; Professional, Scientific, and Management Services; and Wholesale Trade.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community

The local Workforce Investment Board and the Missouri Career Center – Ozark Region recently conducted the 2015 State of the Workforce Survey of employers within the seven-county Ozark Region (Greene, Taney, Christian, Webster, Polk, Dallas, and Stone). Among the findings, the Survey found the top three occupational fields that Ozarks organizations will look to recruit from in the next five to ten years are business, management and administration; marketing, sales and service; and information technology/computer science. A majority of respondents show that 71% reported at least some of their jobs/positions require employees to have a background in science, technology, engineering or mathematics. Communication skills (written, verbal and nonverbal), as well as, job-specific knowledge/technical skills were the most frequently identified skill deficiencies of job applications (each mentioned by nearly half of survey respondents). More than 85% of respondents indicated that “most” or “some” of their current employees need improvement in the areas of problem solving, time management, critical thinking/decision making, and leadership. While great strides have been made by the Workforce Investment Board and Missouri Career Center to address these issues, the survey reinforces the need for continued coordination among the business community and local school districts, colleges, and universities to ensure the local workforce attains relevant skills and training necessary for success. Infrastructure needs include additional development ready sites with available water, sewer, and utilities with good highway and rail access.

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

Over the past several years, there have been many public and private sector investments in the Springfield area that have affected job and business growth and will continue to do so for years to come. Items worth noting include: continued downtown redevelopment and environmental remediation, a new passenger terminal at the Springfield-Branson National Airport and repurposing the old terminal for commercial use, road and highway improvements such as a new US 65/60 interchange and significant upgrades to other interchanges along area highways, storm water improvements, and railroad upgrades. Over the same period, companies such as Kraft Foods, Expedia, Jack Henry and Associates, Mercy, and Cox Health, as well as, institutions such as Missouri State University have made significant investments in the Springfield area. Over the past decade alone, the Mercy and Cox Health have invested over \$800 million in the Springfield area.

Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

These changes will create an improved business climate, which will create an even greater need for a well qualified and skilled workforce and additional investments in public infrastructure.

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

According to the 2014 Labor Supply and Demand Analysis for the Ozark Region conducted by the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center (MERIC), jobs in healthcare, business and sales, and science and technology were in high demand, yet there were not enough job seekers pursuing opportunities in those fields. At the same time, jobs in management and office support, construction, transportation, and food service were in low demand with an oversupply of job seekers. The analysis indicates a mismatch or gap between the skills local workers possess and the skills that employers demand. The findings from the 2015 State of the Workforce Summary appear to reinforce this

conclusion. It mentions the top three occupational fields that organizations will look to recruit from over the next five-to-ten years are business, management, and administration; marketing, sales, and service; and information technology/computer science, yet only 58% of the respondents rated area schools favorably in terms of providing students with the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in the workforce. This gap can be bridged with the right education and training programs.

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

The Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce recently announced it will contract with Springfield Public Schools and 10 other area school districts to launch a new career readiness initiative that will focus public education resources on confronting the number one challenge facing businesses and employers today: talent development and retention.

The agreement approved by the Chamber's board of directors authorizes direct Chamber management of the Greater Ozarks Center for Advanced Professional Studies (GO CAPS). The effort represents an unprecedented collaboration between eleven area public school districts and leading job creators from leading sectors of the region's economy.

The P-20 Council of the Ozarks, facilitated by Ozarks Technical Community College (OTC), is comprised of representatives from OTC, Springfield Public Schools, the area 4-year colleges and universities, the Workforce Investment Board, area Chambers of Commerce, regional business and industry leaders, as well as other K-12 districts in the Southwest Region. The Council focuses on key issues that reach across educational sectors and into the workforce, including student preparation, student success, curriculum alignment, and collaboration with business and industry. P-20 Council of the Ozarks has three goals: develop strategies for optimal outcomes in the transition through education and into the workforce; foster collaboration among pre-kindergarten, elementary, secondary, post-secondary and graduate education institutions and the business and workforce sectors; and improve academic achievement and college success while promoting lifelong learning.

Missouri Works Training is a state-funded training assistance program that is designed to help eligible companies create or retain jobs in Missouri by developing and keeping a competitive workforce. Ozarks Technical Community College's Center for Workforce Development serves as the Springfield area's training partner for this program. Missouri Works Training has funding options for training projects of all sizes and offers flexible, responsive, and customized training tailored for the unique needs of your company. Training assistance is available for training new hires, pre-employment training, incumbent worker training, technical skill training, and soft skills training.

The Ozark Workforce Investment Board oversees the operations of the Missouri Career Center which is operated by the Department of Workforce Development. Services are delivered to a 7 county region. Within the last year, the Board adopted a regional strategic plan and goals for the workforce system. Among them were to facilitate and engage employers in the local workforce system. Strategies to meet goals included the completion and implementation of an outreach plan, training to address the skills gap with an emphasis on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) occupations, training for the emerging workforce, and expanding employer outreach.

Types of training and services delivered through the one stop center include:

1. Services to Veterans, which include intensive case management and access to on the job training/apprenticeship opportunities.
2. Referring and funding tuition in various demand occupations for eligible participants funded through the Workforce Investment Act.
3. Experiential learning through internships and paid work experience for youth that present with barriers to completion of education or access to employment.
4. Show Me Heroes, a program to fund internships for military Veterans release from military service within the last year.
5. The Mercy Career Path program, which is a paid on the job training for single parents who wish to work in a hospital setting. The individual completes a two-week work readiness training program and is then placed in Dietary, Environmental Services, Pharmacy, or Med Supply for up to 90 days. Mercy has hired 90% of the applicants for permanent positions. This program is scalable to any industry or occupation.
6. The Mobile Career Center provides access to 12 computer stations and is used for hiring and training events.
7. The Center is the recipient of a grant through the Chase Foundation to assist low income students in rural areas to complete the National Career Readiness Certificate which provides for a certification of work readiness thereby helping them access the job market

These programs and initiatives support the Consolidated Plan by helping to ensure the Springfield area has a skilled and well-qualified workforce that meets the needs of local business community.

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

No.

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

The City actively participates in other local/regional plans or initiatives such as the Springfield Business Development Corporation, which is a public/private partnership among the City of Springfield, the Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce, City Utilities of Springfield, and Greene County. This partnership works together to attract and retain business development in the Springfield Area and currently markets and manages two industrial parks, which offer development-ready sites to prospective businesses. The City also participates in the Springfield Regional Economic Partnership, which consists of both public and private stakeholders in and around the Springfield metropolitan area. More recently, the City has participated in a marketing campaign led by the Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce that is aimed at attracting talent from outside the Springfield Area. Utilizing various forms of media including a website (www.liveinspringfieldmo.com), the campaign focuses on the amenities and high quality-of-life attributes that the Springfield Area offers.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The housing data provided does not identify any particular problem neighborhoods or census tracts. Our target area is located where the older housing stock is located and where a higher percentage of fire, police, and code enforcement is requested. By focusing our resources in these areas, it provides many opportunities to correct housing problems for both owners and develop quality rental housing where the lower-income workers live and their children attend school. See Appendix A.

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

Minority concentration is defined as areas where the minority population of that area is over 20% higher than the percentage of that minority in the market area. The minority population statistics show that there are no areas of specific concentration. The target area covers numerous census tracts and shows that minorities are taking advantage of all locations both in and outside of the target area.

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

Not applicable

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Not applicable

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Not applicable

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The following strategic plan sections provide details on implementation of the Plan. The City's investment of the Federal funding governed under the Consolidated Plan is being targeted to census tracts having a majority composition of low-income persons. The Housing Authority of Springfield is working on needed physical improvements but falling behind due to significant federal capital fund budget reductions. There is a coordinated homeless, lead based paint, and anti-poverty strategy in place. The barriers to affordable housing have been reviewed and found to be minimal.

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

Geographic Area

Community Development Revitalization Area – Local Target Area

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City's investment of the Federal funding governed under the Consolidated Plan is being targeted to census tracts having a majority composition of low-income persons. These census tracts also contain the oldest segment of housing stock found to be in need of rehabilitation. Ninety percent of the City's substandard housing stock is located in this area. This local target area identification is the Loan Program Boundary that is displayed on the map in Appendix A.

The boundaries are specifically described as: Comprehensive Housing Program and Small Business Development Loan Program (Appendix A) - Census Tracts 1, 2, 5.01, 5.02, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, 33, 36, and that portion of Census Tract 44 within the City Limits, 55, and that portion of census tract 56 east of Kansas Expressway, all generally bounded by the West Bypass, Grand Street, Glenstone Avenue, and the City Limits on the north. A majority of CDBG and HOME funds are being targeted for activities within the target area boundary.

The City will, on a project-by-project basis, fund projects that are or will be located within the City limits but that are outside of the primary target area described above. These include the following:

- a. Subrecipient programs and subrecipient projects which serve people within the Comprehensive Housing Program boundaries or serve city-wide. Some activities, principally those in the public services sector, transcend geographic boundaries and may benefit a larger area or be community wide in benefit.
- b. State of Missouri funded Low Income Housing Tax Credit, Trust Fund, or similar projects.
- c. Special Needs projects that directly support persons which are typically low-income such as homeless, disabled, battered spouses, veterans, or the elderly.
- d. Other projects as approved by City Council.

SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Name	Population	Geographic Areas	Priority Level	Associated Goals
Homelessness	Unaccompanied youth Individuals Chronic substance abuse Mentally ill Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of domestic violence Families with children Veterans Chronic homelessness		High	Homeless prevention and rapid re-housing Public services
Affordable housing – New construction	Low Extremely low Moderate Large families Persons with physical disabilities Elderly Public housing residents Families with children		High	Housing programs – Rental Housing programs – Owner occupied
Non-homeless special needs populations	Mentally ill Elderly Victims of domestic violence Persons with developmental disabilities Elderly Persons with physical disabilities Veterans Large families Frail elderly Extremely low Persons with mental disabilities Low Moderate Chronic homelessness Unaccompanied youth Families with children Persons with alcohol or other addictions Victims of domestic violence Chronic substance abuse		High	Public services Housing programs – Owner occupied Housing programs - Rental
Economic development	Middle Moderate Non-housing community development Low	Community Development Revitalization area – local target area	High	Commercial property redevelopment Public services Economic development
Affordable housing – Rehabilitation	Elderly Moderate Families with children Low	Community Development Revitalization area – local	High	Housing programs – Rental Housing programs – Owner occupied

Name	Population	Geographic Areas	Priority Level	Associated Goals
	Persons with physical disabilities Elderly Large families Public housing residents	target area		
Public improvements and infrastructure	Moderate Non-housing community development Middle Extremely low Low	Community Development Revitalization area – local target area	High	Commercial property redevelopment Economic development
Public Services	Persons with mental disabilities Families with children Elderly Persons with alcohol or other addictions Persons with developmental disabilities Chronic homelessness Individuals Chronic substance abuse Unaccompanied youth Frail elderly Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families Mentally ill Victims of domestic violence Elderly Large families Moderate Non-housing community development Persons with physical disabilities Extremely low Victims of domestic violence Veterans Low		High	Housing programs – Owner occupied Economic development Public services Homeless prevention and rapid re-housing

Narrative

Community Development Goals and Priorities

1. Funding commitments necessary to satisfy housing goals established in this Consolidated Plan are given highest priority.
2. Economic Development and assistance to small businesses in targeted areas shall remain a priority. This will include the ability to utilize income from the revolving loan fund of the Small Business Development Loan Program to make payments on the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program obligations, if necessary.
3. Priority shall be given to maintenance of a policy planning and management capacity in order to determine needs, establish short and long term goals and objectives, and evaluate progress on programs and activities in accomplishing overall goals and objectives. The focus shall be

- neighborhood conservation, business revitalization and commercial viability, historic preservation and affordable housing in the older, built environment of the City.
4. Staff funding shall continue to (a) implement specifically assigned community development projects, (b) provide technical assistance in the planning formulation and implementation of public-private partnerships, particularly in relation to affordable housing and other activities of principal benefit to persons of low and moderate income, (c) pursue funds and resources to further enhance the community development program, and (d) administer the CDBG Program and meet other necessary and unavoidable program requirements.
 5. Projects that facilitate the implementation of sustainability and accessibility will receive priority consideration.

