



CONSOLIDATED PLAN
FOR THE US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM YEARS 2016-2021
OCTOBER 1, 2016 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE / DUVAL COUNTY

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Jacksonville Housing & Community Development Division, a part of the Neighborhoods Department, is the lead agency responsible for preparing its Consolidated Plan. As an Urban County Entitlement, City of Jacksonville Duval County administers the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program, HOME Investment Partnership program (HOME), and Housing of Persons with Aids (HOPWA) Program, from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The City of Jacksonville Duval County is part of an Inter- local funding Agreement (CDBG funds only) with the cities of Jacksonville Beach, Neptune Beach, and Atlantic Beach, of which the City/County receives and administers all four funding sources on their behalf. As the lead agency, the City plays an oversight role in helping all unincorporated areas in administering the programs covered by the Consolidated Plan.

According to HUD "the Consolidated Plan is designed to help states and local jurisdictions to assess their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, and to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions. The consolidated planning process serves as the framework for a community-wide dialogue to identify housing and community development priorities that align and focus funding from the four CPD formula block grant programs: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program, and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program." The City receives all four funding sources.

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

Consistent with HUD's mission, the City's mission is to increase homeownership, support community development and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination. Neighborhood revitalization, public facility improvements, infrastructure improvements, economic development/job creation, down payment assistance for homeownership, non-housing needs, and 504 Accessibility are just a few of the goals for this Consolidated Plan. To fulfill this mission, the City of Jacksonville will embrace high standards of ethics, management and accountability and will continue to form new partnerships that leverage resources and improve HUD's ability to be effective on the community level.

3. Evaluation of past performance

As part of the Consolidated Plan process, the City of Jacksonville's staff members and their partner municipalities, service providers and stake holders have completed an extensive review of existing services, programs and projects. As part of this review, each previously funded activity was scored based on meeting the current priority needs. To that end and as the following Consolidated Plan will lay-out, the highest priority needs continue to be the

development of new affordable housing units, the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing affordable housing units and providing adequate housing opportunities for homeless and vulnerable populations, such as special needs. The City of Jacksonville and its municipal partners will continue to fund highly successful owner occupied housing rehabilitation programs throughout the City. Additionally, the City will again set-aside funding for public facilities and infrastructure improvements, mostly in underserved communities, which will help to foster safe and decent living environments for the residents. A large part of the annual action plan in year 1 is to resurface roads, build new sidewalks, drainage, and 504 accessibility curb cuts.

Unfortunately, homelessness remains an issue throughout the city. Therefore, the city will concentrate on homeless prevention and rapid re-housing as its two main objectives.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

There were many meetings held throughout Duval County City of Jacksonville. There were 4 public hearings (2/29/16, 3/2/16, 3/8/16, and 3/10/16). There was an Urban Core CPAC presentation on 3/7/16 to the citizens residing in the Urban Core regarding the needs assessment for their community. Other CPAC meetings included were the Northwest CPAC on 3/10/16, the Greater Arlington Beaches CPAC on 3/14/16, the Southeast CPAC meeting on 3/28/16, the Southwest CPAC meeting on 4/11/16, and the North CPAC meeting on 4/13/16. At each meeting, staff presented a PowerPoint presentation and engaged the community to participate and share their needs assessment for that community.

Furthermore, staff presented to the City Planning Commission on 4/7/16. On 5/17/16 staff held meetings for the refugee & Veterans Services Providers on the ESG and HOPWA grants. They were encouraged to participate and voice their opinions on the homelessness problems. One 5/19/16, a meeting was held with the Homeless and Persons with Disabilities Providers to hear their needs. Staff presented on 5/19/16 to the residents of Sherwood Forest/ Paradise Park COA meeting. Residents were encouraged to participate in the dialogue expressing their concerns.

Lastly, on 5/23/16 a Social Services and Housing Providers meeting was held and attended by staff. A total of 15 meetings were held with the public and providers. In addition, staff conducted 4 workshops whereas 1 workshop was budget related and three workshops were programmatic / application related.

5. Summary of public comments

The meetings produced robust and dynamic conversation about the needs of Jacksonville across a number of areas, including: housing, social services, transportation, economic development, education, infrastructure improvements, and 504 accessibility issues. A recurring theme, was housing rehabilitation and affordable rentals, for the low-income, and disabled and elderly households, on fixed incomes.

Please see PR-15 for public comments. Public comments are attached from the public hearings.

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

All comments were accepted.

7. Summary

The Consolidated Plan is designed to help local jurisdictions assess their affordable housing and community development needs. As part of the Consolidated Plan process, the City of Jacksonville staff members and their partners, service providers, and stake holders, have completed an extensive review of existing services, programs and projects. As part of this review, each previously funded activity was scored based on meeting the current priority needs, as provided by the yearly CAPER.

The City of Jacksonville is engaged in ongoing efforts to increase coordination amongst the complex network of public, private, and non-profit organizations that deliver housing and social services to the community. As administrators for the City of Jacksonville programs, the Housing and Community Development Division acts as a hub for community and economic development in the area. Open lines of communication are maintained between the city and the area's many non-profit and social service agencies.

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 / DUVAL COUNTY	Housing & Community Development
HOPWA Administrator	JACKSONVILLE / DUVAL COUNTY	Housing & Community Development
HOME Administrator	JACKSONVILLE / DUVAL COUNTY	Housing & Community Development
ESG Administrator	JACKSONVILLE / DUVAL COUNTY	Housing & Community Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

MANAGING THE PROCESS (91.200 (B))

Consolidated Plan preparation is intended to foster a process whereby a unified framework for housing and community development planning and programming is created or improved. This section provides information on how the City of Jacksonville managed this process for the preparation of its Consolidated Plan for the period October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2021.

Lead Agency

The lead agency for the preparation of the City of Jacksonville Consolidated Plan, 2016-2021 was the Neighborhoods Department. This Department is responsible for the administration of federal block grant funds, including CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA, as well as State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) funds.

Kimberly Scott serves as Interim Director of the Neighborhoods Department, Diana Seydlorsky is Chief of Housing and Community Development, LaCree Carswell is the Manager of the Community Development Section and Dayatra Coles is the Affordable Housing Coordinator of the Housing Services Section. These individuals led the City's planning efforts in the preparation of this Plan; numerous managers and staff throughout City government were also instrumental in the successful production of this Plan.

Plan Development Process

The 2016-2021 Consolidated Plan was developed using multiple planning methods in an effort to obtain the most complete picture of housing, community, and economic development needs in Jacksonville-Duval County. The Plan was developed simultaneously with an updated Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in order to ensure that issues associated with minorities and other underserved populations were thoroughly addressed when determining spending priorities.

The methods used to prepare this Plan include:

Data analysis
Population demographics
Housing needs analysis
Housing market analysis
Analysis of Public housing
Homelessness issues
Community and economic development methods
Metropolitan planning
Transportation urban and urban planning methods
Workforce development for low-to-moderate income population
Analysis of Fair Housing Issues and Fair Housing Choice
Identifying Barriers to Affordable Housing
Developing a plan to Address Fair Housing Choice
Stakeholder input
Public meetings
Community stakeholder organization meetings
Interviews with community leaders
Consultation within local government and affiliated entities
Strategic planning
Review of data analysis results
Review of stakeholder input
Review of anticipated resources available
Determination of spending priorities

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

CONSULTATION PROCESS (91.100)

This Plan is based on extensive consultation with members of the public, community stakeholder organizations, community leaders, and management and staff throughout the Jacksonville-Duval County Consolidated Government. Additional information appears in section PR-15 Citizen Participation section of this document.

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

The consultation process is a critical element of the consolidated planning process. It facilitates a deeper understanding of unmet community needs, including, but not limited to, the needs of low-income households and special needs groups. Consultations included both focus group discussions with community stakeholder organizations, as well as individual interviews with persons knowledgeable about the City of Jacksonville and the needs of low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods. Areas of consultation included:

Refugee & Veterans Service Providers

Homeless & Persons with Disabilities Service Providers

Social Services & Housing Services Providers

Stakeholder organization input is provided in the Table that immediately follows. For specific public comment, see Table 4, Citizen Participation Outreach.

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

In an effort to address the needs of the homeless, the City of Jacksonville coordinates with Changing Homelessness, the lead agency of the Continuum of Care, to conduct meetings, public hearings and community workshops with the goal of increasing community engagement, increasing housing stock and retooling the homeless response system by using the system wide coordinated intake.

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

The City of Jacksonville in consultation with the Continuum of Care (CoC) develops priorities through the Universal Application process to allocate ESG funding for the development of programs to meet the needs of the community. The programs lead agency (CoC) develops procedures for the administration of HMIS through user agreements, a data quality committee and coordinate intake.

Staff redoubled efforts to work with the Continuum of Care to develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes for homeless sheltering and the provision of homeless social services, including case management. Toward this end, the City of Jacksonville Housing and Community Development staff will review HMIS data, develop shared data collection policies and standards, identify needs for data collection, design reports, and more.

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 HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	THE JACKSONVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY ESTABLISHED BOTH THE PUBLIC HOUSING AND SECTION 8 PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED DIRECTLY BY THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE AND REGULATED BY THE US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE A COMPUTER LITERACY AND JOB TRAINING PROGRAM TO ASSIST 300 PUBLIC HOUSING AND SECTION 8 PARTICIPANTS IN THE BRENTWOOD LAKES NEIGHBORHOOD AND THE FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAMS.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Emergency Services & Homeless Coalition of Jacksonville
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless CoC
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	THE EMERGENCY SERVICES AND HOMELESS COALITION IS THE LEAD AGENCY FOR CONTINUUM OF CARE IN JACKSONVILLE. THE COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS IS THE NATIONS OLDEST ADVOCACY AND DIRECT SERVICE ORGANIZATION HELPING HOMELESS MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

3	Agency/Group/Organization	CLARA WHITE MISSION, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	THE CLARA WHITE MISSION (CWM) IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION IN DOWNTOWN JACKSONVILLE THAT ADVOCATES FOR THE POOR AND PROVIDES SOCIAL SERVICES TO REDUCE HOMELESSNESS THROUGH HOUSING, JOB TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT BY PARTNERING WITH BUSINESSES AND LOCAL COMMUNITY RESOURCE.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Duval County Health Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	THE DUVAL COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT PROVIDES THE LEAD-BASED SCREENINGS TO INCLUDE: CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING, THE PERCENTAGE OF LEAD IN TARGETED AREAS AND TWENTY-FIVE (25) ZIP CODES THAT ARE DESIGNATED AS HIGH RISK FOR DUVAL.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	COJ- Planning Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Local policies

	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT MANAGES EXISTING AND FUTRUE DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE COJ INCLUDING ZONING, COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, LAND USE, CONCURRENCY, MOBILITY, TRANSPORTATION POLICIES, ADDRESSING, BUILDING CODES AND INSPECTIONS.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	COJ- Military Affairs
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	THE COJ/MILITARY AFFAIRS AND VETERANS (MAV) DEPARTMENT ADVOCATES FOR EXPANSION OF MILITARY INFRASTRUCTURE, PERSONNEL AND JOBS WITHIN THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE AND THROUGHOUT NORTHEAST FLORIDA.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	River Region Human Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	RIVER REGION IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT PROVIDES MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT, SUPPORTIVE HOUSING, HIV AND AIDS TESTING AND EDUCATION IN ADDITION TO A WIDE RANGE OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Catholic Charities Bureau
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	THE CATHOLIC CHARITIES BUREAU IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT PROVIDES EMERGENCY AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO HELP PREVENT HOMELESSNESS IN JACKSONVILLE. CCB ASSISTS BY HELPING FAMILIES FACING EVICTION OR LOSS OF UTILITIES TO REMAIN SAFE AND SECURE IN THEIR HOMES.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Local Support Initiatives Corporation (LISC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	LOCAL SUPPORT INITIATIVES CORPORATION (LISC) IS THE LARGEST COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION IN THE US WHOM CONVENES, AN INVESTOR AND CAPACITY BUILDER (CDFI) THAT BRIDGE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND COMMUNITIES.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Habitat for Humanity of Jacksonville
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HABITAT IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION BUILDING SIMPLE, DECENT, AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH PEOPLE IN NEED.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Ability Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment

	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	ABILITY HOUSING IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FOCUSED ON QUALITY AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOUSING FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES EXPERIENCING AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS AND ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Five Star Veterans Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	FIVE STAR VETERAN CENTER JACKSONVILLE PROVIDES ASSISTING DISPLACED AND HOMELESS VETERANS WITH PTSD TBI DISABILITIES.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	I. M. Sulzbacher Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	IM SULZBACHER CENTER FOR THE HOMELESS IS NORTHEAST FLORIDA'S LARGEST PROVIDER OF COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES FOR HOMELESS MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. THEY ARE ONE OF ONLY A FEW CENTERS IN THE NATION TO OFFER A FULL RANGE OF SERVICES FOR THE HOMELESS 24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	ARC Jacksonville
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	ARC JACKSONVILLE IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT SERVES OUR COMMUNITY'S CITIZENS WITH INTELLECTUAL AND DEVELOPMENT DISABILITIES TO INCLUDE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATION.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	North Florida AIDS Network
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	NORTHEAST FLORIDA AIDS NETWORK IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT PROVIDES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH SHORT TERM RENT, MORTGAGE AND UTILITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AND PERMANENT HOUSING PLACEMENT.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Salvation Army Jacksonville
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	SALVATION ARMY IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT PROVIDES SHELTER AND MEALS TO THE HOMELESS IN ADDITION TO OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES SUCH AS CHILD DEVELOPMENT, CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AND DISASTER SERVICES.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy

	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES IS A NON-PROFIT THAT PROVIDES SERVICES TO THE UNDERSERVED THROUGH THEIR AIDS CARE AND EDUCATION PROGRAM, NOURISHMENT NETWORK, REFUGEE SERVICES AND REPRESENTATIVE PAYEE SERVICES.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	GATEWAY COMMUNITY SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Substance Abuse
	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	GATEWAY COMMUNITY SERVICES IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT PROVIDES SERVICES BASED ON PROVEN STEPS TO HELP PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ADDICTION AND RELATED MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES.

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

All agency types were consulted.

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	Changing Homelessness	As the area's Continuum of Care, Changing Homelessness works to prevent and mitigate the effects of homelessness throughout Duval County/City of Jacksonville. These goals directly overlap with the City's homelessness efforts.

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(I))

The institutional coordination of the Consolidated Plan establishes a unified vision for Housing and Community Development actions. A collaborative process will be followed by which the City of Jacksonville will shape various programs into effective, coordinated neighborhood and community strategies. This process also facilitates the opportunity for strategic planning and citizen participation to take place in a comprehensive context in order to reduce duplication and enhance cooperation of effort at the local level.

The City of Jacksonville will execute its Housing and Community Development Strategic and Action plan in collaboration with public, private and nonprofit agencies. Nonprofit organizations include nonprofits, developers, community housing development organizations, and social service agencies. Private sector partners include local financial institutions, for-profit developers, local businesses, title agencies, and a host of service/goods providers. The City works closely with its partners to design programs that work to address needs present in the City.

This year, the State of Florida was very pleased with the Florida Legislature renewed funding for the State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) program. The funding has returned to a steady flow, allowing local governments to address the aging housing stock, create affordable housing opportunities, forge greater partnerships, and work in support of developments funded by Florida Housing Finance Corporation.

SHIP funding allows for greater flexibility than many other funding sources, thus the City of Jacksonville has already realized an increase in all housing production. Projected funding for the coming years should provide the community with the support needed to address some of the most critical housing challenges. To assist in meeting the needs of the community, the Local Housing Assistance Plan (LHAP) a State planning document, provides for programs such as the housing rehabilitation program, rental development, single family development, disaster mitigation, purchase assistance, homebuyer education, housing counseling, and foreclosure assistance.

Narrative (optional):

Consultation with the nonprofits providing critical housing and social services in the City of Jacksonville provided the city with valuable information about the needs of the City's residents, particularly those with low and very-low incomes, and the needs of the agencies that serve them. Because the demand for services is so great, no single agency can meet all of the requirements and provide the desired outcomes. Collaboration between the City and these agencies is therefore key to serving the needs of Jacksonville's citizens. In our consultations with nonprofit housing organizations and social service agencies, major recurring themes were the need for more affordable housing and access to employment opportunities.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

In addition to consultation with stakeholder groups, the City of Jacksonville conducted 4 public hearings and one web survey to inform our Needs Analysis and goal setting for the Consolidated Plan-Action Plan meetings and consultations. There were 11 other meetings held for a total of 15 meetings. The priority needs analysis includes the public service grants and Jacksonville Journey priorities, from the Grants Management Office. The priorities are developed on an annual basis and are used to prepare the strategies for funding for each year covered in this plan. The 2016-17 priorities and strategies to address the priority needs are as follows:

Neighborhood Revitalization (Public Safety, Blight and Health Initiatives); Housing Rehabilitation;Economic Development/Job Creation; Public Facility Improvements (Streets, Drainage, etc.);Housing Counseling /Financial Management; Non-housing /Special Needs (Elderly Homebound, Physical/Mental/Behavioral Disabilities, Homeless Services/Prevention, Case Management, Street Outreach, Rapid Re-housing, Shelter Activities, Public Services; Affordable Rental Housing (by separate RFP); Housing Development for Homeownership.

1	Public Meeting	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p>	24	<p>2-29-16 The priority need analysis and strategies were developed in conjunction with public hearings including Consolidated Plan Action Plan meetings and consultations. The priority needs analysis includes the priorities of the public service grants and Jacksonville Journey priorities, from the Grants Management Office. The priorities are developed on an annual basis and are used to prepare the strategies for funding for each year covered in this plan. The 2016-17 priorities and strategies to address the priority needs are as follows: Neighborhood Revitalization (Public Safety, Blight and Health Initiatives; Housing Rehabilitation; Economic Development/Job Creation; Public Facility Improvements (Streets, Drainage, etc.); Housing Counseling /Financial Management; Non-housing /Special Needs (Elderly Homebound, Physical/Mental/Behavioral Disabilities, Homeless Services/Prevention, Case Management, Street Outreach, Rapid Re-housing, Shelter Activities, Public Services; Affordable Rental Housing (by separate RFP); Housing Development for Homeownership</p>	N/A	
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2	Public Hearing	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p>	29	<p>3-2-16 The basis for assigning priority needs to address the programs and services offered under the federal block grant and state programs were developed through the Consolidated Plan process. The City of Jacksonville utilizes the Universal Application process (See UA White Paper) to determine which activities agencies and programs will assist in accomplishing the established priorities. Through the UA process, additional points are given to agencies whose programs will collaborate with the City of Jacksonville in attaining the set forth strategies.</p>	N/A	
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3	Public Hearing	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p>	22	<p>3-8-16 Need for growth in the inter-city community. Commercial stores have moved out. There are no drug stores, or grocery stores. Area has deteriorated houses that are boarded up and vacant houses. How are the funds being allocated in different districts? Every activity is submitted to HUD in the CAPER. Under each grant, narratives, expenditures, project status, left over monies, what's going on with left over monies are reported. A 10-year intra-structure report by council districts is also available. The web site shows the summary of housing accomplishments. What are the qualifications for an organization to apply for funding? The organization would have to be a 501C3, meet one of the National Objectives, and attend the mandatory workshops. Assist individuals thru empowerment sessions who have lost their jobs and homes Connect with housing counseling agencies, and contact Florida Hardest Hit Program: Designed to help unemployed and underemployed individuals stay in their home, by doing a modification.</p>	N/A	
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4	Public Hearing	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p>	23	<p>3-10-16 Homeless Prevention - Looking to expand ministry & outreach program to assist the homeless population. To serve homelessness downtown, San Marco and Riverside areas to fulfill a gap that is not being filled right now. Also assist persons with mental and substance abuse issues and serve the LGBT community. Partnering with Department of Children & Family (DCF) & Lutheran Social Services. Blight Areas in the New Town Community - Transforming the area by supporting new construction in blight areas of town. Extend efforts to rid communities of blight and removal of properties that have been boarded up. Expand accessible dwelling units such as garage apartments and flats. Incorporate policy changes for Enclussionary Zoning. Unfair Evictions - Tenants who complain about mold or have asthma do not file rent monies in the court register, therefore they get no hearing. Tenants do file an answer about what happen, but receive no hearing. They are at a great disadvantage without legal representation or a housing court. Eradicate Slum Lords. Recruit compassionate people as board members</p>	N/A	
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5	Website Survey	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	7	7 are attached from the survey	n/a	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/62R7V9F
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Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

PRIORITY NEEDS ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIES (91.215 (A))

The Consolidated Planning process provides an opportunity to review community needs on both a current basis and from the standpoint of likely needs over a five-year horizon. Based on a review of data (discussed below) and citizen and stakeholder input. The City of Jacksonville will address the following priority needs during the 2016-2021 planning period:

1. A shortage of affordable housing in good condition, leading to severe cost-burdens for low and extremely-low income renters and moderate cost burdens for most other income segment;
2. Low wages and limited access to low and moderate income wage jobs;
3. High foreclosure rates and resulting high levels of vacant and blighted properties;
4. Homelessness, particularly among families with children; and
5. The need for more services for elderly, disabled and other special needs population;

To address these needs, the City of Jacksonville will pursue the following strategies:

1. Neighborhood Revitalization (Public Safety, Blight and Health Initiatives)
2. Housing Preservation through Rehabilitation
3. Economic Development/Job Creation
4. Public Facility Improvements (Streets, Drainage, etc.)
5. Housing Counseling /Financial Management
6. Non-housing /Special Needs (Elderly Homebound, Physical/Mental/Behavioral Disabilities, Homeless Services/Prevention, Case Management, Street Outreach, Rapid Re-housing, Shelter Activities, Public Services)
7. Affordable Rental Housing (by separate RFP for special needs and affordable housing)
8. Housing Development for Homeownership

BASIS FOR ASSIGNING PRIORITY

The City of Jacksonville developed its priorities for programs and services offered under federal grant programs through the Consolidated Planning process. The priorities listed in this Plan reflect 1) the most pressing needs indicated by the housing, income and other community-focused data examined and 2) the needs and concerns most commonly expressed by the citizens and stakeholders participating in the planning process through our extensive public outreach efforts. Our activities have been designed to address these priority housing, community, and human service needs over the five-year period October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2021.

OBSTACLES TO MEET UNDERSERVED NEEDS

The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs is a lack of sufficient funding to provide the City of Jacksonville's services and programs to all those who need them, at a time when it is necessary to do more with less public funding, nonprofit community organizations are a critical component of our community's capacity to meet the needs of Jacksonville's underserved populations. However, in the global financial crisis has put many nonprofits in difficult financial circumstances, diminishing their ability to help the city meet underserved needs. A further priority for the city over the course of this five-year Consolidated Plan is to continue to build the capacity among Jacksonville's public and private organizations to develop and preserve affordable housing, provide essential social services, and collaborate effectively to meet the needs of Jacksonville's citizens.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

This section analyzes all aspects of housing needs, including supply, affordability and housing conditions. To conduct this assessment we considered Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) data contained in the Consolidated Plan tables, independent studies conducted by private and nonprofit sector stakeholders, and the community input discussed in the proceeding section.

The City of Jacksonville's most recent population projection in the 2008-2012 Census American Community Survey (ACS) is 864,807, an increase of 11% from the 2000 Census projections, while numbers of households remained fairly even. Table 5 – Housing Needs Assessment Demographics shows median family income increasing 23% from 2000 to 2012 to \$50,046. Increases in population and median income can be attributed to the economic rebound. New companies have moved into the Jacksonville MSA, providing employment opportunities to Jacksonville citizens.

Table 6 shows the income distribution of Jacksonville households. Nearly 41% of households earn below 80% of the Area Median Income and half of all households earn below 100% of the median. Table 6 shows the numbers households of different sizes and types below 80% AMI that are facing moderate and severe cost burdens. Renter households below 30% are more likely to be cost burdened at both the moderate and severe levels. Consistent with this data is a recent "Block-by-Block" study conducted for Duval County by The Reinvestment Fund in partnership with the Jessie Ball DuPont Fund. The Block-by-Block study found that more than 75% of renters earning less than 30% AMI are severely cost burdened, paying more than half of their income for housing expenses. Among 30-50% AMI, 43% are severely burdened and another 31% moderately burdened (paying more than 30% of income for housing). Even at 80% or more of AMI, more than 17% of renters are at least moderately cost-burdened.

