



**2021-2025
CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT**



Jacksonville, Arkansas

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan is a document submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that serves as a comprehensive housing affordability strategy, community development plan, and submissions for funding under any of HUD's entitlement formula grant programs. In 1994, HUD issued new rules consolidating the planning, application, reporting and citizen participation processes for four formula grant programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). The Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development fulfills three basic goals: provides decent housing, provides suitable living environment and expands economic opportunities. The Consolidated Plan can be used by organizations in the community as a guide for identifying activities through which they can help the jurisdiction reach their housing and community development goals. It also serves as the baseline for measuring program effectiveness, as reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). Incorporated into the Consolidated Plan are an analysis of the local housing market and a review of housing and homeless needs in Jacksonville as a means of defining the current environment in which federal funding is being used. The Consolidated Plan also provides a strategic plan for meeting priority needs that were identified through the community participation process. The analytical part of the document draw from a survey of stakeholders and citizens that was used to assist in prioritizing needs. The survey was distributed via email and at community meetings and was available on the City's website.

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

Overview

The City of Jacksonville undertook public input and planning sessions for the submission of the plan. Public input was obtained through face-to-face public meetings and virtual meeting, both formal and informal. This Consolidated Plan contains a range of goals, objectives, and outcomes formulated to address needs identified for affordable housing, non-housing community development, barriers to affordable housing, healthy homes, homelessness, institutional structure, and coordination. The following goals include:

- Improve condition of housing for low-income homeowners

- Increase the viability of potential homeownership opportunities
- Improve the condition of housing for low-income renters and homeowners through regulatory programs
- Address community needs through improvement of infrastructure and public facilities
- Address community needs through community-based public service programs
- Support Economic Opportunities for Low/Moderate Income persons
- Prevent, prepare for and respond to coronavirus

There are 8 key goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan that align to HUD’s objectives:

1. **Housing and Neighborhood Development/Revitalization** – improve the condition of housing for low/mod-income homeowners, increase affordability of housing for homeownership and support revitalization of declined or depressed neighborhoods.
2. **Public Facilities and Infrastructure** – address community needs through improvements and expansion of Public Facilities and Public Infrastructure, including increasing availability and accessibility to the community.
3. **Public Services** – address community needs through increasing availability and accessibility of community-based public service programs.
4. **Homelessness** – support ongoing initiatives to prevent homelessness, an address community needs through increasing the availability and accessibility of homeless services.
5. **Code Enforcement** – support ongoing initiatives to enforce City code requirements to create and maintain suitable living environments.
6. **Demolition and Removal of Slum and Blight** – encourage demolition and removal of dilapidated or unsafe structures, to maintain housing conditions, remove slum/blight, and create a more suitable living environment.
7. **Economic and Workforce Development** – support resources and strategies to improve economic prosperity and standard of living; including support for workforce development resources that allow residents to gain knowledge, grow skills, improve work performance, and provide opportunities for individual career advancement.
8. **Administration** – continue to manage, plan, monitor and administer Entitlement Grant Programs to ensure compliance with Federal Regulations, and increase public awareness and engagement with CDBG assisted activities.

These goals are supported by a collection of associated objectives and performance goals. The objectives seek to work toward meeting the goals stated, addressing the need for more affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, public facilities and infrastructure improvements and social services. Specifics can be found in the Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan. All objectives and outcomes identified in the plan will meet a national objective identified by HUD through providing decent affordable housing, creating suitable living environments and improving economic opportunity.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Jacksonville has a good history of successful programs and activities funded through the Community Development Block Grant, the SNAP program administered through the Federal Home Loan Bank and other privately owned programs. The city works with local service providers to expand services for senior and low/mod individuals and families. Details of past performance can be found in the City's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Jacksonville abides by the Citizen Participation Plan most recently amended in April of 2020. Citizen participation is the heart of the consolidated planning process, involving citizens in decisions that directly affect their lives. The purpose of the Citizen Participation Plan is to encourage and insure full and proper citizen participation at all stages of the Consolidated Plan process. The Citizen Participation Plan formally designates structures, procedures, roles and policies to be followed by program participants.

As part of the consolidated planning process, the City of Jacksonville must consult with a wide variety of organizations in order to gain understanding of the housing and community development state. This Consolidated Plan represents a collective effort from a broad array of entities in Jacksonville, ranging from advocacy groups for the disabled to economic development organization. Private, non-profit and public organization representatives were contacted through email, online survey, virtual meetings and face-to-face interactions. These persons were solicited to discuss housing and community development needs in Jacksonville, including the ranking of those needs and activities that the City might consider in better addressing needs throughout the city.

5. Summary of public comments

The public was provided significant opportunities to provide input in the initial development of the Consolidated Plan and to its data and needs assessment. For feedback from the community, the City of Jacksonville elected to hold two face-to-face meeting (one at 10:00 am and one at 6:00 pm) and two virtual meetings (one at 10:00 am and one at 6:00 pm). All meetings served a two-fold purpose, planning and input. The planning session gave participants the opportunity to discuss at great length their vision for Jacksonville. They were also instructed to create a "wish list" for the city. The input session gave participants the opportunity to list what the funds for 2021 should be used for.

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

All comments and views were accepted.

7. Summary

The City of Jacksonville 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan sets objectives, strategies and goals to improve the quality of life for low – and moderate-income persons in the City, while also addressing larger community-wide needs. It assesses the ongoing community needs and provides a market analysis of housing, homelessness, and other community development issues, informed through analysis of various data sources, citizen participation, and community input. Data was provided through HUD’s eCon software system, utilizing American Community Survey data and other sources. The Strategic Plan for the City of Jacksonville was developed from the market analysis and needs assessments; it identifies the priority needs and describes the goals and outcomes that will ultimately create suitable living environments, provide decent affordable housing, create economic opportunities and prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	JACKSONVILLE	Community Development Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Community Development Department is the lead agency and administrator in the development and overseeing of the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan. The CDBG Administrator also conducts meetings and public hearings to encourage public comments and to receive citizen views to establish priorities. In developing the Plan, the Administrator followed a detailed citizen participation plan, which included input from residents, non-profits groups, other public and private entities that provide services, housing and supportive services to special needs population.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The City of Jacksonville works with a wide variety of organizations, service providers and agencies in an effort to bring various perspectives to help identify local housing and service needs. Ongoing relationships focused on specific needs and targeted meetings designed to bring public input into the Consolidated Plan process are two of the ways that the City utilizes outside organizations in the consultation process.

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 launched an extensive and collaborative effort to consult with elected officials, City departments, community stakeholders, and beneficiaries of entitlement programs to inform and develop the priorities and strategies contained within this five year plan.

The City facilitated a comprehensive outreach to enhance coordination and discuss new approaches and efficiencies with public and assisted housing providers, private and governmental health, and service agencies, and stakeholders that utilize funding for eligible activities, projects and programs.

The City’s outreach and consultation strategies included the formation of community outreach partnerships with housing, service and health providers; workforce developers; community advocates; elected officials; City departments; and residents. The partnerships were used to spread the word about the planning process and to encourage active participation by beneficiaries.

A “We Need Your Input” survey was conducted to solicit input from residents, businesses, and workers in the City of Jacksonville. Respondents were informed that the City was updating the Consolidated Plan for federal funds. The questionnaire asked respondents to rank the needs of the community (there were seven listed). The various types of needs can potentially be addressed by the use of entitlement funds.

A total of 350 surveys were given out via email, face-to-face and the City’s website. Of these surveys, 13 individuals responded to the survey.

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 Central Arkansas Team Care for the Homeless (CATCH) has over 22 members that comprise a broad spectrum of the community including service providers, government agencies, and the private sector. The City is represented in CATCH by the Director of Community Development. In previous years, the Director served on the board of CATCH and served as board chair for over 5 years. Generally CATCH membership meets quarterly, the 2nd Friday in the months of February, May, August and November. The remaining months, the board meets the 3rd Friday of the month. During the point-in-time count (for both the sheltered and unsheltered), the City always actively participates by collecting donations (monies and materials) that are used to prepare the “goodie bags” that are given out during the actual count. We also have a site to collect data for the count.

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

The City receives no ESG funding.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	JACKSONVILLE CARE CHANNEL FOR THE NEEDY, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	NAACP - Jacksonville
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Jacksonville Towers
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidate Plan community forums.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	JACKSONVILLE PARKS AND RECREATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Public Facilities
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	JACKSONVILLE PARTNERSHIP FOR HOUSING LP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Jackosville Senior and Wellness Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

7	Agency/Group/Organization	FISHNET MISSIONS OF JACKSONVILLE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Food Bank
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidate Plan community forums.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Jacksonville Health Unit
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Worley's Place
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

10	Agency/Group/Organization	Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Jacksonville Boys and Girls Club
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

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

No specific agencies were intentionally left out of the consultation process.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Central Arkansas Team Care for the Homeless (CATCH)	CATCH provides the regional CoC. It works to alleviate the impact of homelessness in central Arkansas in the community through the cooperation and collaboration of social service providers. The Con Plan incorporates goals to address CoC needs where appropriate

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

Jacksonville works closely with other local communities active in the Central Arkansas Continuum of Care process, State agencies, local non-profit organizations, and other departments of the City of Jacksonville in the development of programs to address housing, homelessness, and community development needs and other local issues covered by the Consolidated Plan.