The following target areas shall be priorities for channeling fiscal resources for housing and economic development.

Residential Rehabilitation Loan Area:

Area bounded by Grand, West Bypass, (principally) the northern city limits, and Glenstone

-Commercial Property Rehabilitation and Assistance Areas:

- Central Business District
- Westside Area (designated)
- Commercial Street
- Walnut Street Conservation District (West)
- Boonville Avenue Corridor

Legally Designated Redevelopment Areas:

Silver Springs, Sherman Avenue and Grant Avenue Playground Redevelopment Projects

Obstacles to meeting priorities are primarily lack of adequate funding.

Priority Community Development Needs

Priority Need	Priority Need Level	Unmet Priority Need	Dollars to Address Need	5 Yr Goal Plan/Act	Annual Goal Plan/Act	Percent Goal Completed
Acquisition of Real Property	L					
Disposition	L					
Clearance and Demolition	L					
Clearance of Contaminated Sites	L					
Code Enforcement	M					
Public Facility (General)	M					
Senior Centers	M					
Handicapped Centers	M					
Homeless Facilities	H					
Youth Centers	H					
Neighborhood Facilities	M					
Child Care Centers	M					
Health Facilities	M					
Mental Health Facilities	M					
Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	L					
Parking Facilities	L					
Tree Planting	L					
Fire Stations/Equipment	L					
Abused/Neglected Children	H					

Priority Need	Priority Need Level	Unmet Priority Need	Dollars to Address Need	5 Yr Goal Plan/Act	Annual Goal Plan/Act	Percent Goal Completed
Facilities						
Asbestos Removal	L					
Non-Residential Historic Preservation	L					
Other Public Facility Needs	H					
Infrastructure (General)	M					
Water/Sewer Improvements	M					
Street Improvements	H					
Sidewalks	H					
Solid Waste Disposal Improvements	M					
Flood Drainage Improvements	M					
Other Infrastructure	M					
Public Services (General)	H					
Senior Services	H					
Handicapped Services	H					
Legal Services	H					
Youth Services	H					
Child Care Services	H					
Transportation Services	H					
Substance Abuse Services	H					
Employment/Training Services	H					
Health Services	H					
Lead Hazard Screening	M					
Crime Awareness	M					
Fair Housing Activities	M					
Tenant Landlord Counseling	M					
Other Services	M					
Economic Development (General)	H					
C/I Land Acquisition/Disposition	M					
C/I Infrastructure Development	M					
C/I Building Acq/Const/Rehab	H					
Other C/I	M					
ED Assistance to For-Profit	H					
ED Technical Assistance	M					
Micro-enterprise Assistance	H					
Other	M					
Transit Oriented Development	M					
Urban Agriculture	M					
US Department of Housing & Urban Development (Exp.8/31/2014)				Approval No. 2506-011		

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Use, if needed, to obtain qualified occupants for any troubled HOME rental project under 24 CFR 92.210. or as required by the Housing authority to alleviate the backlog of applicants for housing.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Use, if needed, to obtain qualified occupants for any troubled HOME rental project under 24 CFR 92.210. or as required by the support service providers for families under 50% AMI to qualify for housing.
New Unit Production	Market indicates a need to assist rent-burdened, elderly, disabled families
Rehabilitation	Market indicates a need to assist rent-burdened, elderly, disabled families
Acquisition, including preservation	Market or neighborhood stabilization indicates the need to preserve and maintain quality housing and vacant properties for development to meet low-income family demand.

Table 45 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Anticipated Resources

Source of Funds	Source		Expected Amount Available Year 1		Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan
CDBG	Public-Federal	Acquisition Admin & Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	Annual Allocation: Program Income: Prior Year Resources: TOTAL:	\$1,270,444 \$2,200,000 \$0 \$3,470,444	\$5,091,776
HOME	Public-Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction New construction for ownership TBRA	Annual Allocation: Program Income: Prior Year Resources: TOTAL:	\$672,773 \$950,000 \$0 \$1,622,773	\$2,691,092

Table 46 - Anticipated Resources

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

Federal funds identified above will leverage additional private, state and local funds where applicable. This can include homeowner equity, developer contributions, business contributions, LIHTC, miscellaneous grant funds, county, city, and foundation funding. The City has booked HOME match equal to four times our annual grant allocation.

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

Not applicable.

Discussion

The City continues to collaborate with federal, state, and local agencies to leverage federal funds that are received. The City maintains a large loan portfolio that helps sustain the program and continues to analyze and implement cost-saving measures to stretch scarce resources.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role
City of Springfield	Government	Affordable Housing
		✓ Ownership
		✓ Rental
		✓ Homelessness
		✓ Non-homeless special needs
		Community Development
		✓ Public facilities
		✓ Neighborhood improvements
		✓ Public Services
		✓ Economic development
Habitat for Humanity	Non-Profit	✓ Planning
		Affordable Housing
		✓ Ownership
		Community Development
Affordable Housing Action Board	CHDO	✓ Neighborhood improvements
Community Partnership of the Ozarks	Community/Faith-based organization	Affordable Housing
		✓ Rental
		✓ Homelessness
		Community Development
		✓ Public services

Table 47 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The Planning and Development Department has a strong partnership with nonprofit and private housing providers, the Community Partnership of the Ozarks (CPO), social service providers and other public institutions that enables successful implementation of the Consolidated Plan. The Housing Collaborative is one partner that works closely with the City on affordable housing issues.

The City of Springfield is the Lead Agency, a HOME Participating Jurisdiction, and an entitlement city. The City's strengths include: 40 years administering HUD funds, a 30 year history of operating a successful Community Development Loan Program, and a history of coordinating with other governments and agencies in the implementation of HUD and non-HUD funded programs and services.

The City of Springfield maintains a City/County Health Department, which provides lead based paint programming, testing and education; the City and the Springfield Public School District meet monthly and the schools provide space and educational programming linked with some CDBG public service activities. The Continuum of Care is the primary homeless assistance planning and service delivery system organization and is made up of representative of Greene, Christian, and Webster Counties along with the City of Springfield. The City provides funding for staff support to the CoC to enhance coordination and implementation. The City also maintains a Neighborhood Conservation and

Economic Development office to assist in revitalizing neighborhoods and provide business support to create jobs. The City supports a CHDO (Affordable Housing Action Board) which has a successful track record for producing new homes in a timely manner using HOME funds. The only evident gap is coordination with the numerous faith-based organizations to increase the efficiency of service delivery system.

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

Table 48 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The vision of the Springfield Affordable Housing Center was to establish a community-based housing office that would offer a one-stop housing and homeless prevention service center and that would provide a centralized access point for available affordable housing and homeless prevention resource information, eligibility screenings and referrals.

The opening of the Center marks the first step in removing barriers for those seeking available affordable housing and for those seeking housing stability to avoid homelessness and reduces duplication of efforts leading to a more holistic approach to solving this important community-wide need.

Together, Community Partnership of the Ozarks and the City of Springfield have developed a centralized location where residents can access multiple agencies and organizations that offer safe, decent and affordable housing. Key housing service providers currently include the Springfield Community Land Trust, One Door, The Housing Authority, Veterans Administration, Catholic Charities of Southern Missouri, Division of Family Services and more. Each of these agencies provides important steps and services in the continuum of care for people seeking stability and affordable housing solutions.

The Springfield Affordable Housing Center is conveniently located at 300 E. Central across the street from City Utilities in City Government Plaza. There is also a bus stop directly in front of the Center for easy access to public transportation.

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

The strengths of the service delivery system would be:

- Availability to the community
- Consistency of message
- Coordinated assessment tool
- Central location “One Door”
- Coordinated services in one location
- After hours services partners
- Partnership with 211

The gaps of the service delivery system:

- Require on site visit, no phone assessments
- More robust coordinated effort for placement
- Gap in resources in general

Strengths include: Coordinated assessment (One Door) and community collaboration to insure access to programs after hours (Continuum of Care). Weaknesses include: The community only offers in-person interviews and the Affordable Housing Center can only offer limited hours of operation.

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

The strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system involves the policies and procedures surrounding the chronic homelessness prioritization guidelines that were offered through HUD. The institutional structure itself focuses on ways to embolden current collaboration within the community to ensure seamless transitions for the chronic and family homeless populations.

Private Nonprofit Organizations

Private nonprofit organizations in the City include Ozark Area Community Action Corporation (OACAC), The Kitchen Inc., the Affordable Housing Action Board, the Sherman Avenue Project Area Committee, Habitat for Humanity, and Burrell, Inc. The agencies, for the purpose of the Consolidated Plan, are considered housing providers/social service agencies. The Kitchen Inc., has taken the responsibility of providing housing services to the homeless. The Kitchen Inc., has utilized a number of federal programs to meet the homeless need. These programs include HOME funds for rehabilitation of units, CDBG Funds for accessibility improvements to multi-story housing, rehabilitation of transitional apartments (8 units) in an apartment structure, bathroom rehabilitation in the Missouri Hotel, and psychological counselor’s quarters near the main complex.

The Ozarks Area Community Action Corporation operates as the rural public housing authority for areas outside Springfield, although their rental vouchers and certificates are often used within the City. OACAC also provides a weatherization program within the City under the Department of Energy.

Also, OACAC has a contract with the Missouri Department of Health to serve as a conduit for rental assistance to HIV/AIDS infected persons. OACAC is also a partner in providing transitional housing for homeless and homeowner repairs for very low-income homeowners.

The Affordable Housing Action Board produces and operates over 100 units of affordable rental housing. They utilize CDBG and HOME programs in their effort, as well as, other public and private resources.

The Sherman Avenue Project Area Committee represents the neighborhood with a concentration of minority residents and produces and operates affordable rental housing. They also utilize CDBG and HOME resources to produce over 26 units.

Habitat for Humanity has produced 118 houses in Springfield. They have developed two subdivisions. Their latest ventures have been developed as sustainable communities and utilized low income housing tax credits as well as many volunteer hours.

Burrell, Inc. is the designated representative for the Missouri Department of Mental Health for the surrounding area, including the City of Springfield. Most of their supportive housing funds come from the State Department of Mental Health. They recently worked with the City who provided the land, to develop 16 units of HUD 811 housing for the mentally ill and continue to apply for 811 and 202 funding.