Affordable housing needs are even greater when considering the condition of available housing. Tables 7-12 show the incidence of housing problems – lack of plumbing or kitchen facilities, crowding and cost burden – and the prevalence of those problems by income level for renters and owners below 100% of AMI. In total, 61,054 renter households below 100% AMI and 47,617 owner households below 100% AMI have one of the four housing problems, constituting 33% of total Jacksonville households. Table 8 – Housing Problems 2 – shows that more than half of the renter and owner households have severe problems (34,065 and 26,348, respectively). The most prevalent problem is cost burden (moderate or severe), followed by crowding.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Population	778,879	864,807	11%
Households	329,778	329,708	-0%

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Median Income	\$40,703.00	\$50,046.00	23%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008-2012 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimate)

Data Source

Comments: Data Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey (5- Year Estimate)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80- 100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	41,655	37,080	55,750	33,005	162,210
Small Family Households *	13,850	12,695	21,895	13,090	85,010
Large Family Households *	2,870	2,365	4,325	3,055	11,285
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	6,344	6,645	9,750	5,590	28,620
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	4,320	6,299	6,582	2,805	10,485
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	7,914	6,390	10,255	5,260	18,704

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

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	585	375	345	180	1,485	245	105	200	100	650
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	260	145	260	235	900	14	50	75	80	219
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,055	515	795	239	2,604	115	145	455	230	945
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	17,175	9,185	2,520	200	29,080	8,595	7,084	6,795	2,049	24,523

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,910	7,105	14,590	3,380	26,985	1,645	3,920	9,245	6,470	21,280
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	3,355	0	0	0	3,355	2,065	0	0	0	2,065

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	19,065	10,220	3,925	855	34,065	8,975	7,384	7,530	2,459	26,348

	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
Having none of four housing problems	5,245	9,975	22,295	12,295	49,810	2,955	9,495	21,995	17,400	51,845
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	3,355	0	0	0	3,355	2,065	0	0	0	2,065

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	7,770	6,744	7,410	21,924	2,875	3,690	7,215	13,780
Large Related	1,640	1,193	920	3,753	684	780	1,365	2,829
Elderly	2,714	2,455	2,029	7,198	4,300	4,435	4,519	13,254
Other	8,425	6,700	7,380	22,505	2,695	2,194	3,273	8,162

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	20,549	17,092	17,739	55,380	10,554	11,099	16,372	38,025

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	7,170	3,474	800	11,444	2,605	2,510	3,105	8,220
Large Related	1,580	559	70	2,209	585	485	370	1,440
Elderly	1,934	1,505	510	3,949	3,230	2,455	1,835	7,520
Other	7,795	4,025	1,200	13,020	2,430	1,709	1,509	5,648
Total need by income	18,479	9,563	2,580	30,622	8,850	7,159	6,819	22,828

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	1,275	550	900	309	3,034	64	155	360	140	719
Multiple, unrelated family households	64	120	120	80	384	65	50	170	165	450
Other, non-family households	15	0	75	85	175	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	1,354	670	1,095	474	3,593	129	205	530	305	1,169

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	6,495	4,285	6,015	16,795	1,420	2,150	4,240	7,810

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source Comments: Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS (Most Recent Year)

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

2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates show that single-person households number 131,635, or 38.6% of total households. Of these single-person households, men make up 35.8% and women make up 46.8%, the other 17.4% are persons who are not living alone but are still counted as “single.” Of single male households, 22.3% (or 10,515) are over the age of 65 and for single female households 38.5% (or 23,713) are over the age of 65.

Some single individuals don’t live alone or they live with families. Single-family households constitute 21.2% or 72,280 of total households. Of these single family households single men make up 23.5% or 17,016 households and single women make up 76.5% or 55,264 households, and of these single family men 42.1% are owners and 57.9% are renters. Of these single family women, 41.3% are owners and 58.7% are renters.

In this section, we will discuss both single-person households (single adults living alone) and single-parent households (persons living with relatives and/or children with no spouse present). ACS 5-Year Estimates for 2010-2014 show 97,119 householders living alone, 30.8% of total Jacksonville households.

Households of 65 and over living alone make up 9% of total households and nearly 30% of single-person households. A 2012 analysis of Duval County Public and Assisted Housing prepared by the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies at the University of Florida found that more than a quarter of all assisted housing tenants in Duval County were age 62 or above. According to ACS data, more householders age 65 and above are living with disability (38.5%) than any other age category.

The ACS data shows that single-parent households, numbering an estimated 65,211, make up 33% of family households and 21% of all households in Jacksonville. Of these, the vast majority, 78%, are female-head of households. More than half of single female heads of household, 57%, have children under the age of 18 living with them. These female-head single-parent households with children make up nearly 10% of Jacksonville’s total households.

ACS data further shows that 33% of female-headed single-parent households had incomes below the poverty level in the prior 12 months, compared to 13.7% of all families. These households are also much more likely to be renters than homeowners and often require housing assistance. Indeed, according to the Shimberg Center analysis cited above, single householders with children make up a large share of the population receiving any type of housing assistance, including 48% of those living in public housing and 70% of those receiving housing choice vouchers.

To provide housing assistance to these categories of single-person and single-parent households, our department will encourage more development of affordable rental units throughout the City of Jacksonville.

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.

We examined Florida Department of Law Enforcement crime statistics on sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking for the past 5 years. Sexual assault crimes declined from 839 victims in 2009 to 770 in 2014. Domestic violence crimes, in that time period, declined 7,879 victims in 2009 to 7,661 victims in 2014. On the other hand, stalking crimes increased from 17 victims in 2009 to 39 victims in 2014.

The data above points to the need for safe, stable and supportive housing for individuals with disabilities and those leaving dangerous domestic situations. The City of Jacksonville works with the Jacksonville Housing Authority and numerous for-profit and nonprofit housing developers and social service providers who provide housing and support for these individuals and families. In this Consolidated Plan, we reaffirm our commitment to continue doing so over the next five years.

What are the most common housing problems?

HUD defines four housing problems in its Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS): lack of kitchen facilities, lack of plumbing, overcrowding (more than 1 person per room) and cost burden. In total, 61,054 renter households and 47,617 owner households are affected by one of these issues, meaning 33% of all households suffer from a housing problem. The most common of these problems in the City of Jacksonville is housing cost burdens.

According to Table 7 – Housing Problems Table, severely cost burdened (greater than 50% of income), renters number 29,080, making up the largest share of renters with housing problems. The vast majority of these severely burdened renters have incomes below 30% of the Area Median Income. Among owners, severe cost burden is again the most common problem affecting 24,523 homeowner households with the largest proportion having incomes below 30% of AMI. Moderate housing cost burden (greater than 30% of income) is the second most common problem among renters and owners. In this case, however, households earning less than 30% of AMI make up the smallest proportion of those affected, suggesting that the cost burden problems for households below 30% AMI are far more likely to be severe. In total, households suffering from severe cost burden make up 16.3% of all Jacksonville households and those suffering moderate cost burden make up 14.7%.

The most common housing problem aside from cost burden is over crowding (more than one person per room) and severe over crowding (more than 1.5 persons per room) which together affect 3,504 renter households and 1,164 owner households, just over 1.4% of all Jacksonville households. The least common housing problem in Jacksonville is substandard housing (lackig completed plumbing or kitchen facilities), but it is by no means insignificant. Substandard housing conditions affect 1,485 renter housheolds and 650 owner households.

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

Almost without exception, the four housing problems affect renters more than owners and the lowest-income renter (below 30%AMI) most of all. In the Tables the cost burden >30% and cost burden >50% illustrate the distribution of cost burden among different householder types. Among renters, cost burden affects small related family households' more than large related families or elderly, and renters earning less than 30% AMI are more likely to be burdened than renters at higher income levels.

Among owners, elderly households are more likely to be cost burdened and elderly owners are more likely to experience cost burdens than elderly renters. While owners under 30% of AMI experience significant cost burdens, it is not the highest category. Small family owner and elderly households in the 30-50% AMI range are moderately cost burdened in greater numbers than similar family types in other income ranges.

When examining crowding, as shown in Table 11, the extremely low-income renters again are the most greatly affected with 1,275 single family renter households below 30% of AMI report crowding. Single family renter households at all income levels report crowding far more than multiple, unrelated family or nonfamily households.

The data confirms that small family renters, including single-parent households, experience housing problems at a greater rate than the rest of the population. Elderly renters and owners also have high housing needs. Across almost all of the categories, renters below 30% of AMI make up the segment of the population with the greatest needs.

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

Homelessness is a particularly troublesome and complex issue that plagues communities across the nation. One major reason that homelessness is so difficult to combat is that it has many causes with overlapping and interrelated variables. The cause of any one person's homelessness often lies, not in a single factor, but at the convergence of multiple events and conditions. From one angle, homelessness can be seen as an economic problem - caused by unemployment, foreclosure, or poverty. From another viewpoint, homelessness could appear to be a health issue - as many homeless persons struggle with one or more conditions such as mental illness, physical disability, HIV, or substance abuse. Looking at the problem another way, homelessness emerges as a social problem - with factors such as domestic violence, educational attainment, or race lying at the root. In reality, homelessness is caused by all of these issues, sometimes simultaneously. As such, fighting homelessness requires a truly collaborative, community-based approach.

The City of Jacksonville's Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Housing of Persons with Aids Grant (HOPWA) are just the tip of the iceberg in the funds needed to address the needs of the sheltered and unsheltered in the city. The City of Jacksonville's Emergency Solutions Grant provides funds to Catholic Charities Bureau, I M Sulzbacher Center for the Homeless and Salvation Army for rapid re-housing services. Both grants help to address the issues of homeless prevention and rapid re-housing of low income families with children. Proper case management is needed as well as transitional housing for the HOPWA recipients.

In addition, housing rehabilitation is needed because some of the units have 30+ years of deferred maintenance. Their house is ready to fall down, be condemned, or is unsafe. This population is just one step away from homelessness. Again, a community-based effort on the part of public/private entity partnerships is needed.

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

The methodology used to generate the estimates for the homeless is the Jacksonville Continuum of Care (CoC) Point in Time Count, January 22, 2014. The description of the operational definition of the at-risk group is contained in the Homeless Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act as:

People who are living in a place not meant for human habitation, in emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they temporarily resided.

People who are losing their primary nighttime residence, which may include a motel or a doubled up situation, within 14 days and lack resources or support networks to remain in housing.

Families with children or unaccompanied youth who are unstable housed and likely to continue in that state.

People who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, have no other residence and lack the resources or support network to obtain other permanent housing.

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

The specific housing characteristics linked with instability and risk of homelessness are people who are threatened with eviction, unemployment, and foreclosure, or fall victim to substance abuse or mental illness. Most commonly, a family is at-risk when it lives paycheck-to-paycheck without any savings for sudden financial emergencies. The homeless include families whose bonuses have been cut, or whose work hours were reduced, or who financed 100% of their mortgage and could no longer afford it. City service providers work collaboratively to provide a wide range of expertise in housing, social, and supportive services within each component of

the continuum. A strategy to address homelessness in the CoC is to strengthen and enhance these existing assets.

The City of Jacksonville is focusing on planning efforts to create various ways to address the issues of homelessness and chronic homelessness.

Discussion

Jacksonville City households have high incidences of housing needs in specific categories. The most common housing problem is housing cost burden. More than 48,000 households are paying between 31% and 50% of their income for housing costs, and 53,603 households are paying more than 50% making them severely burdened by their housing costs. The households most likely to be burdened in this way are: extremely low-income earning less than 30% of AMI; renters; small families, including single-parent households; and elderly persons living alone.

In addition, Jacksonville has an estimated homeless population of more than 1,000 persons as well as families and individuals whose housing situations are unstable enough to put them at risk for homelessness. Given these needs, the City of Jacksonville's housing priorities for the five-year period 2016-2021 include expanding the available supply of affordable rental housing and providing services to prevent homelessness among vulnerable populations and re-house those who have become homeless.

In total, there were 355 children counted who were under the age of 18. Not surprisingly, the length of time a person has spent homeless is directly correlated with one's age. To some extent, this is logical. If a person is young, he or she would have less time to have had the opportunity to become homeless, whereas the older a person is, the more opportunities to become homeless would have arisen over the course of his or her lifetime.

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

In this section we will examine racial or ethnic groups that experience a greater incidence of housing problems than other racial or ethnic groups in Jacksonville. Using Comprehensive Housing Affordability (CHAS) data for 2008-2012. Tables 13-16 show the breakdown of households with one or more housing problems with moderate cost burden by race and income level. HUD defines housing problems in the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) as, lack of kitchen facilities, lack of plumbing, housing cost burden greater than 30% and overcrowding (more than 1 person per room).

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	31,590	4,635	5,420
White	13,280	1,769	2,605
Black / African American	14,910	2,379	2,204
Asian	525	85	215
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	0	30
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	2,165	335	290

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	28,624	8,455	0
White	13,604	5,070	0
Black / African American	10,970	2,875	0
Asian	543	170	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	159	0	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	2,569	200	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**Data Source:** 2008-2012 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	35,280	20,455	0
White	18,270	12,260	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	12,684	5,975	0
Asian	910	494	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	164	10	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	2,834	1,485	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	13,170	19,845	0
White	8,080	12,070	0
Black / African American	3,425	5,405	0
Asian	469	800	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	100	45	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Hispanic	995	1,290	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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

The data in Tables 13-16 Housing Needs with Moderate Cost Burden shows that extremely low-income African American households are more burdened with housing problems than other racial or ethnic groups, with 14,910 households or 47.2% of all extremely low-income households with housing problems. For the very low-income and low-income categories, White households have a greater share of housing problems than other ethnic and racial groups. Very low-income households with one or more of the four housing problems are large, related owner and renter household types with a majority White population of 13,604 households or 47.5% of the total, and low-income households with one or more of the four housing problems are large related owner and small related renter household types with a majority White population of 18,270 households or 51.8% of the total.

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

In this section we will examine racial or ethnic groups that experience a greater incidence of housing problems than other racial or ethnic groups in Jacksonville. Using Comprehensive Housing Affordability (CHAS) data for 2009-2012. Tables 17-20 show the breakdown of households with one or more housing problems with severe cost burden, by race and income level. HUD defines severe housing problems in the CHAS as: lack of kitchen facilities, lack of plumbing, housing cost burden greater than 50% and overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room.)

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	28,040	8,200	5,420
White	11,925	3,124	2,605
Black / African American	13,090	4,204	2,204
Asian	510	100	215
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	0	30
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	1,870	630	290

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	17,604	19,470	0
White	8,324	10,360	0
Black / African American	6,595	7,245	0
Asian	483	235	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	150	8	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	1,609	1,154	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**Data Source:** 2008-2012 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	11,455	44,290	0
White	6,195	24,340	0
Black / African American	3,580	15,084	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Asian	505	893	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	119	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	864	3,450	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	3,314	29,695	0
White	2,000	18,160	0
Black / African American	730	8,095	0
Asian	234	1,030	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	80	70	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	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
Hispanic	235	2,050	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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

The Comprehensive Housing Affordability (CHAS) data is provided in Tables 17-20 Severe Housing Problems by AMI categories shows the racial and ethnic groups that are most affected in housing problems. With one or more of the four housing problems with extremely low income are majority African American with 13,090 households or 46.7% of all extremely low income households with severe housing problems. Very low income with one or more of the four housing problems are majority White population with 8,324 households or 47.3% of the total. Low income with one or more of the four housing problems are majority White population with 6,195 households or 54.1%.

As with the moderate housing problems, this Severe Housing Problem data does not tell the full story of the racial and ethnic disparity in housing needs in Jacksonville. The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies at the University of Florida found in a 2012 analysis of Duval County Public and Assisted Housing that African American residents are disproportionately represented among tenants requiring housing assistance. African American residents make up about 30% of Duval County's overall population, but represent 85% of public housing tenants, 89% of those receiving housing choice vouchers and 64% of all tenants receiving housing assistance. This disparity suggests that the population with the greatest housing needs is more likely to be African American.

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:

This section and Table 21 Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI represents a breakdown of housing cost burden by race. The table and analysis include all Jacksonville households and examines the portion for each racial or ethnic category that is: without a housing cost burden (housing expenses totaling 30% of income or less), moderately burdened (housing expenses of >30 to 50% of income) and severely burdened (paying more than 50% of income for housing).

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	196,655	68,910	58,399	5,735
White	132,520	38,610	28,655	2,685
Black / African American	42,815	22,455	22,545	2,434
Asian	7,440	1,514	1,544	215
American Indian, Alaska Native	505	162	265	30
Pacific Islander	75	4	40	0
Hispanic	10,915	5,200	4,224	290

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

Discussion:

Table 21 shows that White households outnumber other racial and ethnic groups in every category (non-burdened) moderately burdened and severely burdened). However, the majority of White households (132,520 or 65%) face housing costs that are less than 30% of income. For African American households, the burdens are more widespread. While 47% of African American households are not cost-burdened, 24.9% of them are moderately burdened and 25% of them are severely burdened compared to 19% and 14% of White households, respectively. Among Hispanics, 25% of households are moderately burdened and 20% severely burdened.

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 shown in Tables 13 and 17, extremely low-income African American households display a disproportionately greater level of need than extremely low-income households from other racial and ethnic groups. For both moderate cost burden and severe cost burden, there are more African American households experiencing one or more housing problems than any other group. Extremely low-income and moderately burdened households are 47% African American and 42% White. Severely burdened and extremely low-income households are 46.7% African American and 42.5% White. This rate is disproportionate to African American presence in the total Jacksonville population, at 30.6% of the overall population.

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

In addition to the housing issues noted above, low-income African American residents in Jacksonville face other serious challenges. African Americans in general are more likely than Whites to live below the poverty level. According to ACS 5-Year Estimates for 2010-2014, 28.8% of African American Jacksonville residents had incomes below the poverty level for the prior 12 months, compared to 12.5% of White residents. Median household income for African American residents for the prior 12 months was only 62% of median household income for White residents.

These residents also face health care challenges as well. The Florida Department of Health Duval County (FL DOH – Duval) created health zones according to priority of need.

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

Jacksonville's Urban Core and Northwest regions are home to the highest concentrations of minority and low-income residents. According to the Block-by-Block study, these areas correspond closely with the highest percentages of renters who are extremely cost-burdened and the highest numbers of multifamily affordable and voucher subsidized rental housing. Unsurprisingly, these are also some of the only areas in Duval County where housing is affordable at 50% of AMI or below. Much of the housing need discussed in this section is concentrated in these areas.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public housing in Jacksonville is owned and operated by the Jacksonville Housing Authority (JHA) and comes in a variety of sizes and types, ranging from scattered-site duplex and quad apartments to high-rise apartments for seniors. JHA sets rents for these units based on each family's anticipated annual adjusted income. This section will analyze the most common public housing programs in Jacksonville, as well as residents' race and ethnicity characteristics.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	515	2,632	6,624	352	6,074	154	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				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	3,986	9,606	11,081	8,626	11,188	10,805	0
Average length of stay	0	2	4	4	2	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	21	2	3	1	2	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	69	531	661	73	572	12	0
# of Disabled Families	0	105	659	1,273	38	1,137	87	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	515	2,632	6,624	352	6,074	154	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	134	352	749	10	700	33	0	0
Black/African American	0	376	2,259	5,825	337	5,335	117	0	0
Asian	0	2	11	24	3	18	1	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	2	4	17	2	12	3	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	1	6	9	0	9	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	11	114	241	7	225	8	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	504	2,518	6,383	345	5,849	146	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:

Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type shows that a significant portion of public housing and voucher tenants are elderly individuals, disabled families and families that request accessibility features. Disabled families make up 25% of public housing tenants, 19.2% of voucher recipients and 56.5% of Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing residents. Elderly individuals comprise 20% of public housing residents and 10% of voucher recipients. The waiting list has 6,955 individuals for public housing and 7,200 individuals for vouchers.

The needs for accessibility features extend both to those with physical disabilities and those with mental and developmental disabilities. Citizen input into the Consolidated Planning process provided at public meetings focused on the needs of persons with developmental disabilities. Public comment included a call for recognition that the needs of persons with developmental disabilities are often quite different from those with physical disabilities. Rather than housing units with physical accessibility features, persons with developmental disabilities are in need of housing with permanent supportive services that facilitate independent living and assistance with successful integration into community life (e.g., inclusion in social events and networks). Participants at the public meetings suggested the creation of housing opportunities such as small apartment complexes where persons with developmental disabilities could live independently (with appropriate supportive services) and experience a sense of community in a setting tailored to their needs.

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

The most immediate needs of Public Housing residents and Housing Choice vouchers holders are affordable, decent, safe, and sanitary housing.

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

According to the Shimberg Center of Housing Studies analysis, tenants of public housing and those with housing choice vouchers tend to have lower incomes than the rest of the population: \$9,900 average annual income for public housing residents and \$11,100 for voucher holders, compared to the ACS-estimated Jacksonville median income of \$49,192 and average income of \$64,585. Among public housing households, 58% earned less than \$10,000 annually, as did 53% of voucher-holding households. At this income level, even paying no more than 30% for housing costs, the remaining monthly income would hardly cover needs such as food, clothing and transportation.

The Shimberg study further indicates that a large number of public housing and housing choice voucher tenants are single parent households with children, numbering 48% of public housing residents and 70% of voucher holders. By contrast, ACS estimates show that only 11% of total households are made up of single-parent with children. Finally, disability rates among public housing residents and voucher holders, at 25% and 19.2% respectively, are higher than the 12.8% rate among the general population.

Discussion

The residents of public housing and recipients of housing choice vouchers are generally much lower-income, are more likely to be single-parent households and are living with disability at higher rates than the rest of the Jacksonville population at large. The ACS data, private studies and public comment discussed in this section indicate high needs for affordable, accessible family housing among families in Jacksonville's public housing population. Included in our Consolidated Plan five-year strategies are a commitment to create and preserve quality affordable housing opportunities, including public and assisted housing.

For further reference to the Jacksonville Housing Authority's strategies and goals, please see attached 2015 Strategic Plan.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Estimates of the number of households and persons who are homeless are provided by the Point in Time Census prepared by Changing Homelessness and submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This annual, one-day snapshot is the best way to view the trend line of the changes in homelessness in northeast Florida. The most recent Point in Time count was conducted on Wednesday, January 27, 2016, with 1,959 persons counted as homeless on that day. The first chart shows the change in overall homelessness compared to Veteran and chronic homelessness. Since 2010 there has been a 40% decrease in total person's homelessness, a 67% decrease in chronic homelessness, and a 73% decrease in Veteran homelessness. While our community has seen a substantial drop in all homelessness and in the sub-populations of chronic and Veteran homelessness, the rates of family and youth homelessness remain consistent with the number of persons found during the 2015 count. The following Tables provide information from the 2015 Point in Time count. A similar analysis for 2016 is underway and was completed January 27, 2016.

In order to conduct a needs assessment for the homeless population as a whole, the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) was used. The VI-SPDAT is a short survey, jointly created by Community Solutions and OrgCode Consulting, Inc, that is intended to be used by anyone with basic training on the survey, including service providers or volunteers. Although the VI-SPDAT was first developed to enable service providers to make quick, informed decisions about the prioritization of clients and resources based on individual needs, it was used in Jacksonville to collect aggregate data about the prevalence of various risk factors associated with homelessness among the homeless population in the Jacksonville Continuum of Care. For each person surveyed, the VI-SPDAT generates an initial aggregate score identifying acuity – a numeric assessment of the severity of a respondent's needs. This is a number between zero and 27, though scores over twenty are rare. In fact, any score over a 10 is considered high. The higher the score, the higher the respondent's acuity. A score of 5-9 is considered moderate, while a score of 4 or under is considered low. In general, homeless persons with high acuity would be best served with a higher intensity "Housing First" intervention, while individuals and families with moderate acuity would be best served with a moderate intensity Rapid Re-Housing intervention. However, this is a generalization, and a full assessment is recommended on a case-by-case basis.

Only 481 people completed the VI-SPDAT. This represents approximately a 26% sample size. This response rate suggests a confidence interval of 3.85 with a 95% confidence level. For instance, we know that 58.0% of survey respondents reported compromised mental health. Although more than 1000 homeless people did not complete a survey, we can predict that, 95% of the time, between 54.15% and 61.85% (58.0 plus or minus 3.85) of the total homeless population has compromised mental health.

Finally, as with all counts, the number of homeless people found should be considered an undercount, or the minimum number of people who were homeless on the night of the PIT. Persons who were sleeping in remote locations, squatting in abandoned structures or couch surfing on the night of the Count would not have been part of the survey.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	441	1,518	1,971	1,971	450	253
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	22	25	25	20	30
Persons in Households with Only Adults	441	1,003	1,632	1,632	700	325
Chronically Homeless Individuals	144	181	367	367	225	365
Chronically Homeless Families	0	12	14	14	9	250
Veterans	26	104	147	147	92	160
Unaccompanied Child	27	58	96	96	85	45
Persons with HIV	3	8	12	12	7	275

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Data Source: 2015 Point In Time Count

Indicate if the homeless population is: Partially Rural Homeless

Rural Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	441	1,518	1,971	1,971	450	253
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	22	25	25	20	30
Persons in Households with Only Adults	441	1,003	1,632	1,632	700	325
Chronically Homeless Individuals	144	181	367	367	225	365
Chronically Homeless Families	0	12	14	14	9	250
Veterans	26	104	147	147	92	160
Unaccompanied Youth	27	58	96	96	85	45

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons with HIV	3	8	12	12	7	275

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Data Source: 2015 Point In Time Count

Description of categories for each homeless population

785 women were encountered on the night of the PIT Count, along with 1068 men. None were identified as transgender. 170 families were found that included at least one adult and one child, comprising a total of 513 individuals. Of these, 148 were adults, 27 were youth, and 338 were children. There was an average of 2.0 children per household. The majority of homeless families (66%) were in emergency shelters, while 32% were in transitional housing and 1.7% was unsheltered. In total, there were 355 children counted who were under the age of 18. Of these, 338 were accompanied by adults, and 17 were unaccompanied. In addition, 101 youth were counted who were between 18 and 24 years. Of these, 27 were accompanied by children, and 74 were unaccompanied. The remaining 1397 were adults aged 25 or older. In terms of race, 708 or 38% were Caucasian, and 53% were African American. Seven percent reported mixed or multiple races, while less than 2% identified their race as Asian, American Indian, or Pacific Islander. 5% reported Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. This finding suggests that African Americans are disproportionately more likely to be homeless. In Jacksonville City, where the majority of homeless persons were found, 59% of the population is Caucasian and 30% is African American; the proportion of African Americans among the homeless population is nearly twice as high as that of the general population. In contrast, Caucasian, Hispanic, and Asian people were less likely to be homeless. In total, 353 people were confirmed to be chronically homeless or 19% of all people who were homeless. This included 10 families and 26 persons in families. In total, 197 veterans were homeless, or 11% of all people who were homeless. This included 3 families comprising 16 people. 102 were chronically homeless veterans. 224 were victims of domestic violence, or 12% of all people who were homeless. 785 women were encountered on the night of the PIT Count, along with 1068 men. In total, 197 veterans were

homeless, or 11% of all people who were homeless. This included 3 families comprising 16 people. 102 were chronically homeless veterans. Veterans were homeless for significantly longer than non-veterans. Veterans experienced an average of 1255 days of homelessness (3.5 years) and a median of 540 days (1.5 years), while non-veterans experienced an average of 980 days of homelessness (2.7 years) and a median of 360 days.

Chronically Homeless

The definition of chronic homelessness is: “either (1) an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, OR (2) an unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.”

Furthermore, a disabling condition is defined as “a diagnosable substance abuse disorder, a serious mental illness, developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions.” In addition, “a disabling condition limits an individual’s ability to work or perform one or more activities of daily living.”