Narrative (optional):

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

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

A Community Needs Survey was conducted to solicit input from residents, businesses, and workers in the City. Respondents were informed that the City was updating the Consolidated Plan for federal funds that primarily serves low- to moderate-income residents and areas. The questionnaire polled respondents about the level of need in their neighborhood for various types of improvements that can potentially be addressed by the use of Consolidated Plan funds.

In order to give as many people as possible the chance to voice their opinion, emphasis was placed on making the survey widely available and gathering a large number of responses rather than administering the survey to a controlled, statistically representative pool. Therefore, the survey results should be viewed as an indicator of the opinions of the respondents, but not as representing the opinions of the City population as a group.

Public Forums were gathered through invitations sent to residents and community leaders, organizations, industry professionals and public officials and a public meeting notice published in the local newspapers. At each Public Forum, general issues related to the housing market, neighborhoods conditions, community development needs and concerns pertaining to barriers to affordable housing in Jacksonville were discussed. The format also included discussion of the communities' priority needs for the next five years and their priorities for funding for the next program year. The survey was presented at each of the aforementioned sessions and also made available via email along with the invites and was available on the city's website. A total of 13 survey responses were received.

The City was prepared to provide interpreters for non-English speaking citizens upon request. However, no request were made. Both the face-to-face public input meetings were held at convenient locations that accommodate persons with disabilities.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of 4 people attended the face-to-face public meeting and a total of 3 people attended the virtual meeting.	Comments offered by attendees were reviewed and used in the development of the list of priorities which is included in the Consolidated Plan	All comments were accepted	
2	Email Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	350 surveys were sent out and a total of 13 were received.	The survey did not provide for comments.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Meeting	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	Two face-to-face meetings were conducted, one at 10:00am June 16th and one at 6:00pm the same date. Two virtual meetings were conducted, one at 10:00am on June 21st and one at 6:00pm on the same date.	Attendees were in support of the Plan.	All comments were accepted.	
4	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Surveys of residents and stakeholders about the Consolidated Plan priorities.	The survey did not provide for comments. Survey results were used to prioritize funding needs.	N/A	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment looks at housing, homeless, community development, and non-homeless special needs through an examination of the census, CHAS data. CHAS data was created by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. These data quantify housing problems (overcrowding and cost burden), and measure the magnitude of special needs populations (elderly, disabled, and persons with HIV/AIDS). As shown in the following analysis, cost burden that is paying more than 30 percent of household income for housing expenses, and extreme cost burden that is paying more than 50 percent of household income for housing expenses has a considerable impact on households in Jacksonville more so with renters and more so in the lower income households. Measures of housing condition, lack of complete kitchens or plumbing facilities doesn't provide a very reliable measure of condition, though it represents the best. Other needs are represented through the Section 8 wait list and various census and state data sources.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

This section provides an overview of the housing needs present in Jacksonville, including the degree and distribution of housing problems within multiple income brackets. HUD identifies four housing problems: 1) Housing unit lacking complete kitchen facilities; 2) Housing unit lacking complete plumbing facilities; 3) Overcrowded with more than one person per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms; and 4) Cost burdened, with household paying more than 30% of income toward housing costs (including utilities)

In addition, HUD identifies four severe housing problems: 1) Housing unit lacking complete kitchen facilities; 2) Housing unit lacking complete plumbing facilities; 3) Severely overcrowded, with more than 1.5 persons per room not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms; and 4) Severely cost burdened households paying more than 50% of their income toward housing.

The City of Jacksonville’s most significant housing needs include lower income renters and lower income homeowner populations. A significant portion of lower income rental households are experiencing problems with substandard housing, overcrowded with up to 1.5 people per room, housing cost burdened – paying more than 30% of income. A portion of lower income homeowners are experiencing problems with housing cost burdened – paying more than 30% of income. These needs are based upon the 2011-2015 CHAS data provided through HUD consolidated plan templates.

The following tables identify the housing needs of renters and homeowners in Jacksonville.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	31,123	28,635	-8%
Households	11,895	9,815	-17%
Median Income	\$40,406.00	\$46,217.00	14%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	1,355	1,455	1,870	1,125	4,010
Small Family Households	630	530	605	455	2,260
Large Family Households	85	125	195	190	265

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	245	315	330	245	815
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	99	390	130	80	330
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	370	395	395	255	365

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	45	0	30	20	95	0	0	0	45	45
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	4	0	10	0	14	0	4	0	0	4
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	45	15	10	0	70	0	0	0	4	4
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	715	135	90	0	940	175	170	50	10	405
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	155	495	455	75	1,180	100	130	205	0	435

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	25	0	0	0	25	45	0	0	0	45

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	810	150	145	20	1,125	175	175	50	55	455
Having none of four housing problems	200	655	1,035	565	2,455	100	480	640	490	1,710
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	25	0	0	0	25	45	0	0	0	45

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	430	260	200	890	90	130	85	305
Large Related	80	50	25	155	0	0	20	20
Elderly	95	245	35	375	60	150	45	255
Other	310	69	295	674	125	20	100	245
Total need by income	915	624	555	2,094	275	300	250	825

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	325	105	60	490	55	35	10	100
Large Related	80	0	0	80	0	0	0	0
Elderly	80	20	0	100	20	115	0	135
Other	275	4	30	309	100	20	40	160
Total need by income	760	129	90	979	175	170	50	395

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	45	15	20	0	80	0	4	0	4	8
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	49	15	20	0	84	0	4	0	4	8

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

There are a total of 10,333 occupied housing units in the city of Jacksonville based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts V2019 estimates. Approximately 24.7% of these housing units are single-person households. Single person households often require more mortgage/rental assistance, especially those that belong to low-income bracket (0-80% AMI) because of a lack of dual-income to pay for housing costs. Single-person households are more likely to be cost burdened because of the high costs of housing and associated payments including utilities and insurance. Studio and 1-bedroom apartments are often comparable in price to two bedrooms and therefore single-person renters also have to spend a higher percentage of their income on housing than dual-income households. Also, they may both need to have accessibility features and rehabilitation assistance to maintain a good quality of housing stock. There may be a need for additional social services for persons under 18 years of age who live alone.

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.

Data from the 2015-2019 ACS show that 16.2% of the population of Jacksonville reports some type of disability. Disabilities reported increase with age.

According to City-Data.com the 2019 crime rate for Jacksonville is 1.9 times greater than the U.S. average. The rate rose by 3% compared to 2018. Over the last 5 years, Jacksonville has seen a rise in violent crime and increasing property crime.

What are the most common housing problems?

According to the 2017 HUD CHAS data, the majority of households pay less than 30 percent of gross income on housing costs. A significant number of households, however, pay more than 30 percent or even 50 percent of their gross income on housing. Approximately 4,293 households spent 30 percent or more of their gross income on housing.

Tables 9 and 10 shows a disproportionate number of households (3,071) reported overpaying for rental costs. A higher proportion of renter to homeowners pay 30 percent or more of their monthly income

for housing in the low-moderate income categories. This reflects the need for affordable rental housing and for purchase housing particularly for very low- and low-income households.

Also, there is the lack of affordable housing for very low/low-income households in Jacksonville. Another issue is the age of the housing stock in Jacksonville. Approximately 6,950 of the total housing units (12,260) was built before 1980 and 30% was built before 1970. The older houses are in need of extensive repairs and needs energy efficiency updates.

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

There are more renter households than owners households experiencing housing problems. Table 8 illustrates the number of households that experience more than one housing problem in Jacksonville. Renter households are most affected at 810 households of which have a household income of 0-30% AMI.

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 individuals and families that are at the highest risk of homelessness are those that experience a housing cost burden of 50% or greater. This is evident for renter households with an extremely low income, less than 30% of AMI. The numbers of individuals who are at risk of being homeless are even higher for elderly person who have a fixed income and increased medical needs. The same can be said for persons with disabilities and families with members that are from either one or both special needs groups. Large families that are also within the extremely low-income category are also at a very high risk of homelessness due to the higher cost of housing with more rooms.

Low-moderate income individuals and families with children who are currently housed, but at risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered, need access to housing subsidy payments (e.g. housing choice vouchers, TBRA, etc.). In addition, access to social services such as job training, substance abuse counseling, and mental health counseling are critical in providing the necessary tools to sustain their permanent housing.

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:

Households (families and individuals) are considered to be “at-risk” when they have a low and limited income and would need to spend 30% or more of their income on housing. In some cases, these households spend 50% or more of their income on housing. They will therefore become homeless if they experience any strain on their income, including loss of employment or other emergencies requiring financial reserves.

The Point-In-Time (PIT) count provides the estimates of the various categories of homeless individuals and families. These include chronic homeless, veterans, families with children, families without children, individuals, and unaccompanied children.

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

Severe cost burden is the greatest predictor of homelessness risk, with populations paying more than 50% of their income towards housing costs or having incomes at or below 30% AMI at greatest risk of becoming homeless.

Discussion

Low rates of housing affordability and low vacancy levels hamper access to stable affordable housing. Changes in household size and total income contribute to a mismatch between the type of housing available and the housing demand. Changes in regulations and access to funding have also impacted the development of housing that is affordable to extremely low income households. Reductions in funding and changes in eligibility or prioritization in programs previously used to sustain households with marginal or fixed incomes, increased the risk of homelessness, particularly for households in specific neighborhoods where fair market rents have increased.

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.

Introduction

According to the Federal Register per regulations at 91.205(b) (2), 91.305 (b) (2), and 91.405, a grantee must provide an assessment for each disproportionately greater need identified. A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group, at a given income level, experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.