Affordable Housing Center

The City of Springfield, in an effort to increase its commitment to promoting the goal of fair housing, established an Affordable Housing Center in conjunction with the Community Partnership of the Ozarks (diagram below). It's located within the City's Government Plaza in a building leased for this purpose. The City is funding this facility with funds for staff intended to coordinate the building's use as well providing a yearly \$1 dollar lease.

The Center's purpose is to assist in providing housing for low-income households by reducing barriers to fair housing. The Community Partnership of the Ozarks' provides services in 21 counties in Southwest Missouri. Its statement of purpose is as follows:

“For more than 21 years, Community Partnership has been a trusted leader, a catalyst for change, and a valued resource for solving issues in Springfield and the surrounding region. We are the “go to” organization when there is an emerging issue that needs to be addressed—we bring people together to discuss issues and then work together to create solutions.

Working in 21 counties in Southwest Missouri, we create opportunities for communication, cooperation, and collaboration, and reduce duplication by emphasizing the sharing of resources. Our diversity of programming and services—after school clubs and academic enrichment, parent involvement, early childhood, housing and homeless prevention, social work and crisis intervention, parent education, substance abuse and violence prevention, financial literacy, youth mentoring, and neighborhood revitalization—allow us to address community issues in a holistic manner.”

At this time, the following agencies have relocated to, or opened ancillary offices in, the Center:

- One Door – Central intake office for homeless
- Springfield Community Land Trust – Assists those seeking affordable home ownership opportunities
- Springfield Housing Authority
- Veterans Administration
- Catholic Charities – Lists affordable housing opportunities in Greene, Christian, and Webster Counties.
- Ozarks Community Hospital
- Habitat for Humanity
- Legal Service of Southwest Missouri
- Southwest Center for Independent Living
- National Alliance on Mental Illness

In addition to providing space for the agencies listed above, the Affordable Housing Center provides a tool lending library. To those households who may not be able to afford tools to perform housing maintenance and improvements, borrowing tools enables those households to perform improvements for a small fee.



Intergovernmental Cooperation

The City of Springfield participates in the Comprehensive Grant planning of the Public Housing Authority. The Public Housing Authority, in turn, participates in the Consolidated Plan. Also the PHA has provided vouchers for tenant placement in the City's Rental Rehabilitation program. The City meets regularly with Greene County officials on various planning activities. There is also good coordination of services between Webster, Christian, and Greene Counties along with the City of Springfield on CoC issues.

Assessment

The City of Springfield has the institutional capacity to carry out its housing strategy although resources are not always present.

Overcoming Gaps

The strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system by addressing priority needs will be accomplished through monthly meetings among affordable housing providers that are members of the Housing Collaborative. Other members include: homeless agencies, mental health providers, and the Continuum of Care. The City also has established an Impacting Poverty Commission (IPC) that will soon make recommendations to reduce the increases in poverty in Springfield. Recommendations will most likely include actions to leverage the numerous faith based initiatives to provide for a more efficient delivery of services.

Goal	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	
Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing	Homeless		Homelessness Public services	CDBG: \$525,000	
	Start Year: 2015	End Year: 2019	Outcome: Availability/Accessibility	Objective: Provide decent affordable housing	
	Description: This goal supports One Door and the Continuum of Care and other homeless prevention activities				
	Goal Outcome Indicator:			Quantity:	UoM:
	Homeless prevention			750	Persons Assisted
	Public service activities other than low/moderate income benefit			900	Persons Assisted
Housing Program - Rentals	Affordable Housing		Affordable housing – new construction Non-homeless special needs populations Affordable housing - rehabilitation	HOME: \$5,500,000 CDBG: \$100,000	
	Start Year: 2015	End Year: 2019	Outcome: Affordability	Objective: Provide decent affordable housing	
	Description: Address the need for affordable decent housing by offering rehabilitation and new construction assistance to developers and non-profits.				
	Goal Outcome Indicator:			Quantity:	UoM:
	Rental units constructed			50	Household housing unit
	Rental units rehabilitated			10	Household housing unit
	Tenant-based rental assistance/rapid rehousing			50	Households assisted
Housing Programs – Owner Occupied	Affordable Housing	Community Development Revitalization Area	Affordable housing – new construction Non-homeless special needs populations Affordable housing - rehabilitation in Public Services	CDBG: \$3,100,000	
	Start Year: 2015	End Year: 2019	Outcome: Affordability	Objective: Provide decent affordable housing	

Goal	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding
	Description: Address the need for affordable, decent, and safe housing by offering financing for both minor and major rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing.			
	Goal Outcome Indicator:		Quantity:	UoM:
	Homeowner housing rehabilitated		275	Household housing unit
Public Services	Affordable housing Non-Homeless special needs Non-Housing community development Homeless		Homelessness Non-Homeless special needs populations Economic Development Public Services	CDBG: \$950,000
	Start Year: 2015	End Year: 2019	Outcome: Affordability/Accessibility	Objective: Create suitable living environments
	Description: CDBG Subgrantee discretionary activities such as rental assistance, domestic abuse shelters, food pantries, afterschool care, youth mentoring, financial literacy, etc.			
	Goal Outcome Indicator:		Quantity:	UoM:
	Public facility or infrastructure activities for low/moderate income housing benefits		10	Household assisted
	Public service activities other than low/moderate income housing benefits		5,000	Persons assisted
	Homeless person overnight shelter		3,500	Persons assisted
	Homeless prevention		100	Persons assisted
Commercial Property Redevelopment	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development Public Improvements and infrastructure	CDBG: \$4,000,000
	Start Year: 2015	End Year: 2019	Outcome: Affordability/Accessibility	Objective: Create economic opportunities
	Description: This goal focuses on commercial property rehabilitation/redevelopment to assist businesses in job creation and enhancing viability of Springfield's urban core.			
	Goal Outcome Indicator:		Quantity:	UoM:
	Façade treatment/business building rehabilitation		10	Business
	Jobs created/retained		30	Jobs
	Businesses assisted		10	Businesses assisted
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	Community Development Revitalization	Public Improvements and Infrastructure Public Services Economic Development	CDBG: \$2,000,000
	Start Year: 2015	End Year: 2019	Outcome: Affordability/Accessibility	Objective: Create economic opportunities
	Description: This goal focuses on economic development and downtown revitalization (business incentive/microenterprise loans) and public infrastructure.			
	Goal Outcome Indicator:		Quantity:	UoM:
	Jobs created/retained		40	Jobs
	Businesses assisted		25	Businesses assisted

Table 49 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.215(b)(2)

It is estimated that over 300 families will receive housing from the City's existing HOME funded loan portfolio with an additional 110 families receiving affordable housing assistance over the five year period of the plan.

Housing needs for the next 5 years

There are many factors involved, and resource information available, in defining housing assistance needs in Springfield. The American Community Survey provides data on population and housing, the Vision 20/20 Affordable Housing Group undertook extensive research of housing needs in 2004, and the Department of Planning and Development completed a socio-economic housing survey in 2014. There have also been several studies by the City of Springfield, the activities of the Affordable Housing Action Board, experience of those involved in the provision of assisted housing, elected officials, the people in need of assistance, and the general public all have a unique perspective to housing need.

This section begins with a summary of findings from the American Community Survey. Much information regarding housing, income, race, etc. is available to draw conclusions. However, conclusions from census data must be tempered with other information available within the community. For example, information regarding housing condition is available from tables showing the incidence of "housing problems." This means "households with housing problems include those that: (1) occupy units meeting the definition of physical defects; (2) meet the definition of overcrowded; and (3) meet the definition of cost burden, which is the extent to which gross housing costs, including utilities, exceed 30% of gross income."

Physical defects are defined as "a housing unit lacking a complete kitchen or bathroom." A housing unit having complete kitchen and bathroom plumbing is often substandard due to other deteriorated conditions. However, it is the best information on condition from the census. In 2014, Springfield undertook a study of socio-economic and housing conditions by surveying households and inspecting the condition of some units from the street. The 2014 survey provides us with a more current picture of housing needs than the American Community Survey, but a true knowledge of housing condition cannot be determined from the street. Keeping in mind the limitations of the information, this plan put forth great effort to include both quantitative and qualitative data when assessing housing needs and priorities for Springfield.

The needs assessment begins with a general discussion of housing need as found in the American Community Survey; followed by an analysis of need by each identified income category. Following these items is a summary of need, as defined through the other resources mentioned above, and the five year projections.

Vision 20/20 Affordable Housing: Summary of Issues, Problems, & Concerns Low Income

There is a need for quality affordable housing for lower income families earning 30% - 60% of the median income, (the "working poor" and disabled).

Special Populations

There is a need for quality housing support (financial and social) for those who cannot provide for themselves, and for those transitioning from one economic class to another; such as the elderly, disabled, minorities, single parent households, people on fixed incomes, families in shelters, etc.

Housing Condition

Existing aging housing stock and substandard housing needs improvement. To improve housing conditions there is a need for affordable home repair programs and resources for all homeowners, including small private landlords, to maintain or improve existing housing.

Coordination

There is a need for public/private coordination regarding housing development. Housing is a complex issue and cannot be solved by the public or private sector acting alone. Public policies and private sector practices must be coordinated to achieve any success in the delivery of housing that is affordable to all segments of our society.

Public Education

There is a need for greater public education about existing housing program opportunities. Education should promote homeownership, assist renters transitioning to homeowners, and help correct the issue of realtors and lenders not targeting low-income households.

Homeless

There is a need for an overnight shelter for homeless persons not suitable for or on a waiting list for transitional housing programs. There is also a need for permanent housing options for the chronic homeless, i.e., single men, mentally ill, disabled, and elderly.

Information Sharing

There is a need for coordination, information sharing, and awareness among public service providers and committees on affordable housing. Consumers need concise and consolidated access to affordable housing resources and educational opportunities. Example: First-time homebuyer classes.

Definition

The community does not have a working definition of "Quality Affordable Housing." Acceptance of a working definition is important for discussion of issues and establishment of policy.

Ineligible Groups

There is a need for greater housing options for people with drug and other criminal convictions who are ineligible for public housing or housing assistance.

Subsidized Options

There is a need for more options in subsidized housing; such as housing type, size, number of bedrooms, etc.

Teenagers

There is a need for greater housing options for teenagers who are ineligible for public housing or housing assistance.

Neighborhood Perceptions

Negative neighborhood perceptions regarding safety, housing condition, schools, etc. are leaving existing affordable housing underutilized.

Qualification Gaps

There are qualification gaps between existing programs in terms of over-qualification and under-qualification for income based assistance.

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

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

Housing Authority of Springfield currently has over 5% of its units (40) are fully accessible. There is no plan or need to increase the number of accessible units at this time.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Springfield's recent Analysis of Impediments (A/I) found that the following were the greatest impediments to the furthering of fair housing in Springfield:

- Lack of knowledge of federal and state housing laws by owners of small rental buildings and minority members of the community.
- Lack of the necessary tools to communicate in languages that all citizens can understand.
- Persons with disabilities who confront difficulty finding accessible housing.
- An aging population (many living alone).
- Increased production of market rate housing.
- Gentrification of existing housing stock and neighborhoods.
- Housing discrimination.