145 people who completed the VI-SPDAT meet the HUD definition of chronic homelessness, or 38% of all respondents. However, we know that 353 people in total were confirmed to be chronically homeless or 19% of all people who were homeless. Therefore, we know that the VI-SPDAT found a disproportionately high proportion of chronically homeless people.

On average, VI-SPDAT respondents who met the definition of chronic homelessness were homeless for 1816 days, or approximately 5 years, whereas people who were not chronically homeless were so for an average of 414 days or about 1.1 years. However, as previously stated, the average length of time homeless is misleading. Chronically homeless people had been homeless for a median of 1095 days, or about 3 years, and non-chronically homeless people had been homeless for a median of 180 days, or about 6 months.

On average, VI-SPDAT respondents who met the definition of chronic homelessness were homeless for 1816 days, or approximately 5 years, whereas people who were not chronically homeless were so for an average of 414 days or about 1.1 years. However, as previously stated, the average length of time homeless is misleading. Chronically homeless people had been homeless for a median of 1095 days, or about 3 years, and non-chronically homeless people had been homeless for a median of 180 days, or about 6 months.

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction:

There are far fewer shelters in rural areas than in urban areas. Therefore, people experiencing homelessness in rural areas are less likely to live on the street or in a shelter and more likely to live in a car or camper, or with relatives in overcrowded or substandard

housing. Jacksonville is no exception. The Point in Time Count showed a decrease in chronic homelessness, however, there is still chronic homelessness within the Urban Core city.

A total of 1,853 people were counted in Jacksonville COC on the night of January 28, 2015. Of these 1,853 people, 839 were found in emergency shelters, 588 were found in Transitional Housing, and 426 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):

Data in Table 27 reflects the estimates for segments of the homeless population that will become homeless and leave homelessness annually, as well as the duration of time they will be homeless. Our estimates show that persons in family households with adults and children will become homeless in greater numbers than other segments of the population, with 1,971 becoming homeless and only 450 exiting homelessness. The estimated duration of homelessness for these individuals is 253 days, or more than eight months. Persons in households with only adults were the second-highest estimated population to enter homelessness, at 1,632, and were expected to remain homeless for a longer duration on average, more than 10 months. We estimate lower numbers of chronically homeless persons entering homelessness, at 367 individuals and 14 families. The fourth-highest estimated population to enter homelessness is Veterans, with an estimated 147 individuals entering and 92 leaving homelessness annually.

785 women were encountered on the night of the PIT Count, along with 1068 men. None were identified as transgender.

170 families were found that included at least one adult and one child, comprising a total of 513 individuals. Of these, 148 were adults, 27 were youth, and 338 were children. There was an average of 2.0 children per household. The majority of homeless families (66%) were in emergency shelters, while 32% were in transitional housing and 1.7% was unsheltered.

In total, there were 355 children counted who were under the age of 18. Of these, 338 were accompanied by adults, and 17 were unaccompanied. In addition, 101 youth were counted who were between 18 and 24 years. Of these, 27 were accompanied by children, and 74 were unaccompanied. The remaining 1397 were adults aged 25 or older.

In terms of race, 708 or 38% were Caucasian, and 53% were African American. Seven percent reported mixed or multiple races, while less than 2% identified their race as Asian, American Indian, or Pacific Islander. 5% reported Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.

This finding suggests that African Americans are disproportionately more likely to be homeless. In Jacksonville City, where the majority of homeless persons were found, 59% of the population is Caucasian and 30% is African American; the proportion of African

Americans among the homeless population is nearly twice as high as that of the general population. In contrast, Caucasian, Hispanic, and Asian people were less likely to be homeless.

In reference to homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and unaccompanied youth see attached Unsheltered Homeless.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	582	166
Black or African American	851	269
Asian	3	2
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	2
Pacific Islander	3	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	93	19
Not Hispanic	1,425	422

Data Source Comments: Data Source: 2015 Point In Time Count

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

Based on the Point in Time Count, 170 families were found that included at least one adult and one child. There was an average of 2.0 children per household. As shown in Table 27, we estimate that 1,971 individuals in families with children will enter homelessness annually and 450 will exit. Among Veterans, 130 were included in the Point in Time count and an estimated 147 are experiencing homelessness annually.

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

38% were Caucasian and 53% were African American. Seven percent reported mixed or multiple races, while less than 2% identified their race as Asian, American Indian or Pacific Islander. Five percent reported Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Of those counted in the CoC's point in time count, 23% were unsheltered, 45% were sheltered and 32% were in transition housing.

Discussion:

The chronically homeless population remains fairly consistent, although there was a drop from 2015's PIC to 2016. One of the reasons for this drop was Jacksonville's participation in the 100k homes campaign. The 100k campaign is a program to help communities around the country place 100,000 chronically homeless people into permanent housing. The homeless veteran population has been in a steady decline because of the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) grant that has helped Veterans and their families move into stable housing and living situations.

While the trends suggest the City of Jacksonville is successfully reducing the rate of homelessness, most of the success has come with the veterans and chronically homeless population. We are encouraged by this success, but the numbers of homeless families with children and homeless youth are not declining at the same pace. This indicates there is room for improvement when it comes to serving these populations.

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

Introduction:

This section will focus on the Jacksonville population living with HIV/AIDS and other special needs.

The metropolitan Jacksonville Area HIV Health Services Planning Council of the Ryan White CARE ACT is a coalition of health service providers from all of the counties in the Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA), which includes Duval, Clay, Baker and St. Johns counties. These organizations study, plan for and conduct outreach and education about HIV/AIDS issues for the area and the Council is responsible for planning the organization and delivery of HIV health services and the priorities for federal funds including HOPWA. Outreach and education is conducted through meetings, public hearings, neighborhood workshops, and health fairs designed to reach grass-roots faith-based and community organizations.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	8,314
Area incidence of AIDS	7,424
Rate per population	13
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	40
Rate per population (3 years of data)	451

Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	3,330
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	0
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	100

Table 28 – HOPWA Data

Data Source Comments:

Data Source: Ryan White HIV Planning Council

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	0
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Table 29 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The special needs population of the Jacksonville community includes persons with mental and physical disabilities, those with substance abuse issues, elderly and persons living with HIV/AIDS.

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

The housing and supportive service needs of Jacksonville's special needs populations are determined by conducting meetings, public hearings, neighborhood workshops and health fairs designed to reach grass-roots faith based and community organizations. The stakeholder input meeting as part of this Consolidated Planning Process was held on May 23, 2016. The stakeholders expressed the need for more supportive housing and services to increase the likelihood of maintaining mainstream services.

The HIV Planning Council also conducts public hearings, workshops and surveys of persons infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS. Based on survey results, the needs of this population are outpatient medical care, financial assistance for medications, dental/oral health care, housing and mental health services.

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

African Americans account for 46% of the 7,396 reported AIDS cases while Whites (non-Hispanic) account for another 46%, followed by Hispanic and other with 8% of the cases in the MSA. Males account for 72% and females 28% of all AIDS cases. There were 3,997 deaths reported. Of the 3,330 total of persons living with HIV, 47% are White and 46% are Black, followed by Hispanic and other with 7%. There were 282 deaths reported.

Discussion:

Based on the discussion of the Ryan White HIV Planning Council, there is still a great need to continue the education of the at risk population (gay and unprotected sex) and the general population in reference to the HIV epidemic. Because there is still a stigma associated with

HIV/AIDS, outreach has become more important than ever to reach the at-risk population and assure that the needs of the special population are met. Annually, the HIV community hosts the World AIDS Day celebration and National AIDS Testing day to keep awareness of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. We have enhanced outreach by continuing to conduct health fairs and workshops on educating the public on HIV/AIDS.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Priorities for non-housing community development needs relating to Public Facilities in Jacksonville-Duval County are:

- Neighborhood revitalization (public safety, blight and health initiatives)
- Economic Development/Job Creation
- Public Facility Improvements (streets, drainage, etc.)

How were these needs determined?

The priorities for non-housing community development needs were determined during the Consolidated Planning as described in sections PR-05 Lead and Responsible Agencies, PR-10 Consultation and PR-15 Citizen Participation. This process was based on extensive community input and data analysis. The needs list above reflects the priorities that include, but are not limited to, the Administration of the City of Jacksonville, Office of Grants Management-Public Service Grants, Planning and Development Department-2030 Comprehensive Plan, Jacksonville Journey, Better Jacksonville Plan, Office of Economic Development, Neighborhoods Department, Public Works Department, and the Parks and Recreation Department, Jacksonville Public Libraries, etc.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Priorities for non-housing community development needs for Public Improvements in Jacksonville-Duval County are:

- Neighborhood revitalization (public safety, blight and health initiatives)
- Economic Development/Job Creation
- Public Facility Improvements (streets, drainage, etc.)

How were these needs determined?

The need for public improvements were determined during the The Planning Process as described in sections PR-05 Lead and Responsible Agencies, PR-10 Consultation and PR-15 Citizen Participation. This process was based on extensive community input and data analysis. The needs list above reflects the priorities that include but are not limited to, the Administration of the City of Jacksonville, Office of Grants Management-Public Service Grants, Jacksonville Journey, Better Jacksonville Plan, Office of Economic Development, Planning and Development Department-2030 Comprehensive Plan, Neighborhoods Department, Public Works Department, Jacksonville Public Libraries, etc.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Priorities for non-housing community development needs related to Public Services in Jacksonville-Duval County are:

- Neighborhood revitalization(public safety, blight and health initiatives)
- Economic Development/Job Creation
- Non-housing Special Needs (elderly, homebound, physical/mental/behavioral disabilities, homeless services/prevention, Case Management, Street Outreach, Public Services)
- Housing Counseling/Financial Management

How were these needs determined?

The need for public services were determined during the The Process as described in sections PR-05 Lead and Responsible Agencies, PR-10 Consultation and PR-15 Citizen Participation. This process was based on extensive community input and data analysis. The needs list above reflects the priorities that include but are not limited to, the Administration of the City of Jacksonville, Office of Grants Management-Public Service Grants, Jacksonville Journey, Better Jacksonville Plan, Office of Economic Development, Planning and Development Department-2030 Comprehensive Plan, Neighborhoods Department, Public Works Department, Jacksonville Public Libraries, etc.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

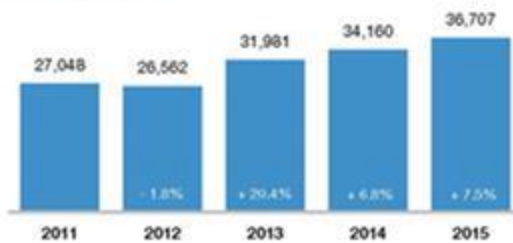
Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Jacksonville Florida housing market is increasingly healthy. The Northeast Florida Association of Realtors (NEFAR) declared that the Jacksonville market in 2015 had “the best year since the recession ended in 2009.” The housing demand is robust and the housing inventory has dropped 18.8% from the end of 2015, with 8,537 homes for sale. The NEFAR 2015 Annual Report on the Northeast Florida Housing Market chart below also illustrates that new listings increased 7.5%, pending sales 16.9% and closed sales 11.1% in 2015. In addition, foreclosures have decreased and housing prices have increased. Table 32- Cost of Housing - shows the median house price is now \$161,200 and median monthly rent is \$752.

Several conditions in Jacksonville’s regional economy are contributing to the housing market rebound, including declining unemployment, higher wages and lower fuel prices. These trends have increased buying power for Jacksonville households and provide a foundation for continued economic progress in 2016. See attached 2015 Annual Report on the Northeast Florida Housing Market.

Quick Facts

New Listings



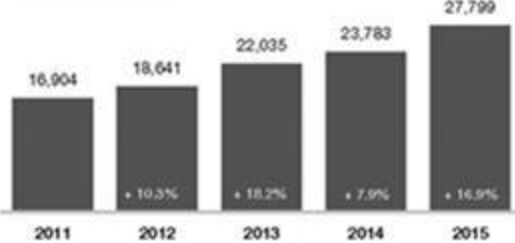
Top 5 Areas: Change in New Listings from 2014

Region 40: Nassau County	+51.5%
Region 31: St Johns County - NE	+45.7%
Region 16: Green Cove Springs	+37.4%
Region 22: Neptune Beach	+24.6%
Region 27: Ponte Vedra / Nocatee (St Johns County)	+24.3%

Bottom 5 Areas: Change in New Listings from 2014

Region 32: St Johns County - St Augustine Area - E of US 1	-2.7%
Region 26: Ponte Vedra Bch / S Ponte Vedra Bch / Vilano Bch / Pfm Vly	-4.2%
Region 57: Putnam County - West	-8.6%
Region 08: Marietta / Whitehouse / Baldwin / Garden St / Dinmore	-10.3%
Region 50: Baker County	-16.1%

Pending Sales



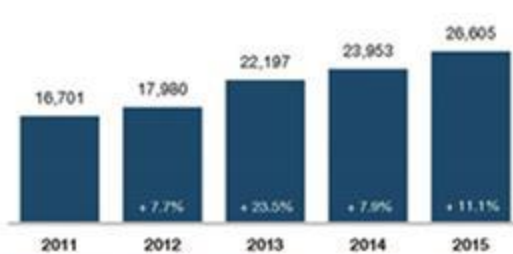
Top 5 Areas: Change in Pending Sales from 2014

Region 16: Green Cove Springs	+68.1%
Region 40: Nassau County	+54.2%
Region 31: St Johns County - NE	+41.4%
Region 58: Putnam County - South	+35.9%
Region 22: Neptune Beach	+33.0%

Bottom 5 Areas: Change in Pending Sales from 2014

Region 50: Baker County	+10.0%
Region 02: Southside	+9.4%
Region 23: Atlantic Beach	+9.2%
Region 08: Marietta / Whitehouse / Baldwin / Garden St / Dinmore	+8.2%
Region 07: Springfield / Downtown / Paxon / Trout River South	+3.7%

Closed Sales



Top 5 Areas: Change in Closed Sales from 2014

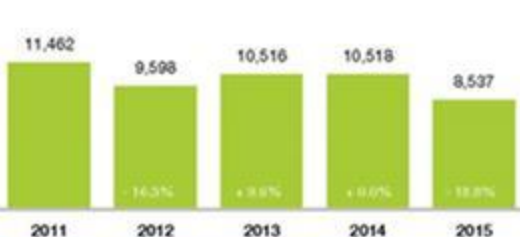
Region 16: Green Cove Springs	+49.2%
Region 22: Neptune Beach	+42.9%
Region 58: Putnam County - South	+38.0%
Region 40: Nassau County	+35.7%
Region 31: St Johns County - NE	+31.1%

Bottom 5 Areas: Change in Closed Sales from 2014

Region 25: NE St Johns County - Ponte Vedra Bch N	+4.7%
Region 23: Atlantic Beach	+4.3%
Region 01: Southside / Mandarin / Bartram	+2.6%
Region 27: Ponte Vedra / Nocatee (St Johns County)	+0.9%
Region 07: Springfield / Downtown / Paxon / Trout River South	-1.6%

Inventory of Homes for Sale

At the end of the year.



Top 5 Areas: Change in Homes for Sale from 2014

Region 31: St Johns County - NE	+57.1%
Region 27: Ponte Vedra / Nocatee (St Johns County)	+35.8%
Region 40: Nassau County	+12.5%
Region 25: NE St Johns County - Ponte Vedra Bch N	-1.1%
Region 32: St Johns County - St Augustine Area - E of US 1	-3.9%

Bottom 5 Areas: Change in Homes for Sale from 2014

Region 26: Ponte Vedra Bch / S Ponte Vedra Bch / Vilano Bch / Pfm Vly	-29.3%
Region 57: Putnam County - West	-32.1%
Region 22: Neptune Beach	-32.5%
Region 50: Baker County	-37.3%
Region 08: Marietta / Whitehouse / Baldwin / Garden St / Dinmore	-38.6%

Current as of January 8, 2016. All data provided by the Northeast Florida Multiple Listing Service. Powered by ShowingTime 10K. | 3

2015 Annual Report on the Northeast Florida Housing Market

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

Introduction

This section, Number of Housing Units, analyzes housing unit needs for affordable housing inventory by unit type, size and tenure. This information will provide the majority of property type of structure and size by tenure and incorporate these needs for affordable housing.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	234,234	60%
1-unit, attached structure	19,793	5%
2-4 units	22,878	6%
5-19 units	55,859	14%
20 or more units	35,319	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	19,708	5%
Total	387,791	100%

Table 30 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	326	0%	3,274	3%
1 bedroom	2,349	1%	29,927	24%
2 bedrooms	28,117	14%	47,645	38%
3 or more bedrooms	174,474	85%	43,596	35%
Total	205,266	100%	124,442	100%

Table 31 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

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

Annually, the housing programs assist more than 9,100 low to moderate income residents of Jacksonville in the form of Continuum of Care, families with HIV/AIDS, purchase assistance, housing counseling and homebuyer education, housing rehabilitation, housing development, rent/mortgage/utility assistance, foreclosure mitigation, and rental rehabilitation. With housing being one of the most critical needs of human life, it is estimated that the number of those in need will increase which will require a greater amount of resources in the future. These programs target low to moderate families with disabilities, high cost burden, substandard housing conditions, HIV/AIDS, and homeless. The one-year goals for these programs are: 115 owner-occupied rehabilitation of units, 72,899 low to moderate income people to will benefit with infrastructure improvements to include sidewalks, road resurfacing, and drainage improvements, and over 400 board ups, demolition of slum and blight areas spot basis.

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

We do not expect any units to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason. We do not expect the expiration of Section 8 contracts to influence this factor. The Jacksonville Housing Authority (JHA) is funded annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (U.S. HUD) with \$10.5 M of operating subsidy for our 16 public housing sites and \$43.4 M for the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8). Additional Capital funds (CAP Grant) are also awarded annually for site improvements and rehab to keep the public housing communities in top notch repair. For the fiscal year 2016, \$3.4 M was awarded for this purpose and we expect this to be adequate for the needs of our portfolio.

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

'The Northeast Florida Association of Realtors' (NEFAR) charts illustrated in the MA-05Housing Market Analysis Overview show that the amount of housing inventory has declined in the past year. However, there still is a significant amount of housing for sale of 8,537 units. According to the demographic data in Table 5- Housing Needs Assessment Demographics in section NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment, Jacksonville's population growth over 12 years was 11% or 85,928. If this amount is averaged annually, it amounts to estimated growth of 7,160 or less than 1%. However, new listings for houses have increased by 7.5% in the past year. All of this indicates an oversupply in the for-sale housing market.

In the rental market, there is a vacancy rate of 9.4%, according to ACS 2010-2014 Five-Year Estimates. While the median monthly gross rent is \$932, more than 40% of rental units cost more than \$1,000/month and only 27.7% of units have gross rents of \$750/month or below. For lower-income renters, finding available housing they can afford continues to be a challenge.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As demonstrated in Table 30- Residential Properties by Unit Number and Table 31 – Unit Size by Tenure, a large majority (60%) of Jacksonville households live in single-family detached homes. Among owner households, 85% live in structures with three or more bedrooms. Renter households occupy mostly two and three-bedroom homes, but nearly a quarter live in one-bedroom residences. Given these characteristics, Jacksonville residents are most in need of larger housing units with two or more bedrooms that can accommodate families, particularly those that are affordable at lower rents or sale prices.

Discussion

The City of Jacksonville and Jacksonville Housing Authority work through a variety of channels to serve and meet the housing needs of residents. Much of our support entails developing, rehabilitating, preserving and managing rental housing that is affordable to families with low incomes, helping homeowners make smart purchases, and helping families of all types remain in their homes during challenging economic times.

Detached single-family housing with 3 or more bedrooms is the most desirable housing type in Jacksonville and is appropriate for larger family sizes, but finding adequate housing at affordable prices can be difficult for our lower-income residents. The City of Jacksonville uses federal funding to ensure it can accommodate the housing needs of Jacksonville families.

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

Introduction

This section analyzes housing costs and affordability for renters and owners. The data included in Tables 32-35 provides information to determine sufficient housing and affordable prices for all income levels.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Median Home Value	86,100	161,200	87%
Median Contract Rent	508	752	48%

Table 32 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008-2012 American Community Survey (5-Year
Estima

Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	23,771	19.1%
\$500-999	74,340	59.7%
\$1,000-1,499	22,140	17.8%
\$1,500-1,999	2,665	2.1%
\$2,000 or more	1,526	1.2%
Total	124,442	100.0%

Table 33 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	5,334	No Data
50% HAMFI	16,058	5,180
80% HAMFI	53,453	11,149
100% HAMFI	No Data	15,876
Total	74,845	32,205

Table 34 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	628	775	931	1,228	0
High HOME Rent	628	775	931	1,104	1,211
Low HOME Rent	590	631	757	875	976

Table 35 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There remains a shortage of affordable housing to low-income households, particularly those in the extremely low- (ELI) and very low-income (VLI) categories. Although the housing market has improved, there is still a shortage of housing for those at the lowest income levels. Table 34 – Housing Affordability – shows that housing units affordable to those earning 30% of AMI number only 5,334. However, referring to Table 6 – Total Households – we note that there are 41,655 households earning 30% of AMI or less. It is clear that the number of affordable units is not nearly enough.

The waiting list of the Jacksonville Housing Authority (JHA) for public housing comprises 6,955 individuals/families, 95.5% of whom are extremely low-income. JHA also has 7,200 individuals/families on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list, 81.1% of them are extremely low-income.

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

The median home value increased from \$86,100 based upon 2000 Census data to \$161,200 according to 2008-2012 ACS data. This represents an 87.2% increase in median home value. However, this data does not reflect the time period around 2005-2007 during which the cost of homes skyrocketed and the housing market crashed. Jacksonville was hit hard by this mortgage crisis; home values plummeted in the city and throughout the state beginning in 2007. With a large number of foreclosures and vacant units driving home prices down, purchasing a home is now within reach for many people who may previously have been left out of the ownership market.

The median contract rent increased from \$508 based upon 2000 Census data to \$752 according to 2008 – 2012 ACS data. This represents a 48% increase illustrated in Table 32-Cost of Housing in section MA-15 Housing Market Analysis. With a continued upward trajectory in rental housing costs, we expect most rental units will remain out of reach for very low- and extremely low-income families.

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

Area Median Rents for 2012 were: \$712 for efficiency, \$810 for 1-bedroom, \$943 for 2-bedroom, \$1,183 for 3-bedroom and \$1,356 for 4-bedroom. These are higher than both High and Low HOME Rents and higher than Fair Market Rents listed in Table 36 – Monthly Rent – in all categories except for 3-bedroom, in which the Area Median Rent is \$45 lower. While Fair Market Rents are typically lower than High HOME rents, Table 35 illustrates that Fair HOME Rents in the Jacksonville market are equal to or higher than the High HOME Rent. These data all indicate a seller's market, where there is more demand for affordable rental units than the supply can provide.

Discussion

A healthy market with rising house prices is good for the economy. In such a market, however, low-income individuals require more funding resources to offset rising housing costs. In addition to greater production and preservation of affordable rental units, we recognize a need to provide increased rental housing assistance to families in the lower-income categories, extremely low-income (ELI) and very low-income (VLI), in order to provide them additional housing options.

More than half of the rental units in Jacksonville are priced in the \$500-\$999 range, a rent level comparable to Fair Market Rents for one- and two-bedroom units, as shown in Table 35. Large families who need more bedrooms face monthly rents in the \$1,000-\$1,499 price range. Increased rental assistance to help ELI and VLI large families secure larger rental units will help them meet their housing needs.

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

Introduction

The Condition of Housing section will examine the current condition and the need for rehabilitation of Duval County's housing units based on age, prevalence of certain housing conditions, and presence of possible lead-based paint hazards.

Definitions

The Census Bureau defines substandard housing as units that lack either kitchen or plumbing (or both kitchen and plumbing). There are four housing problems HUD defines in the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS): lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of complete plumbing facilities, overcrowding (more than 1 person per room) and cost burden. Cost burden (greater than 30% of income) and overcrowded households are Duval County's most common housing problems. Severe cost burden (greater than 50% of income) is the number one problem, with the majority of affected units being renter-occupied households with 29,080 and owners making up 24,523 households. The second most common housing problem is overcrowded households of which 2,604 are renter-occupied and 945 are owner-occupied households.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	66,541	32%	61,527	49%
With two selected Conditions	870	0%	2,819	2%
With three selected Conditions	117	0%	428	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	137,738	67%	59,668	48%
Total	205,266	99%	124,442	99%

Table 36 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	42,800	21%	23,553	19%
1980-1999	72,402	35%	40,162	32%
1950-1979	71,295	35%	48,297	39%
Before 1950	18,769	9%	12,430	10%
Total	205,266	100%	124,442	100%

Table 37 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	90,064	44%	60,727	49%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	18,769	9%	12,190	10%

Table 38 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS (Total Units) 2008-2012 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	38,877	9,720	48,597
Abandoned Vacant Units	31,824	7,956	39,780
REO Properties	16	0	16

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Abandoned REO Properties	2	0	2

Table 39 - Vacant Units

Alternate Data Source Name:

HUD Aggregated USPS Administrative Data Vacant
Unit

Data Source Comments: Data Source: City of Jacksonville Real Estate

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Table 36-Condition of Owner and Renter Units illustrates the need for rehabilitation is greater for renter-occupied than owner-occupied units. Renter-occupied units have 49% with one or more selected conditions and owner-occupied units have only 32%. Renter-occupied units with two or more selected conditions have 2% and owner-occupied has less than 1%.

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

The 2008-2012 CHAS estimates Duval County as having 74,295 total low- or moderate-income households living in housing built before 1980, and therefore facing possible lead based paint hazards. We estimate that 40,705 of those households are renters and 33,560 are owners. The City of Jacksonville completed work on 306 households that were built before 1978. Of those, 129 (42%) tested positive for lead. Using the 42% positive lead result as a guide, the estimated number of total low/moderate-income households built before 1980 with the presence of LBP hazards would be 31,191 total households, with 17,096 being renter-occupied and 14,095 owner-occupied.