Although the purpose of these tables is to analyze the relative level of need for each race and ethnic category the data also provides information for the jurisdiction, as a whole that can be useful in describing overall needs. Disproportionate housing needs in a population are defined as having one or more of the following four housing problems in greater proportion than the jurisdiction as a whole: 1) living in housing that lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) living in housing that lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) more than one person per room (overcrowded), and 4) cost burden greater than 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI).

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	1,240	45	70
White	560	4	50
Black / African American	605	40	25
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	30	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	950	510	0
White	530	365	0
Black / African American	220	90	0
Asian	0	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	155	15	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	850	1,020	0
White	360	655	0
Black / African American	330	250	0
Asian	0	14	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	145	49	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	145	980	0
White	80	425	0
Black / African American	49	425	0
Asian	0	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	105	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

Disproportionately greater need was identified for Black/African American in the 50%-80% AMI category; the American Indian, Alaska Native in the 30%-50% AMI category; and the Hispanic in both the 30%-50% and 50%-80% AMI categories.

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.

Introduction

Per HUD definitions, “disproportionate need” exists when any group has a housing need that is 10% or higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. A household is considered cost burdened when they are paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs, including utilities. This section analyzes the extent cost burden and identifies populations that are disproportionately affected.

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	985	300	70
White	440	125	50
Black / African American	505	135	25
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	30	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	325	1,135	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
White	220	670	0
Black / African American	50	265	0
Asian	0	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	29	140	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	195	1,675	0
White	125	895	0
Black / African American	55	515	0
Asian	0	14	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	180	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	75	1,055	0
White	10	495	0
Black / African American	45	430	0
Asian	0	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	105	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Disproportionately greater need was identified for Hispanic in the 0-30% AMI category and for the American Indian, Alaska Native in the 30%-50% AMI category.

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.

Introduction:

Per HUD definitions, “disproportionate need” exists when any group has a housing need that is 10% or higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. A household is considered cost burdened when they are paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs, including utilities. This section analyzes the extent cost burden and identifies populations that are disproportionately affected.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,670	1,645	1,385	115
White	4,085	760	690	95
Black / African American	2,100	545	600	25
Asian	130	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	8	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	240	260	65	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Discussion:

Disproportionately greater need was identified for Asian in the 0-30% AMI category; for Hispanic in the 30%-50% AMI category; and for American Indian, Alaska Native in the >50% AMI category.

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?

As indicated in the previous three sections, there are racial or ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected by housing problems and therefore have a disproportionately greater housing need in comparison to the jurisdiction as a whole. These groups include Black/African American, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic.

The Black/African American group experiences a disproportionately greater housing need in terms of the following:

- Housing problems in the 50%-80% AMI group (57% versus 45% as a whole)

The Asian group experiences a disproportionately greater housing need in terms of the following:

- Severe cost burden in the 0-30% AMI group (100% versus 68% as a whole)

The American Indian/Alaska Native group experiences a disproportionately greater housing need in terms of the following:

- Housing problems in the 30%-50% AMI group (100% versus 65% as a whole)
- Severe housing burden in the 30%-50% AMI group (100% versus 22% as a whole)
- Severe cost burden in the >50% AMI group (71% versus 14% as a whole)

The Hispanic group experiences a disproportionately greater housing need in terms of the following:

- Housing problems in the 30%-50% AMI group (91% versus 65% as a whole)
- Housing problems in the 50%-80% AMI group (75% versus 45% as a whole)
- Severe housing burden in the 0-30% AMI group (100% versus 73% as a whole)
- Severe cost burden in the 30%-50% AMI group (46% versus 17% as a whole)

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

N/A

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

N/A

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Jacksonville Housing Authority operates 96 public housing units all contained on one development site and manages 347 vouchers, 3 being VASH and the rest tenant-based. The average annual income of their public housing resident is approximately \$10,038 and for tenant-based voucher holders it's \$11,931 and for VASH holders it's \$17,468. The average length of stay is 3 years for all program types. The residents include 12 elderly persons in public housing and 49 with vouchers; 24 families with persons with a disability in public housing and 66 with disabilities holding vouchers. 54% of the public housing units are occupied by African/Americans compared to 45% by Whites. 78% of the vouchers are held by African/Americans and 21% held by Whites.

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	96	347	0	344	3	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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	10,038	11,979	0	11,931	17,468	0
Average length of stay	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	12	49	0	49	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	24	66	0	64	2	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	96	347	0	344	3	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	43	74	0	74	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	52	269	0	266	3	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	95	344	0	341	3	0	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The Jacksonville Housing Authority (JHA) offers one public housing community with 100 units for families and senior/disabled households, ranging in size from 1 to 4 bedrooms.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

More housing units and vouchers are needed to meet the needs of the city. Also more affordable housing is needed to meet the need for the Housing Choice voucher program.

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

The aforementioned needs are very similar to the housing needs of the population.

Discussion

N/A

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)

In the central Arkansas area, the local homeless assistance program planning network is governed by Central Arkansas Team Care for the Homeless (CATCH) Continuum of Care. CATCH is a collaboration of representatives from local jurisdictions comprised of community-based organizations, local housing authorities, state and local governmental agencies, health service agencies, homeless advocates, faith community, formerly homeless, mental health agencies, and education agencies. The homeless services system utilized by CATCH is referred to as the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) that stores client-level data about the individuals and households who use the services. Pulaski County Community Services is the lead HMIS agency for CATCH and administers the system statewide.

Point-In-Time Count

The Annual Point-In-Time count consists of data collected on the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population. Sheltered homeless include those occupying shelter beds on the night of the count. Data describing the characteristics of sheltered homeless persons are obtained from HMIS where possible, and collected directly from providers not using HMIS as needed. Unsheltered homeless are counted by direct observation, and volunteers canvas the areas by car and setting up stations where homeless are regularly seen on the chosen night. A large subset of the unsheltered population is also interviewed by volunteers of the local university, thus providing data that is then used to estimate.

The table below provides an estimate of homeless individuals and families in Central Arkansas with several categories. These numbers were reported from the 2019 Point-In-Time Count for Central Arkansas Team Care for the Homeless (CATCH). The data does not breakdown into numbers by cities in the Continuum, therefore Jacksonville does not have a concrete assessment of how many homeless person exist in the City. HUD require that the CoC conduct a Point-In-Time Count of both sheltered and unsheltered every other year during the last week in January. This count normally takes place on the odd year and on the even year, they conduct a count of the sheltered persons the last week in January. A total of 1066 persons were identified as homeless in the 2019 count of which 573 were unsheltered.

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

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	234	269
Black or African American	240	292
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	2
Pacific Islander	3	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	15	15
Not Hispanic	478	558

Data Source
Comments:

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

The City of Jacksonville has tried counting the homeless population during the Point-In-Time Count. During the last two counts, 2017 and 2019, only one person came to register as being homeless. Outreach efforts were made by distributing fliers in local churches, laundry mats, some local grocery stores, two local food pantries and the local library. While there is evident of a homeless population, they reframe from being counted.

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

Not available.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Not available.

Discussion:

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

Introduction:

According to HUD, special needs populations are “not homeless but require supportive housing, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol and other drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS. These families and individuals are living either with families, in group facilities or independently. Because individuals in these groups face unique housing challenges and are vulnerable to becoming homeless, a variety of support services are needed in order for them to achieve and maintain a suitable and stable living environment.

While most special needs groups were perceived as having a high level of need, neglected and/or abused children had the most significant level of high need. Victims of domestic violence, person with substance abuse problems and the frail elderly were also identified as having high levels of need for services.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly Households: HUD defines elderly as age 62 and older and frail elderly person who require assistance with three or more activities of daily living, such as eating, bathing, walking, and performing light housework. Elderly residents general face a unique set of housing needs, largely due to physical limitations, lower household incomes, and the rising cost of health care. Housing affordability remains the primary issue for seniors, many of whom are living on a fixed income. The demand for senior affordable housing will likely increase as the baby boom generation ages. According to the 2015-2019 ACS Data, 13.5% of Jacksonville’s residents are 65 and older.

Persons with Disabilities: HUD defines disability as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities for an individual. Person with disabilities can face unique barriers to securing affordable housing that provides them with the accommodations they need. Person with disabilities may require units equipped with wheelchair accessibility or other special features that accommodate physical or sensory limitations. Access to transit, health care, services and shopping also are important factors for this population. According to the 2015-2019 ACS Data, 16.2% of Jacksonville’s residents have a disability (under the age of 65).

Substance Abuse: For persons suffering from addictions to drugs and alcohol, housing is complicated. Persons who have stable housing are much better to treat their addictions. However,

obtaining stable housing while suffering from addiction can be quite difficult, and the frustrations caused by a lack of housing options may only exacerbate addictions.

Domestic Violence: Domestic violence describes behavior that are used by one person in a relationship to control the other. This aggressive conduct is often criminal, including physical assault, sexual abuse and stalking. Victims can be of all races, ages, genders, religions, cultures, education levels and marital statuses. Victims of domestic violence are at risk of becoming homeless due to an unstable living environment. If domestic violence victims flee the home, they are often faced with finding emergency shelter and services for themselves and their children. Victims of domestic violence are predominantly women. However, children can also be affected as either victims of abuse or a witnesses to abuse of members of their family.

Pinpointing a specific number of victims of domestic violence can be difficult because many cases go unreported. There are other means of gathering statistics, including tracking the number of cases that are reported to law enforcement.