Impediments to producing rental housing for low/moderate occupants include:

- Individual and family incomes (particularly among low-income persons) that are not sufficient to pay rents that will cover construction and operating costs, interest, and return on investment.
- Cost of rehabilitation that cannot be offset by additional rent (a substandard unit will often rent for nearly as much as one that has been rehabilitated).
- Rents that are kept high by demand (often unaffordable to lower-income families).
- Older housing stock built prior to 1940 that is obsolete and contaminated with lead paint.
- Inadequate infrastructure that deters investment in the housing stock.
- Local resistance to low-income multi-family housing.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

- The City of Springfield offers low-interest loans to investors to rehabilitate rental property.
- The City has included many barrier removal sections in the new zoning ordinance and continues to amend the zoning ordinance. Changes are designed to make it easier to rehabilitate older buildings and to preserve existing housing stock.
- The Public Housing Authority has identified rehabilitation of existing rental units as a high priority, as well as, improving the management of rental units through landlord training programs and home maintenance education for renters.
- The City has a low interest loan programs for rehabilitation of owner-occupied property.
- The City funds minor repair programs aimed at deferred maintenance and emergencies.
- Habitat for Humanity of Springfield, Inc., and the Springfield Community Land Trust both continue to develop housing for homeowners.
- City of Springfield Neighborhood Revitalization efforts address fair housing.
- The City of Springfield has provided seed money and formed a partnership with the Community Partnership of the Ozarks and Guaranty Bank to administer a special loan program to address home repair needs within the City's center neighborhoods.
- The City of Springfield has a Fair Housing Plan designed to promote equal housing access with regard to advertising, sale, rental, showing, leasing and financing of single-family homes, apartments and other residential dwelling units without discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, or familial status.

Homeownership

Impediments to home ownership are:

- Inadequate incomes.
 - ✓ Gentrification of neighborhoods.
- Not able to save down payment.
 - ✓ Rising cost of living.
- Inability to maintain a house.
- Inability to obtain credit.
- Deteriorated neighborhoods.
- Deteriorated infrastructure.

Opportunities for home ownership are:

- The City has a low interest loan programs for rehabilitation of owner-occupied property.
- The City funds minor repair programs aimed at deferred maintenance and emergencies that are carried out by several nonprofit groups.
- The Missouri Housing Development Commission has developed programs targeted toward home ownership for low/moderate income households.
- Habitat for Humanity of Springfield, Inc. continues to develop housing for homeowners.
- Amendments to the zoning ordinance are continually approved by City Council. Some may result in an increase to the amount of affordable housing. Recent revisions which demonstrate this include: reducing front yard setbacks for single family homes in certain circumstances thereby allowing a potential for smaller lots; allowing passage of a conditional use permitting reduced front yard setbacks to do the same; allowing existing residences to become conforming uses in industrial districts thereby allowing them to be remodeled or expanded; allowing duplexes in apartment districts thereby permitting them in more areas of the City; and, reducing the minimum setbacks between apartment buildings within the same development thereby allowing more apartment units on the same property.
- City of Springfield Neighborhood Revitalization efforts.
- Springfield has a property tax rate that is considered low in relation to most other communities. This is thought to have very little effect on development. Missouri has a property tax credit available to low-income elderly homeowners. The credit is based on a sliding scale with up to 30% of the property tax paid being available as a tax credit to the low-income elderly. There has been some discussion about the possibility of freezing property tax rates for elderly residents, but no legislative action to date.
- The City of Springfield has provided seed money and formed a partnership with the Community Partnership of the Ozarks and Guaranty Bank to administer a special loan program to address home repair needs within the City's center neighborhoods.

The City of Springfield has a Fair Housing Plan designed to promote equal housing access with regard to advertising, sale, rental, showing, leasing, and financing of single-family homes, apartments, and other residential dwelling units without discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, or familial status. In administering the City of Springfield loan programs, the Planning and Development Department takes the added step of promoting fair housing with regard to all units, rather than only those with five or more units, the threshold required by Federal law.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

We intend to support and fund as able programs to support unsheltered persons through community outreach programs, such as:

- The Kitchen – Home At Last – SSVF Outreach Team (2 staff)
- Camp Outreach through One Door
- HOPE Connection
- Stand Down
- PIT
- Day Shelters
- Burrell’s Bill’s Place
- Veterans Coming Home
- Cold Weather Shelters –E. Sunshine Church of Christ
- Endangering the Welfare of a Child (EWOC) – Salvation Army

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

- Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.
- Housing Authority- facilitating access to public housing and Section 8 vouchers/VASH.
- Social Serve Website: www.theaffordablehousingcenter.org.
- Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.
- OACAC – LIHEP energy assistance
- Salvation Army rental assistance

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

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

- Conduct an ongoing lead-based paint abatement program.
- Perform childhood and prenatal lead testing through school system.
- Provide an education program on lead poisoning for the general public and health providers.
- Provide information on product recalls.
- Distribute information concerning hazards and how to avoid them.
- Establish and maintain laboratory capacity for lead assessments and screening and a quality control program for laboratories.

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

Springfield actively seeks to reduce the hazards of lead-based paint in its housing stock. This is accomplished through the work of the Health Department, Housing Authority, and housing rehabilitation programs. It is estimated that 25,000 housing units are occupied by persons of low and moderate income that may have lead-based paint present. The City/County Health Department has an ongoing lead-based paint abatement program which was established in 1975. Of children tested, roughly one-half of a percent have been found to have elevated blood levels requiring abatement and follow up testing. The Health Department provides hazard identification and testing services for the City's HUD funded housing rehabilitation program. The Planning and Development Department also provides literature to various neighborhood organizations for public awareness of lead-paint hazards.

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

The Housing Authority of Springfield inspects each housing unit that is proposed to house a child under the age of seven through the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program. If lead is found at sufficient levels to create a hazard, it must be reduced according to HUD standards. The Housing Authority Rehabilitation Program inspects all units proposed for rehabilitation and calls for the removal, covering, or replacement of any surface containing deteriorated paint. If a child that has an Elevated Blood Level living in the unit, the lead hazard must be reduced according to HUD standards. The local health officer and local building officer may relocate individuals who occupy the affected dwelling. Violations are presented to the prosecuting attorney.

Springfield Health Department Survey's

During fiscal year 2014, the Springfield Health Department tested approximately 31,402 children for elevated lead levels. Only 0.4% of the children tested 10% mcg/deciliter or above, compared to 13% of the 3,133 children tested in 1994.

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

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

Springfield's Anti-Poverty Strategy consists of the following elements:

- Education
- Job training and placement
- Economic development
- Support to low income persons and households through CDBG grants

Education is accomplished largely through the R-12 School District programs such as vocational-technical training and the Ozarks Technical Community College. Through these institutions, people have the opportunity for free or low-cost education in the technical trades. The students are also assisted with placement in meaningful employment. The Missouri Career Center is a City department that also serves as the state employment center by providing job training and creating employment opportunities for low-income persons. The City has joined with the Career Center and several other organizations to create an “Employment Planning Group” that will focus on coordinating efforts to direct resources and programs to the training and employment of low income persons. The Section 3 plan outlines how the City will help reduce the number of poverty level families in Springfield through the HUD programs.

Economic Development is accomplished through the Partnership for Progress, a partnership between the City of Springfield, City Utilities, and the Chamber of Commerce to develop industrial parks and attract meaningful manufacturing employment to the city. Also, the City Small Business Development Loan Program and associated Business Improvement Loan Program direct resources to small business who commit to low and moderate income job creation. The Business Incentive Program focuses on low income business owners and potential business owners, providing business education and technical assistance in establishing a successful business.

Economic Development is one of the City Council's highest priorities in their strategic plan. The City of Springfield, in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce, and other stakeholders in the community continually seek out projects that will revive the Center City and other areas in need to create jobs, opportunity, and improve the quality of life for residents.

Support to the many not-for-profit organizations which provide services to low and moderate income people is a key component of breaking the cycle of poverty. Many of these organizations seek and receive funding through CDBG to help serve persons in poverty.

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

The City of Springfield’s poverty reducing goals, programs and policies are coordinated primarily through: the Impacting Poverty Commission, the Continuum of Care, which coordinates homeless goals, programs, and policies in the three county Springfield area; and through relationships with area social service and faith based organizations.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City of Springfield has monitoring procedures with regard to funds provided by HUD and provides training to new and existing program participants on program procedures and requirements to ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements. The City's Department of Planning and Development will be responsible for the reporting, monitoring, and compliance of all agencies using CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds, in accordance with HUD regulations. City programs are on contracts which are approved by the City Attorney. Contracts contain a detailed plans that outline the goals and objectives against which the sub recipient's performance will be measured.

Monitoring the subrecipients provides a basis for accessing a program operation and identifying problems. The monitoring procedures are designed and implemented to assure that all local, state, and federal policies and regulations are followed, and that charges against the projects are eligible costs. Desk monitoring is completed for all requests for reimbursement from each subrecipient. Each subgrantee is required to complete a form regarding beneficiary information and submitted at a minimum on a quarterly basis. This is done to be sure that projects are managed and carried out in a timely manner, that programs have procedures in place to protect against fraud, and that subrecipients remain capable of fulfilling the scope of their agreement. City staff meets periodically with Minorities in Business at regularly scheduled meetings to discuss business needs of the minority community.

Annual on-site monitoring visits of project and program activities are conducted. The visit provides a review of the program for compliance or non-compliance with national objective and eligibility, conformance to the subrecipient agreement, record-keeping systems (570.506), financial management systems [85.20 (local governments) and 84.21-28 (non-profits)], insurance, procurement, and non-discrimination, and actions to further fair housing requirements. Desk Audits are performed on all subrecipients each year for application review, written agreement review, progress reports review, and drawdown requests review.