Discussion

The majority of Jacksonville's housing units – 56% of owner-occupied units and 51% of renter occupied units were built after 1980. Owner-occupied housing is in better condition overall, with 67% having no selected conditions. Renter-occupied housing has a higher proportion of units – 49% – with one selected condition. Rental housing units built before 1980 are not as numerous as owner-occupied units of similar age (60,727 compared to 90,064), but a higher proportion of the rental units are occupied by low/moderate income families (40,705 renters compared to 33,560 owners). At a positive lead test rate of 42%, we estimate that more than 31,000 low/moderate-income households are living with the threat of lead-based paint hazards.

Based on these factors, the type of housing most in need of rehabilitation is rental housing occupied by low/moderate-income households.

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

Introduction

The Jacksonville Housing Authority (JHA) has twenty-five (25) Public Housing properties serves approximately 2,858 families within Duval County. These properties are managed as seventeen (17) Asset Management Properties. The housing in this portfolio is distributed city wide with units from Baldwin to Jacksonville Beach. This section will analyze the total number of public and assisted housing units and their physical conditions, as discussed in the JHA Plan.

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	0	498	2,687	7,030	355	6,675	1,331	0	0
# of accessible units									

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

Table 40 – 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:

JHA has 21 current developments with 3,227 public housing units that are strategically positioned in all areas of the county and are in close proximity to schools, shopping, transportation and community service resources. The Section 8 voucher program allows relocation to Public Housing Authority residence to a private property of your choice with 7,342 units countywide.

JHA's 21 public housing development comprise 3,227 units and are maintained in good physical condition. This is reflected in high Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) scores. JHA properties consistently receive scores in the 90s. The age, size and recent REAC inspection score for each JHA property is listed below.

Anders Park was completed in 1977 with 96 units. They received a 90B for the REAC score.

Anders Scattered Sites has 19 units. (See above)

Carrington Place was completed in 1989 with 142 units. They received a 96c for the REAC inspection.

Colonial Village was completed in 1985 with 101 units. They received a 98b for the REAC inspection.

Forest Meadows East was completed in 1981 with 62 units. They received a 90b for the REAC inspection.

Forest Meadows West was completed in 1981 with 30 units. They received a 90b for the REAC inspection.

Fairway Oaks was completed in 1971 with 208 units. They received a 96b for the REAC inspection.

Fairway Oaks S/Sites (See above)

Jacksonville Beach was completed in 1962 with 125 units. They received a 93b for the REAC inspection.

Jacksonville Beach Scattered Sites includes an additional 26 units. (See above)

Lindsey Terrace was completed in 2002. They received a 98b for the REAC inspection.

Oaks of Durkeeville Construction were completed in 1999 with 200 units. They received a 98b for the REAC inspection.

Southwind Villas was completed in 1972 with 250 units. They received a 93b for the REAC inspection.

Victory Pointe was completed in 1973 with 200 units. They received a 91b for the REAC inspection.

Scattered Sites was completed in 1983 with 306 units. They received an 82c for the REAC inspection.

Twin Towers was completed in 1970 with 201 units. They received a 94b for the REAC inspection.

Baldwin was completed in 1961 with 18 units. They received a 98B for the REAC inspection.

Blodgett Villas was completed in 1994 with 158 units. They received a 93b for the REAC inspection.

Brentwood Brentwood's was completed in 2006 and has 226 public housing units. They received a 96c for the REAC inspection.

Centennial East Townhouses was completed in 1977 with 40 units. They received a 95b for the REAC inspection.

Centennial West Townhouses was completed in 1977 with 50 units. They received a 95b for the REAC inspection.

Centennial Tower Construction was completed in 1976 with 208 units. They received a 98b for their last REAC inspection.

Hogan Creek Construction was completed in 1975 with 209 units. They received a 94b for their last REAC inspection.

Riviera Apts. was completed in 1968. There are 78 units on the Northside and 61 units on the Southside.

Riviera Apts. South (See Above)

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
7,342	96%

Table 41 - Public Housing Condition

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

JHA public housing properties are in good physical condition, but they are aging, with 55% of the total stock, or 1,789 units, built in the 1960s and 1970s. The needs of these older properties include lead-based paint abatement, upgrading of electrical, plumbing, HVAC, roofing, and energy efficiency.

In addition, there are needs for new types of public housing units, including units that can accommodate residents with disabilities. JHA properties are home to 659 families living with disability. Citizen input into the Consolidated Planning process provided at public meetings included requests not only for physical accessibility features, but also for housing that would be supportive of people with developmental disabilities.

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

JHA has developed a comprehensive strategy to improve the living environments and lives of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing. Key components of the strategy include:

1. Leveraging new funding opportunities like the Rental Assistance Demonstration and Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grants to revitalizing existing properties;
2. Strengthening and expanding Family Self Sufficiency programming through existing and new funding sources;
3. Creating new public housing units through construction or conversion, and establishing new types of properties or units to serve the needs of specific populations, for example, a community of military veteran single mothers;
4. Assessing the needs of specific populations (e.g., youth, elderly, disabled) and exploring opportunities to partner with community agencies to provide the supportive services and programs our residents need; and
5. Ensuring JHA remains a well-managed, effective organization with highly qualified, committed and productive personnel.

Discussion:

Jacksonville Housing Authority (JHA) provides quality public housing that serves more than 2,800 families. JHA plans carefully and works strategically to improve the physical condition of its properties and expand the number of affordable housing units in Jacksonville. Beyond housing, JHA provides service to help residents build self-sufficiency and pursue a path to homeownership and out of assisted housing. Family housing units are integrated into communities throughout Duval County, helping make the residents part of their surrounding neighborhoods. JHA is committed to providing a safe environment for its residents. JHA Property Managers and off-duty JSO Officers meet regularly to discuss community concerns. They also provide several police sub-stations in the community. These coordinated efforts allow residents and the public to know that JHA has a strong and committed presence in their community.

For further reference to the Jacksonville Housing Authority's strategies and goals, please see attached 2015 Strategic Plan in Section NA-25.

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

Introduction

The City of Jacksonville's action plan outlines goals and strategies to be implemented over the course of one year in accordance with requirements of the broader Consolidated Plan. In public and stakeholder meetings, Jacksonville sought public input to establish priorities and to define goals and objectives that guide the distribution of federal funds to address homelessness. We also coordinated with the CoC lead agency, Changing Homelessness to develop needs and establish strategies to address those needs.

The City of Jacksonville identified two major priorities for reducing homelessness. The first priority is the provision of housing and supportive services for the chronic and episodically homeless populations. The goal for the chronic and episodic homeless is to stabilize them by providing access to housing and income sources through employment and public benefit programs. The second priority is homelessness prevention. Strategies include short-term financial assistance for housing costs, care management and housing placement services.

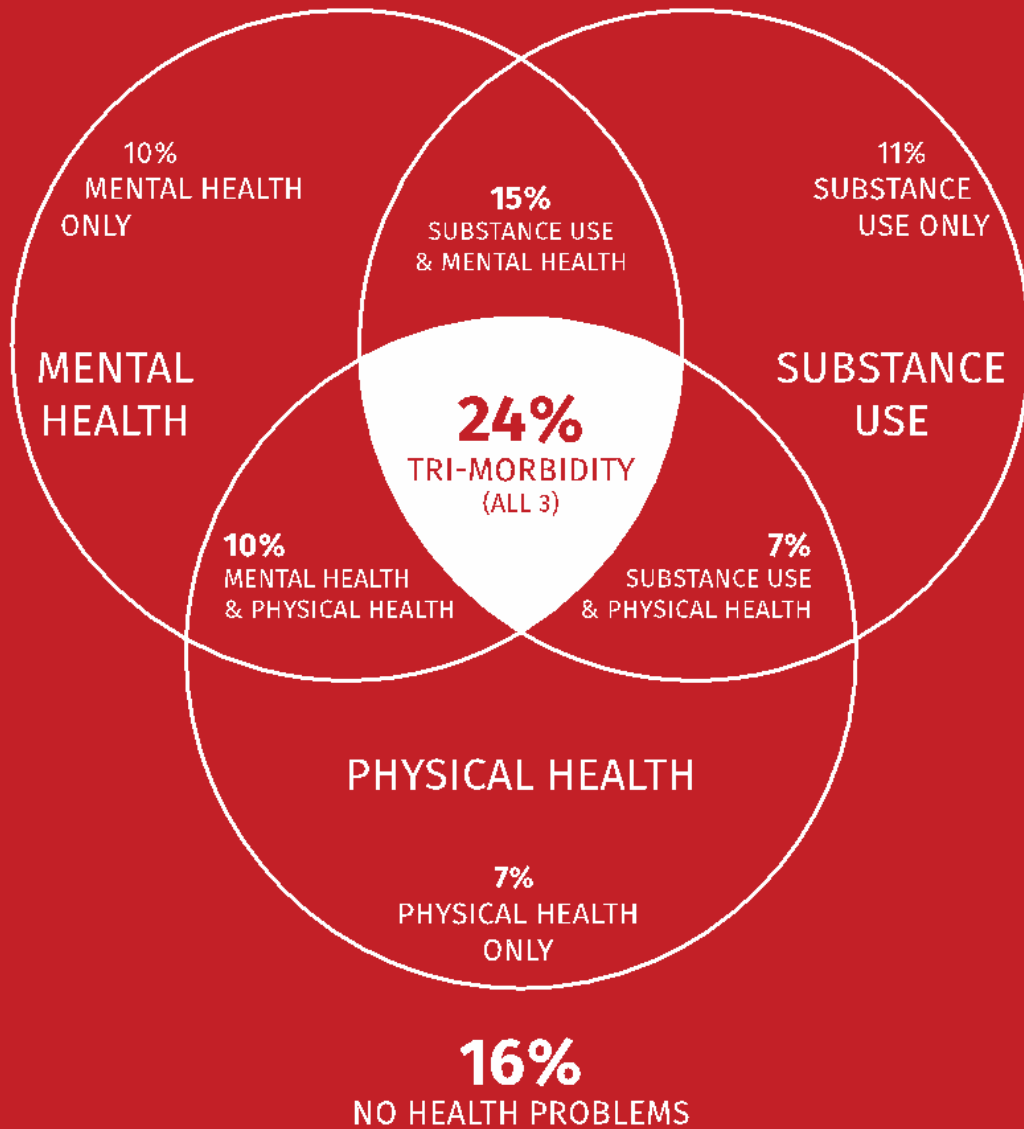
Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	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)	357	0	90	49	210
Households with Only Adults	574	0	469	51	70
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	378	72
Veterans	18	0	16	535	32
Unaccompanied Youth	22	0	12	0	0

Table 42 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Data Source: Homeless Management Information System

HOMELESSNESS IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA WELLNESS



ALL DATA DERIVED FROM THE JANUARY 28, 2015 JACKSONVILLE CONTINUUM OF CARE POINT IN TIME HOMELESS COUNT
INFOGRAPHIC BY ORGCODE CONSULTING, INC.

Homelessness Wellness

This section addresses wellness, particularly with respect to health care.

Nearly a quarter report having been prescribed medications that they never had filled, they sold, or they did not take as directed.

About one quarter of homeless persons reported some sort of trauma or abuse – whether physical, sexual, emotional, or any other type. In addition, the 2015 PIT Count confirmed that 224, or 16%, were Victims of Domestic Violence.

Overall, 20% of the respondents reported no problems related to wellness. The remaining 80% reported at least one area in their life where their wellness was lacking, and over half reported two or more areas in their life with poor health or wellness.

“Tri-morbidity” refers to the co-occurrence of a physical health problem, a mental health problem, and a substance use problem. It is linked with a higher risk of death among homeless persons. Overall, 24% of the VI-SPDAT respondents had tri-morbidity.

The wellness score was calculated through the following means: one point for untaken prescriptions, one point for abuse or trauma, added to the sum of the person’s physical health, substance use, and mental health scores. One point is added for tri-morbidity. Each of these subcategories of wellness is explored in more detail.

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

The most common destination reported by respondents for themselves or a family member when they aren't feeling well is the hospital (53%). The next most common responses are health clinics (24%) and "does not go for care" (9%). 6% reported that their primary health care destination was Veteran's Affairs.

The first health care destination should be a family doctor or a clinic, however, we can see that half go to the hospital first, and a quarter do not seek any medical attention at all. Respondents were asked about a range of medical conditions including kidney disease, liver disease, HIV/AIDS, and a history of exposure/hypothermia or frostbite. In addition, the VI-SPDAT inquires about a history of heat stroke or heat exhaustion, heart disease, emphysema, diabetes, asthma, cancer, Hepatitis C and tuberculosis, and surveyors are instructed to observe for obvious symptoms of illness. Although no one medical condition was particularly common among the homeless respondents, nearly half (49%) of those surveyed reported that they had at least one medical condition. National studies suggest that, on average, 8.5% of the general population had problematic drug or alcohol use in the past year. The 2015 PIT Count confirmed that 636 adults, or 45.5% of all adults counted, had a Substance Use Disorder.

Using the VI-SPDAT, additional questions were asked to a smaller sample size to assess for what percentage substance use had had a negative impact on their housing stability. The VI-SPDAT found that 57% of the respondents had problematic substance use – a rate more than six times higher than the general population. This was calculated as persons who responded yes to any questions in this section. Fifty two percent either admitted that they either had a problematic drug or alcohol habit, had abused drugs or alcohol, or had been at some point told that they abused drugs or alcohol. In addition, 35% had been treated for drug or alcohol problems or gone to rehab and returned to drinking or using drugs at some point after treatment. The 2015 PIT Count confirmed that 443 adults, or 31.7% of all adults counted, had a Serious Mental Illness. 58% of homeless persons surveyed with the VI-SPDAT indicated that they experience poor mental health. In comparison, the National Institute of Mental Health has found that about 26% of Americans have a diagnosable mental illness. The 2015 PIT Count confirmed that 443 adults, or 31.7% of all adults counted, had a Serious Mental Illness. 58% of homeless persons surveyed with the VI-SPDAT indicated that they experience poor mental health. In comparison, the National Institute of Mental Health has found that about 26% of Americans have a diagnosable mental illness.

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.

I.M. Sulzbacher Center for the Homeless -The Sulzbacher Center for the Homeless is a comprehensive one-stop program for the homeless. Services include emergency shelter, oral health, mental health and other supportive services for the disadvantaged homeless and non-homeless.

Youth Crisis Center - The mission of the Youth Crisis Center (YCC) is to provide safe shelter for at-risk children and youth, counseling for families in crisis, links to community resources and life skills training for at-risk adolescents emerging into adulthood, all with the goal of strengthening families and restoring hope. YCC provides residential shelter, counseling, case management and a transitional living program for children, teens and young adults.

Quigley House - Quigley House is a comprehensive domestic violence and sexual assault center serving the Clay County area in Northeast Florida. The mission of Quigley House is to provide advocacy and empowerment to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault while providing community education to heighten awareness.

Hubbard House - The mission of Hubbard House is to provide safety for victims and their children, empowering victims, and social change through education and advocacy.

Salvation Army - The Salvation Army provides emergency shelter, meals and clothing assistance to the homeless, along with supportive services that include case management and rapid re-housing.

City Rescue Mission - The City Rescue Mission provides shelter, meals and clothing assistance to the homeless, along with other supportive services.

Changing Homeless (formerly Emergency Services and Homeless Coalition) - provides data collection and HMIS management for the non-profit organization for HUD reporting purposes.

Catholic Charities Bureau - provides case management and financial assistance to persons who are about to become homeless, in addition to rapid re-housing services. They also provide short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance and case management for persons infected with HIV/AIDS.

River Region Human Services- provides housing and services for persons with mental health and substance abuse issues with HIV/AIDS.

Gateway Community Services - provides substance abuse counseling and detoxification services for substance abuse issues with HIV/AIDS.

Lutheran Social Services- provides those persons with HIV/AIDS financial assistance, case management, supportive services through the short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance program.

Northeast Florida AIDS Network - provides those persons with HIV/AIDS financial assistance, case management through the short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance program and security deposits for the Permanent Housing Placement program.

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

Introduction

The City of Jacksonville administers the HOPWA program to provide financial and supportive services to persons infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. Support services include transitional housing, case management, and permanent housing placement. There are 5 agencies that provide case management services in the Jacksonville MSA, of which the HOPWA program funds three. The Ryan White HIV Health Planning Council list four agencies that provide mental health counseling and two are funded by the HOPWA Program.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	0
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	1,667
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	211

Table 43– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Alternate Data Source Name:

Target Industries

Data Source Comments: Data Source: Universal Applications of HOPWA service providers.

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

The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program is the key to providing housing assistance for the HIV/AIDS population. Support services for the elderly, frail, persons with disabilities, both mental and physical and those persons with substance abuse issues can access help through agencies that provide support to HIV positive clients or their family members. Agencies that applied and receive HOPWA funding provide services such as case management, financial assistance, housing, employment, transportation, insurance, transitional housing and permanent housing placement.

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

The HOPWA program provides case management services for persons discharged from mental/health and penal institutions to link them to support services and housing including transitional housing. Another benefit of the HOPWA Program is that it provides case management services for persons discharged from mental/physical health facilities and penal institutions to link them to support services such as transitional housing, permanent housing placement in addition to financial assistance for short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance. This population of the community requires further support, thus we also have two agencies that provide mental health counseling and substance abuse counseling.

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

The activities the City of Jacksonville will undertake during the next year through the HOPWA Program will include assistance with persons dually diagnosed with mental health issues and substance abuse in addition to case management and short-term rent, mortgage and utility financial assistance. In the 2014-15 fiscal year, the HOPWA Program assisted 2,063 infected persons and their family members. Year-to-date for fiscal year 2015-16, the program has assisted 1,297 persons. Based on the applications received for the 2016-17 fiscal year, the goal is to serve 1,667 HIV/AIDS infected persons.

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))

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program

The City of Jacksonville has received \$2,619,116, which will be used by non-profit agencies along with \$33,334.12 in reprogrammed funds to carry out activities that address the priority needs and community identified objectives associated with housing persons with HIV/AIDS. The activities include short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance, case management and support services to include transitional housing and permanent housing placement. During the 2016-17 fiscal year, the Northeast Florida AIDS Network, Catholic Charities Bureau, Lutheran Social Services will provide short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance. River Region Human Services and Gateway Community Services will provide mental health and substance abuse counseling. Northeast Florida AIDS Network will provide security deposit with its permanent housing placement program. These organizations plan, consent, network and study the HIV/AIDS issues for the area. Outreach and education is also conducted through meetings, public hearings and neighborhood workshops and health fairs, designed to reach grass roots faith-based and community organizations.

The geographic area of the Jacksonville Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) is comprised of Duval, Clay, Nassau, St. Johns and Baker Counties. The method of selecting project sponsors is through a competitive application process. Full access is provided to grass roots faith-based and other community organizations and they are encouraged to submit applications.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The regulations that have the most profound impact on the local housing market are the local zoning, building and subdivision codes. Zoning regulations establish type and density of residential use. These also include lot size(s), setbacks and building height limitations. The Jacksonville Zoning Code, Chapter 656 Jacksonville Municipal Code (JMC), <http://www.municode.com>, includes twenty two (22) residential districts ranging in density from less than one unit per acre to more than 60 units per acre. In addition, residential development is also permitted in Agriculture (AGR), Planned Unit Development - (PUD), Residential Office (RO) and Commercial, Residential and Office (CRO) districts. In some other zoning districts, certain kinds of residential development in Commercial Community/General (CCG's) and Residential Commercial Neighborhoods (CN) districts. The City of Jacksonville's local government's role is to manage growth and development. Zoning and subdivision regulations are administered with flexibility and designed to be non-exclusionary. The PUD zoning district specifically enables developers to be innovative with subdivision layout, housing types or styles, and mixed uses. Regulations, therefore, do not discriminate against a particular type of housing. The City of Jacksonville has adopted the Florida Building Code. These building codes are designed to ensure that minimum health and safety standards are met and therefore, do not unnecessarily influence the housing delivery system.

According to the Analysis of Fair Housing COJ, there are several barriers to include: lack of affordable housing; need for additional education and outreach to the public and members of the real estate industry on fair housing issues; LEP issues on language barriers; members of special needs group such as disabilities may have significant barriers to their housing choice that meets their needs; and the global financial crisis resulting from the housing bubble threatens the survival of a number of Jacksonville's nonprofit community organizations. These organizations previously developed new, single-family housing units for sale to low- and moderate-income households. With the shift in the economy and the housing market, this line of business is no longer viable for many nonprofit entities. The loss of nonprofit housing organizations would reduce the City's ability of address barriers to Fair Housing choice. Please see COJ AI for additional information.

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

Introduction

The City of Jacksonville is home to a diverse economic community and workforce with numerous assets, as well as weaknesses. The 2016-2021 Consolidated Plan provides direction and identifies resources to strengthen underserved communities and encourages partnerships and collaborations that provide opportunity for business growth, progressive economic development and increased wages in high-poverty zip code areas. The Consolidated Plan identifies targeted growth industries that can bring higher wages and sustainable employment to Jacksonville.

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	1,061	302	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	42,785	45,622	14	12	-2
Construction	15,524	20,801	5	6	1
Education and Health Care Services	59,134	69,125	19	18	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	40,015	55,155	13	15	2
Information	7,997	10,279	3	3	0
Manufacturing	17,754	22,838	6	6	0
Other Services	10,723	12,395	4	3	-1

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	29,988	38,335	10	10	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	44,586	52,276	15	14	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	18,087	26,108	6	7	1
Wholesale Trade	16,499	22,722	5	6	1
Total	304,153	375,958	--	--	--

Table 44 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	451,311
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	402,111
Unemployment Rate	10.90
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	28.59
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.32

Table 45 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	90,648
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	20,233
Service	41,035
Sales and office	116,736
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	32,916
Production, transportation and material moving	24,044

Table 46 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	267,170	69%
30-59 Minutes	106,730	27%
60 or More Minutes	14,476	4%

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
Total	388,376	100%

Table 47 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	25,252	6,756	18,804
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	89,208	11,911	31,103
Some college or Associate's degree	119,161	11,479	28,947
Bachelor's degree or higher	102,192	4,516	17,186

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	2,080	3,625	3,147	6,379	7,939
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13,599	11,320	8,603	17,738	12,218
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	28,996	34,032	30,200	69,105	31,368
Some college, no degree	30,848	32,233	29,631	56,213	19,484
Associate's degree	7,068	13,151	12,192	20,193	5,393

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Bachelor's degree	7,506	27,111	22,280	38,584	12,248
Graduate or professional degree	521	8,253	10,959	18,483	8,504

Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	18,592
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28,022
Some college or Associate's degree	33,317
Bachelor's degree	44,754
Graduate or professional degree	59,612

Table 50 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008-2012 American Community Survey (5-Year Estima

Data Source Comments:

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

Jacksonville has a regional workforce pool of approximately 784,000 in the seven-county area, with nearly 460,000 residing in Jacksonville. This labor force continues to grow with college graduates, approximately 3,000 military separations annually and a steady influx of new residents. Jacksonville's median age of 36 years old also makes this work force one of Florida's youngest. The major employment sectors in Jacksonville are Education and Health Care Services at 19% of all workers, followed by Retail Trade at 15% of employees, Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations at 14% and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate at 13%.

The Health Sector has a huge impact on the local economy and accounts for one in every five jobs in the area. Naval Hospital Jacksonville brings \$206 million in salaries to the area and has a \$120 million impact annually within a 40-mile radius. Shands Hospital Jacksonville's graduate medical education program is No. 3 in the state, supporting 316 residents and fellows. Shands Hospital has been a major player in the Medicaid reform project through its provider service network, First Coast Advantage. It has grown from 16,000 enrollees to 46,000. Shands Jacksonville continues to play a major role in the city's urban core.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Jacksonville has one of the most diversified industry bases in Florida, which makes the economy more resilient to ups and downs in any one sector than other major metropolitan areas in Florida, which are generally dependent on retail and tourism-related industries. While all types of businesses can find success in Jacksonville, the following seven sectors are targeted industries of the Office of Economic Development – Advanced Manufacturing, Aviation and Aerospace, Finance and Insurance, Headquarters, Information Technologies, Life Sciences and Logistics and Distribution. These industries are targeted because there is an existing strong cluster of companies, the potential for growth for these industries is high and Jacksonville possesses advantages that are especially attractive to these industries. Some of the needs are as follows:

The Better Jacksonville Plan (BJP) includes **\$1.5 billion** to address Jacksonville's infrastructure and transportation needs and bring local facilities up to acceptable service levels. A restructuring of the Jacksonville Transportation Authority's (JTA) local option sales tax and the city's local option gas tax revenues provides half of the funding for these projects. The remaining \$750 million comes from the BJP sales tax.

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.

Advanced manufacturing companies in Jacksonville are thriving because of the city's low cost of doing business, skilled workforce, utilities and outstanding transportation infrastructure. SAFT, Johnson & Johnson Vision Care, and American Technical Ceramics are a few of the advanced manufacturers located in Jacksonville. The City of Jacksonville has a strong and long-running relationship with military aviation and aerospace activities that has led many related manufacturers, MRO (maintenance, repair and overhaul) operations and support operations to locate in Jacksonville. Jacksonville offers prime locations from downtown waterfront offices to suburban office campuses. Approximately 10 percent of all workers in Jacksonville are employed in the financial and insurance services cluster. Many of these workers enjoy Jacksonville's short commute times and a recent study by the Florida Financial Services Cluster Initiative confirmed that most financial service workers live within the city limits.