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

Housing and supportive service needs of these populations include group housing; physical rehabilitation and medical care; new job training skills; life skills training; extensive medical care and treatment; mobility assistance in normal daily activities; counseling/support groups to deal with problems; unemployment and the resulting loss of income/insurance coverage due to inability to perform job functions; rehabilitation programs; medical care/prescription medications, straining their already limited income; special transportation needs due to medical and physical condition; assistance in meal preparation, housekeeping and shopping; and physical rehabilitative care due to injury/falls. These needs were compiled through consultation with service providers and results from the “Needs for Services” survey.

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

According to the HIV Surveillance Report Arkansas, 2018, there were 550 newly diagnosed cases of HIV disease in the state of Arkansas. As of December 31, 2018 approximately 6,070 persons were living with HIV in the state. In Pulaski County for the same time, there were 2,182 persons living with HIV.

At the end of 2017, Arkansas had the nation’s 20th highest rate of new HIV diagnoses. Arkansas received \$199,738 from the federal Centers for Disease Control Prevention in September 2019 with

word of a 2 million award expected in 2020. In the state, there are 8 district locations funded for HOWPA. Core HOWPA services include:

- Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) – long term housing subsidy
- Short-Term Rent, Mortgage or Utility Assistance (STRMA) – up to 21 weeks of assistance
- Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) – utility and/or security deposits and 1st month rent
- Support Services – linkage to essential medical, dental and mental health care; job training; etc.

Discussion:

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Public meetings and survey were used to engage stakeholders and residents to identify areas that were in need of improvement. Participants ranked health facilities, disability centers and senior centers as their top priority.

How were these needs determined?

Feedback was gathered from public input meetings and from the community needs survey where residents and stakeholders of the City provided input on community needs.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Public meeting and survey were used to engage stakeholders and residents to identify areas that were in need of improvement. Participants ranked water/sewer improvements as their top priority followed by drainage, sidewalks and street repaving.

How were these needs determined?

Feedback was gathered from public input meetings and from the community needs survey where residents and stakeholders of the City provided input on community needs.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

The needs identified includes housing counseling, employment training, fair housing, senior services, veteran services, homeless and homeless prevention services, disability services, transportation, substance abuse treatment, health services, crime awareness/prevention, and domestic violence/child abuse services, prevention and outreach, with public transportation being the top priority.

How were these needs determined?

Feedback was gathered from public input meetings and from the community needs survey where residents and stakeholders of the City provided input on community needs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

According to ACS data, in Jacksonville there are 11,635 housing units, with around 6,950 of these units constructed prior to 1980. The following section will look at the number of housing units and what the subsequent needs are for those units.

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

Introduction

The majority of the housing stock in Jacksonville is single-family, with 66% of households residing in single-family detached structures, while 22% reside in structures with two or more units. Jacksonville have a housing supply of 52.1% owner-occupied units and 47.9% renters. The average household size is 2.67. According to the HUD ACS 2013-2018 data, the number of residential properties in Jacksonville has decreased compared to the figures from HUD ACS 2008-2012. In the data source 2008-2013 there were 12,788 residential properties.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	7,665	66%
1-unit, attached structure	545	5%
2-4 units	1,570	13%
5-19 units	665	6%
20 or more units	315	3%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	875	8%
Total	11,635	100%

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	4	0%	75	2%
1 bedroom	40	1%	610	13%
2 bedrooms	375	7%	1,690	36%
3 or more bedrooms	4,705	92%	2,320	49%
Total	5,124	100%	4,695	100%

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

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

Jacksonville’s federally assisted affordable rental housing stock includes properties financed through the following programs:

- Section 8
- HOME
- LIHTC
- Section 515
- Section 202
- Section 811

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

Information not available.

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

There currently is not sufficient housing, owner or renter, especially for households at 0 to 30% AMI. Over 70% of all households in Jacksonville reside in single-family homes, either detached or attached. While this is often considered the ideal in terms of raising a family, the growing senior population may require a reconsideration of what is ideal with respect to housing type. Future development of units design with retirees in mind and active senior apartment communities may take on a larger presence in the housing market. All in all, there is not enough affordable units to meet the needs of the very low and low-income population.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Well over 90% of owner households live in homes with three or more bedrooms. Only 49 % of renters live in units with three or more bedrooms. Table 28 shows that 51%, slightly more than half, of renters live in units less than three bedrooms, thus suggesting there is overcrowding.

Discussion

The largest sector of housing units in Jacksonville are in single-family structures (71%). Of renter households, most (51%) live in units with two or fewer bedrooms. As the demographics of the city and state start reflecting the aging of the baby boom generation, the housing market will need to adapt to provide new housing opportunities for those seeking to downsize from their family home to smaller units, some of which might be in senior's communities where residents can participate in a variety of

community activities. The housing stock also needs additional supplies of larger rental units, some of which may come from the baby boomers moving to smaller units.

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

Introduction

Housing affordability is an important factor for evaluating the housing market, as well as quality of life, as many housing problems are directly related to the cost of housing. HUD standards measure affordability by the number of household paying no more than 30% of their gross income towards housing costs, including utilities.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	98,500	117,600	19%
Median Contract Rent	483	593	23%

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,830	39.0%
\$500-999	2,040	43.5%
\$1,000-1,499	780	16.6%
\$1,500-1,999	45	1.0%
\$2,000 or more	4	0.1%
Total	4,699	100.2%

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	300	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,670	895
80% HAMFI	3,385	1,920
100% HAMFI	No Data	2,435
Total	5,355	5,250

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	702	735	849	1,140	1,339
High HOME Rent	702	735	849	1,140	1,305
Low HOME Rent	632	677	812	938	1,047

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The lowest income households have the least housing stock from which to choose. According to 2013-2017 CHAS data, approximately 1,355 households earn less than 30% MI, yet there are only 300 units available that are affordable to these households. With this limited housing stock, many households are forced to spend more of their income on housing expenses. In many cases it creates a severe cost burden, requiring more than 50% of their income for housing. Most likely some households are forced to double-up with other families, sharing housing units that were designed for only one household.

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

With a 19% increase in median home value between 2010 and 2019, homeownership is becoming less affordable. With an improving economy, pressure to become a homeowner is likely to increase as the housing market continues to recover from the mortgage foreclosure situation of the recent past and home prices return to pre-2008 levels and grow even more. On the other hand, mortgage interest rates are at historic lows, making home purchases more affordable than in 2010. The lower interest rates are somewhat responsible for the rise in home prices since 2010 as an individual household is able to afford a higher price home with such lower interest rates. Rents are less affordable than in 2010 and the demand for rental housing is most likely higher than in 2010 due to the number of homeowners losing their homes to foreclosure.

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 HOME Rents/Fair Market Rents are consistent with the Area Median Rent for the efficiency, one, two and three bedroom units. With four bedrooms and above a large discrepancy appears between the Low HOME Rents and the Fair Market and High HOME Rents. The ability to develop housing that is

affordable to those at or below 50% AMI will require substantial investment in the project from outside sources such as the HOME program or the LIHTC Program to maintain rents that are affordable to this income level.

Discussion

While competing factors in the housing market have kept homeownership somewhat affordable, the pandemic has now created another challenge for homeowner. In 2020 some homeowners lost or had a decrease in their income due to the pandemic. With those circumstances, some were forced into foreclosure. There is not a clear knowledge as to when or if the economy will recover from this. To add to the mix, those once homeowners will now become renters looking for affordable units, which might not exist for their family size.

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

Introduction

HUD defines housing “conditions” similarly as to the housing problems evaluated in the Needs Assessment. These conditions are: overcrowding, cost burden, or a lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. Based on this definition, 52% of renters have at least one of the selected conditions with only 19% of owners experiencing one or more conditions.

Definitions

Substandard condition is defined as a combination of incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, missing windows or exterior doors, severely compromised foundations, outdated electrical infrastructure, holes in floors or walls, and holds in roof or severely compromised roofing materials preventing closure from weather penetration. Many units with a combination that includes all these conditions may be unfit for human occupation. Some may be candidates for rehabilitation, others may not be. Substandard condition suitable for rehabilitation would be units where the home is determined to be less than 60% deteriorated or the cost of the combination of needed repairs of all conditions does not exceed the estimated after-rehabilitation value of the house.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	960	19%	2,325	50%
With two selected Conditions	0	0%	75	2%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	4,160	81%	2,295	49%
Total	5,120	100%	4,695	101%

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	880	17%	840	18%
1980-1999	1,575	31%	975	21%
1950-1979	2,490	49%	2,685	57%
Before 1950	165	3%	195	4%
Total	5,110	100%	4,695	100%

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	2,655	52%	2,880	61%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	740	14%	320	7%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2013-2017 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 35 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Characteristics commonly used to evaluate the housing supply are age of housing stock, the number of vacant/abandoned units, and the risk of lead-based paint. Approximately 52% of the owner-occupied housing stock and 61% of the renter-occupied housing stock was built before 1980, placing the age of the house at more than 30 years old. As houses age, many factors can cause rapid deterioration of housing units, especially in homes where the occupant don't or can't provide the needed maintenance. In Jacksonville, the oldest housing stock is located in the lowest-income neighborhood and is must needed repairs.

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

Building age is used to estimate the number of homes with lead-based paint (LBP), as LBP was prohibited on residential units after 1978. For the purpose of this plan, units built before 1980 are used as a baseline for units that contain LBP. Table 34 show that 52% of owner-occupied households and 61% of renter-occupied households live in units built before 1980 and have potential exposure of LBP. Furthermore, 14% of owner housing units and 7% of rental housing units built prior to 1980 are occupied by families with children present, a total of over 1000 housing units.