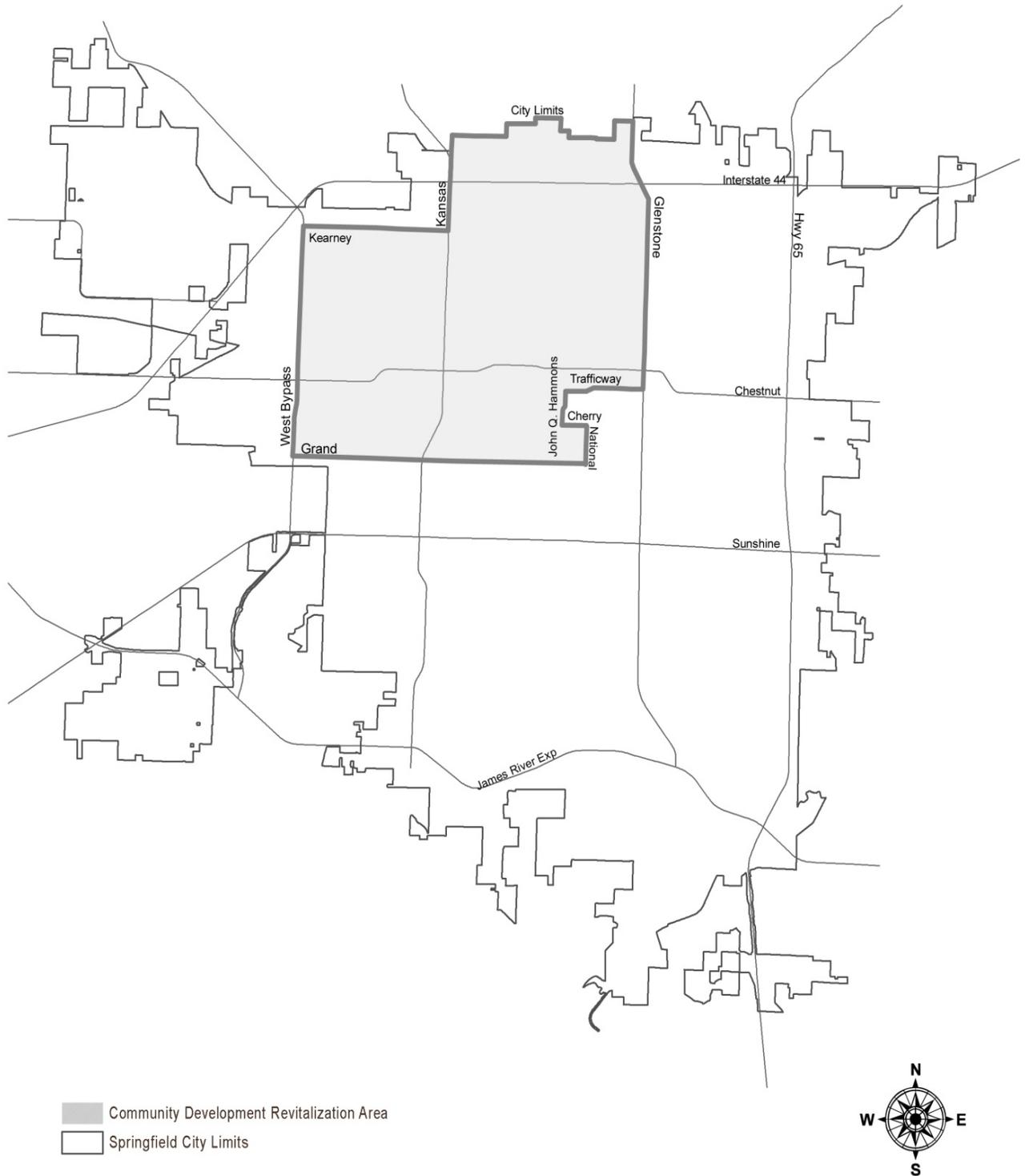
In addition to the desk audits, on-site monitoring is performed on all CDBG and ESG recipients. These will include: review on-site files, review procurement procedure, review Davis-Bacon requirements (if applicable), conduct site visit to project(s), and provide monitoring letters.

HOME project monitoring is an ongoing process to ensure compliance with the HOME regulations. The HOME program is a loan program with the Loan Officer ensuring the project eligibility and compliance with any applicable HUD, City CHAP, or SBDL regulations prior to Loan committee approval. Expenditures are reviewed and disbursements are approved during all phases of the project prior to the release of funds.

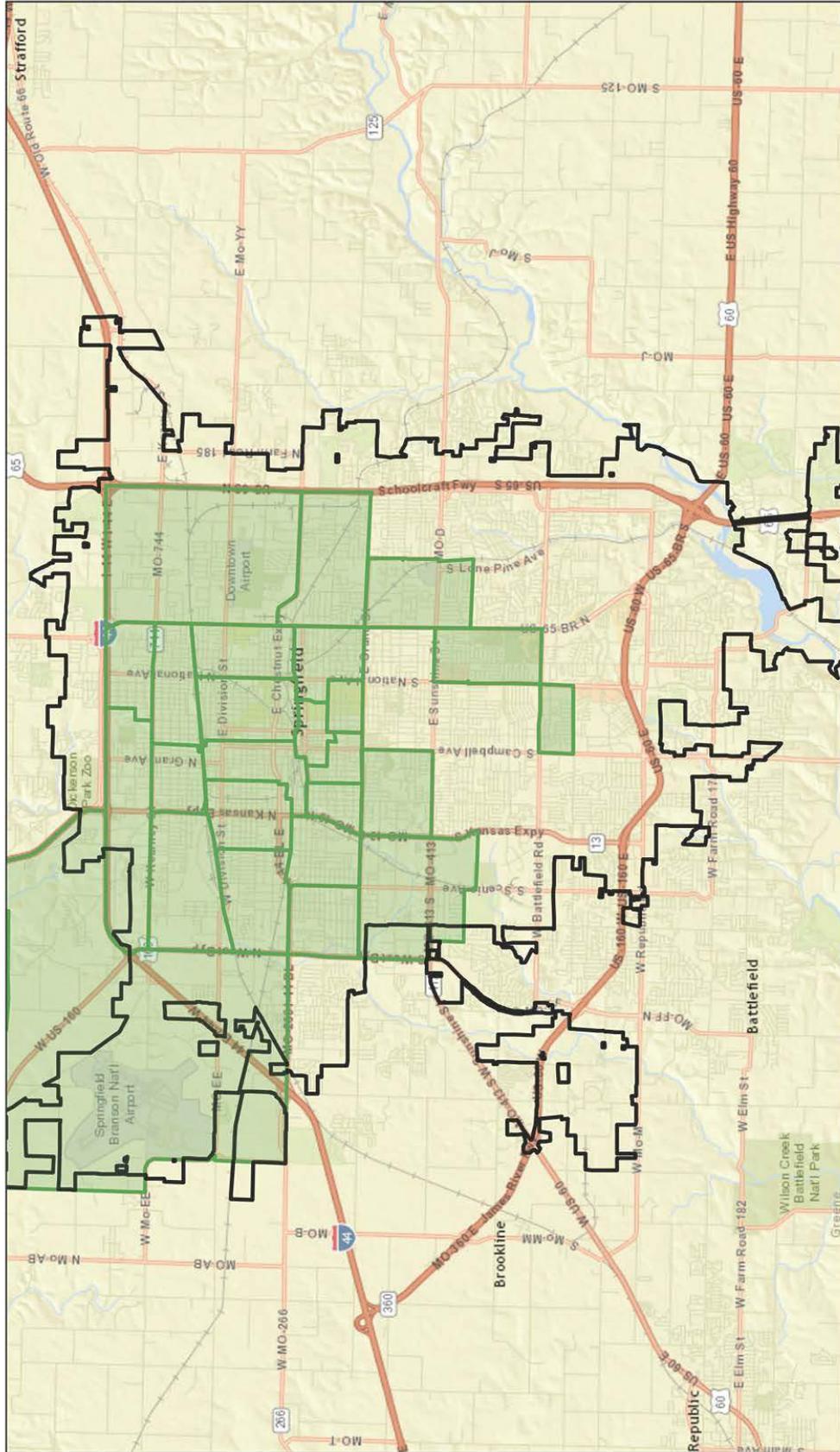
City staff conducts periodic on-site inspections during the rehabilitation and construction work. For rental occupancy units, City staff assists the owners with tenant household income screening and documentation. The City's Managing HOME Property Guide is provided for new owners or their property managers for review and continued compliance. The required annual site inspections are

conducted throughout the affordability period to ensure property conditions meet HUD's and City standards. Homeowner and Homebuyer programs are monitored through use of covenants on the land or deeds of trust to ensure they are occupied by qualified owners.

Community Development Revitalization Area



City of Springfield, Missouri - Low-Mod Census Tracts



1:154,422

0 1.25 2.5 5 mi

0 2 4 8 km

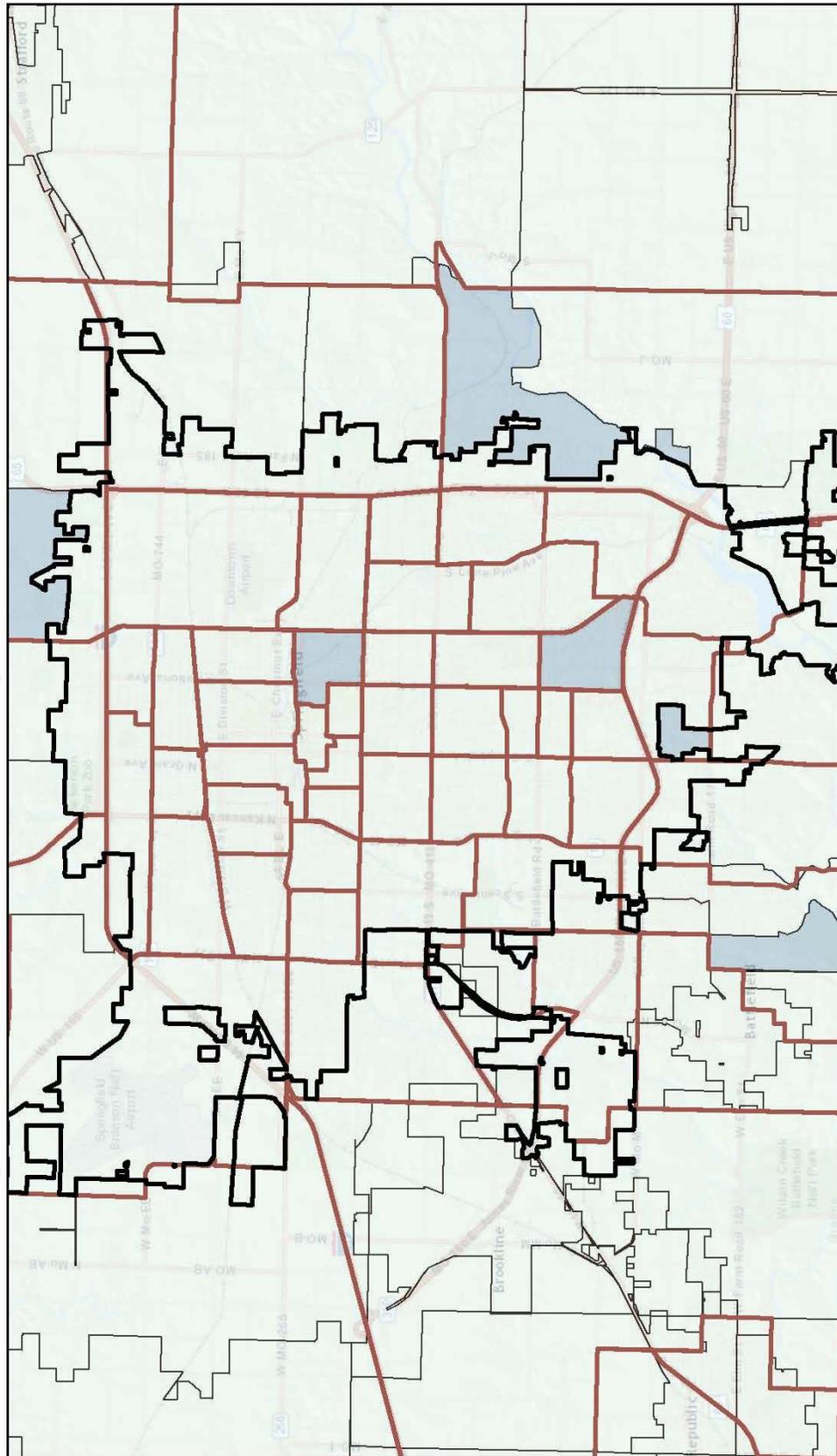
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

March 6, 2015

Override 1

Low Mod Tract

City of Springfield, Missouri - Minority Concentration - Asian >5%



March 6, 2015

1:154,422

0 1.25 2.5 5 mi

0 4 8 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P. Corp., NRCAN, Esri, Japan, METI, Esri, China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