Jacksonville is fortunate to have a wide range of national, regional and divisional headquarters located in the area. Headquartered companies typically make large capital investments, offer high-paying jobs and are active in the community. Jacksonville is a natural environment for

supporting the IT industry with its excellent telecommunication and educational infrastructure and qualified workforce. Jacksonville has bandwidth greater than any other city in Florida as DSL and fiber optics criss-cross the city. A collection of higher educational institutions train the next generation of technology workers. Companies also find many reliable technology workers who are exiting Jacksonville-based military operations. Reliable, redundant and low-cost power provided by JEA keeps technology companies productive and efficient. The medical products and services industry is a vibrant and growing sector, especially in Jacksonville, Fla. Because of our available, skilled workforce, state-of-the-art telecommunications infrastructure, low cost of doing business and excellent quality of life. New businesses are relocating and thriving here every day. With more than 50,000 employees, half a dozen major hospitals and a recent private capital investment of more than \$600 million, this industry serves as a driving force for business development and the expansion of world-class medical research facilities. For companies that depend on logistics and intermodal capacity, few communities can compare to Jacksonville – the gateway to Florida and the Southeastern United States. Three major interstates (I-95, I-75 and I-10), three railroads (CSX, Norfolk Southern and Florida East Coast), JAXPORT - a deep-water port with three separate marine terminals, an international airport and many developable sites converge to provide exceptional infrastructure. Recent developments at JAXPORT such as projects to maintain a 40-foot channel depth and a \$200 million investment by Mitsui O.S.K. lines to bring direct containership service between Jacksonville and Asia are drawing even more supply chain logistic companies to the city.

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

Jacksonville's resident workforce numbers approximately 460,000 residing in Jacksonville. This labor force continues to grow with college graduates, approximately 3,000 military separations and a steady influx of new residents. Jacksonville's median age of 36 also makes this work force one of Florida's youngest and includes workers with skills and education to correspond to major employer needs. Jacksonville's four most significant employment sectors – Education and Health Care Services; Retail Trade; Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations; and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate – require distinct labor forces that span the continuum from unskilled to highly skilled. Approximately 60% of Jacksonville's workforce has either some college or a bachelor's degree or higher and 40% has a high school diploma or less.

Employment by Industry

[Click here to download. \(PDF 17.2K\)](#)

Wages by Occupation

[Click here to download. \(PDF 427K\)](#)

Educational Attainment in Jacksonville, Florida *****

<http://statisticalatlas.com/place/Florida/Jacksonville/Educational-Attainment>

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 City of Jacksonville Neighborhoods Department, Housing and Community Development Division (HCDD) support numerous workforce training initiatives. The Department continues to be a funding resource for some agencies and a partner to others in new and established workforce initiatives. This support includes partnering with the following agencies and organizations: the City of Jacksonville's EBO Office, Jacksonville Transit Authority; CareerSource, Jacksonville Housing Authority (JHA), Florida State City of Jacksonville (FSCJ), Community Rehabilitation Center (CRC), Clara White Mission, Operation New Hope/Ready4Work, I.M. Sulzbacher, EmployFlorida and Job Corps of Jacksonville.

The identified agencies are recipients of federal grant funds from U.S. HUD and administer these funds to promote employment and economic opportunities in the public and private sectors for low/moderate-income Jacksonville residents. These partnerships further this 2016-2021 Consolidated Plan Economic Development/Job Creation strategy to address the challenge of low wages and underemployment. HCDD has facilitated the structuring of the Section 3 Compliance Team to establish goals and develop instruments to monitor and achieve identified employment goals.

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

Yes

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

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). "Bringing Communities Together to Advance the Regional Agenda" was developed by the Northeast Florida Regional Council as indicated in the 2014-2019 Report. See the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) which was officially adopted on September 4, 2014 and the discussion below.

Discussion

The data provides a comprehensive reporting of information and resources that will impact diverse and underserved communities as represented in the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Report, "Bringing Communities Together to Advance the Regional Agenda." 2014-2019. The Northeast Florida Regional Council data and other demonstrated resources are consistent with the direction of the City of Jacksonville Consolidated Plan 2016-2021 efforts to identify weaknesses, employ new workforce initiatives, target industries that create sustainable employment opportunities and facilitate economic development and stabilization through partnerships and collaborations.

Another initiative that will coordinate with the work under the Consolidated Plan is the implementation of the 2030 Mobility Plan and Multi-modal Transportation Study (Ghyabi &

Associates, 2010). Under this plan, the City will build upon existing policies that support mobility, partnered with the effective application of a new transportation improvement and mitigation funding mechanism. Using this dual approach to tackle the growth management challenges facing Jacksonville, the objectives of the 2030 Mobility Plan are as follows:

1. Reduce vehicle miles traveled;
2. Reduce greenhouse gas emission;
3. Promote a compact and interconnected land development form;
4. Improve the life and quality of the residents in the City of Jacksonville.

The land use and transportation strategies that support and fund mobility are contained in the Mobility Plan (Jacksonville Planning and Development Department, May 2011), adopted by reference and on file with the Planning and Development Department. A schedule of transportation improvement projects have been proposed and adopted in the City's most recent Capital Improvement Element (2014-2019). The projects included in the CIE are capital projects (infrastructure needs) programmed over a five-year period as part of the City's overall annual budget process.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure- the BJP, approved by voters in 2000, is a \$2.25 billion comprehensive growth management program that provides road and infrastructure improvements, environmental preservation, targeted economic development and new and improved public facilities. It is funded in part by a half-cent sales tax approved by Duval County voters. The various projects and programs funded by the BJP are administered by the City of Jacksonville, the JEA, and the Jacksonville Transportation Authority in cooperation with the Florida Department of Transportation.

All funding identified for use in the Better Jacksonville Plan has been programmed or expended; there will be no new projects under this program.

<http://www.coj.net/departments/better-jacksonville-plan.aspx>

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

Sources:

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS),
http://www.nefrpc.org/pdfs/CEDS/103114_CEDS_Final.pdf

Downtown Investment Authority,

[Business-Investment-Development-Strategy-and-CRA-Plan-2014.pdf](#)

Downtown Initiatives:

Downtown Projects, 2012 Downtown Projects Map

Downtown Master Plan, Downtown Master Plan

Downtown Overlays, A Downtown Zoning Overlay,

Downtown Overlays, Downtown Signage Overlay

Consolidated Downtown DRI, city's Building Inspection Division

Transportation Plan, Strategic Transportation Plan

Transportation Concurrency Exception Area, Transportation Concurrency Exception Area

Downtown Jacksonville Action Plan Overview,

<http://www.coj.net/departments/jacksonville-economic-development-commission/docs/downtown-development/dt-action-plan-for-web.aspx>

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The Urban Core and close-in portions of the Northwest quadrant of Jacksonville (which are contiguous) are home to the highest concentration of households with housing problems, including cost burdens. Concentration in this case is defined as more than 35% of renters in a given block suffering from housing problems. Most of the blocks in the Urban Core and Northwest quadrant have more than 35% of renters severely cost-burdened (paying more than 50% of income for housing costs), and there are more blocks so affected in the Urban Core and Northwest quadrant than in any other single area across the city.

The map below, prepared by the Reinvestment Fund in partnership with the Jessie Ball DuPont Fund, shows the results of a housing market analysis. The pink and salmon-shaded areas show block groups that are the weakest markets in the area, characterized by lower home sale prices, higher rates of foreclosure and vacancy, lower owner occupancy and fewer home improvements. The map shows that these weak market areas are clustered almost exclusively in the Urban Core and Northwest quadrant of Jacksonville, supporting the understanding that this is the area of the City most affected by 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 Minority Population Map shows the City of Jacksonville's planning districts by percent of minority residents. A concentration of minority residents is defined as more than 50% minority population in a given planning district. As the map illustrates, in the Urban Core and Northwest planning district of the city, minority families comprise more than 75% of the population. Further examination of the supplemental maps reveals that Black/African Americans are the largest minority group in the Northwest region and Urban Core of the city.

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

The housing stock in the Urban Core/Northwest is primarily rental housing rather than owner occupied. Many of the aging homes have been abandoned due to foreclosure or title transfer difficulties after elderly owners passed away. These neighborhoods also contain stock that is considered "zombie foreclosures," in which a mortgage in default is not pursued by a servicing agent due to the state of disrepair, lack of value and location. These properties are often abandoned and contribute to the blight in the community. Finally, many homes are investor-owned and not well-maintained. The housing structures are often not up to the current building code and home values in the neighborhood are among the lowest in the city...

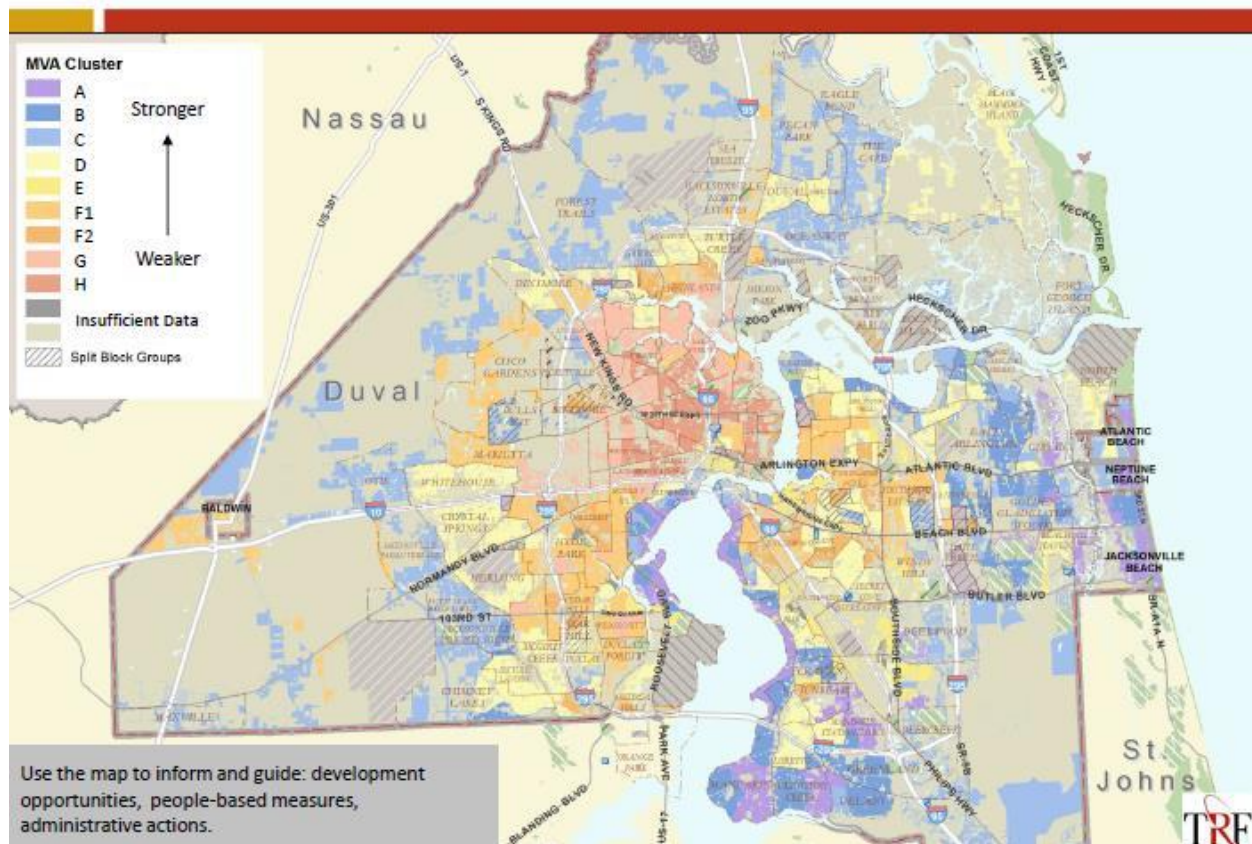
Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Despite the obvious challenges experienced within the many of the distressed areas of Jacksonville, they are still rich in history and culture. There are economic opportunities present that are being realized through investment of capital for business expansion and/or improvement, and acquisition and demolition of blighted structures to make way for new stores and retail outlets that can serve both residents and visitors.

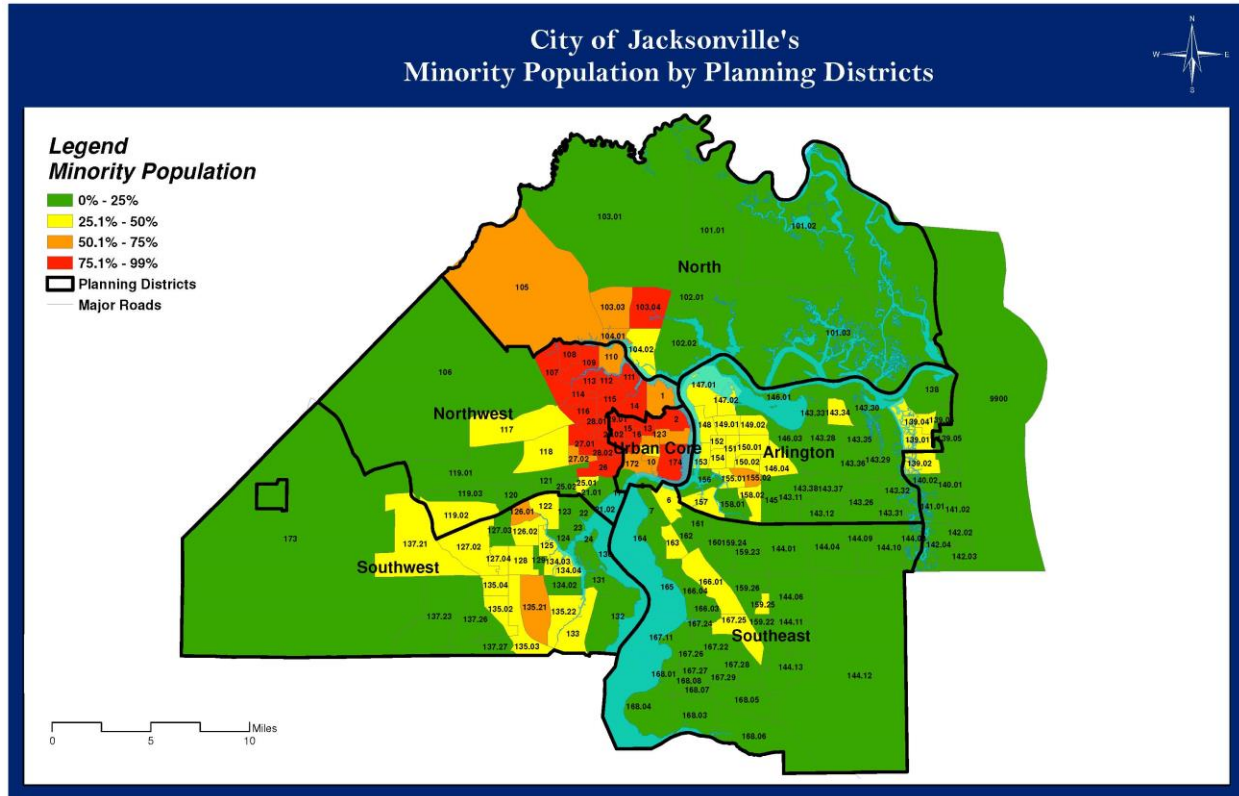
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

As economic development continues, the City of Jacksonville is dedicated to simultaneously expanding affordable housing opportunities to realize a more comprehensive reinvestment in the Urban Core and Northwest Quadrant. The City is working in partnership with the Jacksonville Housing Authority (JHA) and other stakeholders to provide resources and support agencies and partners working to change the economic outlook of this and the other low/mod areas within the City of Jacksonville.

Jacksonville / Duval County Market Value Analysis



MA- 50 Jacksonville - Duval County Market Value Analysis



MA-50 City of Jacksonville Minority Population

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Jacksonville, Florida, is a vibrant, diverse community located on Florida's historic First Coast. The City is home to more than 864,000 people and experienced strong growth in the years since the 2010 Census. Jacksonville and Duval County combined to form a Consolidated Government in 1968. At 841 square miles, it is the largest local jurisdiction by geographic size in the nation. By population, Jacksonville is the 12th largest city in the nation. In addition to the City of Jacksonville, Duval County includes four other incorporated areas: Atlantic Beach, Baldwin, Jacksonville Beach, and Neptune Beach. Jacksonville is part of the Jacksonville, Florida Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). In addition to Duval County, the MSA includes Baker County, Clay County, Nassau County, and St. Johns County. The MSA's 2010 population was 1,345,596, based on the 2010 Census.

Jacksonville's assets include the presence of several growth industries and a large skilled workforce. Challenges include an undersupply of affordable housing, causing significant housing cost burdens to lower-income families, low wages and high foreclosure rates.

As a participating jurisdiction in federal entitlement programs administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City is required to prepare a five-year Consolidated Plan (Plan). This Plan covers the period October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2021 and was prepared during a planning process conducted between March 2016 and August 2016.

The Consolidated Plan identifies the City's needs and strategies for housing, economic development and other non-housing community development and outlines the City's spending priorities for the use of federal program funds in support of these strategies. These funds including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investments Partnership (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), as well as Florida's State Housing Initiative Program (SHIP). The Plan serves as both a reflection of an extensive planning process that provides information and analysis essential for setting spending priorities, as well as the formal application of the entitlement jurisdiction for federal block grant funds for the upcoming five-year period.

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

Geographic Area

Table 51 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City of Atlantic Beach
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	Area Name:	City of Jacksonville Beach
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	

	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	US Route 90 which ends at an intersection with State Road A1A three blocks from Atlantic Ocean.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
3	Area Name:	City of Neptune Beach
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	

	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
4	Area Name:	NW CPAC
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
5	Area Name:	SCATTERED SITES

	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	This is for the City of Jacksonville, Duval County low to moderate income resident areas. All 12 LMI districts are the targeted areas.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Low-moderate income areas with dilapidated housing and small commercial areas that need an influx of new business.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Jacksonville is a diversified area needing development and redevelopment in the older neighborhoods. Many meetings in different areas is the way that staff identified those areas.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Housing rehabilitation, public facilities improvements, infrastructure resurfacing including sidewalks and drainage, workforce training, and public services.
6	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The opportunities are stated above.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
	Area Name:	SE CPAC
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	

	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
7	Area Name:	Urban Core CPAC
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	

	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
8	Area Name:	City of Jacksonville - Duval County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	This area is comprised of the incorporated boundaries of the City of Jacksonville.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The City of Jacksonville is comprised of the incorporated boundaries whereas the Urban County Entitlement is comprised of the City of Jacksonville/Duval County. The downtown area boasts of robust businesses, hospitals, banks, and schools.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The entire boundaries of the City of Jacksonville/Duval County for programs and services.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, public service programs, public facility improvements, transportation issues, homelessness, slum and blight issues, and infrastructure projects are needed.

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The City of Jacksonville will continue to focus on downtown revitalization efforts, including infrastructure improvements, public facility improvements, removal of blight, as well as owner-occupied housing rehabilitation.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Accessible funds are always a barrier for improvement.

General Allocation Priorities

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

Determining priorities for spending the City of Jacksonville’s federal block grant funding was based on multiple forms of analysis and input. Data analysis related to population trends (including minority concentrations and growth in the number of persons with Limited English Proficiency), housing needs, the housing market, and the economy was central to decision making for this Plan. In addition, extensive efforts were made to include community input throughout the planning process. Community input was obtained through public meetings, meetings with stakeholder organizations (particularly those serving low- and moderate-income populations and those with special needs), as well as interviews with community leaders and representatives of City government, including the 19-member Jacksonville City Council.

The City of Jacksonville’s funding priorities for federal block grant fund expenditures are based on the three statutory goals for these programs – decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded opportunities – as well as the priorities that surfaced during the Citizen Participation and Consultation process. Consistent with programmatic goals and requirements for black grant funding and with the needs identified in the community, the focus of Jacksonville’s activity under this Consolidated Plan is on improving living conditions and opportunities for low- and moderate-income individuals and families. This includes geographically targeting funds to projects and programs that serve low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

In summary, Jacksonville’s priorities for federal block grant programs are:

1. Neighborhood Revitalization (Public Safety, Blight and Health Initiatives);
2. Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation;
3. Economic Development/Job Creation;
4. Public Facility Improvements (Streets, Drainage, etc.);
5. Housing Counseling /Financial Management;

6. Non-housing /Special Needs (Elderly Homebound, Physical/Mental/Behavioral Disabilities, Homeless Services/Prevention, Case Management, Street Outreach, Rapid Re-housing, Shelter Activities, Public Services);
7. Affordable Rental Housing (by separate RFP);
8. Housing Development for Homeownership.

Through the Universal Application process, all HOPWA sub-recipients may serve the entire EMSA which includes Duval, Clay, Baker, Nassau and St. Johns Counties.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)**Priority Needs****Table 52 – Priority Needs Summary**

1	Priority Need Name	Neighborhood Revitalization (Public Safety, Blight
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	NW CPAC City of Jacksonville - Duval County
	Associated Goals	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Description	The goal addresses neighborhood revitalization to eliminate slum and blight.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The removal of slum and blight provides area-wide benefits by improving the overall quality of living environments, improving public health and safety, and facilitating future development opportunities.
2	Priority Need Name	Public Facility Improvements
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	NW CPAC SE CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Jacksonville - Duval County
	Associated Goals	Public Facility Improvements
	Description	The goal addresses activities such as construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation of public facilities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The planning and development of adequate public facilities and improvements is essential to addressing the needs of Jacksonville's low-income population, including the homeless, elderly and disabled. Facilities and improvements include senior/neighborhood centers, enhanced road infrastructure and the installation of ADA curb cuts and sidewalks for safety in low- to moderate-income areas.
3	Priority Need Name	Economic Development/Job Creation

	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	NW CPAC SE CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Jacksonville - Duval County
	Associated Goals	Economic Development/Job Creation
	Description	The goal addresses activities that address economic development and job creation.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Economic development and job creation is necessary to improve economic conditions in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods and provide opportunities for low- and moderate-income individuals and families to increase their incomes and become more self-sufficient. This activity includes: providing direct technical assistance to low- and moderate-income small business owners developing micro-enterprises as well as job creation.
4	Priority Need Name	Non-housing Special Needs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	SCATTERED SITES City of Jacksonville - Duval County
	Associated Goals	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Description	The goal addresses public service activities to assist youth, the frail and non-frail elderly, persons with physical, mental, or behavioral disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, and persons with alcohol or drug.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The Non-housing Special Needs activities include an array of programs that complement one another to improve the overall lives of low- and moderate-income persons. These activities are: job training, health education, employment training, youth programs, and mental health, community counseling and recreational programs.
5	Priority Need Name	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	SCATTERED SITES NW CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Jacksonville - Duval County
	Associated Goals	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Description	The goal addresses assistance for new construction or the rehabilitation of housing developments by Certified Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).
	Basis for Relative Priority	Low to moderate income homeowners, who are on fixed incomes or experiencing financial crisis often need assistance to identifying financial resources, options and programs in order to sustain and maintain their homes.

Narrative (Optional)

The Consolidated Planning process provides an opportunity to review community needs on both a current basis and from the standpoint of likely needs over a five-year period. The City of Jacksonville Neighborhoods Department, Housing and Community Development Division (HCDD) met with community residents at public meetings, interviewed community stakeholder groups and analyzed data on population, demographics, and housing and economic conditions in order to identify the major assets and challenges and the priority needs for community development in the City. The priority needs in Jacksonville, particularly in low- and moderate-income communities are:

1. A shortage of affordable housing in good condition, leading to severe cost-burdens for low- and extremely low-income renters and moderate cost burdens for most other income segments;
2. Low wages and limited access to low- and moderate-wage jobs;
3. High foreclosure rates and resulting high levels of vacant and blighted properties;
4. Homelessness, particularly among families with children; and
5. The need for more services for elderly, disabled and other special needs populations

To address these needs, the City of Jacksonville will pursue the following strategies under this 2016-2021 Consolidated Plan:

1. Neighborhood Revitalization (Public Safety, Blight and Health Initiatives)
2. Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
3. Economic Development/Job Creation
4. Public Facility Improvements (Streets, Drainage, etc.)
5. Housing Counseling /Financial Management
6. Non-housing /Special Needs (Elderly Homebound, Physical/Mental/Behavioral Disabilities, Homeless Services/Prevention, Case Management, Street Outreach, Rapid Re-housing, Shelter Activities, Public Services)
7. Affordable Rental Housing (by separate RFP)
8. Housing Development for Homeownership

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	Population growth, revitalization of neighborhoods, increased demand
Rehabilitation	Deteriorating housing stock
Acquisition, including preservation	Population growth, revitalization of neighborhoods, increased demand, deteriorating housing stock, site control for future use and development.

Table 53 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

The City of Jacksonville, Housing and Community Development Division held four (4) public hearings and six (6) CPAC meetings, interviewed community stakeholders and analyzed demographic, economic and housing data to establish priorities and to set goals and objectives for the expenditure of the anticipated funding allocation for the 2016-2021 Consolidated Plan programs. Anticipated resources to address these priorities are detailed in Table 61 as detailed in PR-10 Consultation and PR-15 Citizen Participation.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	5,626,732	167,381	1,967,561	7,761,674	0	Eligible CDBG Activities Per 24 CFR 570

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,199,500	474,116	0	2,673,616	0	Eligible HOME Activities Per 24 CFR 92
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	2,619,116	0	33,334	2,652,450	0	Eligible HOPWA Activities Per 24 CFR 514

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	501,739	0	79,180	580,919	0	Eligible ESG Activities Per 24 CFR 570

Table 54 - 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

All HOME-assisted and home-qualified projects 25% match requirement will be maintained on the HOME-Match Log. The HOME-Match Log will track match liability and match credits as they occur. The match requirement for HOME projects will be satisfied by private, state, and local funds. The type of match will be identified on the HOME-Match Log with a brief description and will be maintained by the Housing and Community Development Division (HCDD). The City of Jacksonville, as a consolidated government, receives federal CDBG, ESG, HOME and HOPWA funds. The State of Florida provides State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) to the 52 CDBG entitlement cities and all counties in Florida. SHIP funding provides a major source of leverage for the federal funding that supports the creation and preservation of affordable housing.

In addition, legislation was enacted for the creation of a foreclosure and vacant property registry for any parcels in some form of default or foreclosure as filed by the Clerk of the Court. As part of the registration, the financial institution filing the les pendens (intent to foreclose) must pay a fee. Registrants of a property must provide information on occupancy and identify the management company that will be responsible for the ongoing maintenance of the property. In this way, the registration assists the City of Jacksonville in fighting blight caused by vacant and unattended properties. The fee provides an additional funding stream that leverages federal funding for the revitalization of many of Jacksonville's underserved communities. For the upcoming 16/17 fiscal year, Jacksonville will use a total collected fee of \$3,875,000 to combat the challenges related to foreclosure and property abandonment.