Discussion

Children, six years of age and younger, have the highest risk of lead poisoning as they are more likely to place their hands and other objects into their mouths. The effect of lead poisoning include damage to the nervous system, decreased brain development, and learning disabilities. As shown in table 34, approximately 1,060 households live in housing with risk of LBP and contain children age 6 or younger.

As housing units age, they typically fall through the income classes from middle- or moderate-income households to lower income households. Typically the oldest neighborhoods are where the poorest residents are found and Jacksonville is no different. As a result, it is reasonable to assume that most of the 1,060 units are in the Sunnyside Addition or Henry Estate area of the City and are likely occupied by low-income families.

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

Introduction

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			100	362			0	0	0
# of accessible units									

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

Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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 Jacksonville Housing Authority operates 96 public housing units all contained on one development site and manages 347 vouchers, 3 being VASH and the rest tenant-based. The average annual income of their public housing resident is approximately \$10,038 and for tenant-based voucher holders it's \$11,931 and for VASH holders it's \$17,468. The average length of stay is 3 years for all program types. The residents include 12 elderly persons in public housing and 49 with vouchers; 24 families with persons with a disability in public housing and 66 with disabilities holding vouchers. 54% of the public housing units are occupied by African/Americans compared to 45% by Whites. 78% of the vouchers are held by African/Americans and 21% held by Whites.

The Jacksonville Housing Authority has only one development site and all units are in good order in regards to the exterior and interior condition.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Max Howell	85

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

Routine upkeep and maintenance.

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

The public housing units were built in 1984. The units are well maintained and annual upgrades are made when needed.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

Jacksonville has no emergency shelters, transitional housing or permanent supportive housing facilities located within the city. Agencies in the Continuum of Care (CoC) have clients that they assist with housing in the Jacksonville area.

A total of 641 emergency shelter beds and 241 transitional beds are located in the CoC, which includes Little Rock, North Little Rock, Leno County and other areas. The count also includes 959 permanent supportive housing beds. Chronic homeless populations data was not available. Veterans are served with 31 emergency shelter beds, 47 transitional housing beds, and 408 permanent supportive housing beds.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	188	20	70	293	0
Households with Only Adults	453	0	171	666	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	31	0	47	408	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

These services are not provided in the Jacksonville area, but rather can be done in the CoC which typically is located in Little Rock or North Little Rock.

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.

While there are no agencies in Jacksonville that addresses the needs of the homeless, the following organizations address the needs of homeless individuals and families and can be easily accessed:

- Abba House – pregnant women & new mothers emergency shelter
- Get Yourself Together (GYST) House – drug treatment, legal assistance, supportive housing
- Better Community Development – drug treatment, supportive housing
- Family Promise – temporary shelter, financial assistance, mentoring
- Gaines House – mental health diagnosis or physical disability, recovery, day shelter, long term housing
- Little Rock Compassion Center – meals, emergency shelter, clothing assistance, educational programs
- Pulaski County Housing – rapid rehousing
- Our House – emergency shelter, transitional housing, educational assistance, homelessness prevention, children’s programs
- River City Ministry – food, mental health services, health services, dental services, pharmacy, vision, clothing, permanent housing, rapid rehousing
- Salvation Army – emergency shelter, meals, clothes closet, services
- Women & Children First – domestic violence shelter
- Dorcas House – domestic violence shelter
- Union Rescue Mission – emergency and long term services
- Jericho Way – day resource center
- Immerse Arkansas – youth ages 14-21
- Lucie’s Place – LGBTQ, drop in center
- St. Francis House – veteran reentry
- The Van – homeless outreach
- Street Ministry – homeless outreach
- The Centers – substance abuse, mental health

- VA Day Treatment Center – day center for veteran
- Nehemiah House – substance abuse, mental health

These facilities and programs address housing and service needs of homeless individuals and families by offering beds and a variety of other needed services.

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

Introduction

Special needs populations in Jacksonville include the elderly; frail elderly; persons with disabilities; persons with HIV/AIDS; and persons with substance abuse problems. Considering the non-homeless special needs population, many in these populations are currently having their housing and service needs met without or with limited public assistance. Circumstances, however, are subject to change and the more the community prepares for future needs, the better it will be able to meet those needs when they occur.

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

Elderly Households: Housing affordability remain the primary issue for seniors, many of whom are living on a fixed income. The demand for senior affordable housing will likely increase as the baby boom generation ages. According to the 2015-2019 ACS Data, 10% (2,979 individuals) of Jacksonville’s residents are elderly.

Persons with Disabilities: Persons with disabilities can face unique barriers to securing affordable housing that provides them with the accommodations they need. Persons with disabilities may require units equipped with wheelchair accessibility or other special features that accommodate physical or sensory limitations. Access to transit, health care, services and shopping also are important factors for this population. According to 2015-2019 ACS Data Census, 16.2% of Jacksonville’s residents under the age of 65 have a disability.

Persons Living with AIDS/HIV and their Families: In Pulaski County a total of 2,182 cases of people living with AIDS/HIV. The Arkansas Department of Public Health tracks data on a county basis, information was not available for specifically for Jacksonville. Stable and affordable housing is essential for ensuring that those living with AIDS/HIV have consistent access to the medical and supportive services needed for their health and welfare. Additional needs for those living with AIDS/HIV and their families include housing assistance, such as short-term help with rent or mortgage payments; and/or supportive services, especially for those with multiple diagnoses such as mental health, substance abuse, or other health challenges.

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

The City of Jacksonville does not have supportive housing for those described in this section.

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)

None

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))

N/A

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The barriers to affordable housing include:

1. Income and wages are not keeping pace with rising housing costs and the overall cost of living.
2. Federal resources for programs do not match the need experienced, such as the federal Section 8 Program.
3. Homeownership is out of reach for the majority of low-income residents and almost impossible for the very low-income residents.
4. The cost of land is high and there is a lack of vacant land for future growth.
5. Development barriers in some communities, such as "NIMBYism".
6. Impediments to Fair Housing.

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

Introduction

A livable wage is a wage that will enable a full-time worker to meet basic needs and avoid economic hardship. It also will give households the ability to meet the financial needs of owning or renting their desired housing units. The economic health of a community has a large impact on that ability through the job market, business activity, and the household’s level of education and employment status. Tables 39-45 below provides a look at where jobs and economic activity in Jacksonville provide employment opportunities and some descriptive consideration of education and employment levels. The unemployment rate for Jacksonville usually runs higher than the state average, as of November 2020 Jacksonville’s rate was 8.8% compared to the state 5.7%.

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	38	0	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,319	916	16	13	-3
Construction	342	233	4	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	1,823	2,093	22	29	7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	596	618	7	9	2
Information	99	91	1	1	0
Manufacturing	783	731	10	10	0
Other Services	263	173	3	2	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	529	358	6	5	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,440	1,595	18	22	4
Transportation and Warehousing	463	187	6	3	-3

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Wholesale Trade	470	192	6	3	-3
Total	8,165	7,187	--	--	--

Table 39 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Workers), 2017 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	11,854
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	11,015
Unemployment Rate	7.15
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	8.98
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.99

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	1,887
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	0
Service	1,740
Sales and office	1,367
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	510
Production, transportation and material moving	700

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source Comments:

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	9,255	79%
30-59 Minutes	2,245	19%
60 or More Minutes	285	2%
Total	11,785	100%

Table 42 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

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	0	0	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	0	0	0
Some college or Associate's degree	0	0	0

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	0	0	0

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	3	3	2	2	4
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9	8	10	9	0
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	36	23	32	30	0
Some college, no degree	38	37	19	32	0
Associate's degree	7	12	14	9	0
Bachelor's degree	7	16	13	12	0
Graduate or professional degree	0	1	10	6	8

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	23,250
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31,289
Some college or Associate's degree	31,746
Bachelor's degree	43,724
Graduate or professional degree	62,821

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source Comments:

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

In terms of the number of workers, both Education and Health Care Services and Retail Trade have 18% of all workers. The next sector is Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations with 13%.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Small businesses and Sole proprietors need training to ensure retention of job and/or the business. Often times they are in need of skills for bookkeeping, advertising, business promotion, technology and budgeting.

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

The City has entered into an agreement with Unity Health of Searcy, Arkansas. The plan is to provide an emergency department, radiology and imaging services, behavioral health services, and observation and acute inpatient rooms, with the intent to add more services throughout the first three years. The previous hospital had been closed since August 2019. The summer of 2022 is the target date for opening.

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

According to the latest ACS 2021 Estimates, the educational attainment of residents 25 years of age and older in the City of Jacksonville is as follows:

- 2% less than 9th grade
- 8% 9th to 12th grade
- 31% have graduated high school (includes equivalency)
- 30% have some college education but no degree
- 10% have an associate's degree
- 13% have a bachelor's degree
- 6% have a graduate or professional degree

Overall, 90% of the workforce have at least a high school diploma or higher, and 19% have a bachelor's degree or higher. This means that the majority of the workforce is without an advance or professional degree, making it more difficult to compete for jobs requiring higher education and technical skills, such as scientists, engineers, and managers across multiple industries.

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 Arkansas Development Workforce Centers provide locally developed and operated services linking employers and jobseekers through a statewide system. These convenient “one-stop” centers are designed for ease and time saving, eliminating the need to visit several locations.