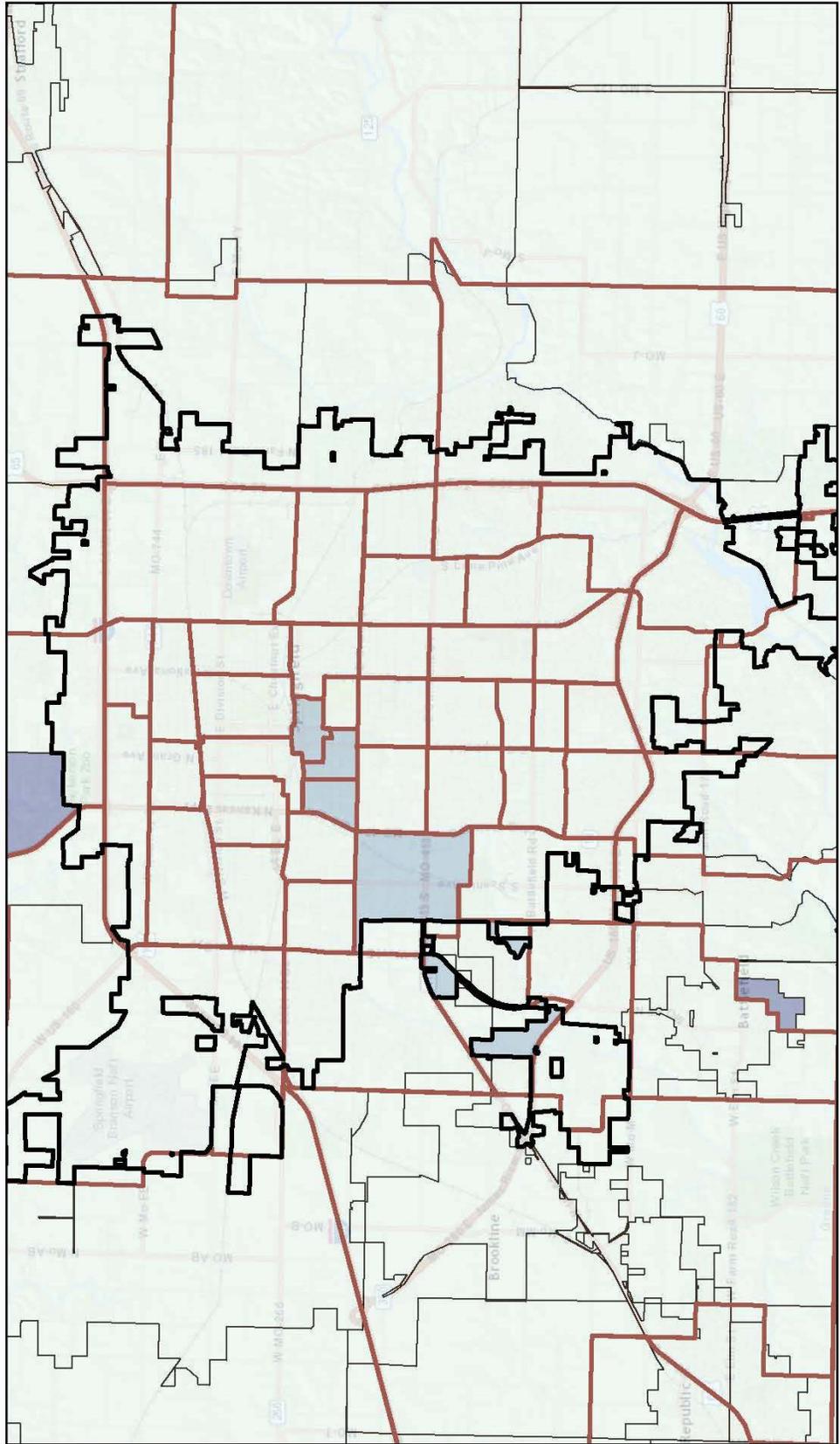
Override 1 AsianAlone

Census Tract **B03002EST6_PCT**

5-25%

<5%

City of Springfield, Missouri - Minority Concentration - Black/African American >10%



March 6, 2015

Scale: 1:154,422

0 1.25 2.5 5 mi

0 4 8 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri, Japan, METI, Esri, China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

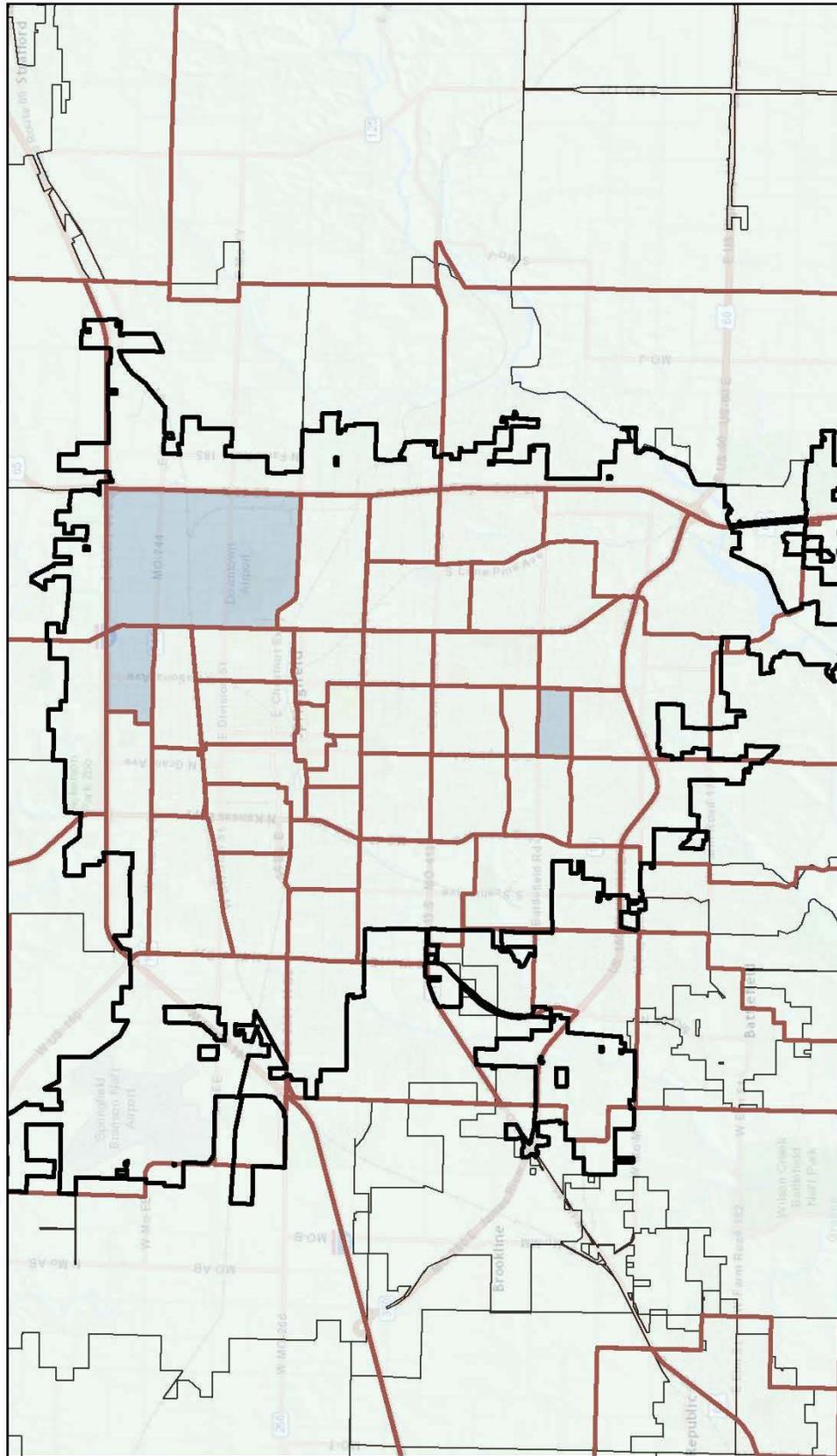
Override 1 **BlackAfricanAmericanAlone**

- 10-25%
- 25-50%

Census Tract **B03002EST4_PCT**

- <10%

City of Springfield, Missouri - Minority Concentration - Hispanic >10%



March 6, 2015

Override 1 **HispanicOrigin** 10-25%

Census Tract **B03002EST12_PCT** <10%

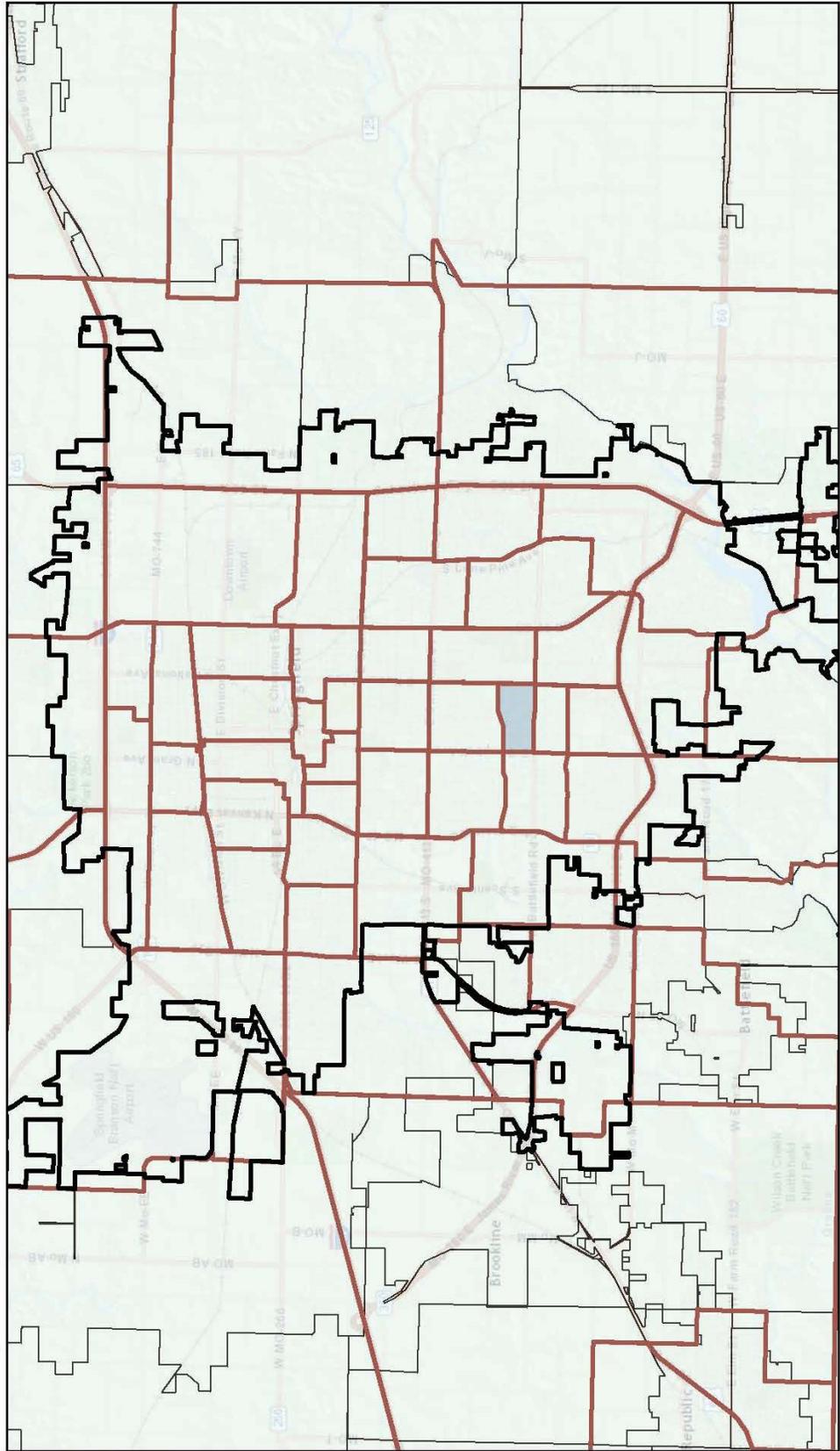
1:154,422

0 1.25 2 4 5 mi

0 2 4 8 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, InCREMENT P, Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, Mapbox, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