The City of Jacksonville will use fees collected from the Vacant Property Registry and will be used for the creation of affordable housing as well as allocated funds from the State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) to satisfy the federal match requirement under the HOME Investment Partnership program.

The HOPWA Program has no match requirements. HOME Match is met using SHIP Funds and reported on the HOME Match Report in the CAPER. ESG Match is met with the Department of Social Services and Mental Health and Welfare is \$5.4M. CDBG program does not have a match requirement, but as part of our annual Universal Application process we require match and leverage of funds from applicants to encourage partnerships and collaborations to meet community needs. The match requirements are as follows: Public Service (PS) - 100% match - 50% cash match and 50% in-kind contributions; Public Facilities Improvements (PFI) - Construction - 100% cash match; Acquisition - 50% cash match dedicated to the acquisition of the project. The leverage requirements are incentivized by the following point scale.

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

Unfortunately, owners sometimes lose their properties due to unpaid taxes. Properties that are not purchased directly from the Clerk of Court will escheat to the City of Jacksonville. As a method of addressing the multitude of properties within the City's inventory and in compliance with State statutory requirements, these properties are deemed as surplus parcels that can be used for affordable housing. The properties are made available to eligible entities through property donation followed by sale at public auction and the proceeds are then deposited into an Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

The Affordable Housing Trust Fund property inventory currently contains 436 properties that can be used for affordable housing. The aforementioned property donation period is nine (9) months from the date the properties were declared surplus by City Council. During this time period, the City will issue Requests for Proposals of no fewer than three (3) properties and no greater than twenty (20) properties to eligible entities with the capacity (institutional and financial) to acquire and create affordable housing

for ownership. All donations are subject to a ten (10)-year covenant and restriction that the resulting properties be maintained as affordable. Eligible entities have six (6) months from the date of conveyance to commence the construction of the affordable unit and six (6) months from commencement of construction to complete the unit, for a total of twelve (12) months. Any property that is not donated within nine (9) months of being declared surplus by City Council will be made available for purchase through an auction through the Real Estate Division of the City of Jacksonville. Property purchased through the auction carry a five-year covenant and restriction requiring that the property be maintained and any unit created on the property must be owner occupied. Properties will continue to be auctioned until no more remain. Proceeds from the sale of properties by auction will be deposited into an Affordable Housing Trust account for use of activities for the furtherance of affordable housing.

Every November, the Real Estate Division will provide a new list of tax-reverted properties that meet the criteria (for size, shape and dimensions) for use as affordable housing to the Housing and Community Development Division. The Division will review the list and create legislation to have the new list approved and declared surplus by City Council, after which the donation, sale and RFP process begins for the new inventory.

Discussion

Jacksonville has several resources that can be leveraged together to fund the City's various housing and community development priorities, including State housing trust funds, local housing trust funds and fees associated with the City's Vacant Property registry. The majority of leveraging occurs using the State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) Program in conjunction with CDBG. The City of Jacksonville anticipates receiving over \$11 million in federal funds, \$5.5 million in state funds, and \$3.5 million in local funds.

For further reference to the leverage of additional resources (private, state and local funds), please see attached 424 Form and Supporting Schedule for Amounts Reported spreadsheet in Section AD-25.

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
CATHOLIC CHARITIES BUREAU, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
I.M. Sulzbacher Center for the Homeless, Inc	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
Salvation Army Jacksonville	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
Emergency Services & Homeless Coalition of Jacksonville	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Duval County Health Department	Other	Non-homeless special needs public services	State
JACKSONVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
JACKSONVILLE AREA LEGAL AID, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
CLARA WHITE MISSION, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
ARC Jacksonville	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Ability Housing	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Local Support Initiatives Corporation (LISC)	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
THE BRIDGE OF NE FL, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Community Connections, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
EDWARD WATER COLLEGE, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction

Table 55 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

To address the priority needs identified in the Consolidated Planning process, the City of Jacksonville will carry out an array of activities designed to increase affordable housing, economic opportunity and overall living conditions in Jacksonville neighborhoods. Doing so will require us to work with the right set of partners. The City of Jacksonville has identified a comprehensive group of partners, including organizations that specialize in developing and preserving affordable housing, assisting homeless populations, working with residents who have special needs, providing health care, and building pathways to economic independence. Working collectively with these partners adds more capacity, knowledge and funding to these efforts than any agency or organization could provide on its own. Our partners are detailed in Table 55 – Institutional Delivery Structure.

The strengths of the institutional delivery system are the many diverse nonprofits that provide different services to our targeted population and their willingness and ability to work collaboratively to serve residents across the spectrum of needs. At this time, the City has effective partners to address each of the identified priorities and targeted geographies. Because of the decline in funding for nonprofits and the enormous demand for their services, however, it is difficult to reach all that need assistance and gaps in the delivery system may result. For this reason, funding and capacity building for nonprofit partners that deliver critical programs and projects is an additional priority for the City's 2016-2021 Consolidated Plan.

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

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

Other			
	X	X	X

Table 56 - 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)

Jacksonville administers two major federal programs that allocate funding to activities that serve people that are homeless or prevention homeless and people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS. The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) provides operating costs for homeless shelters and also provides rapid re-housing assistance to homeless persons to shorten the duration of time they are homeless. The ESG grant also provides daily supportive services to the homeless and their families as well as financial assistance for the prevention of homelessness. The HOPWA program serves the population that lives with HIV/AIDS with short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance (STRMU), supportive services and permanent housing placement (PHP) to ensure that deposits are paid so as to prevent homelessness. The services supported by this funding are delivered through several strong nonprofit agencies listed in Table 56- Influence of Market Conditions, in partnership with the City.

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

The strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for the special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness correspond with the strengths and gaps in the overall system delivery system. There are strong, committed nonprofits and agencies addressing the needs in the community, but the demand for their services threatens to exceed their funding and capacity to deliver. Our support for these organizations through federal funding programs is crucial to the continued provision of their critically needed services.

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	Neighborhood Revitalization	2016	2021	Removal of Blight, Public Safety and Health Initiatives	SCATTERED SITES City of Jacksonville - Duval County	Neighborhood Revitalization (Public Safety, Blight)	CDBG: \$250,000	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 813 Household Housing Unit
2	Public Facility Improvements	2016	2021	Non-Homeless Special Needs	NW CPAC SE CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County	Public Facility Improvements	CDBG: \$5,160,110	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 171437 Persons Assisted
3	Economic Development/Job Creation	2016	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	NW CPAC Urban Core CPAC	Economic Development/Job Creation	CDBG: \$343,225	Jobs created/retained: 20 Jobs Businesses assisted: 12 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Non-Housing Special Needs	2016	2021	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	SCATTERED SITES City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County	Non-housing Special Needs	CDBG: \$2,008,339 HOPWA: \$2,652,450 ESG: \$580,919	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 80534 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2900 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 65 Persons Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 1385 Household Housing Unit Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 282 Household Housing Unit Other: 350 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Housing Development for Homeownership	2016	2021	Affordable Housing	NW CPAC Urban Core CPAC	Housing Development for Homeownership	HOME: \$2,673,616	Homeowner Housing Added: 135 Household Housing Unit

Table 57 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	The goal addresses neighborhood revitalization to eliminate slum and blight and to provide for better health and public safety.
2	Goal Name	Public Facility Improvements
	Goal Description	The goal addresses activities such as construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation of public facilities. Infrastructure improvement such as ADA curb cuts, resurfacing roads and sidewalks.
3	Goal Name	Economic Development/Job Creation
	Goal Description	The goal addresses activities that foster economic development/job creation.
4	Goal Name	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Goal Description	The goal addresses public service activities to assist youth, the frail and non-frail elderly, persons with physical, mental, or behavioral disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, persons with alcohol or drug and administration.

5	Goal Name	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Goal Description	The goal addresses assistance for new construction or the rehabilitation of housing developments by Certified Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).

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)

Income Category – Extremely Low: 20%

- Purchase Assistance – 25 families
- Housing Development for Rental – 55 families

Income Category – Low: 40%

- Purchase Assistance – 250 families
- Housing Development for Ownership – 11 families
- Housing Development for Rental – 5 families

Income Category – Moderate: 40%

- Purchase Assistance – 250 families
- Housing Development for Ownership – 21 families
- Housing Development for Rental – 5 families

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)

There is a great need to increase the number of accessible units in the City of Jacksonville, as shown by the number of families requesting accessible units. Typical types of accessibility features needed are ADA ramps, bathroom facilities and kitchen facilities. In addition, public comment during the Consolidated Plan Citizen Input process included a call for units with greater accessibility features for developmentally disabled residents, who may require assistance navigating social transactions in the community.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

JHA activities to increase resident involvement will continue to center on building resident and family self-sufficiency. These activities include the following programs:

I. Neighborhood Network Centers (NNC) located in Brentwood will continue to provide computer and employment skills training for 200-300 residents. It is anticipated that it will serve 300-500 residents with computer literacy training, GED instructions, educational programs, job search activities, resume assistance, and internet access on an annual basis.

II. Family Self-Sufficiency Program will provide case management services to targeted families in the Section 8 Program. Its main focus is to help these families achieve goals in education, employment, and homeownership. It is anticipated that it will assist 50 families to become homeowners and approximately 330 to pursue self-sufficiency goals.

III. The Section 8 Homeownership Program will continue to provide financial literacy and credit repair to low-income families. These families will be served through the Family Self-Sufficiency Program. Currently, this program is assisting 80 Section 8/PH families with financial literacy education and training.

IV. JHA will continue to work cooperatively with resident councils in each of the public housing Resident Management Corporation (RMC) communities to implement and enforce standards and expectations that families should make an effort to achieve self-sufficiency as a goal. The resident councils are the initiators of activities and services that aid residents in securing valuable resources to address their needs. RMCs are instrumental in assisting staff to implement educational programs and self-sufficiency programs.

V. JHA has a team of public housing service coordinators that assist residents with finding permanent, gainful employment and education. These coordinators also help residents' children access healthcare and education opportunities. JHA has hired an Employment Coordinator to assist public housing and Section 8 residents to find employment and training opportunities.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The regulations that have the most profound impact on the local housing market are the local zoning, building and subdivision codes. Zoning regulations establish type and density of residential use. These also include lot size(s), setbacks and building height limitations. The Jacksonville Zoning Code, Chapter 656 Jacksonville Municipal Code (JMC), <http://www.municode.com>, includes twenty two (22) residential districts ranging in density from less than one unit per acre to more than 60 units per acre. In addition, residential development is also permitted in Agriculture (AGR), Planned Unit Development - (PUD), Residential Office (RO) and Commercial, Residential and Office (CRO) districts. In some other zoning districts, certain kinds of residential development in Commercial Community/General (CCG's) and Residential Commercial Neighborhoods (CN) districts. The City of Jacksonville's local government's role is to manage growth and development. Zoning and subdivision regulations are administered with flexibility and designed to be non-exclusionary. The PUD zoning district specifically enables developers to be innovative with subdivision layout, housing types or styles, and mixed uses. Regulations, therefore, do not discriminate against a particular type of housing. The City of Jacksonville has adopted the Florida Building Code. These building codes are designed to ensure that minimum health and safety standards are met and therefore, do not unnecessarily influence the housing delivery system.

According to the Analysis of Fair Housing COJ, there are several barriers to include: lack of affordable housing; need for additional education and outreach to the public and members of the real estate industry on fair housing issues; LEP issues on language barriers; members of special needs group such as disabilities may have significant barriers to their housing choice that meets their needs; and the global financial crisis resulting from the housing bubble threatens the survival of a number of Jacksonville's nonprofit community organizations. These organizations previously developed new, single-family housing units for sale to low- and moderate-income households. With the shift in the economy and the housing market, this line of business is no longer viable for many nonprofit entities. The loss of nonprofit housing organizations would reduce the City's ability of address barriers to Fair Housing choice. Please see COJ AI for additional information.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Jacksonville relies on multiple strategies to remove barriers to affordable housing. These strategies include (1) land use regulation, planning and coordination; (2) incentives and financing; and (3) education and outreach.

Land Use Regulation, Planning and Coordination

City land use policies play a significant role in determining the amount and availability of affordable housing within a community. City land use policy gives the location of housing types and densities. Zoning is the planning tool for implementing housing development. Through

zoning incentives, private and nonprofit developers can help a City address the housing needs of its low- and moderate-income population. Moreover zoning incentives that increase the density of housing development and provide for mixed uses including transit are important tools for expanding the local supply of both affordable homeownership and renter housing.

<http://www.coj.net/departments/planning-and-development>

https://www2.municode.com/library/fl/jacksonville/codes/code_of_ordinances (Chapter 656)

Incentives and Financing

The City of Jacksonville provides incentives and financing for affordable housing through application of federal block grant funds to support the efforts of for-profit and nonprofit developers of affordable housing, including CHDOs, as well as through housing opportunities offered through the Jacksonville Housing Authority and the Jacksonville Housing Finance Authority. Incentives and financing for affordable housing cover both homeownership and rental housing programs and include inducements to support inclusionary affordable housing.

The programs that support inclusionary affordable housing include, but are not limited to: the Limited Repair Program and Utility Tap-In Program, both of which improve one or all of the major building systems such as electrical, plumbing (inclusive of septic systems and water connection to City services), ventilation, roofing, and weatherization; the purchase assistance program (Head Start to Homeownership); and development of affordable homes for ownership or as rentals.

Education and Outreach

The City of Jacksonville performs education and outreach regarding affordable housing in a number of ways. Its website educates residents and community stakeholder organizations about programs. The Neighborhoods Department regularly meets with Citizen Participation Advisory Committees (CPACs) representing Jacksonville's neighborhoods as a means to continually educate the public about housing and community activities undertaken by the City, as well as to obtain input about current needs or issues.

Further, the responsibilities of the Jacksonville Housing and Community Development Commission include working to educate the public and facilitate public participation in programs.

In reference to the Barriers to Affordable Housing, please see Analysis to Impediments to Fair Housing in MA-40.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

STRATEGY 1: INCREASE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Purpose: Get Involved, Involve Others

Goal: ENGAGEMENT and KNOWLEDGE

Activity: Increasing leadership, collaboration, and civic engagement, with a focus on strengthening the capacity of public and private organizations by increasing knowledge about collaboration and successful interventions to prevent and end homelessness.

Community Implementation includes:

- Coordinated Intake, Assessment and Prioritization for Referral
- Tracking by name all who are Homeless in the Continuum and are input into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
- Utilization of Permanent Housing, to include Permanent Supportive Housing, where appropriate according to scoring and prioritization
- Rapid Rehousing, where appropriate according to scoring and prioritization
- Street Outreach throughout the Continuum
- Targeting of Special Populations, such as Families with Children, Youth, Chronically Homeless, and Veterans, as well as procedures for referring Unaccompanied Youth under the age of 18.
- Homeless Prevention Strategy by providing short-term rental, mortgage, and/or utility assistance

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

STRATEGY 2: INCREASE HOUSING STOCK

Purpose: Create Housing and Services to Help People Thrive

Goal: AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Activity: Increasing access to stable and affordable housing, by providing affordable housing and permanent supportive housing.

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.

STRATEGY 3: INCREASE SERVICE CAPACITY

Purpose: Foster Self-Sufficiency

Goal: ECONOMIC SECURITY

Activity: Increasing economic security, by expanding opportunities for meaningful and sustainable employment and improving access to mainstream programs and services to reduce financial vulnerability to homelessness.

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

STRATEGY 4: INCREASE SPECIAL NEEDS INTERVENTIONS

Purpose: Prevent Homelessness in Vulnerable Populations

Goal: HEALTH and STABILITY

Activity: Improving health and stability, by linking health care with homeless assistance programs and housing, advancing stability for youth aging out of systems such as foster care and juvenile justice, and improving discharge planning for people who have frequent contact with hospitals and criminal justice systems.

STRATEGY 5: INCREASE INTEGRITY AND UTILIZATION OF DATA

Purpose: Know Who is Homeless and What They Need

Goal: RETOOL THE HOMELESS RESPONSE SYSTEM

Activity: Retooling the homeless response system, by transforming homeless services to crisis response systems that prevent homelessness; rapidly returning people who experience homelessness to stable housing utilizing system-wide Coordinated Intake, Assessment, and Prioritization; and a By Name List of all Homeless Individuals in our Continuum.

Homeless Unsheltered

Another subpopulation worth investigating are those who were found outdoors on the night of the PIT Count, referred to as the “unsheltered” homeless population. This group tends to include more chronically homeless individuals, and have higher acuity than those in emergency shelters or transitional housing.

Of the 1,853 people counted, 839 were found in emergency shelters, 588 were found in Transitional Housing, and 426 were unsheltered.

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 (91.215 (G))

Lead-based paint can pose serious health hazards, particularly in households with babies and/or small children. Lead-based paint potentially affects any structure built prior to 1978. As a mature city with many older homes, lead-based paint is a particular concern for Jacksonville. The City of Jacksonville has worked to reduce lead-based paint hazards for a number of years through lead based paint testing (by a licensed and certified agent). A positive result for any test indicating lead is present requires the use of interim controls through lead-safe work practices to remediate the lead or the total abatement of the lead by component replacement.

The Chief of Housing & Community Development held an Ohio Lead Risk Assessor and Lead-Licensed Contractor. She also was awarded several HUD Lead-based Paint Hazard Control Grants through the HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazards.

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

Prevalence of Lead Based Paint Hazards

As shown in Table 38, housing built prior to 1980 represents 46% of Duval County's total housing stock (including both renter- and owner-occupied units) as of 2016. The potential extent of lead hazards in Jacksonville housing merit continued efforts to assess and remediate lead-based paint, especially in light of the health impact of lead on babies, children less than 6 years of age, and older adults in the home.

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

The City of Jacksonville's Neighborhoods Department acts to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards by mandating that lead-based paint may not be used in rehabilitation programs funded through the CDBG or HOME program. In addition, all CDBG and HOME contracts contain a statement prohibiting the use of lead-based paint, as well as a copy of the federal regulations pertaining to the use and removal of lead-based paint. The amount of federal subsidy provided will determine the course of action taken when the repair or removal of painted surfaces is necessary during rehabilitation. Specifics related to dollar amount of subsidy and the required course of action can be found in the City's 2016-2017 Action Plan. In all units pre-1978 undergoing rehabilitation, the contractor is required to use lead-safe work practices. Education regarding lead and its effects is also provided to each owner-occupied rehabilitation project. In the Limited Repair Program, for example, any participant living in a pre-1978 home is given a pamphlet regarding the dangers of lead.

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

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

Reduce the Level of Poverty-level Families - As indicated in the Comprehensive Plan, the City recognizes that poverty is primarily an economic issue. Poverty reduction must be achieved with a multifaceted approach that works simultaneously to raise incomes and reduce financial burdens for low- and moderate-income families.

To raise income levels, the City is continuing its economic development activities through the Chamber of Commerce, Small Business Development Center, and the Florida State College Jacksonville's plan to assess the needs of the poverty-level families. In addition, the City will continue to help increase the availability of jobs for low- and moderate-income residents through its JEDC and Section 108 Loan Programs. The Northwest Economic Development Fund also assists with small business development and job creation.

The variety of housing assistance and public service programs funded through the Community Development Block Grant, HOME, and SHIP Programs help to alleviate poverty by lessening the financial strain on residents. Providing quality accessible affordable housing, eliminating substandard housing, preserving affordable housing through rehabilitation, and assisting with mortgage payments, down payments and closing costs all help families reduce their housing costs, leaving more funds available for other necessary expenses.

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

The City's anti-poverty strategy is the unifying thread that ties the housing, homeless, public housing and non-housing community development strategies together as one comprehensive plan for reducing the number of Jacksonville families that fall below the poverty level. The strategic plan, goals and objectives noted throughout this document promote family housing stability, self-sufficiency and empowerment.

The City of Jacksonville, as lead agency in the administration and implementation of the Consolidated Plan, will coordinate efforts among its many partner organizations to ensure that the goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan are met. These partners include neighborhood residents, representatives of health and human service agencies, businesses, churches, nonprofit developers, health and human service agencies, lenders and other for-profit entities.

The key goals of the City's anti-poverty strategy and five-year strategic plan are as follows:

- Provision of quality accessible affordable housing;
- Elimination of substandard housing;
- Housing preservation through rehabilitation;
- Affordable development of quality ownership housing with access to purchase assistance;
- Improved infrastructure including roads, sidewalks, and curbs/gutters.

The developed strategic plan will target the Neighborhood Action Plan (NAP) Areas.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City of Jacksonville is committed to a comprehensive program of monitoring and evaluating the progress of housing and community development activities. The goal of the jurisdiction is to ensure long-term compliance with the applicable regulations and standards, particularly Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, as amended through December 31, 1998.

The City has established its monitoring process to include the Housing & Community Development Division as the monitor of the 4 federal programs. The monitoring process is designed to ensure that a system of continuous communication and evaluation is in place. The monitoring process will facilitate the evaluation of program accomplishments in relation to the goals and objectives established in contracts by allowing the City to review all programs and housing service providers in order to assess strengths, weaknesses, performance capabilities and accomplishments. Information gained from the reviews will give the City an opportunity to determine if programs and/or strategies are working, benefits are being achieved, needs are being met and objective and goals are being accomplished. Both qualitative and quantitative methods of evaluation will be used.

Pre-contract negotiation conferences are held to finalize contracts or letters of understanding and post-award conferences are conducted to reiterate the terms of the contracts or terms of the letters of understanding and ensure that all parties understand their responsibilities and the terms of the contract. Technical assistance will be rendered and at least one monitoring visit will be conducted for each recipient annually. The entire monitoring process will involve six basic steps; pre-monitoring contract, in-office review, monitoring visits, post review, written report and monitoring letter and follow up.

The focus of the monitoring plan will center on key indicators, which demonstrate if programs are operating effectively and efficiently. The plan will help the City to ensure that housing programs and internal policies are consistent. Where projects and/or programs have experienced delays, assessments will be conducted to determine the extent to which the delay is beyond the control of the housing and/or service provider and/or the extent to which original priorities, objectives and schedules were unrealistic.

Monitoring activities for the Consolidated Plan will incorporate all program requirements of CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA and SHIP. This includes reviewing and documenting projects for eligibility, maintaining record-keeping requirements and reviewing financial transactions, including budgets and expenditures. Since the Consolidated Plan is an integrated, comprehensive document, expansions and modifications of monitoring procedures will be continually conducted to comply with all federal regulations. Another aspect of monitoring is the long-term affordability, in accordance with regulatory requirements, for housing related projects.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Jacksonville, Housing and Community Development Division held four (4) public hearings and six (6) CPAC meetings, interviewed community stakeholders and analyzed demographic, economic and housing data to establish priorities and to set goals and objectives for the expenditure of the anticipated funding allocation for the 2016-2021 Consolidated Plan programs. Anticipated resources to address these priorities are detailed in Table 61 as detailed in PR-10 Consultation and PR-15 Citizen Participation.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	5,626,732	167,381	1,967,561	7,761,674	0	Eligible CDBG Activities Per 24 CFR 570

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,199,500	474,116	0	2,673,616	0	Eligible HOME Activities Per 24 CFR 92
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	2,619,116	0	33,334	2,652,450	0	Eligible HOPWA Activities Per 24 CFR 514

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	501,739	0	79,180	580,919	0	Eligible ESG Activities Per 24 CFR 570

Table 58 - 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

All HOME-assisted and home-qualified projects 25% match requirement will be maintained on the HOME-Match Log. The HOME-Match Log will track match liability and match credits as they occur. The match requirement for HOME projects will be satisfied by private, state, and local funds. The type of match will be identified on the HOME-Match Log with a brief description and will be maintained by the Housing and Community Development Division (HCDD). The City of Jacksonville, as a consolidated government, receives federal CDBG, ESG, HOME and HOPWA funds. The State of Florida provides State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) to the 52 CDBG entitlement cities and all counties in Florida. SHIP funding provides a major source of leverage for the federal funding that supports the creation and preservation of affordable housing.

In addition, legislation was enacted for the creation of a foreclosure and vacant property registry for any parcels in some form of default or foreclosure as filed by the Clerk of the Court. As part of the registration, the financial institution filing the les pendens (intent to foreclose) must pay a fee. Registrants of a property must provide information on occupancy and identify the management company that will be responsible for the ongoing maintenance of the property. In this way, the registration assists the City of Jacksonville in fighting blight caused by vacant and unattended properties. The fee provides an additional funding stream that leverages federal funding for the revitalization of many of Jacksonville's underserved communities. For the upcoming 16/17 fiscal year, Jacksonville will use a total collected fee of \$3,875,000 to combat the challenges related to foreclosure and property abandonment.

The City of Jacksonville will use fees collected from the Vacant Property Registry and will be used for the creation of affordable housing as well as allocated funds from the State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) to satisfy the federal match requirement under the HOME Investment Partnership program.

The HOPWA Program has no match requirements. HOME Match is met using SHIP Funds and reported on the HOME Match Report in the CAPER. ESG Match is met with the Department of Social Services and Mental Health and Welfare is \$5.4M. CDBG program does not have a match requirement, but as part of our annual Universal Application process we require match and leverage of funds from applicants to encourage partnerships and collaborations to meet community needs. The match requirements are as follows: Public Service (PS) - 100% match - 50% cash match and 50% in-kind contributions; Public Facilities Improvements (PFI) - Construction - 100% cash match; Acquisition - 50% cash match dedicated to the acquisition of the project. The leverage requirements are incentivized by the following point scale.