The Centers integrate multiple workforce programs into a single system, making resources easily and more accessible and user friendly to jobseekers. They are a member of America’s Workforce Network.

The Center provides the latest information on job vacancies, worker availability, salary/wage rates for the area, services and training.

One of the many programs offered is the Career Readiness Certificate, provides a portable skill credential that enhances employability and sets the stage for possible career advancement and lifelong learning. This programs creates a win-win for employers, job seekers, educators and the 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.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Housing problems disproportionately affect low-income and the minority populations. The CDBG Eligible Census Tracts are Sunnyside Addition (entire area) and the Henry Estate (in parts). The housing in these neighborhoods are often in very poor condition and many need extensive rehabilitation or demolition. In the Sunnyside area, the majority of the houses are rental units. These neighborhoods also have the lowest income households thus living in houses in poor condition and often times paying a lower rent. Despite the lower rent or sale price, the lower income households pay a large portion of their income on housing expenses. Concentrated means that a large portion (51% or more) of the neighborhood shows the impact of these housing problems.

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

The population of Jacksonville is 39.4% African-American, 6.9% Hispanic. African-Americans are concentrated in several areas of the city. Concentration means the population if a given census tract exceed twice the percentage minority population as the city as a whole.

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

The population of Jacksonville is 39.4% African-American, 6.9% Hispanic. African-Americans are concentrated in several areas of the city. Concentration means the population if a given census tract exceed twice the percentage minority population as the city as a whole.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Of the Census Tracts where low income, housing problems and concentration of racial and ethnic minorities overlap, many have community assets other than housing, including access to neighborhood parks, a senior center and a safe room.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

No

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

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

According to the National Broadband Availability Map (NBAM) created by the National Telecommunication and Information Administration (NTIA) of the Department of Commerce, as well as the NTIA's BroadbandUSA initiative, broadband internet access is critical in supporting economic opportunity among low- and moderate-income households. Access to the internet supports a household's connection to employment, education and healthcare, as well as government services and social networks. For example, in today's society, simply applying for a job, completing a homework assignment, or even making a doctor appointment is dependent on internet access. Therefore, all low- and moderate-income neighborhoods need access to broadband wiring and connections in order for residents to participate equitably in society. Although most neighborhoods in Jacksonville already have broadband wiring and connections in-place, according to the NTIA, the primary reasons why lower income households do not utilize broadband service are two-fold: (1) there is no working computer in the household and/or (2) internet service subscriptions are unaffordable.

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

In Jacksonville, consumers have access to 16 internet service providers. Jacksonville's internet infrastructure follows a pattern similar to other US cities. It uses wide coverage of cable and DSL, simply put, internet providers were started as cable TV and telephone companies, thereby using the existing wired networks for delivering broadband services. Currently there are 10 residential internet providers in Jacksonville, but not all 10 are 100% available. Data show the leading two providers are Viasat and HughesNet available at 100%, followed by CenturyLink at 87.9% and Xfinity at 78.8%. The rates range from \$30 - \$65 per month for services.

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

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

According to the Pulaski County Hazard Mitigation Plan, Jacksonville list tornadoes and floods as being severe risk for the city. As stated in the plan, Jacksonville list one occurrence in flooding where 5-11 inches of heavy rainfall fell in a short period of time. During this amount of rainfall, flash flooding will start to occur and the storm water drainage system will not accommodate the excess rainfall. Generally, the only flooding that occurs is in low-lying areas and the 100-year flood plain.

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

The Plan list 658 structures in Jacksonville that are located in a floodplain. The largest area is located in the southwest portion of the City, which is sparsely populated. The neighborhoods with flooding are not in the very low-low-income areas. However low and moderate-income households may not have the resources necessary to mitigate risks or recover from disasters. It can be concluded that low-income, minority, low mobility, and elderly households are the most vulnerable to the impacts of some hazards in any given city with Jacksonville not being an exception.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Consolidated Plan process requires the City of Jacksonville to identify priority needs and a Strategic Plan to meet those needs over the next five years. For every priority, there are goals and outcomes established to measure progress as well as strategies to address them. There are essentially four (4) major categories in this Consolidated Plan that capture the needs identified during the citizen participation process: affordable housing, homelessness, non-homeless special needs, and non-housing community development.

Priority needs identified during the citizen participation process, consultation with stakeholders, and input from the City's staff/departments included preservation/production of affordable housing; housing assistance; special needs housing, facilities and services; homeless facilities and services; public facilities and improvements; public services; economic development; and program administration.

To address these topics, the City of Jacksonville has developed 6 goals that will guide funding decisions through the course of the Consolidated Plan five-year term. These goals will address needs in public facility improvement, public improvements, public services, elimination of slum and blight, code enforcement, economic development, neighborhood improvements, preservation of housing, homeownership opportunities, healthy homes, shelter for the homeless, emergency/disaster response, and administration of the City of Jacksonville federally-funded programs.

For each goal, the City has established strategies to address the goal and specific target outcomes to measure progress. Such strategies address how the City will tackle issues related to affordable housing, public housing, homelessness, housing rehabilitation/lead-based paint mitigation, anti-poverty, and program monitoring.

Through the identification of specific goals, outcomes, and target areas, the City of Jacksonville strives to address the priority needs of low-and moderate-income persons in a coordinated and strategic manner.

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

Geographic Area

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Low Income Individuals or Families
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	Area Name:	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	1/1/1999
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	

	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

All projects must meet one of HUD’s national objectives to benefit low/mod income residents or protected classes, prevent or eliminate slum and blight, or meet an urgent need that threatens the community. All projects must also meet one of the overall Consolidated Plan goals to provide decent housing, provide a suitable living environment, or to expand economic opportunities for residents.

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

Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Program Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Oversight of federal funding program.
	Basis for Relative Priority	N/A
2	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families
	Associated Goals	Housing
	Description	Programs that provide rehabilitation for owner-occupied housing units.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
3	Priority Need Name	Homebuyers Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families
	Associated Goals	Housing
	Description	Provide support for homebuyers to include down payment and closing cost.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
4	Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement/Removal of Slum and Blight
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families
	Associated Goals	Create a suitable living environment
	Description	Removal of dilapidated homes and debris from vacant lots in CDBG eligible areas. Also provide support for Code Enforcement.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
5	Priority Need Name	Handicap Accessibility
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families
	Associated Goals	Housing
	Description	Provide modifications to owner-occupied units for handicap accessibility.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
6	Priority Need Name	Emergency Home Repairs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Housing
	Description	Provide emergency repairs to owner-occupied housing units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
7	Priority Need Name	Youth Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families
	Associated Goals	Public Service
	Description	Provide assistance for programs that provide services to youth.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
8	Priority Need Name	Transportation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families
	Associated Goals	Public Service
	Description	Provide transportation for low-moderate elderly persons.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
9	Priority Need Name	Homeless Prevention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families

	Associated Goals	Public Service
	Description	Provide assistance for temporary lodging.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
10	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Provide assistance to public facilities in low-to moderate-income areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
11	Priority Need Name	Counseling
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low Income Individuals or Families
	Associated Goals	Public Service
	Description	Provide assistance to elderly and youth especially with life skills.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
12	Priority Need Name	Public Improvements
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families
	Associated Goals	Public Facility/Improvements
	Description	Provide assistance for drainage, streets and sidewalks in low income neighborhoods/areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
13	Priority Need Name	Job Creation/Retention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low Income Individuals or Families
	Associated Goals	Economic Development
	Description	Provide support to small businesses and/or sole proprietors for training to create or retain jobs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
14	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing Education
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low Income Individuals or Families
	Associated Goals	Public Service
	Description	Help residents and landlords to comply with fair housing legal requirements in all housing transactions.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
15	Priority Need Name	Homeless Facilities and Services
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth

	Geographic Areas Affected	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families
	Associated Goals	Public Service
	Description	Provide support for homeless facilities and services for the homeless.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.
16	Priority Need Name	Historic Preservation
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low Income Individuals or Families
	Associated Goals	Public Facility/Improvements Create a suitable living environment
	Description	Non-Residential Historic Preservation
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input through surveys and public meetings.

Narrative (Optional)

The Needs for Services and Improvements survey, forums and meetings, highlight Jacksonville’s need for investment in economic development, critical public improvements, affordable housing, increased access to services for vulnerable populations and services for the homeless.

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)	N/A
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A
New Unit Production	N/A
Rehabilitation	Need and condition of homes.
Acquisition, including preservation	N/A

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	207,811	0	0	207,811	0	20% of grant for Program Admin 15% of grant for Public Services 65% of grant for community development

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City will continue to utilize other housing programs such as Federal Home Loan Bank and Arkansas Development Finance Authority. We also seek other funding sources to leverage against federal funding. The City also will pursue partnerships with agencies in housing rehabilitation to help in the renovation of low/moderate single-family housing.

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

There are no plans at this time for the redevelopment for any vacant lots that the City owns.

Discussion

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	Geographic Area Served
JACKSONVILLE	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	
JACKSONVILLE PARTNERSHIP FOR HOUSING LP	PHA	Public Housing	

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City has many years of experience implementing and managing its CDBG programs, as well as working with other agencies that fill some of the needs outlined in the Consolidated Plan. However, lack of adequate funding could create challenges to meeting the needs of this plan.