City of Springfield, Missouri - Minority Concentration - American Indian/Alaska Native >5%



1:154,422
0 1.25 2.5 5 mi
0 2 4 8 km

March 6, 2015
Override 1 AmericanIndianAlaskaNativeAlone 5-25%

Census Tract B03002EST5_PCT <6%

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P. Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

HOUSING NEEDS

What are the most common housing problems?	
Weatherization	Accessibility
Plumbing	Wiring
Up-keep	Walk able → Transit Workability. Walk to transit.
Supportive Housing (on-site services)	Availability in general
Affordability	Disability (housing for disabled)
Aging in place	Universal Design (for the aging)
Sidewalks & and other infrastructures	Transitional (boarding style)
Universal Design	Subsidized housing for larger families

Are any populations/households types more affected than others by these problems??	
Single Parents	Family distribution??
Aged & Disabled	Sex offenders
Lack of education	1 st time home-owners and renters
Fixed income	Credit investment
Youth aging out of foster care	Poor credit
Minorities	Non-emancipated minorities

What are the needs of families and individuals who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or become unsheltered?	
Lack consistency – leasing and evictions	Help with mortgages
Budget training	Lack of utility assistance
Living wage	Downsizing – unemployment
Lack of awareness/understanding of resources	Substance abuse
Education on tenant rights	Public transit
Age of housing	Scale back housing needs or age

What are the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and who are nearing the termination of that assistance?	
Wrap around sources of assistance	Mentoring programs
Income, increased income	Transitional services (homeless to housed)
Budgeting	Access affordable health care
Benefits – maintaining benefits	Permanent supportive housing

What are some particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness?	
Utility roller-coaster	Location (higher risk areas/unstable neighborhood)
Substandard housing (old house)	Lack of police presence
Mental/physical/financial health	Absentee landlords
Financial help	Owner occupied vs. Tenant ratio

What would you estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking	
1,500 women needing housing – Harmony House	Zoning issues for sexual abuse victims/shelters
9 women/month turned away	HUD definition of disabled – mixed input
Shelters all need beds, especially for the disabled	

DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED

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

Disparity in data for minority groups, i.e., Hispanics

If they have not identified above, what those needs?

Persons who can't advocate for themselves (language, deaf, other)	Culturally appropriateness (different opinions about housing needs and what is appropriate in different groups)
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Language barrier	Translator shortage
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PUBLIC HOUSING

What are the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units?

Transitional housing	HAS housing for the disabled
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What are the most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

Transportation	Availability 2 nd vouchers
Security deposits	Landlord education on voucher program
Emergency/Immediate housing	Need for vouchers increasing since the recession (since 2008 and across all groups)
Increased community awareness	

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

General population needs much less

HOMELESS NEEDS

What do we know about the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans?

Males experiencing domestic violence	People new to homelessness – don't know resources (during and after the recession)
People moving into community	Aging parent with adult child
Couch surfing results in uncounted homeless	Single females without children
Need to count number of children in homelessness	500 sheltered at Salvation Army last winter
Increased 1 st time homelessness	

What is the nature and extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group?

Hard to count (minorities go to minority churches, etc., to find help outside the system)	Hispanics function differently (pay cash, etc.)
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Describe the nature and extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Large families need larger homes

Appendix B
Housing Collaborative
Comments from Public Meeting September 4, 2014

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

What is the housing and supportive service needs of these populations?	
Have to live there 6 mos to 12 mos for service (before qualifying)	Transient – move when lease is up or when \$ their money runs out.
In-home helper, home health care	Case management
False advertising and poor education on what - qualifies as accessibility	

What types of programs are there for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receiving appropriate supportive housing?	
Medical respite/discharge needs (hospital, nursing needs)	Lack of housing for those coming out of facilities (hospital, nursing homes, etc.)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

What is Springfield's need for Public Facilities?	
Family emergency shelter	Overnight emergency shelter (all groups)
Capitol funds/maintenance	Fund planned capital funding

What is Springfield's need for Public Improvements?	
Public transit/walk ability hub	

What is Springfield's need for Public Services?	
Need more public funds for public housing, administration, maintenance, utility costs	

What are the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the area?	
PACE funding	For felons
Project based vouchers/funding	Tax credits
Daycare – all shifts (affordable and quality)	LGBT acceptance (housing for employees)
Land use patterns to support housing needs	Zoning for live-work housing

What is Springfield's need for Public Facilities?	
Lack of education for available jobs	

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?	
No! Need more of everything	Track accessory dwelling units (attached & non-attached)

Is there a need for any specific type of housing?	
Flexible housing types	Can't afford own unit without vouchers
Different generations have different expectations and needs (Millennial = major changes: apts, condo, want to walk/bike, smaller & rental [because of costs], trendy, downtown condos, group housing wants lower responsible	

DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEEDS

What are the most common housing problems?

Utilities, payments, back payment & debt	Credit issues
Stress of homeless – poor decisions	Need for mentoring

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

Slumlords, problems not fixed (need programs to encourage good landlords)	Lack of quality rentals
Lack of written leases causes problems	“Utilities included” = high rents
Utility turn-offs – problem needs to be dealt with before last minute.	

What are the needs of families and individuals who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or become unsheltered?

Counseling and mentoring (how to deal with payments, bills, problems, make good decisions)	Need to make common sense decisions
Understand paperwork	Some will need help forever
Health issues, mental health issues	Culture of homelessness (don’t change actions, decisions once housed)
Loyalty to homeless friends leads to poor decisions when housed, fear loss of social network and support	Emotional and spiritual needs not addressed after person is housed.
Need case managers, mentors to address social issues	Housing services are more than just a business
Idleness leads to problems (after person is housed)	HUD needs partners to address issues

What are the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and who are nearing the termination of that assistance?

Landlords fear abusers will find person and cause problems	Require 3 month’s rent up front
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HOMELESS NEEDS

What do we know about the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans?

More veterans requesting services	Need better data
More men aware of services	More need than ability to serve
Ability to stay in housing (problems with housing costs and ongoing rents)	Big families need bigger houses/apartments/hotel accommodations
Families with kids	

What is the nature and extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group?

Social issues impact – unwed mothers, lack of jobs, low educational opportunities	Larger number of Hispanics coming for services (One Door)
Population of “hidden” Hispanics needing services (problems with “papers”) and staying with extended families (doubling up)	Large percentage of African Americans in public housing (number increasing) disproportionate to general population
HUD definitions can skew numbers	

Describe the nature and extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Number of youth needing services not going down	Need other services (like help getting GED)
Rural youth come to the city for services	Living in a single parents household can handicap children

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

What are the characteristics of special needs population in our community?	
Approx 48% have mental problems or substance abuse (in homeless population)	60% in Safe to Sleep claim mental illness
Physical needs – lacking accommodation in shelters, hotels (vouchers)	Elderly population increasing and their needs are increasing
Aging in place – universal design needs	Adaptable housing (Universal Design)

What is the housing and supportive service needs of these populations?	
Supportive service needs are huge	Need more staff, specialized support

What types of programs are there for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receiving appropriate supportive housing?	
Discharge from institutions	Need transitional housing
Provide medicine and assure that it is taken	

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

What is Springfield’s need for Public Facilities?	
Need emergency services – a lasting need	

What is Springfield’s need for Public Improvements?	
Need emergency services – a lasting need	

What is Springfield’s need for Public Services?	
Not prepared for disasters	Immediate overnight services need locations
Homeless – time for assessment – permanent housing	Businesses don’t want homeless using their toilets
Sanitation – safe public toilets, showers, restrooms, laundry	Families are underserved, don’t want to be separated by services, fear being separated
Get people off streets (emergency shelter beds) – can be social problems, crime, loitering, etc.	Ways for the sheltered to repay with community service – give a hand up not a hand out
Need for emergency overnight shelters for women is increasing – follow up services & mentoring needed	Springfield has “hidden” homeless population

What are the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the area?	
Idleness is a problem	Want “disability” status – easy money, justification, entitled to a check from government

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?	
See notes previous questions	

Is there a need for any specific type of housing?	
Micro-housing – tiny houses, private space	HUD rights for size, space for houses
Return to concept of smaller houses	

Appendix B
 Continuum of Care Executive Committee
 Comments from Public Meeting September 10, 2014

Priorities – HUD Categories

High	Elderly 1 & 2 member renter households
High	Small related renter households (Extremely low to low-income, including 0-30% and 31-50% MFI) and all other renter households (extremely low to low-income, including 0-30% and 31-50% MFI)
Low	Small related renter households (Moderate-income, including 51-80% MFI) and All other rental households (Moderate income, including 51-80% MFI)
High	Large related rental households (0-80% MFI)
Low	Extremely low-income (less than 30% MFI) existing homeowners and first-time home buyers and low-income (31-50% MFI) first time home buyers
High	Existing homeowner, low-income (31-50% MFI) and moderate-income (51-80% MFI)
High	Homeless
High	Non-homeless persons with special needs

HOUSING NEEDS

1. What are the most common housing problems?	
Plumbing	Accessibility
Affordability	Money for repairs and remodeling
Wear and tear issues (landlords don't fix)	

2. Are any populations/households types more affected than others by these problems?	
HH most affected	Disabled
Lower, socio-economic	Cost of accommodations
Disabled living with family members	

3. What are the needs of families and individuals who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or become unsheltered?	
Cost of utilities	Cost of care (disabled persons)
Energy inefficiency (high utility costs)	Dependent on family, i.e., aging parents
Displaced individual	No oversight (aged out of the system)

4. What are some particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness?	
Location, places offered may be unsafe	

5. What would you estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking	
10% of those served by HOME	Person must be housed before receiving some services

DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEEDS

1. Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?	
Not an issue in Springfield	

PUBLIC HOUSING

1. What are the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units?	
Different needs – UD or accessibility	

2. What are the most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?	
Landlord who won't take vouchers (lag time a problem for landlords)	Long wait to get into public housing (if not studio or 1BR)
Safety	Fear of people with mental illness

HOMELESS NEEDS

1. Describe the nature and extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.	
People go from shelter to shelter	Can't maintain home, self or their income
Re-addicted	Need life skills

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

1. What are the characteristics of special needs population in our community?	
Physical challenge	Cognitive abilities
Paperwork to get in housing	Can't read/write – education problems
Elderly don't understand "the system"	Limited income
Resources – can't find resources needed for housing	Natural support lacking (no family to rely on)
Don't know where resources are	

Appendix B
 Southwest Missouri Regional Center Housing Team
 Comments from Public Meeting September 17, 2014

What is the housing and supportive service needs of these populations?	
Poor advice from care giver – take advantage of the person	Safety issues
Vulnerable	

What types of programs are there for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receiving appropriate supportive housing?	
No place to go after discharge	Stop taking meds after release
Proof of diagnosis (i.e., DMH, handle it differently)	Once get benefits need (placement services, follow-up)
Not enough money to go around	Only 25% of target population get funding, services

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

What is Springfield's need for Public Facilities?	
Respite housing (help care givers)	Transportation
Public transit need to be expanded (outside Spfld)	

What is the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community?	
Educate business (on UD, other types)	Make businesses accessible

What are the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the area?	
Jobs for employable persons (other than shelter workshops)	Education in schools to prepare persons for work
Employment opportunities for disabled	Educate businesses that disabled can be good employees

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?	
NO!	Accessibility
Affordable rent and utilities (utility assistance)	Energy efficiency
Close to public transit	

Is there a need for any specific type of housing?	
New SF housing	Need 1, 2, 3, 4 bedroom units
Need mix housing types	Diverse community

Priorities – HUD Categories

Low	Elderly 1 & 2 member renter households
High	Small related renter households (Extremely low to low-income, including 0-30% and 31-50% MFI) and all other renter households (extremely low to low-income, including 0-30% and 31-50% MFI)
Med	Small related renter households (Moderate-income, including 51-80% MFI) and All other rental households (Moderate income, including 51-80% MFI)
High	Large related rental households (0-80% MFI)
Low	Extremely low-income (less than 30% MFI) existing homeowners and first-time home buyers and low-income (31-50% MFI) first time home buyers
High	Existing homeowner, low-income (31-50% MFI) and moderate-income (51-80% MFI)
High	Homeless
High	Non-homeless persons with special needs

HOUSING NEEDS

What are the most common housing problems?	
Universal Design (UD)	Not accessible to persons with disabilities
Utility costs	Need to work with CU on utility spiking

Are any populations/households types more affected than others by these problems?	
SOGI individuals	Don't use term "sexual preference"
Lack of state – local protection for SOGI	Lack of understanding of HUD regs on SOGI
Single parent households	People on disability
Retirement age with health issues & high costs	People aging in place + cost to retrofit

What are the needs of families and individuals who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or become unsheltered?	
Utility assistance	Working poor (w/o benefits, child support)
Single parent (w/o benefits, child support)	

What are the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and who are nearing the termination of that assistance?	
Employment	

What are some particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness?	
Mold	Water leaks
Emergency inefficiency	Utility costs
Landlords who won't deal with problems	Unethical landlords
Bed bugs	

What would you estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking	
Limited time stay in shelters (60 days not enough time to "get on your feet")	

DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEEDS

Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?	
Convictions racially skewed (more African Americans)	Offender employment (felons)

PUBLIC HOUSING

What are the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units?	
Waiting list for accessible units	

HOMELESS NEEDS

What do we know about the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans?	
Single white males (Viet Nam era)	Crime convictions – Can't get assistance (ineligible)

What is the nature and extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group?	
Unaccompanied youth	

Describe the nature and extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.	
No specific shelter (day shelter only)	SOGI youth
Aging out of foster care	

Appendix B
 Mayor's Commission on Human Rights and Community Relations
 Comments from Public Meeting September 17, 2014

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

What are the characteristics of special needs population in our community?	
Drug related	Dual diagnosis (drug/alcohol)

What is the housing and supportive service needs of these populations?	
Universal Design (UD)	

What types of programs are there for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receiving appropriate supportive housing?	
Need homes/housing after discharge	Need help with medication

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

What is Springfield's need for Public Facilities?	
Overnight shelter for youth	All night intake for overnight shelters
Place where families are NOT separated in shelters	Public transit
Services without depleting assets (for years)	

What is the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community?	
Broadband internet or access to it	

What are the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the area?	
Can't get good jobs after very expensive for-profit college education	Brain drain from local colleges
38% offenders (felons) unemployment	25% unemployment recent college graduate

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

Is there a need for any specific type of housing?	
Universal Design (UD)	Accessible

Priorities – HUD Categories

High	Elderly 1 & 2 member renter households
High	Small related renter households (Extremely low to low-income, including 0-30% and 31-50% MFI) and all other renter households (extremely low to low-income, including 0-30% and 31-50% MFI)
Low	Small related renter households (Moderate-income, including 51-80% MFI) and All other rental households (Moderate income, including 51-80% MFI)
High	Large related rental households (0-80% MFI)
High	Extremely low-income (less than 30% MFI) existing homeowners and first-time home buyers and low-income (31-50% MFI) first time home buyers
High	Existing homeowner, low-income (31-50% MFI) and moderate-income (51-80% MFI)
High	Homeless
High	Non-homeless persons with special needs

Minorities in Business – October 13, 2014
Consolidated Plan Meeting with Minorities in Business
John Oke-Thomas

Construction:
Skills not very good at this time
Shortage of craftsman
Downtown turn in economy is culprit

Workforce Needs:
Complete other cities
Low-wage city

Expand pool of minority businesses
Open process and have a leg up
Training program for trades
OTC has changed to Jr. College
Electrical, plumbers, carpentry
To give them skills for those who want.

Finding partnerships
Certification of MBE/WBE

Find ways to be successful
Bonding
Small business loans

Working with Chamber for mentorship opportunities.

Housing Authority – October 15, 2014
Consolidated Plan Meeting with HUD/Housing Authority
Tom Barnett, Katrina, Laura Haynes

Operating funds 82 to 89%
Section 8 Admin 74 to 79%

Capital funding is a problem
PH Plan every year

1. More people with mental disability.
Need for reactionary team
2/3 are elderly and/or disabled

HUD doesn't acknowledge the issues that HAS has to deal with including the populations they deal with.

2. Capital improvements
Operating funds

Need bedding, furniture, etc.
Mental healthcare
Need funding through Housing Authority to meet social needs
Possible more crime prevention

Appendix B
Individual Public Meetings
Comments from Public Meetings

NAACP – October 22, 2014
Consolidated Plan Meeting with NAACP
Cheryl Clay

Security guard discriminating
John B. Hughes Housing Authority

Private Home Section 8
A few of those with housing

Just starting to track complaints
Hard to find housing for large families

Public transit is important to be close to housing
Lacking in housing for disabilities
Maybe need more housing units
Housing needs to be affordable to them
Job place discrimination
Minority job database – MBE/WBE

Homeless youth is a problem
Couch hopping
College students taking affordable from low-income people

Grupo Latino – October 23, 2014
Consolidated Plan Meeting with Grupo Latino
Yolanda Lorge

Finding small homes tends to be difficult.

Difficulty getting deposit back
General Maintenance

Overcrowding tends to be prevalent
Landlords need to be clear on number of occupants

Homelessness doesn't seem to be a problem

Language barrier significant

More information in Spanish
Emergency housing is lacking (short stays)

Working class – laborers

Difficult to work in their field due to language issues. They are forced to work labor type jobs

**Joint Public Hearing – City Council &
Citizens Advisory Committee for Community Development
Thursday, January 20, 2015
Council Chambers – Old City Hall
6:00 P.M.**

Members Present: Tedra Estis, Chairwoman; Zach Allen, Earle Doman, Randal Hanes, Delia Croessmann, and Diana Day.

Members Absent: Harold Richardson, Ed Griesebaum, and Crystal Brigman Mahaney.

Council Present: Jeff Seifried, Doug Burlison, Jerry Compton, and Craig Fishel.

Staff: Brendan Griesemer, Ann Razer, Bob Jones, Monica Meador, Glenda Troop, and Renee Crouch, Planning and Development; and Anita Baker Climer, City Clerk's Office.

Mayor Pro Tem Jeff Seifried called the meeting to order at approximately 6:02 p.m. He recognized the following Council members who were in attendance: Doug Burlison, Jerry Compton, and Craig Fishel.

Mayor Pro Tem Seifried introduced Tedra Estis, Chairwoman – Citizens Advisory Committee for Community Development (CACCD).

Chairwoman Estis recognized the CACCD members who were in attendance: Zach Allen, Earle Doman, Randal Hanes, Delia Croessmann, and Diana Day.

Chairwoman Estis briefly established for those present the rules of the Public Hearing, noting that each speaker would be allowed five minutes to make their presentation and that following their presentation, questions may be asked by the CACCD or Council members.

Chairwoman Estis introduced Brendan Griesemer, Manager of Planning and Development, who introduced the following City staff who was also in attendance: Ann Razer, Bob Jones, Monica Meador, Glenda Troop, and Renee Crouch, Planning and Development.

The Public Hearing began at approximately 6:08 p.m. starting with the projects listed under PRIORITIES relating to the 2015-2016 Fiscal Year, which were briefly reviewed by Manager Griesemer.

Manager Griesemer briefly outlined the City's Five Year Consolidated Plan, which is a requirement by the Housing and Urban Development (HUD). (*Please refer to Exhibit A located within the City Clerk's Office for additional information.*) He asked that if anyone would like to respond for public comments, a survey is available at tonight's meeting.

Manager Griesemer stated that the PRIORITIES projects total approximately \$1,193,732.00 He noted that a significant amount of the City's Planning and Development activities, which are ongoing in nature, comprise a substantial portion of the total budget. Manager Griesemer also made comments regarding the following three programs/loans: HOME; Small Business Loans; and Section 108 Loan funds

Manager Griesemer addressed that the Comprehensive Housing Assistance Program PRIORITIES would offer low-interest loans principally for rehabilitation of owner-occupied and rental housing through CDBG, HOME, and the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP).

Manager Griesemer noted that the Small Business Development Loan Program PRIORITIES would be funded from the City's revolving fund income; thus, the reason for no amount noted.

Manager Griesemer briefly discussed the One Door PRIORITIES, which is approximately \$89,468.00. Manager Griesemer explained that the Family Violence Center's Harmony House needs some updates to their facility, which will be handled through the City's loan application process as opposed to the DISCRETIONARY application process.

After the review of the PRIORITIES projects, the DISCRETIONARY portion of the public hearing began at approximately 6:15 p.m. The DISCRETIONARY portion of the projects total approximately \$381,693.00.

Manager Griesemer announced that there is approximately \$190,000.00 available to fund the DISCRETIONARY projects.

Representatives from each of the projects gave a brief presentation on their request and the impact the requested funding would have on their programs. *(Please refer to Exhibits B and C located within the City Clerk's Office for additional information.)*

Following the brief presentations, Chairwoman Estis asked if there were any members of the public that wanted to address the CACCD or City Council regarding the proposed CDBG proposals or process. No members of the public spoke.

Chairwoman Estis briefly explained that the proposed projects would be reviewed and scored by City staff for possible funding, which would be reviewed and considered by the CACCD at their next meeting. The next CACCD meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, January 27, 2015 at 6:00 p.m.

Chairwoman Estis thanked the attendees who were present during tonight's meeting.

The public hearing adjourned at approximately 7:30 p.m.

Clerk's Note: The January 27, 2015 meeting was cancelled. The next CACCD meeting will be held on February 24, 2015.