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

Unfortunately, owners sometimes lose their properties due to unpaid taxes. Properties that are not purchased directly from the Clerk of Court will escheat to the City of Jacksonville. As a method of addressing the multitude of properties within the City's inventory and in compliance with State statutory requirements, these properties are deemed as surplus parcels that can be used for affordable housing. The properties are made available to eligible entities through property donation followed by sale at public auction and the proceeds are then deposited into an Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

The Affordable Housing Trust Fund property inventory currently contains 436 properties that can be used for affordable housing. The aforementioned property donation period is nine (9) months from the date the properties were declared surplus by City Council. During this time period, the City will issue Requests for Proposals of no fewer than three (3) properties and no greater than twenty (20) properties to eligible entities with the capacity (institutional and financial) to acquire and create affordable housing for ownership. All donations are subject to a ten (10)-year covenant and restriction that the resulting properties be maintained as affordable. Eligible entities have six (6) months from the date of conveyance to commence the construction of the affordable unit and six (6) months from commencement of construction to complete the unit, for a total of twelve (12) months. Any property that is not donated within nine (9) months of being declared surplus by City Council will be made available for purchase through an auction through the Real Estate Division of the City of Jacksonville. Property purchased through the auction carry a five-year covenant and restriction requiring that the property be maintained and any unit created on the property must be owner occupied. Properties will continue to be auctioned until no more remain. Proceeds from the sale of properties by auction will be deposited into an Affordable Housing Trust account for use of activities for the furtherance of affordable housing.

Every November, the Real Estate Division will provide a new list of tax-reverted properties that meet the criteria (for size, shape and dimensions) for use as affordable housing to the Housing and Community Development Division. The Division will review the list and create legislation to have the new list approved and declared surplus by City Council, after which the donation, sale and RFP process begins for the new inventory.

Discussion

Jacksonville has several resources that can be leveraged together to fund the City's various housing and community development priorities, including State housing trust funds, local housing trust funds and fees associated with the City's Vacant Property registry. The majority of leveraging occurs using the State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) Program in conjunction with CDBG. The City of Jacksonville anticipates receiving over \$11 million in federal funds, \$5.5 million in state funds, and \$3.5 million in local funds.

For further reference to the leverage of additional resources (private, state and local funds), please see attached 424 Form and Supporting Schedule for Amounts Reported spreadsheet in Section AD-25.

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	Neighborhood Revitalization	2016	2021	Removal of Blight, Public Safety and Health Initiatives	SCATTERED SITES	Neighborhood Revitalization (Public Safety, Blight	CDBG: \$250,000	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 813 Household Housing Unit
2	Public Facility Improvements	2016	2021	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Atlantic Beach	Public Facility Improvements	CDBG: \$5,160,110	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 171437 Persons Assisted
3	Economic Development/Job Creation	2016	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	NW CPAC Urban Core CPAC	Economic Development/Job Creation	CDBG: \$343,225	Jobs created/retained: 4 Jobs Businesses assisted: 12 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Non-Housing Special Needs	2016	2021	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	SCATTERED SITES	Non-housing Special Needs	CDBG: \$2,008,339	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 80534 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2900 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 65 Persons Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 1385 Household Housing Unit Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 282 Household Housing Unit Other: 350 Other
5	Housing Development for Homeownership	2016	2021	Affordable Housing	NW CPAC Urban Core CPAC	Housing Development for Homeownership	HOME: \$2,673,616	Homeowner Housing Added: 135 Household Housing Unit

Table 59 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	The goal addresses neighborhood revitalization to eliminate slum and blight.
2	Goal Name	Public Facility Improvements
	Goal Description	The goal addresses activities such as construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation of public facilities and infrastructure.
3	Goal Name	Economic Development/Job Creation
	Goal Description	The goal fosters activities that address economic development/job creation.
4	Goal Name	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Goal Description	The goal fosters activities to include: public service activities to assist youth, the frail and non-frail elderly, persons with physical, mental or behavioral disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, person with alcohol or drug and administration.
5	Goal Name	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Goal Description	The goal addresses assistance for new construction of the rehabilitation of housing developments by Certified Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following are the projects and activities identified during the Consolidated Plan and Universal Application process.

Projects

#	Project Name
3	CDBG ADMIN.-FAIR HOUSING EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS PROJECT
5	CDBG ADMIN.-STAFF DELIVERY COSTS
6	CITY OF JACKSONVILLE-INDEPENDENT LIVING/NORTHSIDE SR. CENTER
7	CITY OF JACKSONVILLE-SPOA
8	CDBG ADMIN.-NEIGHBORHOOD OPERATIONS
11	CITY OF JACKSONVILLE-JAX FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM
12	COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS OF JACKSONVILLE
13	EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE
14	FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES - CHILD WELFARE EARLY EDUCATION PARTNERSHIP (CWEPP)
15	GIRL SCOUTS OF GATEWAY-COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GIRL SCOUTING
16	JACKSONVILLE AREA LEGAL AID-COMMUNITY COUNSEL CENTER
17	JHA-BRENTWOOD LAKE NEIGHBORGOOD NETWORK CENTER
18	JHA-FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY
19	CATHOLIC CHARITIES BUREAU, INC.-PREVENT HOMELESSNESS
20	PINE CASTLE - COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVE
21	PROJECT 180, INC.
22	THE ARC OF JACKSONVILLE, INC.-PATH

#	Project Name
23	THE BRIDGE YOUTH EPICENTER-THE WEAVER ZONE
24	WOMEN'S CENTER OF JACKSONVILLE-MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING PGM.
25	CLARA WHITE MISSION-TRANSITIONAL HSNG & VOCATIONAL TRAINING
26	COJ- DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS - ADA CURB CUTS, VARIOUS ROAD PROJECTS, 3 SENIOR CENTER PROJECTS
27	COJ- JACKSONVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
28	PARKS, RECREATION & COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT - HOGAN CREEK
29	GATEWAY COMMUNITY SERVICES - DETOX FACILITY REHABILITATION
30	JACKSONVILLE CHAMBER FOUNDATION, INC.-SMALL BUSINESS CENTER
31	CLEARANCE AND DEMOLITION
32	CITY OF ATLANTIC BEACH-DONNER PARK IMPROVEMENTS
33	CITY OF JACKSONVILLE BEACH-CAPE
34	CITY OF JACKSONVILLE BEACH-RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS
35	CITY OF NEPTUNE BEACH
36	ESG16- JACKSONVILLE
37	HOME ADMINISTRATION COSTS
38	HOME-CHDO'S OPERATING EXPENSES
39	HOME-CHDO-DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIES
40	HOME-HEADSTART TO HOMEOWNERSHIP (H2H)
41	HOPWA ADMINISTRATION
42	HOPWA-NFAN-ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS
43	HOPWA-NFAN-STRMU-SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
44	HOPWA-NFAN-STRMU-ACTIVITY COSTS

#	Project Name
45	HOPWA-NFAN-PHP-SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
46	HOPWA-NFAN-PHP-SECURITY DEPOSITS
47	HOPWA-CATHOLIC CHARITIES BUREAU-STRMU-ADMINISTRATION
48	HOPWA-CATHOLIC CHARITIES BUREAU-STRMU-ACTIVITY
49	HOPWA-CATHOLIC CHARITIES BUREAU-STRMU-SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
50	HOPWA-GATEWAY COMMUNITY SERVICES-ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
51	HOPWA-GATEWAY COMMUNITY SERVICES-SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
52	HOPWA- RIVER REGION HUMAN SERVICES - ADMINISTRATION
55	HOPWA-RIVER REGION HUMAN SERVICES-FBH-ACTIVITY COST
56	HOPWA- RIVER REGION HUMAN SERVICES - ANDY'S PLACE
57	HOPWA-LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES-STRMU-SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
58	HOPWA-LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES-STRMU-ADMINISTRATION
59	HOPWA-LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES-STRMU-ACTIVITY COSTS
60	NORTHWEST JACKSONVILLE CDC
61	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF JACKSONVILLE, INC. (HABIJAX)

Table 60 – Project Information

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

The reasons for the allocation priorities are described in AP-38 Project Summary below.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG ADMIN.-FAIR HOUSING EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS PROJECT
	Target Area	City of Jacksonville - Duval County
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Revitalization Public Facility Improvements Economic Development/Job Creation Non-Housing Special Needs Housing Development for Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Revitalization (Public Safety, Blight Public Facility Improvements Economic Development/Job Creation Non-housing Special Needs Housing Development for Homeownership
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR OUTREACH ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING THE FAIR HOUSING SYMPOSIUM, TO EDUCATE 30,400 INDIVIDUALS ON FAIR HOUSING LAWS.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
2	Project Name	CDBG ADMIN.-STAFF DELIVERY COSTS
	Target Area	City of Jacksonville - Duval County

	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Revitalization Public Facility Improvements Economic Development/Job Creation Non-Housing Special Needs Housing Development for Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Revitalization (Public Safety, Blight Public Facility Improvements Economic Development/Job Creation Non-housing Special Needs Housing Development for Homeownership
	Funding	CDBG: \$95,067
	Description	Funds will be used to provide staff costs for environmental reviews for Kenny Logsdon (35%), delivery of labor standards for Reggie Walker (100%) projects.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
3	Project Name	CITY OF JACKSONVILLE-INDEPENDENT LIVING/NORTHSIDE SR. CENTER
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$120,000
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR 25 RESPITE WORKERS TO CONTINUE ESSENTIAL RESPITE CARE AND VOLUNTEER SERVICES FOR 159 HOME-BOUND ELDERLY PERSONS AND THEIR CAREGIVERS.

	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	25
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
4	Project Name	CITY OF JACKSONVILLE-SPOA
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$40,000
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR SPECIAL EVENTS AND PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR 18,575 SENIORS TO REMAIN ACTIVE AND INDEPENDENT.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	18575
	Location Description	
5	Project Name	CDBG ADMIN.-NEIGHBORHOOD OPERATIONS
	Target Area	City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach

	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Revitalization Public Facility Improvements Economic Development/Job Creation Non-Housing Special Needs Housing Development for Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Revitalization (Public Safety, Blight Public Facility Improvements Economic Development/Job Creation Non-housing Special Needs Housing Development for Homeownership
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,095,785
	Description	Funds will be used for staff costs for oversight and management of the CDBG program.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
6	Project Name	CITY OF JACKSONVILLE-JAX FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM
	Target Area	NW CPAC Urban Core CPAC
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$31,000
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE 18 SENIORS (FOSTER GRANDPARENTS) TO FUNCTION AS TUTORS AND MENTORS TO 600 DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED AND AT RISK CHILDREN.
	Target Date	9/30/2017

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	600
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
7	Project Name	COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS OF JACKSONVILLE
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$18,000
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PAY SALARY FOR A FTE EMPLOYMENT CASE MANAGER (OUTREACH) FOR LITERACY AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS TO BREAK THE CYCLE OF POVERTY AND PROVIDE REAL AND LASTING CHANGE FOR 200 HOMELESS AND IMPOVERISHED PEOPLE AND FAMILIES.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	200
	Location Description	
8	Project Name	EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE
	Target Area	NW CPAC Urban Core CPAC
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs

	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$24,270
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR EDUCATION AND ACCESS TO HEALTHY LIVING PRACTICES TO ASSIST 125 SENIOR CITIZENS MAINTAIN GOOD HEALTH AND INDEPENDENCE.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	125
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
9	Project Name	FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES - CHILD WELFARE EARLY EDUCATION PARTNERSHIP (CWEPP)
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$28,810
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE 50% OF SALARIES, WAGES AND BENEFITS FOR ONE (1) EARLY EDUCATION SPECIALIST TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE AND APPROPRIATE EARLY CHILD EDUCATION AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES, INCLUDING CASE MANAGEMENT TO 2,000 AT RISK CHILDREN AGES BIRTH TO FIVE (5) YEARS OLD.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2000

	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
10	Project Name	GIRL SCOUTS OF GATEWAY-COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GIRL SCOUTING
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$35,753
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR PROMOTING GIRL SCOUTING PROGRAMS TO 525 INDIVIDUALS IN PUBLIC HOUSING COMPLEXES.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	525
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
11	Project Name	JACKSONVILLE AREA LEGAL AID-COMMUNITY COUNSEL CENTER
	Target Area	NW CPAC Urban Core CPAC
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$29,350
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR LEGAL SUPPORT TO FAITH-BASED AREA COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS AFFECTING APPROXIMATELY 43,500 PEOPLE.

	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	43500
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
12	Project Name	JHA-BRENTWOOD LAKE NEIGHBORGOOD NETWORK CENTER
	Target Area	NW CPAC
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$16,875
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE A COMPUTER LITERACY AND JOB TRAINING PROGRAM TO ASSIST 300 PUBLIC HOUSING AND SECTION 8 PARTICIPANTS IN THE BRENTWOOD LAKES NEIGHBORHOOD.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	300
	Location Description	
13	Project Name	JHA-FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs

	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$21,250
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE JOB TRAINING, TUITION ASSISTANCE, CHILD CARE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES TO 400 LOW TO MODERATE INCOME SECTION 8 AND PUBLIC HOUSING FAMILIES TO BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	400
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
14	Project Name	CATHOLIC CHARITIES BUREAU, INC.-PREVENT HOMELESSNESS
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,974
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE CASE MANAGEMENT AND TO PROVIDE SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR THE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TO SERVICE 6,000 INDIVIDUALS.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	6000
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	
15	Project Name	PINE CASTLE - COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVE
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$32,000
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PAY 85% OF SALARY, WAGES AND BENEFITS FOR A SENIOR JOB DEVELOPER'S POSITION TO SOLICIT EMPLOYERS TO HIRE THIRTY (30) INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	30
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
16	Project Name	PROJECT 180, INC.
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR OPERATING THE LEADERSHIP AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR 70 PEOPLE.
	Target Date	9/30/2017

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	70
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
17	Project Name	THE ARC OF JACKSONVILLE, INC.-PATH
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE CASE MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING FOR 2050 DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED ADULTS AND FAMILIES.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2050
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
18	Project Name	THE BRIDGE YOUTH EPICENTER-THE WEAVER ZONE
	Target Area	NW CPAC Urban Core CPAC
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs

	Funding	CDBG: \$38,800
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR ACTIVITIES FOR THE AFTER SCHOOL SUMMER CAMP WHICH SERVES UP TO 140 AT RISK YOUTH.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	140
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
19	Project Name	WOMEN'S CENTER OF JACKSONVILLE-MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING PGM.
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,750
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR STAFF COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING TO 100 LOW AND MODERATE INCOME PERSONS.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	100
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

20	Project Name	CLARA WHITE MISSION-TRANSITIONAL HSNG & VOCATIONAL TRAINING
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$57,232
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR TRANSITIONAL HOUSING AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR 270 HOMELESS PERSONS.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	270 LOW AND MODERATE INCOME PERSONS
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
21	Project Name	COJ- DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS - ADA CURB CUTS, VARIOUS ROAD PROJECTS, 3 SENIOR CENTER PROJECTS
	Target Area	NW CPAC SE CPAC Urban Core CPAC
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,441,479
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR CURB CUTS, 3 SENIOR CENTER REHABILITATION AND RESURFACING PROJECTS.
	Target Date	9/30/2017

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	72899
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
22	Project Name	COJ- JACKSONVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
	Target Area	NW CPAC
	Goals Supported	Public Facility Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Public Facility Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$17,282
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES FOR THE BRENTWOOD BRANCH LIBRARY INTERIOR ENHANCEMENT PROJECT, WHICH SERVES APPROXIMATELY 17,000 PEOPLE.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	17000
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
23	Project Name	PARKS, RECREATION & COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT - HOGAN CREEK
	Target Area	SE CPAC
	Goals Supported	Public Facility Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Public Facility Improvements

	Funding	CDBG: \$830,000
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR PHASE II IMPROVEMENTS TO THE HOGAN CREEK GREENWAY WHICH WILL AFFECT APPROXIMATELY 74,325 PEOPLE.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	74325
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
24	Project Name	GATEWAY COMMUNITY SERVICES - DETOX FACILITY REHABILITATION
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Public Facility Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Public Facility Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$789,913
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR REHABILITATION OF THE GATEWAY CENTER (DETOX FACILITY) TO ASSIST 2270 LOW AND MODERATE INCOME PERSONS.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2270
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

25	Project Name	JACKSONVILLE CHAMBER FOUNDATION, INC.-SMALL BUSINESS CENTER
	Target Area	NW CPAC Urban Core CPAC
	Goals Supported	Economic Development/Job Creation
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development/Job Creation
	Funding	CDBG: \$43,225
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO 200 SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS DEVELOPING MICRO-ENTERPRISES.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	200
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
26	Project Name	CLEARANCE AND DEMOLITION
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Revitalization (Public Safety, Blight
	Funding	CDBG: \$250,000
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR 819 BOARD UPS OF UNSAFE STRUCTURES IN TARGET NEIGHBORHOODS AND OTHER LOW AND MODERATE INCOME AREAS.
	Target Date	9/30/2017

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	819
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
27	Project Name	CITY OF ATLANTIC BEACH-DONNER PARK IMPROVEMENTS
	Target Area	City of Atlantic Beach
	Goals Supported	Public Facility Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Public Facility Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$81,436
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR DONNER AND JORDAN PARK IMPROVEMENTS.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
28	Project Name	CITY OF JACKSONVILLE BEACH-CAPE
	Target Area	City of Jacksonville Beach
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$57,443

	Description	Funds will be used to provide staff costs for the administration of the after-school program.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1250
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
29	Project Name	CITY OF JACKSONVILLE BEACH-RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS
	Target Area	City of Jacksonville Beach
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$80,085
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR SUPERVISED RECREATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR 150 LOW AND MODERATE INCOME YOUTH IN THE COMMUNITY.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	150
	Location Description	
30	Project Name	CITY OF NEPTUNE BEACH
	Target Area	City of Neptune Beach

	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$44,895
	Description	Funds will be used for administrative and activity costs for services to senior citizens.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1250
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
31	Project Name	ESG16- JACKSONVILLE
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	ESG: \$580,919
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE HOMELESS PERSONS WITH BASIC SHELTER AND ESSENTIAL SUPPORTIVE SERVICES. IT CAN ALSO BE USED TO PROVIDE SHORT TERM HOMELESS PREVENTION ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS AT IMMINENT RISK OF LOSING THEIR OWN HOUSING DUE TO EVICTION, FORECLOSURE, OR UTILITY SHUTOFFS.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	3365

	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
32	Project Name	HOME ADMINISTRATION COSTS
	Target Area	City of Jacksonville - Duval County
	Goals Supported	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Funding	HOME: \$275,763
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE STAFF COSTS FOR OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE HOME PROGRAM.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
33	Project Name	HOME-CHDO'S OPERATING EXPENSES
	Target Area	NW CPAC Urban Core CPAC
	Goals Supported	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Funding	HOME: \$109,878
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE OPERATING COSTS FOR CHDOS.
	Target Date	9/30/2017

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
34	Project Name	HOME-CHDO-DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIES
	Target Area	NW CPAC Urban Core CPAC
	Goals Supported	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Funding	HOME: \$500,000
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIES TO CHDOS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
35	Project Name	HOME-HEADSTART TO HOMEOWNERSHIP (H2H)
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Funding	HOME: \$945,916

	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE DOWNPAYMENT AND CLOSING COST ASSISTANCE TO LOW AND MODERATE INCOME PERSONS.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
36	Project Name	HOPWA ADMINISTRATION
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$78,573
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR STAFF COST FOR THE OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE HOPWA PROGRAM.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
37	Project Name	HOPWA-NFAN-ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES

	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$43,239
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES FOR THE STRMU ACTIVITY.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
38	Project Name	HOPWA-NFAN-STRMU-SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$112,803
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE STRMU ACTIVITY ALONG WITH CASE MANAGEMENT.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

39	Project Name	HOPWA-NFAN-STRMU-ACTIVITY COSTS
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$500,404
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE DIRECT CLIENT SERVICES TO INCLUDE RENT, MORTGAGE AND UTILITY ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH HIV AND AIDS.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	510
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
40	Project Name	HOPWA-NFAN-PHP-SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$75,937
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE SALARIES AND BENEFITS FOR STAFF TO PROVIDE DIRECT SERVICES TO CLIENTS THROUGH SECURITY DEPOSIT AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES.
	Target Date	9/30/2017

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
41	Project Name	HOPWA-NFAN-PHP-SECURITY DEPOSITS
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$123,347
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE SERVICES TO CLIENTS AND ACTIVITY COSTS TO INCLUDE SECURITY DEPOSITS FOR RENT, UTILITIES FOR PERMANENT HOUSING PLACEMENT.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	211
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
42	Project Name	HOPWA-CATHOLIC CHARITIES BUREAU-STRMU-ADMINISTRATION
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$72,102

	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR ADMINISITRATIVE EXPENSES ASSOCIATED WITH THE STRMU PROGRAM, INCLUDING WAGES AND SALARIES, RENT AND ETC.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
43	Project Name	HOPWA-CATHOLIC CHARITIES BUREAU-STRMU-ACTIVITY
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$733,130
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE DIRECT CLIENT ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATED WITH THE STRMU PROGRAM, INCLUDING RENT AND UTILITY ASSISTANCE.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	525
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
44	Project Name	HOPWA-CATHOLIC CHARITIES BUREAU-STRMU-SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$224,800
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR SUPPORT SERVICES ASSOCIATED WITH THE STRMU PROGRAM INCLUDING WAGES AND SALARIES, CASE MANAGEMENT AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
45	Project Name	HOPWA-GATEWAY COMMUNITY SERVICES-ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$5,041
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR INDIRECT ADMINISTRATION COSTS TO INCLUDE PERSONNEL, RECEPTIONIST AND FINANCIAL SERVICES FOR THE RESIDENTIAL DETOX PROGRAM.
	Target Date	9/30/2017

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
46	Project Name	HOPWA-GATEWAY COMMUNITY SERVICES-SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$66,979
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR THE RESIDENTIAL DETOX PROGRAM.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	55
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
47	Project Name	HOPWA- RIVER REGION HUMAN SERVICES - ADMINISTRATION
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$6,237

	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR DIRECTOR OF HOUSING.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
48	Project Name	HOPWA-RIVER REGION HUMAN SERVICES-FBH-ACTIVITY COST
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$107,375
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR DIRECT CLIENT SERVICES TO CLIENTS ACTIVITY COSTS AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES THROUGH WAGES, SALARIES OF CASE MANAGERS THAT PROVIDE DETOX AND DUALY DIAGNOSED SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH HIV AND AIDS, SUPPORTIVE HOUSING WITH 24 HOUR CAREGIVER SERVICES.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	16
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
49	Project Name	HOPWA- RIVER REGION HUMAN SERVICES - ANDY'S PLACE
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES

	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$19,900
	Description	RIVER REGION HUMAN SERVICES, INC. - FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE DIRECT CLIENT SERVICES THROUGH CASE MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR ANDY'S PLACE.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	16
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
50	Project Name	HOPWA-LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES-STRMU-SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$77,810
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR DIRECT CLIENT SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE STRMU ACTIVITY.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	350

	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
51	Project Name	HOPWA-LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES-STRMU-ADMINISTRATION
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$33,773
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (INDIRECT COSTS).
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
52	Project Name	HOPWA-LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES-STRMU-ACTIVITY COSTS
	Target Area	SCATTERED SITES
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$371,000
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR RENT, UTILITY ASSISTANCE FOR THE STRMU ACTIVITY.
	Target Date	9/30/2017

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	350
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
53	Project Name	NORTHWEST JACKSONVILLE CDC
	Target Area	NW CPAC
	Goals Supported	Economic Development/Job Creation
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development/Job Creation
	Funding	CDBG: \$300,000
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR THE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF A GROCERY STORE.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
54	Project Name	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF JACKSONVILLE, INC. (HABIJAX)
	Target Area	NW CPAC Urban Core CPAC
	Goals Supported	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Housing Development for Homeownership
	Funding	HOME: \$842,059

	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR GAP FUNDING FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION OF 40 UNITS OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR HOMEOWNERSHIP IN THE NEW TOWN AREA.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

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

All funds will be allocated geographically based on the priority needs. The assessment of priority needs takes low-income minority concentration as described in SP-10 Geographic Priorities into consideration. The City of Jacksonville considered (1) low- to moderate-income areas within Jacksonville-Duval County (Map 14); and (2) areas of minority concentration within the jurisdiction (Maps 1-8). Priorities for spending in geographically targeted areas are based on statutory goals – providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities – as well as the obstacles to meeting underserved needs. All these areas of need are illustrated in Maps 9 and 10 -Areas of Low Income and Cost Burden, Maps 11 and 12 – Areas of Poverty and Vacancy Rate and Map 13 – Areas of Unemployment. The maps associated with this narrative can be found in section SP-10.

As shown in Table 61 – Geographic Distribution – the largest portion of funds will be directed to projects in scattered sites, serving low- and moderate-income persons across Jacksonville. Of the funds that are geographically targeted, the highest percentages will go to the Northwest quadrant and the Urban Core, the neighborhoods discussed in MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis as having the highest concentrations of minority and low-income residents and the highest concentration of needs.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City of Jacksonville Duval	96
City of Atlantic Beach	1
City of Jacksonville Beach	2
City of Neptune Beach	1

Table 61 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The Northwest and Urban Core sections of the City of Jacksonville are considered the most challenged of all of the target areas according to multiple indicators: income, housing problems, infrastructure, economic conditions and transportation, as supported by data in Market Analysis and Needs Assessment sections. This provides the City's rationale for its priorities for allocating 41% of investments under this Consolidated Plan. This rationale is also supported by the input received in the public hearings and stakeholder consultations as part of The Process

section of this report.

Discussion

In The Process Section, PR-10 Consultation and PR-15 Citizen Participation, as well as under the Strategic Plan Section SP-10, the City's Geographic Priorities are discussed in detail.

The majorities of Jacksonville's CDBG funds (97%) are allocated to the City's low- and moderate-income neighborhoods (including HUD-eligible target neighborhoods, especially in the Neighborhood Action Plan areas) and address the priority needs of low and moderate income persons. Three percent (3%) will be dedicated to slum & blight activities, Clearance and Demolition. To further illustrate the HUD-eligible target neighborhoods, especially the Neighborhood Action Plans (NAPs), we have attached maps in the Strategic Plan Section SP-10 that provide overlays of both the Low- and Moderate-Income areas and the Areas of Minority Concentration. The estimated amount of funds the City of Jacksonville plans to dedicate to these targeted areas is identified in Table 64 Geographic Distribution.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The affordable housing goals are to expand affordable housing by providing: units of single-family homeownership, rehabilitation and acquisition of existing units and rental assistance to families. The one-year goals for those categories as well as the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special needs households supported are outlined in Table 65 and 66 under the *Discussion* area of AP-55 below.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	2,850
Non-Homeless	1,385
Special-Needs	53
Total	4,288

Table 62 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	65
The Production of New Units	33
Rehab of Existing Units	115
Acquisition of Existing Units	500
Total	713

Table 63 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The affordable housing goals are to provide units of single residential family, new construction and down payment assistance.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Jacksonville Housing Authority (JHA) owns and operates public housing in the City. JHA has 25 properties and serves more than 2,800 families. The Consolidated Planning process, identified the major needs of Jacksonville public housing as: continued maintenance for an aging but still high-quality portfolio; additional units to meet the demand for affordable housing; expanded accessibility, including units accessible to those with physical and developmental disabilities, continued programs to assist residents to achieve self-sufficiency and improve their living conditions.

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

- Maintain Jacksonville Housing Authority (JHA) as a high performer agency
- Drive Entrepreneurial Directions
- Expand Housing Access and Choice
- Do Business More Efficiently and Effectively
- Achieve Stronger Commitment to Self-Sufficiency
- Forge Creative Collaborations with Community Partners
- Promote a Healthy, Engaged and Productive Workforce

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

- Fund family self-sufficiency programs
- Bring flyers regarding meeting notices of homeownership opportunities
- Expand Housing Access and Choice
- Forge Creative Collaborations with Community Partners
- Promote a Healthy, Engaged and Productive Workforce
- Promote Section 3 work opportunities

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

The PHA is not troubled.

Discussion

Jacksonville Housing Authority (JHA) vision is to be recognized as one of the premier housing authorities in the United States. JHA implements comprehensive plans to improve the physical conditions of our units and to expand the number of affordable housing units. They provide service to all types of clients and assist them in developing means to move up and out of assisted housing. Family units are dispersed throughout Duval County which makes the residents feel like a part of the community, and not targeted as low-income households.

For further reference to the Jacksonville Housing Authority's strategies and goals, please see attached 2015 Strategic Plan in Section NA-25.

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

Introduction

The City of Jacksonville Neighborhoods Department, Housing and Community Development Division administered the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) to provide financial and supportive services to the homeless and other special needs population.

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

The one-year goals of the ESG Program are to reduce homelessness by providing homeless prevention, transitional housing assistance, rapid re-housing assistance and supportive services through case management to 3,365 households. During the 2014-15 fiscal year, the Emergency Solutions Grant assisted more than 1,900 individuals and families with children with financial assistance, shelter services, food and rapid re-housing assistance. So far this year the ESG grant has prevented close to 100 families from becoming homeless with rapid re-housing assistance.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Sulzbacher Center for the Homeless and Salvation Army will provide transitional housing and outreach activities to at least 2,950 persons who are unsheltered in addition to operating an emergency shelter and providing meals and a warm, safe place away from the elements. Clara White Mission will provide transitional housing and vocational training for 270 homeless persons.

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

To help the homeless, families with children, veterans and unaccompanied youth make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, the City of Jacksonville will work over the next year to expand opportunities for meaningful employment and improve access to mainstream programs and services.

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

To help the low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless the City of Jacksonville will work over the next year to improve health and stability by linking health care with homeless assistance programs and housing, advance stability for youth aging out of systems such as foster care and juvenile justice, and improve discharge planning for people who have frequent contact with hospitals and criminal justice systems.

Discussion

The City of Jacksonville expects to receive \$501,739 in Emergency Solutions Grant funding along with \$79,180.24 in reprogrammed funds to assist with operating costs, support services and emergency assistance for 3,215 persons. The City will dedicate \$160,000 to Catholic Charities Bureau, Inc.; \$50,000 to the Changing Homeless, Inc. for data collection and analysis; \$238,224.24 to the Sulzbacher Center for the Homeless; \$61,530 to the Salvation Army; and \$33,535 to Arc Jacksonville, Inc. The City will use 7.5% percent (\$37,630) of ESG funds for administrative oversight of the program.

The one year goals of the ESG program are proposing to reduce homelessness, especially unsheltered persons by providing homeless prevention assistance, rapid re-housing assistance and supportive services through case management. In collaboration with the partners of the Continuum of Care we will continue to reach out to the unsheltered through the programs of the Sulzbacher Center for the Homeless, Salvation Army and others to provide case management in an effort to get them into shelter and mainstream services so they can become more stable.

To help the low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless the City of Jacksonville proposes improving health and stability by linking health care with homeless assistance programs and housing, advancing stability for youth aging out of systems such as foster care and juvenile justice and improving discharge planning for people who have frequent contact with hospitals and criminal justice systems. Some of the members of the Continuum of Care that provide services for persons being discharged from publicly funded institutions, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, in addition to employment, education and social services are:

Daniel Memorial

Mental Health Resource Center

Gateway Community Services

Youth Crisis Center

Five STAR Veterans Center

JASMYN

Jewish Family & Community Services

River Region Human Services

Jacksonville Sheriff's Office

United Way of Northeast Florida

AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(3)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	1,385
Tenant-based rental assistance	0
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total	1,385

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

Introduction:

In this Plan, the City has communicated its efforts to encourage local public service providers to expand existing programs with funding assistance where possible, to help reduce the barrier to affordable housing purchases. Additionally, the Housing & Community Development office will continue to work with community groups to seek additional resources to build consumer credit education counseling (another barrier) and awareness among low income and minority residents. These community groups include local faith-based organizations, higher education institutions, Head Start programs and other forums for fair housing.

The City continues to support local non-profits to rehabilitate owner-occupied units, by providing affordable, safe and decent homes for low to moderate-low income homeowners.

The City of Jacksonville has a waiting list of homes that need repairs such as heating/cooling systems, roofs, windows, plumbing, electrical, and ADA accommodations. (Any pre-1978 unit in our housing rehabilitation program has a lead inspection/risk assessment before work begins.) Jacksonville anticipates repairs up to 115 homes within Duval County next year. Two-to-three rehabilitations are expected to consist of demolition of existing units and reconstructions of new units in substantially the same manner. Reconstruction projects are typically in local target areas.

The City of Jacksonville's Housing & Community Development Department is being proactive in seeking competitive grants so that the division can produce more affordable housing units. Grants such as the Housing Choice Planning Grant, the Housing Choice Grant, the Lead-based Paint Hazard Control Grant and the Healthy Homes Grant are just some of the grants the division is seeking.

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

The Neighborhoods Department, Housing and Community Development Division continues to work with other City Departments, especially and specifically the Planning and Development Department to promote efforts to ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing. A number of factors influence the housing delivery process, primarily the availability of land, financing government rules and regulations, cost of development, land use and zoning, public infrastructure and private landing. The goals, objectives and policies of the City of Jacksonville 2030 Comprehensive Plan is developed by the Planning and Development Department, Current Planning Division pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code (FAC). The City of Jacksonville adopted the 2030 Comprehensive Plan, which included a Housing Element, Capital Improvement Elements, Future Land Use Element, Transportation Element, Infrastructure Element, and Intergovernmental Element.

To address Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) concerns, the specific one-year goals that address the strategies to remove barriers to affordable housing as stated in the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice are included in that document on pages 35-38.

Discussion:

City land use policies play a significant role in determining the amount and availability of affordable housing within a community. City land use policy gives the location of housing types and densities. Zoning is the planning tool for implementing housing development. Through zoning incentives, private and non-profit developers can help a City address the housing needs of its low- and moderate-income population. Moreover zoning incentives that increase the density of housing development and provide for mixed uses including transit, are important tools for expanding the local supply of both affordable homeownership and rental housing.

In reference to the Barriers to Affordable Housing, please see Analysis to Impediments to Fair Housing in MA-40.

In the City of Jacksonville, the local government's role has been to manage growth and development. Zoning and subdivision regulations are administered with flexibility and designed to be non-exclusionary. The PUD zoning district specifically enables developers to be innovative with subdivision layout, housing types or styles, and mixed uses. Regulations, therefore, do not discriminate against a particular type of housing. The City of Jacksonville has adopted the Florida Building Code. These building codes are designed to ensure that minimum health and safety standards are met and therefore they do not unnecessarily influence the housing delivery system.

Subdivision regulations require review of plats for subdividing land into smaller parcels for sale as home sites. The regulations prescribe street design, lot layout, and other appropriate standards. Jacksonville's subdivision regulations (Chapter 654) are reviewed periodically by a "Subdivision Standards and Policy Advisory Committee" established by ordinance, and composed of City officials and building industry representatives. Multifamily developments are sometimes required but not all to receive site plan review approval by the Planning Commission.

To address the negative effects and create reduced or relaxed barriers is to offer incentives. The City of Jacksonville provides incentives and financing for affordable housing through application of federal block grant funds, as well as through housing opportunities offered through the Jacksonville Housing Authority, the Jacksonville Housing Finance Authority, and Florida Housing Finance Corporation. Incentives and financing for affordable housing cover both homeownership and rental housing programs with encouragement language to support inclusionary affordable housing.

Additionally, the City of Jacksonville performs education and outreach regarding affordable housing in a number of ways. Its website educates residents and community stakeholder organizations about programs. The Neighborhoods Department regularly meets with Citizen Participation Advisory Committees (CPACs) representing Jacksonville's neighborhoods as a

means to continually educate the public about housing and community development activities undertaken by the City, as well as to obtain input about current needs or issues.

Further, the work of the Jacksonville Housing and Community Development Commission includes working to educate the public and facilitate public participation in programs.

In reference to the Barriers to Affordable Housing, please see Analysis to Impediments to Fair Housing in MA-40.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The majority of the activities in this year's Action Plan, covering the period from October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2017, will address the following areas:

- Neighborhood Revitalization (Public Safety, Blight and Health Initiatives)
- Housing Rehabilitation
- Economic Development/Job Creation
- Public Facility Improvements (Streets, Drainage, etc.)
- Housing Counseling/Financial Management
- Non-housing Special Needs (Elderly Homebound, Physical/Mental/Behavioral Disabilities, Homeless Services/Prevention, Case Management, Street Outreach, Rapid Re-housing, Shelter Activities and Public Services)
- Affordable Rental Housing (by separate RFP)
- Housing Development for Homeownership

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The Plan has identified actions to address the needs for homelessness prevention and services, affordable housing, and infrastructure and facilities. The Plan also addresses the underserved needs of the homeless population, workforce development, leadership and youth programs, mental health counseling, family self-sufficiency program, elder health literacy, and micro-enterprise services. The City continues to work with the community and non-profit agencies to develop plans to address the underserved population.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

***Foster and Maintain Affordable Housing** - The HOME activities outlined in the Proposed Projects section of this Action Plan, coupled with the Jacksonville Housing Authority Strategic Plan, constitute the City's specific efforts to foster and maintain affordable housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Evaluate and Reduce Lead-Based Paint Hazards - The Neighborhoods Department, Housing and Community Development Division is acting to ensure that lead-based paint is not being used in rehabilitation programs funded through the CDBG or HOME program. Rehab specifications stipulate that no lead-based paint may be used when painting. In addition, all CDBG and HOME contracts prohibit the use of lead-based paint, and provide a copy of the federal regulations pertaining to the use and removal of lead-based paint. The amount of federal subsidy provided will determine the course of action taken when the repair, remediation, abatement, or use lead-safe methods in order to make the unit lead-safe.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City will work support the economic development and job creation efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, Small Business Development Center, and the Florida Community College at Jacksonville's plan to assess the needs of the poverty-level families. In addition, the City will continue to help increase the availability of jobs for low and moderate income residents through its JEDC and Section 108 Loan Programs and support the Northwest Economic Development Fund with its small business development and job creation. The City will also fund housing assistance and public service programs through the Community Development Block Grant, HOME, and SHIP Programs that help provide a greater supply of affordable housing and housing assistance to reduce the economic burdens on low- and moderate-income families.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

***Develop Institutional Structure** - The institutional structure for the delivery of services to the jurisdiction is primarily the City of Jacksonville's Neighborhoods Department, Housing and Community Development Division. The Housing and Community Development Division will carry out grant and loan programs by subcontracting to the private sector and non-profit organizations, the Jacksonville Housing Authority, and other city agencies. The City will again fund a mixture of city, private, and non-profit projects through the activities as described in Section III FY 2016-2017 Proposed Projects of this annual plan.

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

The Housing and Community Development Division will lead coordination of all housing and community development strategies and foster regular communication among agencies and organizations described in the City's original Consolidated Plan submission continue to hold quarterly meetings with stakeholders to identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps. Please see Section AP-60 Public Housing narrative.

Discussion:

Over the next year, the City will use federal entitlement funds – leveraged with state, local and private funds and delivered to the private sector, nonprofit partners and city agencies – to advance a coordinated set of housing and community development and economic development activities. These activities will assist low- and moderate-income families across Jacksonville to avoid homelessness, build greater self-sufficiency and improve their overall standard of living.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

Funds allocated from the previous program year that were not expended will be carried forward to continue existing eligible CDBG projects or reprogrammed for new eligible CDBG projects. We anticipate \$1.9M in carried forward funded activities will be managed during the next program year.

Program income generated approximately \$167K by subrecipients that will be received before the start of the next program year is returned to the individual subrecipients' account. These funds are used to continue the program's eligible activities provided by the individual sub recipient.

The City anticipates receiving \$75,000 a year over a twenty-one (21) year period in program income from the Downtown Tax Increment District revenues from the Northside East Downtown Tax Increment District Trust Fund as stated in a City Council approved ordinance. We are currently in year 14 of the repayments. The installment for the current fiscal year has been earmarked for the Catholic Charities-Network of Care to Prevent Homelessness (\$50,974) and the remaining funds (\$24,026) are earmarked for Clara White Mission, Inc. - Vocational Training Program. CDBG funds provided an economic development grant in the amount of \$1.5M to the Jacksonville Museum of Modern Art for acquisition (\$1.2M) and rehabilitation (\$300,000) through the Jacksonville Economic Development Commission. All regulating requirements will be adhered to. We estimate additional program income of \$37,229 to be received from old revolving and rehabilitation loan program.

The City has not identified an "urgent need" or Section 108 Loan Guarantee activity for the upcoming year. In the event that an "urgent need" or Section 108 Loan Guarantee activities is identified during the year, all guidelines for implementing these activities will be adhered to.

When HOME funds are used to finance a homebuyer program, properties must remain affordable in accordance with HOME guidelines for the applicable number of years from the date of initial purchase. If the resale of the property is completed prior to the end of the affordability period, the balance of the loan is immediately due and payable to the City. Recaptured funds will be returned to the HOME Trust fund as program income and be used for additional homeownership activities in accordance with the requirements set forth in 24 CFR Part 92 as amended or waived by HUD.

Information about the expenditure of new reprogrammed funds and program income is advertised in local newspapers. Public comment periods and public hearings are also held to inform citizens in order for them to determine the degree to which they will be affected in accordance with the Citizen Participation Plan.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	167,381
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.	430,000
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:	597,381

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.	97.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

Eligible Activities and Costs -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

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

When HOME funds are used to finance a homebuyer program, properties must remain affordable in accordance with HOME guidelines for the applicable number of years from the date of initial purchase. If the resale of the property is completed prior to the end of the affordability period, the balance of the loan is immediately due and payable to the City. Recaptured funds will be returned to the HOME Trust fund as program income and be used for additional homeownership activities in accordance with the requirements set forth in 24 CFR Part 92.254 as amended or waived by HUD.

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

***HOME**

Must meet and comply with the following resale/recapture requirements:

- The City will provide a Deferred Payment Loan at 0% interest for a period of **ten (10) years** from the date of closing and execution of the Note and Mortgage, or until one of the events of sale or default occur as listed below:
 - (1) Home Buyer sells, refinances, transfers, or disposes of the property by any means, including bankruptcy, foreclosure, or deed in lieu of foreclosure;
 - (2) The Home Buyer no longer occupies the unit as their principal residence; or
 - (3) The Home Buyer dies, or if married couple, the survivor dies.

If an event of default or sale shall occur during the term of this loan, the Home Buyer must repay the Lender or its designee an amount equal to the original principal loan amount, or the amount by which Net Proceeds of sale are available after payment of the First Mortgage and closing costs if Net Proceeds are insufficient to fully repay the original principal.

Other than for these events of sale or default, no payments of principal or interest are due during the term of said Agreement. At the end of the period, if no event of sale or default has occurred, the full amount of the principal is forgiven, and no further obligations exist for repayment of the principal sum.

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

HOME funds will not be utilized in this manner.

HOME funds will not be used as a refinance mechanism to secure debt for multifamily rental housing projects; however, any funds used for the purpose of acquisition and/or rehabilitation/construction must comply with the affordability requirements and remain attached to subject property for the period of affordability. Units will be for the purpose of affordable ownership or rental units

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

The City of Jacksonville follows the standards set forth in CFR 24, Part 576. In collaboration with the Cloudburst Consulting Group, the City of Jacksonville is in the process of reviewing and revising the Policy and Procedure Manual to be used by all ESG recipients.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

The Changing Homeless is the lead Continuum of Care and are consulted on all aspects of the Emergency Solutions Grant. The coordinated assessment system is designed to assist individuals who are homeless with finding and obtaining housing. The coordinated assessment system or coordinated intake system is managed the Mental Health Resource Center. The system is designed to assist individuals who are homeless with finding and obtaining housing. MHRC provides coordinated intake services to individuals who are homeless in Duval and Nassau Counties. Intake Specialists use the Vi-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) to assess individuals and determine the most appropriate housing interventions for each person served. Intake specialists conduct assessments at MHRC's Homeless Service Center, at hot-spot locations throughout Duval and Nassau counties, and on the streets. The staff also assists clients with obtaining documentation needed to qualify for housing programs. The staff maintains one community-wide housing waiting list and refers individuals as housing openings become available. Through this process, Northeast Florida is able to prioritize resources and help those who are most in need of services. Staff also assists individuals with applying for government entitlements and identifying other services to address their needs.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

The method of making sub-awards is through a competitive Universal Application process. Full access is provided to grass roots, faith-based and other community organizations and they are encouraged to submit applications through UA Process and attend the Mandatory Technical Assistance and Budget Workshops.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The lead agency of the Continuum of Care (Changing Homelessness) has had homeless/formerly homeless persons on its Board of Directors and the sub-recipients have homeless or formerly homeless in decision making capacities. The City of Jacksonville continues to the maximum extent possible to have workshops and public hearing in an effort to encourage the underserved to express their needs and concerns.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The professional staff of the Neighborhoods Department, Housing and Community Development Division monitors all projects in the Consolidated Plan/Action Plan to ensure sub-recipients are complying with projected performance standards, contractual requirements, and applicable federal regulations. The standards and procedures that will be used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the Consolidated Plan includes: Pre-award conferences that will be held to finalize contracts or letters of understanding and post award conferences will be conducted to discuss and explain in detail the terms of the contracts or terms of the letters of understandings, each awarded agency will be required to sign. Agencies with challenges meeting their contractual obligations both programmatic and financial will be monitored during the mid-term and a comprehensive close-out monitoring. Technical assistance will be rendered on an on-going basis and at least one monitoring visit will be conducted for each sub-recipient annually. The entire monitoring process will involve six basic steps: pre-monitoring contact, in-office review of recipient files and backup documentation, on-site monitoring visit, post review of documentation, written report, monitoring letter and follow-up.

Discussion:

Meeting homelessness challenges in Jacksonville is a complex, city wide collaborative effort comprising numerous individuals, agencies and organizations. The CoC leads efforts for collecting homeless data, conducting needs assessments and developing community supported strategies for homeless prevention and intervention.

The City of Jacksonville, Housing and Community Development Division's policies and procedures will follow to affirmatively market housing containing five or more HOME assisted units including monitoring the HOME assisted projects annually to insure that the units are

marketed through diverse media outlets. Also, the Housing and Community Development Division includes language in contracts to include an Agreement Regarding Certifications of Property Owners Participating in the HOME program To Affirmatively Market Vacant Units – Use for Five (5) or more HOME Assisted Rental Units Only. Language includes marketing guidelines as well as a questionnaire and certification that must be signed by the applicant/property owner. All projects will actively participate in minority outreach in compliance with the City’s Procurement Code, Section 3 and Labor Standards guidelines, and bidding procedures. HOME funds will be used as leverage with other forms of investment including private capital and other public (State, Federal, or Local) funding sources.

All HOME-assisted and home-qualified projects 25% match requirement will be maintained on the HOME-Match Log. The HOME-Match Log will track match liability and match credits as they occur. The match requirement for HOME projects will be satisfied by private, state, and local funds. The type of match will be identified on the HOME-Match Log with a brief description and will be maintained by the Housing and Community Development Division (HCDD).

Approximately \$104,021 (5%) will be provided to eligible and certified CHDO’s for operating assistance. Ten percent (10%) of the HOME allocation (\$225,602) will be used as administration for oversight and management of the grant.

The Housing and Community Development Division will continue to conduct initial inspections, progress inspections, and annual inspections, to ensure long-term compliance with both State and Federal Housing Quality Standards. We currently have 83 projects that we monitor for long range affordability compliance annually.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name 2015 Annual Report
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. North East Florida Association of Realtors (NEFAR)
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. 2015 Annual Report on the Northeast Florida Housing Market.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The purpose for developing this data set is to show local housing trends.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? This data covers all of Jacksonville/Duval County as well as other surrounding cities and counties.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2015 Annual Report: January 1, 2015 - December 2015.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete Data
2	Data Source Name 2008-2012 American Community Survey (5-Year Estima
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. ACS provides ongoing statistical updates across a number of demographics and economic indicators.

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing statistical survey that samples a small percentage of the population every year, giving communities the information they need to plan investments and services.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Nationwide; states; municipalities, regional; Census tracts</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2008-2012</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2013 American Housing Survey</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>AHS provides ongoing statistical updates across a number of demographic and economic indicators.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The American Housing Survey (AHS) is an ongoing statistical survey that samples a small percentage of the population every year, giving communities the information they need to plan investments and services.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Nationwide; states; municipalities; regional; Census tracts</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2013 & 2014</p>

	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2015 Point in Time Count</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Changing Homelessness formerly Emergency Services and Homeless Coalition</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The Point in Time (PIT) Count is a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night in January.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To assess the extent and nature of homelessness in the service area.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The Point in Time (PIT) Count was conducted in Duval, Clay and St. Johns County</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>This dataset is for 2015 and was collected on a single night in January 2015.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
5	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Office of Economic Development Workforce Statistic</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Labor Market Statistic Center, Local Area Unemployment Statistic Program & Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program; US Census Bureau, American Community Survey</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Major Employment Sectors within Duval County.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To provide the number of employees by Major Industry Sectors</p>

	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Specific to Jacksonville Florida and Duval County</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>February 2016</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
6	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Target Industries</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Office of Economic Development</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Workforce and Infrastructure needs of the Business Community</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Targeted Industries providing the highest concentration of employment opportunities</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Specific to Jacksonville Florida and Duval County</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2016</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
7	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Employment By Industry</p>

	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Labor Market Statistics Center, Local Area Unemployment Statistic Program & Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program; US Census Bureau, American Community Survey</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Summary of Total Number of Employees by Major Industry Sector</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Statiscal Data for areas for major areas of employment</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Specific to Jacksonville Florida and Duval County</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>February 2016</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
8	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Florida Occupational Employment and Wages</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Department of Economic Opportunity, Labor Market Statistics Center</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Wages bu Occupation</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Description of Occupations and Wages throughout the State of Florida</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Specific to Jacksonville MSA (Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau and St. Johns Counties)</p>

	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>February 2016</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
9	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Educational Attainment in Jacksonville Florida</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Statistical Data for Educational Attainment throughout the City of Jacksonville and adjoining cities</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Specific to Jacksonville Florida and Duval County</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Updated on April 8, 2015, v1.0.9324;9326</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
10	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Workfore Initiatives</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>www.employFlorida.com;_www.careersourcenortheastflorida.com;_www.jtafla.com, http://fscj.edu/, http://operationnewhope.org/, http://theclarawhitemission.org/, http://jacksonville.jobcorps.gov/home.aspx</p>

	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Work force initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To identify programs and agencies providing resources for training and employment referrals</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Specific to Jacksonville MSA</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2016</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
11	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Northeast Florida Regional Council</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Summary of economic issues and solutions</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>CEDS is a strategy-driven plan for regional economic development</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Specific to Jacksonville Florida and Duval County</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2014-2019 Report</p>

	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
12	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Downtown Northbank/Southside Community Development</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Downtown Investment Authority</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Comprehensive planning for current and future downtown development</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Provide a modern redevelopment blueprint for the type of unique urban environment that can take advantage of markets that now exist. and be used as a long-term guide for decisions of the Downtown Investment Authority</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Specific to Jacksonville MSA</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2014</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
13	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Downtown Action Plan Overview</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Jacksonville Economic Development Commission (JEDC)</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Downtown Action Plan, road map for achieving Jacksonville's vision for a revitalized Downtown</p>

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Provide specific information on the development of the downtown community based on the collective efforts of more than 100 local professionals, community leaders, staff and consultants</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Specific to Jacksonville Florida and Duval County</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2016</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
14	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Duval County Demographics</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>County Demographics</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Provide comprehensive Local Demographic Information</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Specific to Jacksonville Duval County</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>April 2016</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>

15	Data Source Name Downtown Action Plan
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Jacksonville Economic Development Commission (JEDC)
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Downtown Action Plan, road map for achieving Jacksonville's vision for a revitalized Downtown
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Provide specific information on the development of the downtown community based on the collective efforts of more than 100 local professionals, community leaders, staff and consultants
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Specific to Jacksonville Florida Duval County
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2016
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
16	Data Source Name HUD Aggregated USPS Administrative Data Vacant Unit
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. United States Postal Service
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. HUD receives quarterly data on addresses identified by USPS as having been "Vacant"
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Consolidated Plan MA-20 Vacant Units Table 37

	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Duval County</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2015</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
17	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>REO Search - Single Family Home Locator</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>HUD egis.hud.gov</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>REO Property</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Consolidated Plan MA-20 Vacant Units Table 37</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Duval County</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2016</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>