In terms of specific gaps, most needs are generally met in some way, however the amount of need almost always outweighs the available funding. More specific deficits in the quantity and quality of affordable housing were identified during the citizen participation process. Affordable housing continues to be a concern for Jacksonville. This is due primarily to the widening gap between the median income and the median home values and rents.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X

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

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

While there are not any agencies located physically in Jacksonville, all of the above services can be accessed either by phone or in person at agencies located less than 15 miles from Jacksonville. In some cases where transportation is an issue, the agencies meets with potential clients within the city. The City work closely with agencies that is a member of the Continuum of Care which provides the majority of these services. The City also partner with the Jacksonville Care Channel who provides services to pay water bills and they also provide temporary housing.

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 service providers in Little Rock and North Little Rock work closely together to provide a continuum of services for the need of homeless persons. They are particularly strong in the areas of mental health services, employment training and life skills training. Gaps exist in emergency shelter capacity and lack of additional funding for permanent housing.

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

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing	2021	2025	Affordable Housing	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families	Housing Rehabilitation Homebuyers Assistance Handicap Accessibility Emergency Home Repairs	CDBG: \$115,141	Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Unit
2	Public Facility/Improvements	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Improvements Historic Preservation	CDBG: \$10,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 8000 Persons Assisted
3	Public Service	2021	2025	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families	Youth Services Transportation Homeless Prevention Counseling Fair Housing Education Homeless Facilities and Services	CDBG: \$41,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1500 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Economic Development	2021	2025	Create or retain jobs	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families	Job Creation/Retention	CDBG: \$5,000	Jobs created/retained: 5 Jobs
5	Create a suitable living environment	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families	Code Enforcement/Removal of Slum and Blight Historic Preservation	CDBG: \$5,000	Buildings Demolished: 3 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 15 Household Housing Unit
6	CDBG Administration	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families		CDBG: \$31,170	

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing
	Goal Description	Provide limited housing rehab for very low and low-income single-family homeowners. Provide down payment assistance for first-time homebuyers.
2	Goal Name	Public Facility/Improvements
	Goal Description	Provide assistance for public facilities and infrastructures.
3	Goal Name	Public Service
	Goal Description	Provide transportation for low to moderate-income elderly, provide assistance to local food banks, provide assistance for temporary lodging, youth services, back to school supplies and assistance with water bills.
4	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Provide training to small business and/or sole proprietor.
5	Goal Name	Create a suitable living environment
	Goal Description	Provide assistance for code enforcement, removal of slum and blight.
6	Goal Name	CDBG Administration
	Goal Description	Provide day to day management for the CDBG programs.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

During the five-year course of this Consolidated Plan, Jacksonville anticipates assisting with:

- 30 rehabilitation projects for single-family homes
- 5 down payment assistance projects for single-family homes

- 7 demolition projects

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)

The Jacksonville Housing Authority is currently under a Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) with the office of Housing and Urban Development to make 5% of its total public housing inventory accessible for person with mobility impairments. The HA has a total of 5 units that are fully accessible for persons with mobility impairment. The HA also improves housing and living environments through its 5-year and annual Public Housing Agency Strategic Plans.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The City will continue its outreach efforts to residents of public housing and the management of public housing.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The barriers to affordable housing include:

1. Income and wages are not keeping pace with rising housing costs and the overall cost of living.
2. Federal resources for programs do not match the need experienced, such as the federal Section 8 Program.
3. Homeownership is out of reach for the majority of low-income residents and almost impossible for the very low-income residents.
4. The cost of land is high and there is a lack of vacant land for future growth.
5. Development barriers in some communities, such as "NIMBYism".
6. Impediments to Fair Housing.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City recognizes that to be successful in the implementation of housing and community development activities, efforts must be efficient and fruitful. Unfortunately, the City does not have sufficient resources to properly address affordable housing.

Also, obstacles to meeting underserved needs include lack of manpower within the organization and unwillingness of developers to construct affordable housing due to the reality of not making a profit. Elevated home prices and increased land values within the City are also barriers to affordable housing.

Cost of Land

The cost and relative unavailability of land is a barrier to the development of affordable housing. Although housing prices have leveled off since the housing crisis, they are still relatively out of reach for extremely low-, low-, and many moderate-income households, especially families.

Growth Limits

There are no substantial tracts of undeveloped land available for affordable housing.

The city is therefore utilizing several guiding principles for its five year plan as it relates to affordable housing. These principles are as follows:

- Support activities that build upon existing housing and provide for on-going maintenance;

- Implement strategies with sustainable long-term impacts, such as cost-effective rehabilitation and redevelopment that complements surrounding properties;
- Seek opportunities to form partnerships with agencies as to generate beneficial activities for the city;
- Explore opportunities to leverage resources with private, nonprofit and other governmental agencies.

The City sees preservation of existing modest and currently affordable housing stock and a potential for providing economically-efficient affordable housing in the future. Programs are being researched to maintain and enhance this existing housing stock.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Jacksonville does not have any homeless shelters nor providers of homelessness services. However we participate in the Central Arkansas Team Care for the Homeless (CATCH) which is the Continuum of Care (CoC) for the area. CATCH has a number of agencies that assist the homeless with a variety of services. Each agency has its own outreach policy and guidelines for accessing their services as it relates to each individual's need.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Non-profit agencies in the Continuum of Care provide emergency and transitional housing for the homeless and these efforts can be coordinated and/or accessed through the Community Development office.

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.

N/A

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

N/A

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

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

Lead-based paint was banned from residential use in 1978 because of the health risk it poses, particularly to children. Homes built prior to 1980 have some chance of containing lead-based paint on interior or exterior surfaces. The chances increase with the age of the housing units. HUD has established estimates for determining the likelihood of housing units containing lead-based paint. Houses built prior to 1940 has a 90% chance of containing lead-based paint as compared to houses built from 1960 through 1979 having only a 62% chance.

Other factors used to determine the risk for lead-based paint problems include the condition of the housing unit, tenure and household income. Households with young children are also at greater risk because young children have more hand-to-mouth activity and absorb lead more readily than adults. The two factors most correlated with higher risks of lead-based paint hazards are residing in rental or lower-income households. Low-income residents are less likely to be able to afford proper maintenance of their homes, leading to issues such as chipped and peeling paint, and renters are not as likely or are not allowed to renovate their rental units.

The City's Community Development Department in coordination with the City Engineer oversees lead-based paint abatement efforts in home rehabilitation and construction for low to moderately low-income properties. The City's Community Development Director will continue to actively take training classes to stay abreast in the latest guideline for lead-based paint. These classes will include but not be limited to lead-based paint hazards control in maintenance, remodeling and rehabilitation. Additionally, the city takes corrective measures when lead-based paint is encountered as funding dictates. Lead-based paint pamphlets and information are available and distributive by the staff at community events.

Aging of housing and incidence of elevated blood lead levels in children are two indicators of the extent of housing with lead-based paint hazard and the extent to which low income families are effected. No reportable case incidents have been noted.

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

The Arkansas State Health/Environment Health Department provides information concerning rates of lead poisoning in Jacksonville. Although lead levels requiring intervention by the State are rare, levels that can affect children have been reported. The City will seek to reduce lead exposure by complying with HUD regulations with respect to HUD-funded home rehabilitation.

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

The actions described above are included in the City’s policies for how it implements its Single-Family Home Rehabilitation program and when complying with lead-based paint regulations with respect to other federally funded housing rehab.

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

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

Poverty is the condition of having insufficient resources or income. In its extreme form, poverty is a lack of basic human needs, such as adequate and healthy food, clothing, housing, water, and health services. Even modest levels of poverty can prevent people from realizing their goals and dreams.

Mere numbers and statistics do not tell the whole story of poverty. In order to fully grasp the nature and extent of poverty in the United States, it is important to understand how the federal government defines this term. Since the 1960's, the U.S. government has measured poverty by relating it to an artificially constructed poverty line. At the risk of oversimplifying this term, poverty line is based on the level at which one-third of a family's annual income, adjusted for inflation, is no longer sufficient to afford an adequate diet. However, over time, food costs have steadily increased as a percentage of a family's budget, while medical and housing costs continue to skyrocket. Thus, the assumption that a family spends an average of one third of its budget on food is no longer an accurate one. Instead, many are going without food to make up for other high living costs.

The federal government does not consider families earning more than this level to be living in poverty despite the fact that the wages of these families are not high enough to lift them out of what most of society considers to poverty. Many of these families are often called the "working poor" since their employment does not guarantee them a "living wage".

The City focuses on reducing poverty through expanding economic opportunities to promote long-term economic and social viability including business start-up loans/grants directed at creating jobs accessible to low-income persons; providing training through workforce centers; supporting access to credit counseling to achieve self-sufficiency, particularly for persons in federally assisted and public housing.

The CDD will reduce poverty by fostering and promoting self-sufficiency and independence. To better empower individual and families toward this goal, the following strategies will be put to work:

- Promote sustainable economic development through affordable housing and other community development activities;
- Assist households in purchasing homes, developing stability and net worth and reducing the likelihood for poverty;
- Evaluate projects, in part, on the basis of their ability to foster self-sufficiency when awarding funding for projects;
- Maintain a strong relationship with the Central Arkansas Team Care for the Homeless to enhance and promote stabilization of homeless families and encourage transition to stable, permanent housing situations;
- Create an on-going mechanism for participation by residents and businesses in the revitalization of the area;

- Enhance efforts to educate the public and interested persons about available supportive services that foster self-sufficiency and independent living arrangements;
- Encourage job training and placement referral service to low and moderate income residents in the area.

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

Coordination takes place between the City's Community Development Department and the agencies funded through the CDBG program. Further, the City coordinate its effort through the private sector and other housing agencies.

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 purpose of monitoring and coordination is to ensure the community input and participation throughout the development of the Consolidated Plan, build public/private partnerships to implement the Plan, while monitoring and evaluation the goals, strategies, and program outcomes. The City of Jacksonville has established a monitoring system to ensure that federal regulations, local policies and program guidelines are met. Community Development staff is trained to determine that the national objective, activity eligibility and appropriate regulatory requirements are met; and to ensure that all projects funded with CDBG funds are consistent with the approved Consolidated Plan. In addition, Community Development staff conducts site visits and interim/final inspections for all CDBG projects.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	207,811	0	0	207,811	0	20% of grant for Program Admin 15% of grant for Public Services 65% of grant for community development

Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City will continue to utilize other housing programs such as Federal Home Loan Bank and Arkansas Development Finance Authority. We also seek other funding sources to leverage against federal funding. The City also will pursue partnerships with agencies in housing rehabilitation to

help in the renovation of low/moderate single-family housing.

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

There are no plans at this time for the redevelopment for any vacant lots that the City owns.

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing	2021	2025	Affordable Housing	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families	Housing Rehabilitation Homebuyers Assistance Handicap Accessibility Emergency Home Repairs	CDBG: \$115,141	Homeowner Housing Added: 1 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit
2	Public Facility/Improvements	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Facilities Public Improvements	CDBG: \$10,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Public Service	2021	2025	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families	Youth Services Transportation Homeless Prevention Counseling Fair Housing Education Homeless Facilities and Services	CDBG: \$41,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1500 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 8 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 1 Persons Assisted
4	CDBG Administration	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families	Program Administration	CDBG: \$31,170	Other: 0 Other
5	Create a suitable living environment	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05 Low Income Individuals or Families	Code Enforcement/Removal of Slum and Blight	CDBG: \$5,000	Buildings Demolished: 2 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 15 Household Housing Unit
6	Economic Development	2021	2025	Create or retain jobs	Low Income Individuals or Families	Job Creation/Retention	CDBG: \$5,000	Jobs created/retained: 2 Jobs

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing
	Goal Description	Provide limited housing rehab for very low and low-income single-family homeowners. Provide down payment assistance for first time homebuyers.
2	Goal Name	Public Facility/Improvements
	Goal Description	Provide assistance for facilities and infrastructures.
3	Goal Name	Public Service
	Goal Description	Provide transportation for the low to moderate-income elderly, provide assistance to local food banks, provide assistance for temporary lodging, youth services, back to school supplies and assistance with water bills.
4	Goal Name	CDBG Administration
	Goal Description	Provide day-to-day management for the CDBG programs.
5	Goal Name	Create a suitable living environment
	Goal Description	Provide assistance for code enforcement, removal of slum and blight and provide neighborhood revitalization
6	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Provide training to small businesses and/or sole proprietors.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Listed are the 2021 projects.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Economic Development
2	Public Service
3	Public Improvement
4	Housing
5	Neighborhood Revitalization
6	Program Administration

Table 55 – Project Information

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

The proposed project activities are consistent with the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan goals and priorities.

The primary obstacles to meeting the underserved needs are the leverage of other financial resources that will be needed to make each project a success, the workload capabilities of staff available to administer the CDBG program, and any other unforeseen circumstances or priorities that may arise.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	CITY-WIDE
	Goals Supported	CDBG Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	\$31,141
	Description	Administration and planning of the HUD Grant Programs
	Target Date	12/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Administration costs, no direct benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Administration and planning of the HUD Grant Programs.
2	Project Name	Economic Development
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Job Creation/Retention

	Funding	\$5,000
	Description	Provide training for small businesses and/or sole proprietors.
	Target Date	12/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2 low/moderate income businesses or sole proprietors.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Training to create or retain jobs.
3	Project Name	Public Service
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services; Transportation; Homeless Prevention; Counseling; Fair Housing Education; Homeless Facilities and Services
	Funding	\$41,500
	Description	Provide assistance for seniors, youth, food banks, temporary lodging and utility bills.
	Target Date	12/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2500 low to moderate-income families and individuals.
	Location Description	Citywide

	Planned Activities	Elderly Transportation, youth services, temporary lodging, general supplies and assistance with water bills.
4	Project Name	Public Improvement
	Target Area	City of Jacksonville Low Income Census Tracts
	Goals Supported	Public Facility/Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities; Public Improvements
	Funding	\$10,000
	Description	Provide assistance for infrastructure in low/moderate income neighborhoods and areas.
	Target Date	12/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	3500 low to moderate-income families and individuals.
	Location Description	City of Jacksonville Low Income Census Tracts
	Planned Activities	Neighborhood parks, boys and girls club, sidewalks, senior center
5	Project Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Target Area	CITY-WIDE
	Goals Supported	Create a suitable living environment
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement/Removal of Slum and Blight
	Funding	\$5,000

	Description	Provide assistance to low to moderate income neighborhoods to create suitable living environment.
	Target Date	12/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	500 residents that reside in low income census tracts in the City of Jacksonville
	Location Description	City of Jacksonville Low-income Census Tracts
	Planned Activities	Provide funding for Code Enforcement to work solely in low income census tracts to address neighborhood blight issues.
6	Project Name	Housing
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation; Homebuyers Assistance; Handicap Accessibility; Emergency Home Repair
	Funding	\$115,141
	Description	Provide rehab to very low and low-income single-family homeowners; provide handicap accessibility for disabled low/moderate homeowners; provide down payment assistance to first time low/moderate homebuyers.
	Target Date	12/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	6

	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Provide rehab to very low and low-income single-family homeowners; provide handicap accessibility for disabled low/moderate homeowners; provide down payment assistance to first time low/moderate homebuyers.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Rehabilitation assistance for housing units will be available citywide to address housing needs of very low/low-income homeowners to include roof replacement, sewer line replacement, water line repair/replacement, HVAC repair/replacement and Handicap accessibility.

Homebuyer assistance will be available for purchases within the city limits of Jacksonville to low/moderate households. The area of purchase is not restricted to any particular neighborhood so not to create a concentration of low income neighborhoods.

The public service projects will serve low income elderly, youth, and homeless.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05	
Low Income Individuals or Families	100

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	1
Special-Needs	0
Total	1

Table 57 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	5
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	5

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

1. Annual goal for housing assistance for programs such as tenant-based rental assistance and one-time payments to prevent homelessness: None
2. Annual goal for the construction of new units: None
3. Annual goal for rehab of existing units to include sewer replacement: The City plans to provide funding for 4 single-family limited home rehab and 1 handicap accessibility.
4. Annual goal for housing assistance for programs such as down payment assistance: the City plans to provide funding for 1 homebuyer’s assistance grant.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City will not be allocating any funds for public housing units.

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

The City will not be allocating any funds for public housing units.

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

None unless requested to do so by the residents.

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

N/A

Discussion

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

Introduction

The City will continue to actively participate in CATCH and attend quarterly meetings. Currently the sheltered/unsheltered point in time count has been suspended per instructions from HUD due to the pandemic. When the restrictions are lifted, the City will resume full participation with the preparation and actual count.

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

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

N/A

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Non-profit agencies in the Continuum of Care provide emergency and transitional housing for the homeless and these efforts can be coordinated and/or accessed through the Community Development office.

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

These activities are carried out by agencies that serve the CATCH area. These agencies are located in Little Rock and North Little Rock.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities,

foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

These activities are carried out by agencies that serve the CATCH area. These agencies are located in Little Rock and North Little Rock.

Discussion

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The City of Jacksonville faces barriers to affordable housing that are common across housing markets, including decreasing supply of developable land, which increases the cost of acquisition and development of the land. Another common barrier is negative reaction from neighbors regarding affordable housing development based upon a misconception that property values will decline an increase in parking and traffic.

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

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The primary obstacle to addressing underserved needs is lack of funding. The City will continue to seek funding other sources and support service providers.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The director of Community Development will continue to research and explore all avenues and alternative sources of funding to replace the ever decreasing State and Federal funds; and seek private sources for housing assistance and other affordable housing programs. The director will seek to track housing initiatives at these levels through contact with HUD and through professional organizations and planning offices.

The City will continue to promote and enforce the goals and policies of this Plan relating to preserving the existing housing stock, utilizing good housing redevelopment concepts, maintaining a good housing balance, preventing housing deterioration, and providing housing for the low to moderate income households.

Code enforcement will continue to uncover unsafe and unsanitary conditions. The Single-family rehabilitation Program will be available to income-eligible individuals to improve their properties at no cost.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Procedures for lead-based paint awareness and treatment will be implemented with respect to the

City's federally funded programs including, but not limited to, the Single-family Rehabilitation Program and the Homebuyer's Assistance Program, in accordance with the lead-based paint regulations.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City will continue to coordinate efforts to assist households with incomes below the poverty line with other departments providing services to this population and other community organizations providing similar services. It is also the City's intent to assist in whatever way possible through programs and activities, persons at or below the poverty level.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City will continue to address affordable housing and other community needs within the city and will participate in and interact and coordinate service provisions with area/district planning groups such as Metroplan, Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, Arkansas Development Finance Authority, etc.

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

During the 2021 program year, the City will enhance coordination between public and private housing and social services agencies through the citizen participation plan that encourages all interested parties to share in the Consolidated Planning process. The City will continue to work with service providers, other private institutions, public housing and assisted housing providers, and community organizations to discuss community needs and opportunities.

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

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

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources