



Jacksonville / Duval County

2016-2020 Consolidated Plan

Substantial Amendment

City of Jacksonville
Housing and Community Development Division
214 Hogan St., Ste. 700
Jacksonville, FL 32202

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b).....	4
The Process.....	9
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b).....	9
PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)	10
PR-15 Citizen Participation.....	18
Needs Assessment	21
NA-05 Overview	21
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c).....	22
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	44
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	47
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)	51
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)	52
NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)	55
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)	60
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d).....	65
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)	69
Housing Market Analysis	71
MA-05 Overview	71
MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2).....	72
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)	78
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a).....	86
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)	93
MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c).....	97
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)	101
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e).....	104
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)	105
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion.....	114

Strategic Plan	116
SP-05 Overview	116
SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1).....	117
SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2).....	131
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)	142
SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c).....	166
SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)	168
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)	170
SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i).....	173
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j).....	174
SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230.....	175

The COJ has made updates to its priority needs and goals in the strategic plan which will take effect beginning with the 2018 Annual Action Plan.

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Jacksonville – Duval County jurisdiction is located in the northeast corner of the State of Florida and includes the most populous city in the state and the largest city by area in the contiguous United States. There are approximately 900,000 people making up nearly 350,000 households living in this area according to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

The Jacksonville – Duval County 2018-2020 Consolidated Plan Substantial Amendment is a multi-year comprehensive planning document which identifies housing, homeless, community development needs and resources, outlines goals and strategies to provide for those needs, and identifies the use of federal funds which will contribute to those goals. This 2018-2020 Consolidated Plan was substantially amended from the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan to improve data analysis of the Plan and better incorporate citizen participation and stakeholder input. Based on the updated analysis and citizen participation, the Strategic Plan Priority Needs and Goals have been completely revised.

The Consolidated Plan is required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) from all jurisdictions receiving annual federal assistance. The Jacksonville – Duval County 2018-2020 Consolidated Plan Substantial Amendment combines the planning and application processes for the Community Development Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program (HOPWA), and Florida's State Housing Initiative Partnership Program (SHIP). The time covered by this Consolidated Plan Substantial Amendment is from October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2020. The City of Jacksonville's Housing and Community Development Division is the primary agency responsible for the submission, implementation, and administration of the Consolidation Plan.

Submission of the 2018-2020 Consolidated Plan Substantial Amendment is the means by which Jacksonville – Duval County:

1. Makes application for the federal assistance programs listed above;
2. Establishes the goals, objectives and strategies it will use to administer its federal grant programs;
3. Commits to spend its federal funds to benefit very low-, low- and moderate-income residents and communities.

This Plan reflects a coordinated effort between local non-profit entities, private organizations, public employees, and partner municipalities to create a strategic plan of action.

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

This Consolidated Plan identifies six priority needs with associated objectives and outcomes that align with the objectives of the funding program associated with them. The objectives are often broad in nature and capture a range of community needs.

- Priority Need #1 – Improvements to and Expansion of Public Facilities

Objective 1a: Expand Public Infrastructure

Objective 1b: Improved Public Infrastructure Capacity

Objective 1c: Improve Access to Public Facilities

- Priority Need #2: Affordable Housing Preservation & Development

Objective 2a: Provide for Owner Occupied Housing Rehab

Objective 2b: Increase Homeownership Opportunities

Objective 2c: Reduce Slum & Blight in Residential Areas

Objective 2d: Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunity

- Priority Need #3: Expansion of Available Public Services

Objective 3a: Provide Supportive Services for Special Needs Populations

Objective 3b: Provide Vital Services for Low-to-Moderate Income Households

- Priority Need #4: Addressing Homelessness

Objective 4a: Provide for Rapid Re-housing Programs

Objective 4b: Increase the Availability of Overnight Shelter Beds

Objective 4c: Increase and Improve Street Outreach and Supportive Services

Objective 4d: Increase the Availability of Permanent Supportive Housing

- Priority Need #5: Increased Economic Opportunities

Objective 5a: Increase Job Training & Employment Readiness

Objective 5b: Support Micro Enterprise Dev Opportunities

- Priority Need #6: Planning and Disaster Preparedness

Objective 6a: Develop Disaster Readiness and Response Programs

3. Evaluation of past performance

The Housing and Community Development Division, in cooperation with other public, private, and non-profit agencies, have made significant contributions to providing safe, decent, and affordable housing to the community. There has also been considerable progress in addressing homelessness and assisting residents with HIV/AIDS. Economic opportunities have continued to develop but there is still a great need for more affordable housing, as documented by the Consolidated Plan.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Citizen participation and consultation is key to the success of Jacksonville – Duval County’s public programs. The jurisdiction continues to work with key non-profit organizations in encouraging the participation of the citizens they serve, including many low- and moderate-income residents who are the primary targets of HUD-funded programs.

The citizen participation process is designed to encourage all citizens, including persons of lower income, persons of color, non-English speaking residents, and those with mobility, visual, and hearing impairments or other disabilities to participate in determining housing and community development needs in the community. In order to receive as much feedback as possible Jacksonville – Duval County published a community survey and held multiple public presentations.

A community survey was made publicly available online and received over 4,000 responses. Two presentations were also hosted in the City of Jacksonville to receive feedback from the public. One was a public meeting with City Council on January 10, 2018 to discuss the substantial amendment and the second was a stakeholder meeting on January 11, 2018 to gather feedback from neighborhood organizations.

A 30-Day Public Comment was held from February 16, 2018 to March 19, 2018 to gather feedback from the community about the Substantial Amendment for the Consolidated Plan. Finally, two Public Hearings on March 7, 2018 at 5PM and March 14, 2018 at 5:30PM were held to also gather feedback from the public.

5. Summary of public comments

Survey: The Community Survey received over 4,000 responses and came from a wide variety of incomes, household sizes, zip codes, and racial and ethnic groups. The survey covered a wide variety of subjects, but a few key elements stood out.

Most prevalent perceived discrimination faced by residents:

1. LGBTQ

2. Color
3. Race
4. Disability

Social Service Priorities

1. Helping and providing housing for people with special needs
2. Helping and providing services for homeless people

Infrastructure Priorities

1. Building or improving streets, sidewalks, and drainage
2. Eliminating environmental hazards such as trash, vacant or dilapidated buildings and overgrown lots

Economic Priorities

1. Finance projects that increase jobs
2. Provide financing for job training programs

Public Hearings: Two public hearings were held. The first was on March 7, 2018 at 5PM at the Ed Ball Building located at 214 N. Hogan St in Jacksonville, FL. There were ten in attendance and several noted comments were:

- Communities request more efficient infrastructure, water and sewage drainage
- Communities request street improvements and beautification
- Community Centers for areas currently without centers
- Increased employment opportunities
- Due to flooding, the following areas are requesting immediate assistance:
- Washington Heights Harbor View Ribault Scenic Northwest Quadrant
- Improved City water drainage and infrastructure to avoid flooding in flood-prone communities
- Create a disaster plan to better assist flood-prone communities
- Increased home-ownership opportunities for low-to moderate income citizens
- Limited Repair Program information for communities not aware of the program

The second hearing was held on March 14, 2018 at 5:30PM at the Legends Center, 5054 Soutel Dr. in Jacksonville, FL. There were fifteen in attendance and several noted comments were:

- Streets are higher than the homes – raise homes to avoid the constant flooding
- Dredge the river to avoid flooding
- Better and improved drainage to help with flooding issues by the Gateway area (44th street)

- Down payment assistance for low income citizens and/or information of where to obtain the assistance
- Street improvements in the northwest and west quadrants of COJ
- Infrastructure improvements (senior centers, streets, sidewalks)
- Assistance with flood insurance
- Homeless issues – information on where to get assistance
- Legal aid assistance to help citizens with fair housing issues
- Disaster Assistance for citizens and where to obtain information

30-Day Public Comment Period: A 30-Day Public Comment was held from February 16, 2018 to March 19, 2018 to gather feedback from the community about the Substantial Amendment for the Consolidated Plan. There were no comments made.

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

All comments and responses were accepted.

7. Summary

Primary data sources for the Consolidated Plan include: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2010-2014 CHAS, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Boxwood Means market data, 2000 Census, 2010 Census, Center for Disease Control, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), Inventory Management System/PIH Information Center (IMS/PIC), and local data sources.

Due to data constraints in HUD's CPD Maps tool, the maps contain data from the 2013 American Community Survey. Where possible, the data used in the tables and text throughout the plan is from the more current 2016 ACS. This disparity in the source of data between the tables and maps does not lessen the value or usefulness of the maps because the purpose of the maps is to show geographic concentrations and distributions, not precise values.

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

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Neighborhoods Department

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

1. Introduction

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 about citizen participation efforts are found 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 an online survey for the general broad community.

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 Jacksonville-Duval County 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

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

Jacksonville-Duval County, with the Continuum of Care will develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes for homeless sheltering and the provision of homeless social services, including case management. Toward this end, Jacksonville-Duval County 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

(see following table)

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Catholic Charities Bureau
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Non-profit Neighborhood Organization
	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.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	I.M. Sulzbacher Center for the Homeless, Inc
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Non-profit Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy 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?	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.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Salvation Army Jacksonville
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Non-profit Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy 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?	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.

4	Agency/Group/Organization	Changing Homelessness
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Non-profit Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	COC. Changing Homelessness is the lead agency for continuum of care in Jacksonville-Duval County. The coalition for the homeless is the nations oldest advocacy and direct service organization helping homeless men, women and children.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Duval County Health Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency Other government - County
	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.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	JACKSONVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Local PHA. The JHA established both the public housing and section 8 programs administered directly by the City of Jacksonville and regulated by HUD.

7	Agency/Group/Organization	JACKSONVILLE AREA LEGAL AID, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Non-profit
	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?	Consulted with housing needs assessment. JALA is a non-profit law firm dedicated to providing free civil legal assistance to low-income or special needs residents.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	CLARA WHITE MISSION, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Non-profit
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy 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 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.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	ARC Jacksonville
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Non-profit Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Public Services
	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 serve our community's citizens with intellectual and development disabilities to include educational opportunities for special needs population.

10	Agency/Group/Organization	Ability Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Non-profit Neighborhood Organization
	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.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Local Support Initiatives Corporation (LISC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Non-profit Neighborhood Organization
	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 (LSIC) is the largest community development organization in the us whom convenes, an investor and capacity builder that bridge between capital and communities.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	JACKSONVILLE / DUVAL COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Other government - County Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Lead agency.

13	Agency/Group/Organization	Gateway Community Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Non-profit Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy 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?	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.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Non-profit Neighborhood Organization
	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?	Consulted with non-homeless special needs strategy. EWC is a liberal arts college that offers quality baccalaureate programs.

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 (COC)	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(l))

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 Duval County - 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.

Duval County - 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. Duval County - Jacksonville works closely with its partners to design programs that work to address needs present in the County and City.

Consultation with nonprofits providing critical housing and social services in Duval County - Jacksonville provided valuable information about the needs of the 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 Duval County - Jacksonville and these agencies is therefore key to serving the needs of County and the City of Jacksonville's citizens.

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

To gather feedback from the community, Jacksonville – Duval County gave a notice of an amendment to the consolidated plan in three newspapers (Beaches Leader, Florida Times Union and Florida Star) and made the plan available to the public through public hearings and a 30-day public comment period starting February 16, 2018 to March 19, 2018. Citizen participation efforts are outlined below:

A Public Hearing was held on Wednesday, March 7, 2018 – 5:00 p.m. at the Ed Ball Building, 214 N. Hogan Street, 1st Floor Training Room, Room 110, Jacksonville, FL 32202. There were ten in attendance. See comments in the following table.

A Public Hearing was held on Wednesday, March 14, 2018 – 5:30 p.m. at the Legends Center, 5054 Soutel Drive, Multi-purpose Room, Jacksonville, FL 32208. There were fifteen in attendance. See comments in the following table.

A 30-Day Public Comment Period was held on February 16, 2018 to March 19, 2018. Citizens were welcome to give comments regarding the revisions and could be submitted in writing to the Chief of the Housing and Community Development Division. There were no comments made.

In addition to these, Jacksonville – Duval County conducted an online public survey, with over 4,000 responses, held a public meeting with City Council on January 10, 2018 to discuss the substantial amendment and a stakeholder meeting on January 11, 2018 to gather feedback from neighborhood organizations.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL
1	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Wednesday, March 7, 2018 5:00 p.m. Ed Ball Building, 214 N. Hogan Street, 1st Floor Training Room, Room 110, Jacksonville, FL 32202	- Communities request more efficient infrastructure, water and sewage drainage- Communities request street improvements and beautification- Community Centers for areas currently without centers- Increased employment opportunities- Due to flooding, the following areas are requesting immediate assistance: Washington Heights, Harbor View, Ribault Scenic, Northwest Quadrant- Improved City water drainage and infrastructure to avoid flooding in flood-prone communities- Create a disaster plan to better assist flood-prone communities- Increased home-ownership opportunities for low-to moderate income citizens- Limited Repair Program information for communities not aware of the program	All comments were accepted.	
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Wednesday, March 14, 2018 5:30 p.m. Legends Center, 5054 Soutel Drive, Multi-purpose Room, Jacksonville, FL 32208	- Streets are higher than the homes, raise homes to avoid the constant flooding- Dredge the river to avoid flooding- Better and improved drainage to help with flooding issues by the Gateway area (44th street)- Down payment assistance for low income citizens or information of where to obtain the assistance- Street improvements in the northwest and west quadrants of COJ- Infrastructure improvements (senior centers, streets, sidewalks)- Assistance with flood insurance- Homeless issues and information on where to get assistance.- Legal aid assistance to help citizens with fair housing issues- Disaster Assistance for citizens. Where to obtain information	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL
3	30-Day Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	30-Day Public Comment Period: February 16, 2018 to March 19, 2018	Citizens were welcome to give comments regarding the revisions and comments could be submitted in writing to the Chief of the Housing and Community Development Division. There were no comments from the public.	All comments were accepted.	
4	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	City Council on January 10, 2018 at 1:pm to discuss the substantial amendment. Lynwood Roberts Room, City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, 1st Floor, Jacksonville, Florida 32202.	All comments accepted. Feedback was positive and attendees appreciated the effort staff was making to update the priorities.	All comments were accepted.	
5	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community Stakeholder meeting	Stakeholder meeting was held on January 11, 2018 to gather feedback and discuss about the substantial amendment to the Consolidated Plan.	All comments accepted. Feedback was positive and attendees appreciated the effort staff was making to update the priorities.	All comments were accepted.	
6	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	A public survey was disseminated online to the public to gather feedback.	Over 4,000 responses were gathered.	All comments were accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section assesses the housing needs in the Duval County – Jacksonville jurisdiction by analyzing various demographic and economic indicators. Developing a picture of the current needs in the area begins by looking at broad trends in population, area median income, the number of households, etc. The next step is to examine those data points with a more nuanced analysis of variables such as family and household dynamics, race, and housing problems.

A key goal of the needs assessment is to identify the nature and prevalence of housing problems experienced by the residents. The main housing problems assessed are: (a) cost-burdened households; (b) substandard housing; and (c) overcrowding. Furthermore, these housing problems are juxtaposed with economic and demographic indicators to discern if certain groups carry a disproportionate burden. Are there race groups that are more cost-burdened than other racial groups? Do low-income households experience higher levels of overcrowding? Do large families have more housing problems than small families? These sorts of questions are empirically answered through data analysis. Understanding the magnitude and incidence of housing problems in the area is crucial in aiding the jurisdiction in setting evidence-based priorities for entitlement programs.

The jurisdiction's public housing, homeless, and non-homeless special housing needs are also discussed. Finally, non-housing community development needs, such as public services, are considered.

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 Census Bureau, CHAS and American Community Survey (ACS) data contained in the Consolidated Plan tables was considered.

Jacksonville - Duval County had a population increase of approximately 16% between 2000 and 2016 (2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates) – growing from 777,245 to 899,041. During this time, the jurisdiction saw the number of households grow from 303,247 to 341,331 – an increase of 13%. Over the same period, the Median Household Income increased 21% from \$40,539 in 2000 to \$49,196 in 2016. However, the percentage of homeowners who are cost-burdened also increased in that period, increasing from 20.9% of the group in 2000 to 26.8% in 2016. The percentage of cost-burdened renters increased as well with 34.2% of the group in 2000 to 53.6% in 2016.

According to the 2014 CHAS data in this section, renter households below 30% AMI are more likely to be cost burdened at both the moderate and severe housing cost burden 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).

The data paint a picture of both growth and struggle in the community. Rising prices (in terms of wages and housing) are positive indicators of economic growth, but expensive housing puts continued pressure on low-to-moderate income households, pushing many of them into unsustainable housing situations.

The table below highlights demographic changes in population, number of households, and income between 2000 and 2016.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2016	% Change
Population	777,245	899,041	16%
Households	303,247	341,331	13%
Median Income	\$40,539.00	\$49,196.00	21%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:
2000 Census, 2012-2016 ACS

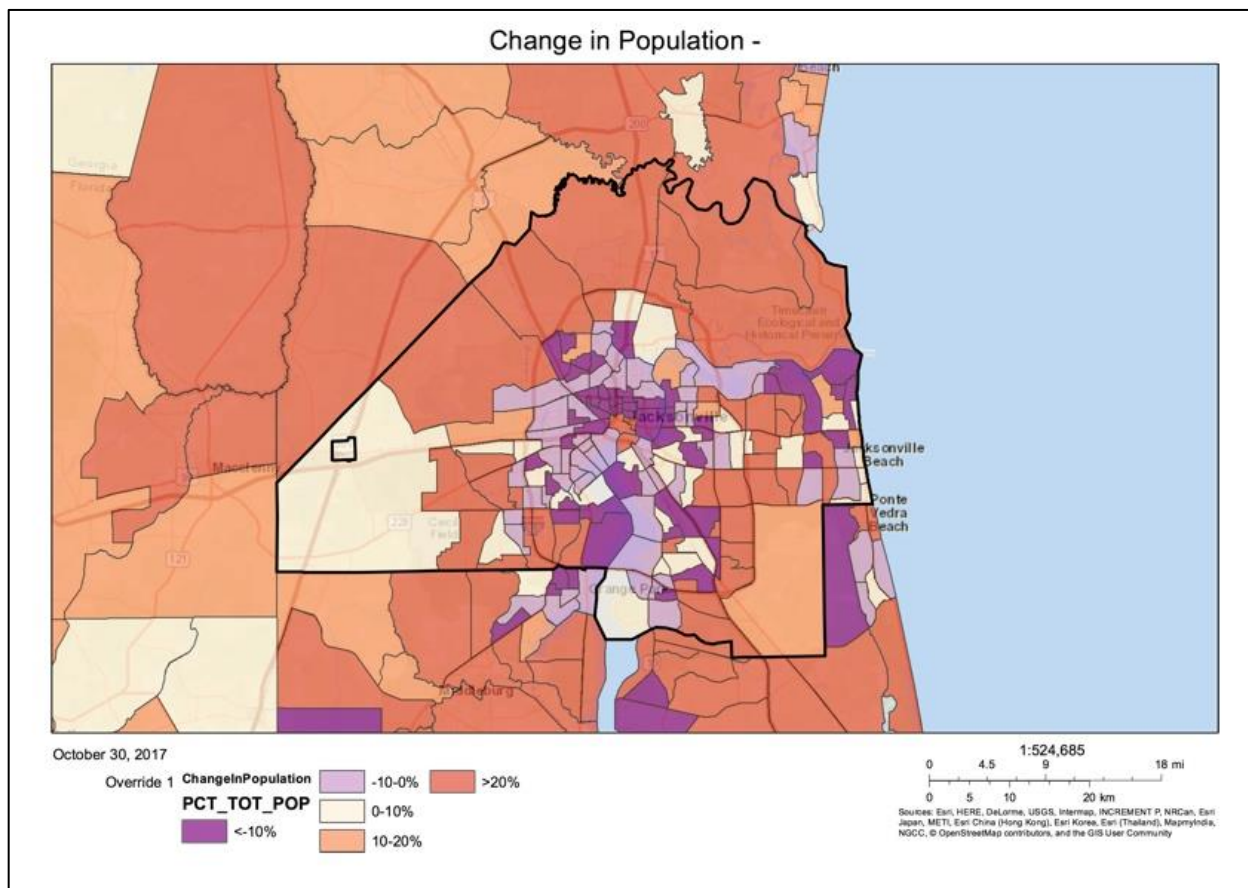
Demographic Maps

The following series of maps visually displays the geographic distribution of demographic trends in Jacksonville - Duval County across a few key indicators, including population change, population density, income, and poverty.

Change in Population

The following two maps show the distribution of households in Jacksonville – Duval County. The first map looks at the total distribution of households and the second map displays the average household size, giving a view of where larger and smaller families tend to live throughout the City of Jacksonville.

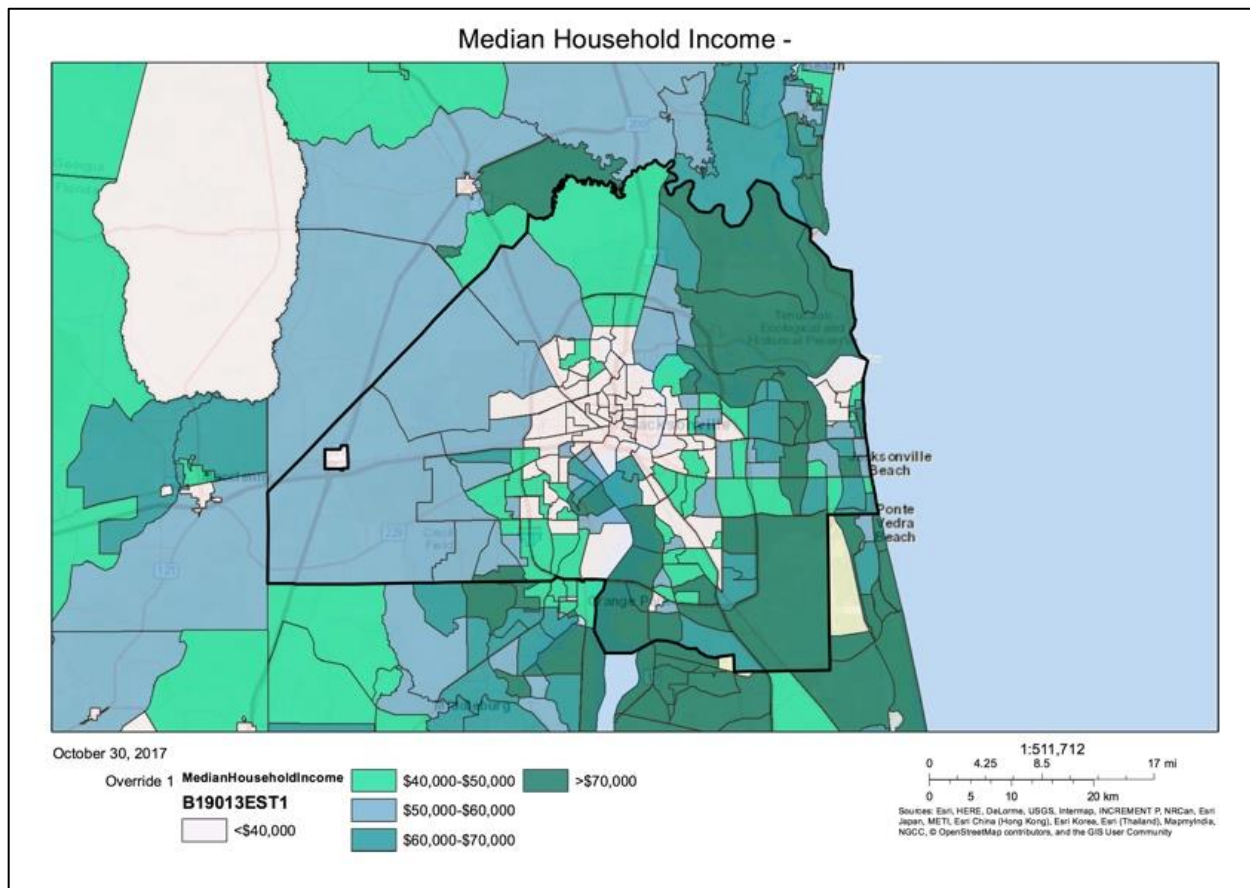
Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Median Household Income

The following map displays the Median Household Income (MHI) throughout Jacksonville - Duval County. In 2016, the MHI was \$49,196. Areas shaded white represent census tracts with the lowest MHI, less than \$40,000. The MHI increases in \$10,000 increments as the shading gets darker. MHI is lowest in the central and downtown areas of the City of Jacksonville and highest near the coastal tracts.

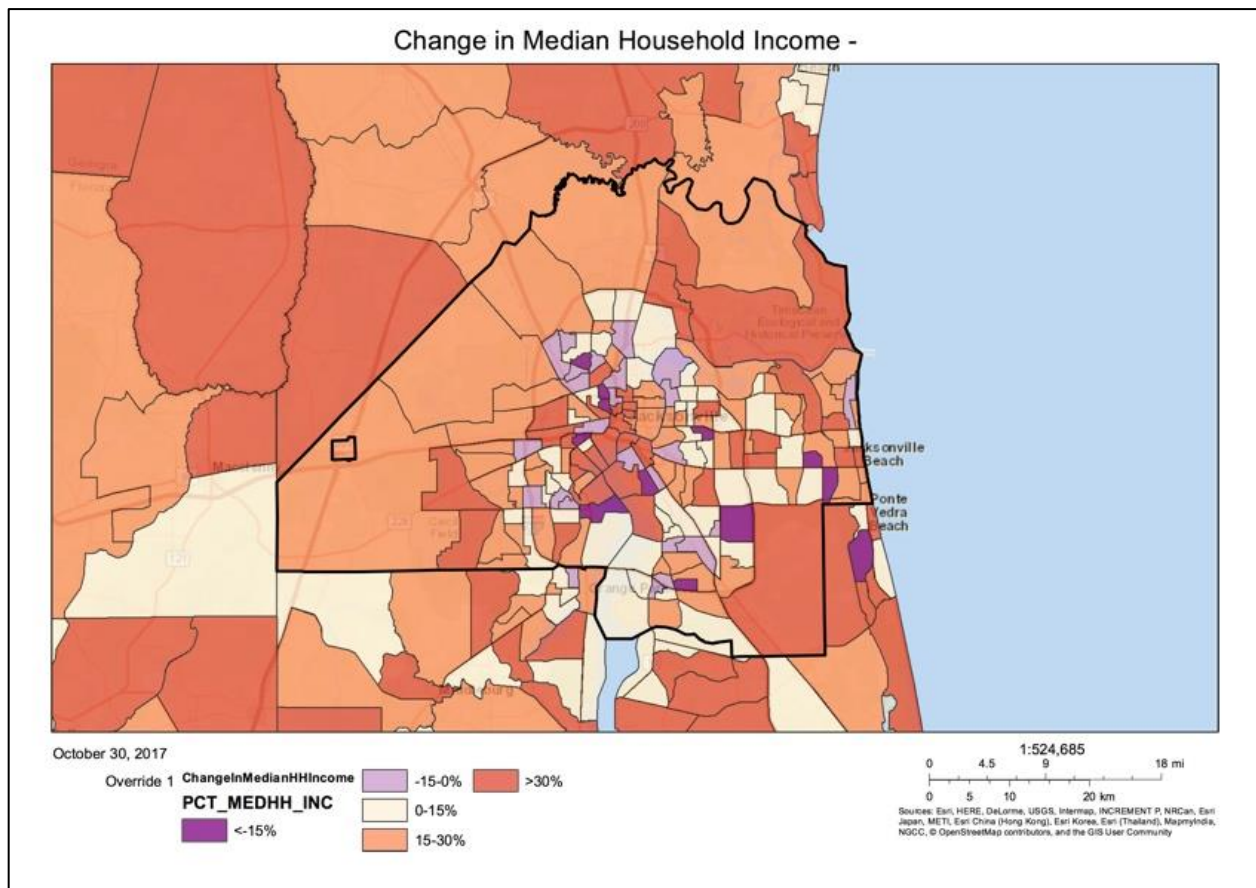
Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Change in Median Household Income

The next map shows how the MHI has changed in the jurisdiction over time. The MHI increased 17% between 2000 and 2015, but the growth varied throughout the jurisdiction. Dark purple tracts saw MHI decrease by 15% or more and light purple tracts saw MHI decrease by less than 15%. Beige tracts saw the smallest growth between 0% and 15%. The greatest growth was seen in census tracts colored orange, where light orange areas saw growth between 15% and 30%, and dark orange tracts saw MHI growth of over 30%.

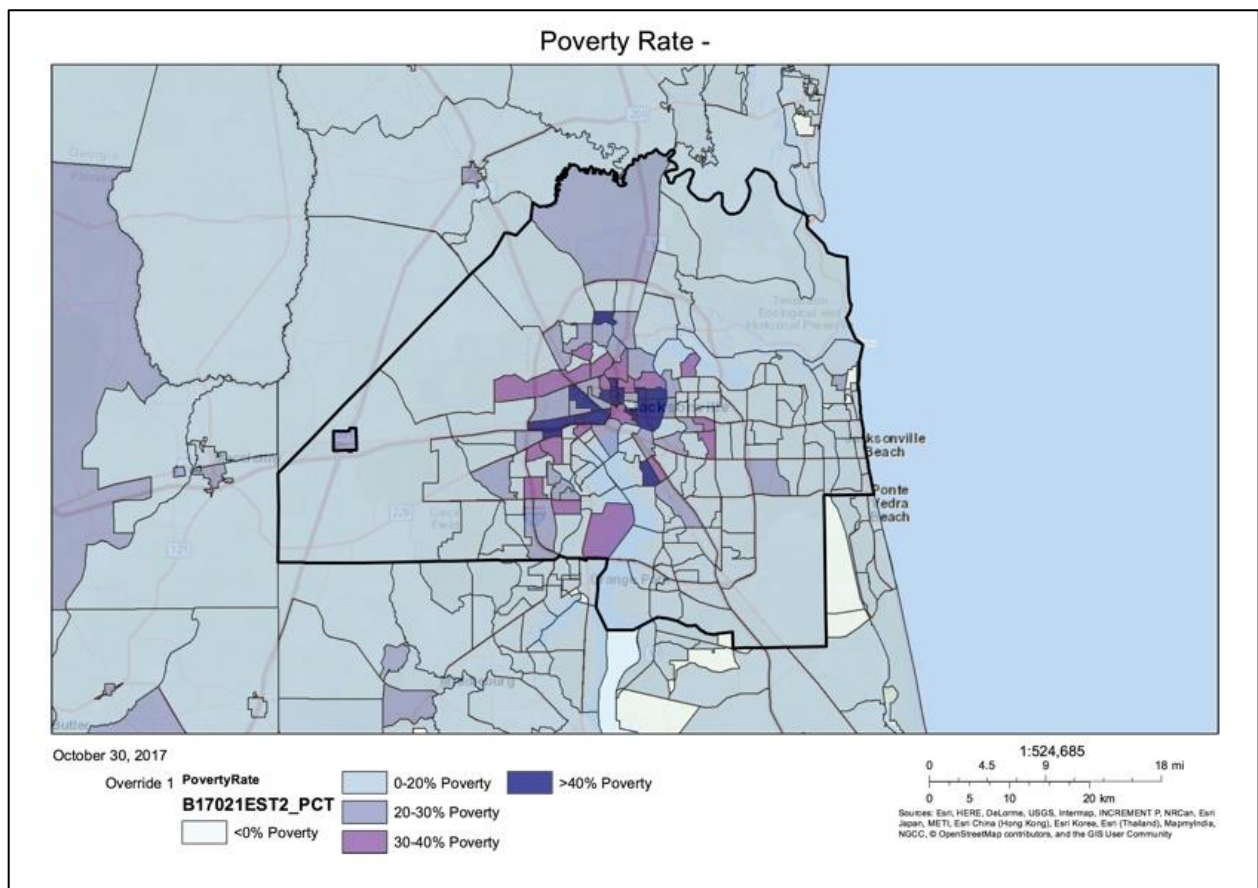
Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

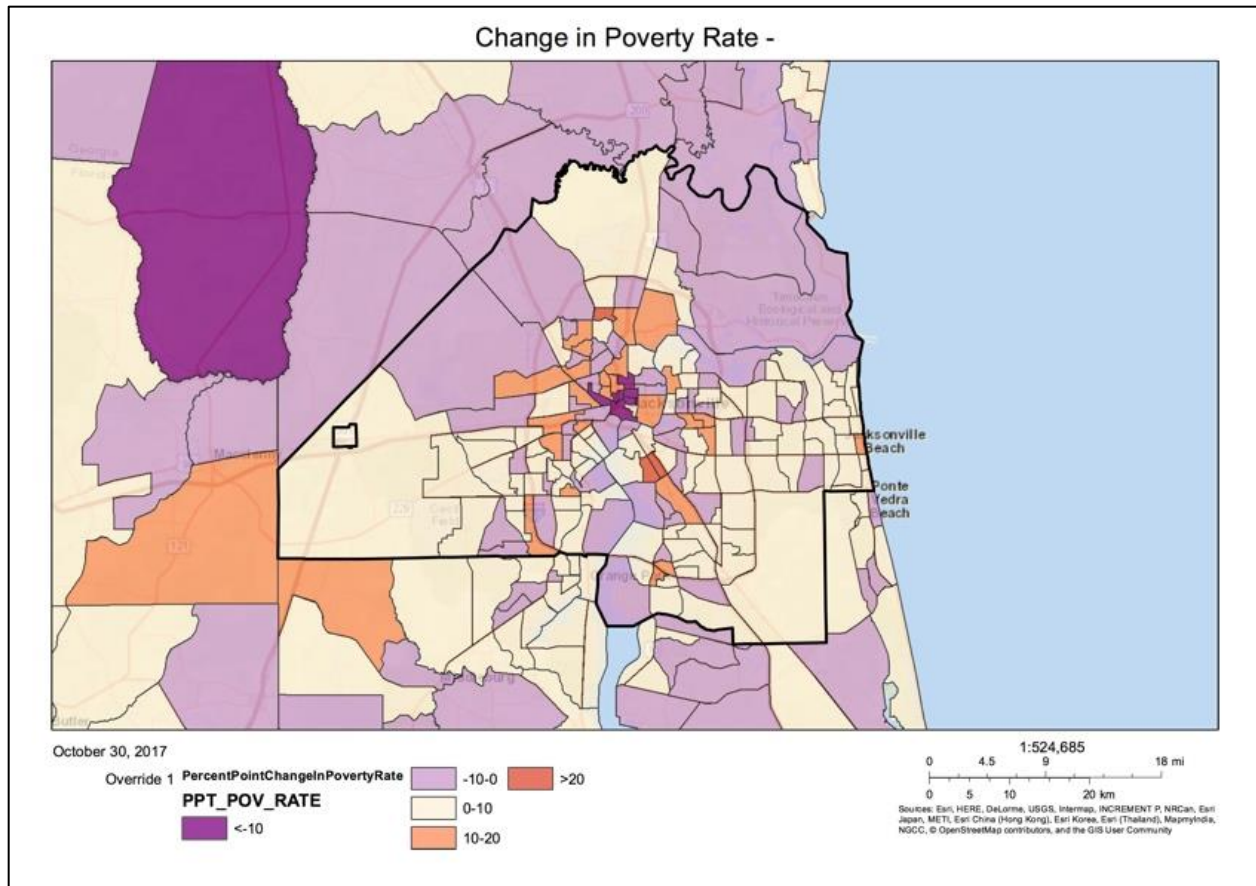


Poverty Rate

The following maps look at poverty in the Jacksonville - Duval County jurisdiction. The first map displays the current concentrations of poverty and the second map shows how poverty has changed over time. The poverty rate is highest in the central tracts of the downtown area of the City of Jacksonville. While the central tracts had the highest poverty rate in the City of Jacksonville, these tracts saw a variation in the change in poverty rate. The most central tracts experienced a decrease in poverty, while immediate surrounding areas saw increases in the poverty rate. The rest of the jurisdiction experienced slight changes in poverty rates and varied from tract to tract.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates





Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	45,640	39,615	58,025	34,400	152,615
Small Family Households	15,685	13,490	22,695	14,110	80,550
Large Family Households	2,970	2,731	4,385	2,990	9,680
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	7,135	7,105	10,405	6,262	29,015
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	4,655	5,991	6,976	2,805	10,030
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	8,816	6,841	9,971	5,036	17,076

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 CHAS

Number of Households

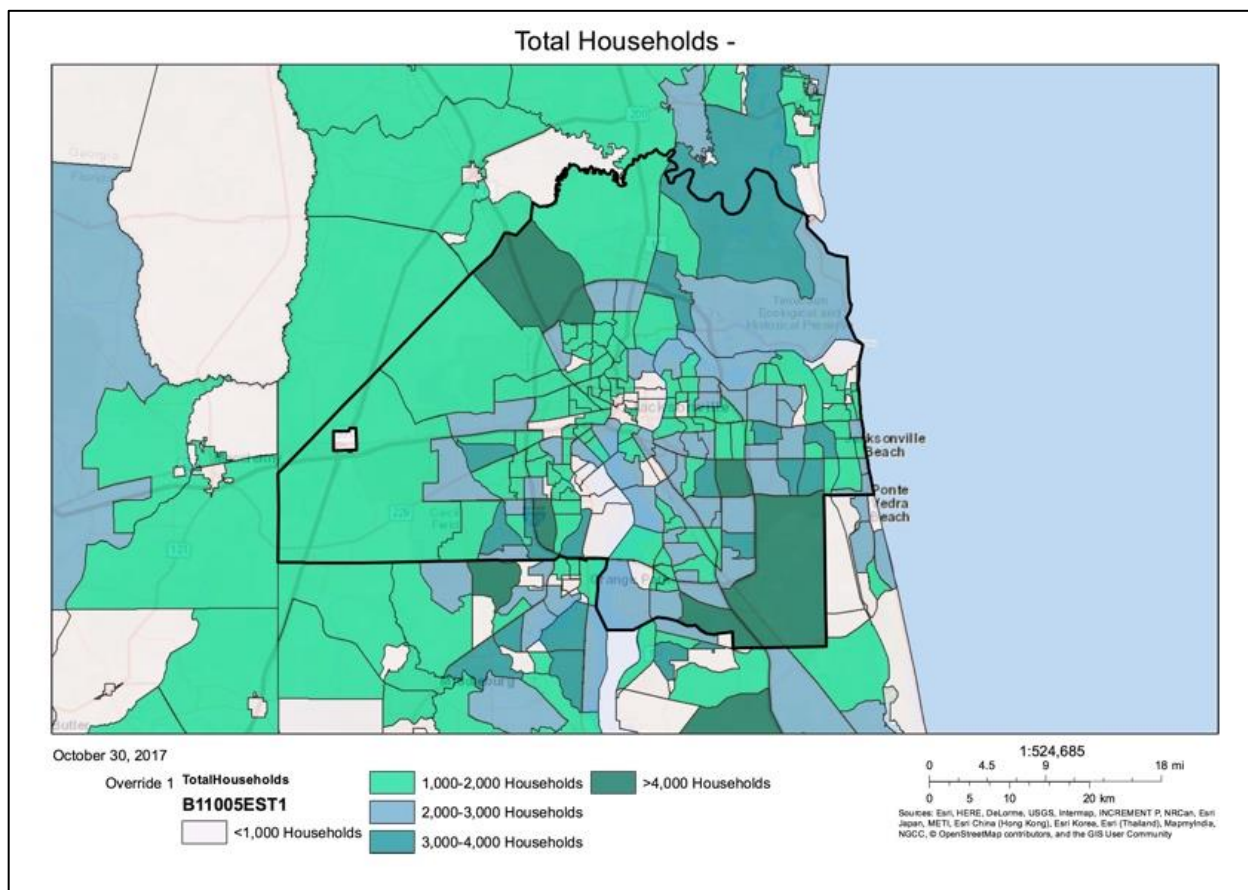
According to the CHAS data, a total of 45,640 households are 0-30% HAMFI, or extremely low-income (HAMFI categories are: 0-30% HAMFI = extremely low-income, >30-50% HAMFI = Very low-income, >50-80% HAMFI = Low-income, >80-100% HAMFI = Low & Moderate-income).

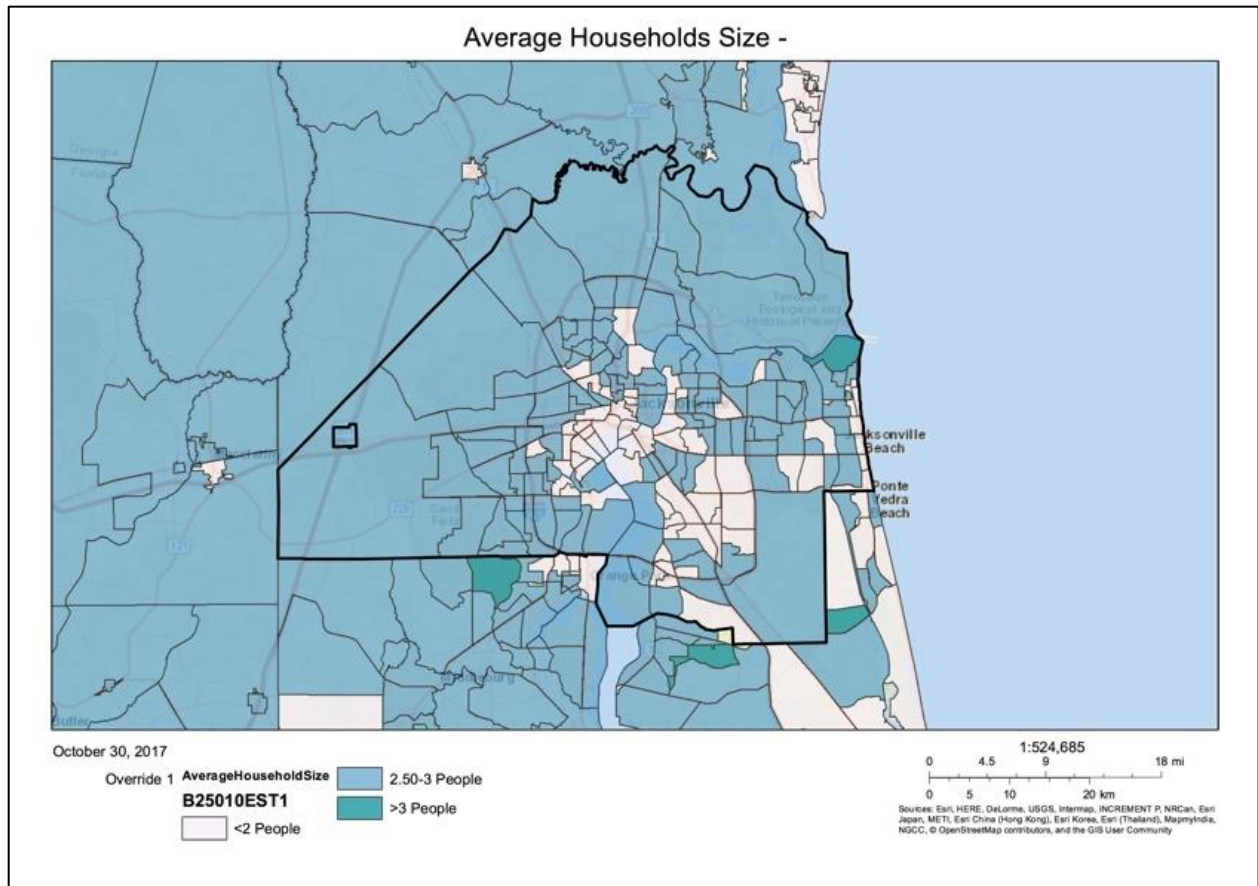
Small family households are more prevalent than large families (HUD defines a large family with 5 or more members). For households with one or more children 6 years old or younger, 8,816 households are extremely low-income. For elderly 62 years and older, 11,790 households were extremely low-income.

Household Density and Size

The following two maps show the distribution of households in Jacksonville. The first map looks at the total distribution of households and the second map displays the average household size, giving a view of where larger and smaller families tend to live throughout the City.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

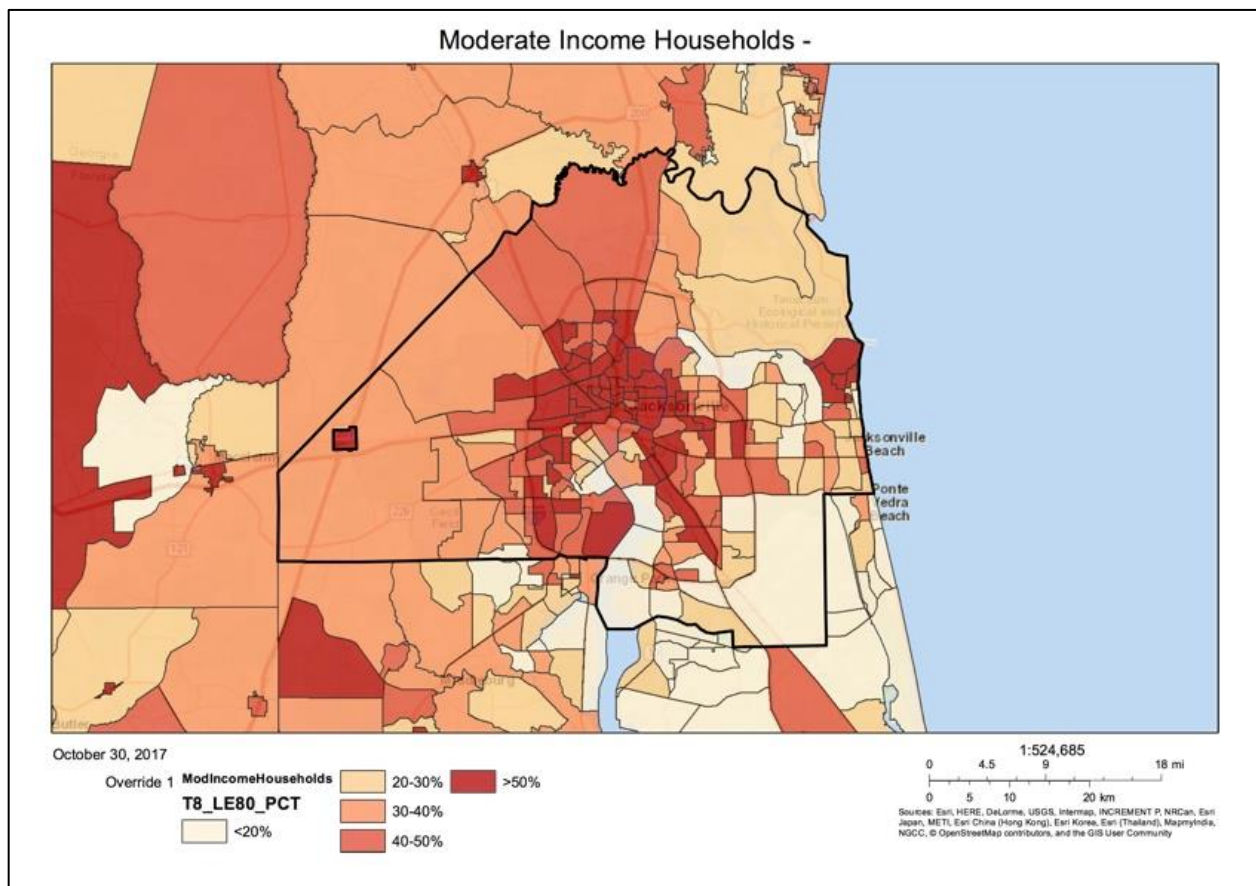


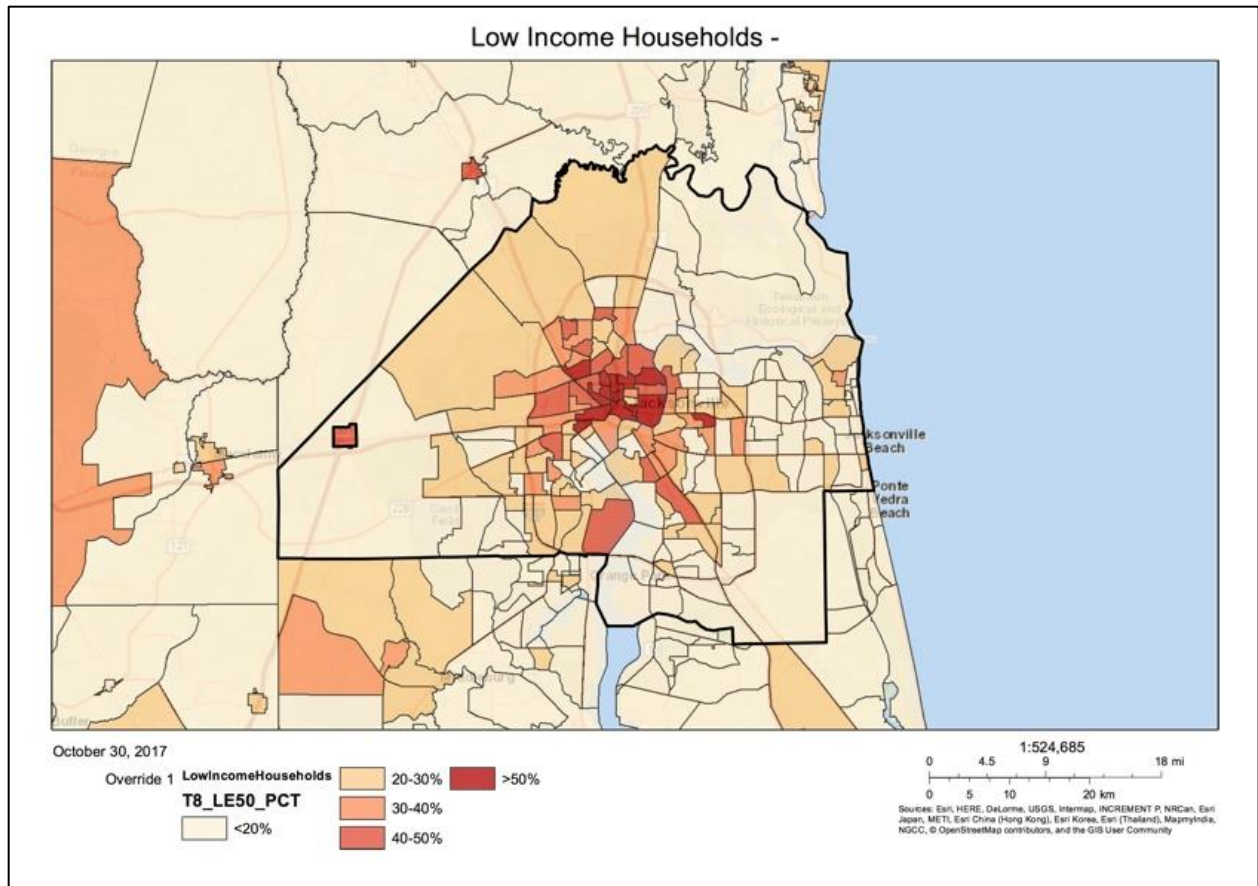


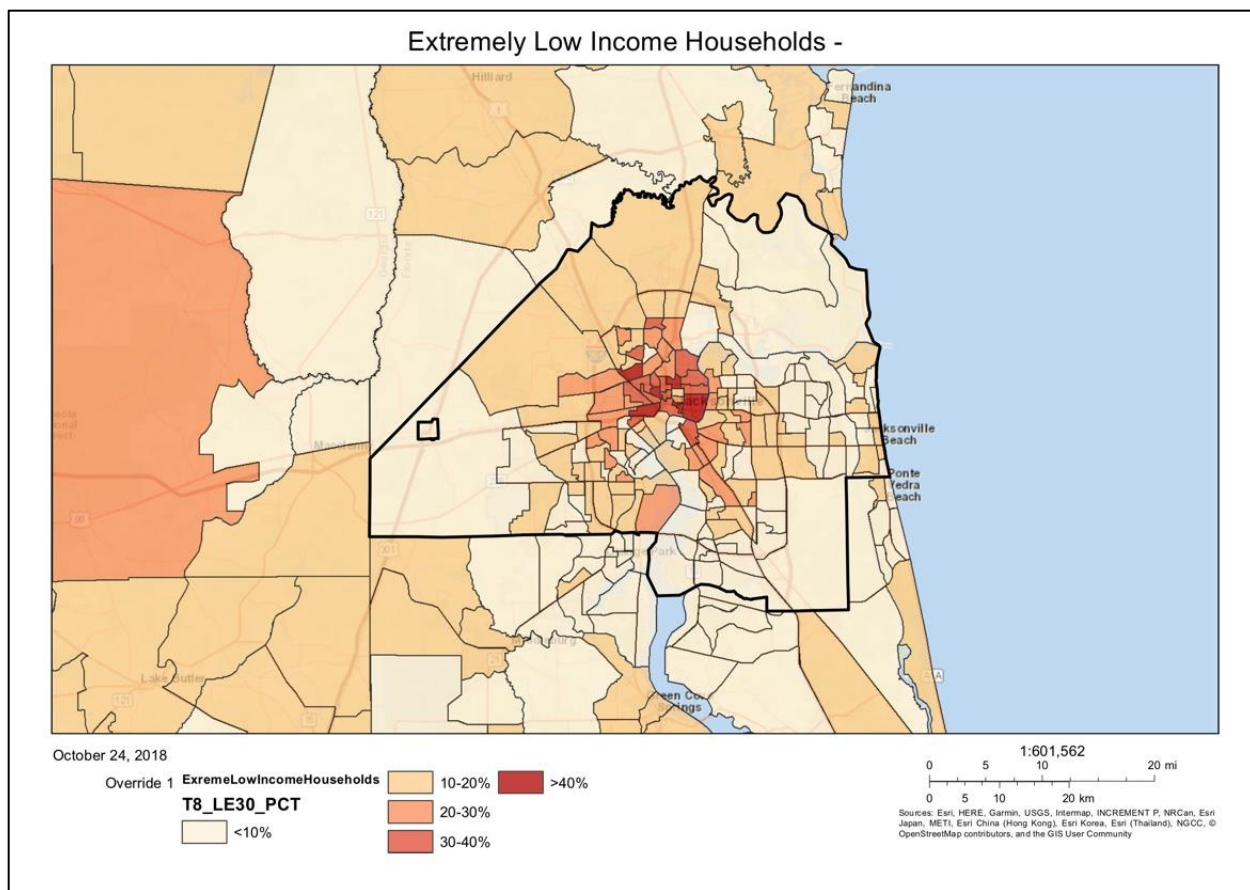
Low and Moderate Income Households

The following maps display the concentrations of Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) households throughout the jurisdiction. The first map displays the distribution of moderate-income households, the second map shows low-income households, and the final map shows the distribution of extremely low-income households. Lower income households were more prevalent in the central tracts of the City of Jacksonville and the central coast.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates







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	690	410	465	140	1,705	255	140	175	90	660
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	245	160	345	240	990	20	55	95	75	245
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,031	585	725	265	2,606	80	290	390	186	946
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	18,360	9,000	2,465	250	30,075	9,790	7,115	6,386	1,550	24,841
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,995	8,785	13,850	3,120	27,750	2,026	4,365	9,470	6,330	22,191
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	3,705	0	0	0	3,705	2,305	0	0	0	2,305

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary

The table above gives a big picture overview of housing problems in the Duval County – Jacksonville area. Using CHAS data, it provides the number of households experiencing each category of housing problem broken down by income ranges (up to 100% AMI) and owner/renter status. For example, looking at the

first data cell (top left) we see that 690 renter households in the jurisdiction made 30% or below the Area Median Income (AMI) and lacked complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.

Cost burden is clearly the most prevalent housing problem in the jurisdiction. This is a common trend in many communities across the state and nation today. There were 27,750 renters and 22,191 homeowners spending 30% of their income on housing costs. Another 30,075 renters and 24,841 homeowners were spending more than 50% of their income on housing costs. The bigger picture is worse because these figures do not include households that earn more than 100% of the AMI - a distinction that will be further discussed in the cost burden section below. HUD defines cost-burden as paying more than 30% monthly income on housing costs. Severely cost-burden is paying more than 50% monthly income on housing costs.

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	20,325	10,160	4,000	900	35,385	10,159	7,605	7,046	1,901	26,711
Having none of four housing problems	5,550	11,840	23,290	12,696	53,376	3,615	10,010	23,690	18,905	56,220
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	3,705	0	0	0	3,705	2,305	0	0	0	2,305

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 CHAS

Severe Housing Problems

The above table shows households with at least one severe housing problem broken down by income and tenure. The broad trend in the data is simply that the lower the income in a household, the greater the presence of severe housing problems.

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	8,541	6,930	7,015	22,486	3,421	4,090	7,130	14,641
Large Related	1,751	1,325	1,055	4,131	656	890	1,210	2,756
Elderly	2,761	2,747	2,265	7,773	4,977	4,367	4,657	14,001
Other	8,805	7,580	6,735	23,120	3,040	2,361	3,181	8,582
Total need by income	21,858	18,582	17,070	57,510	12,094	11,708	16,178	39,980

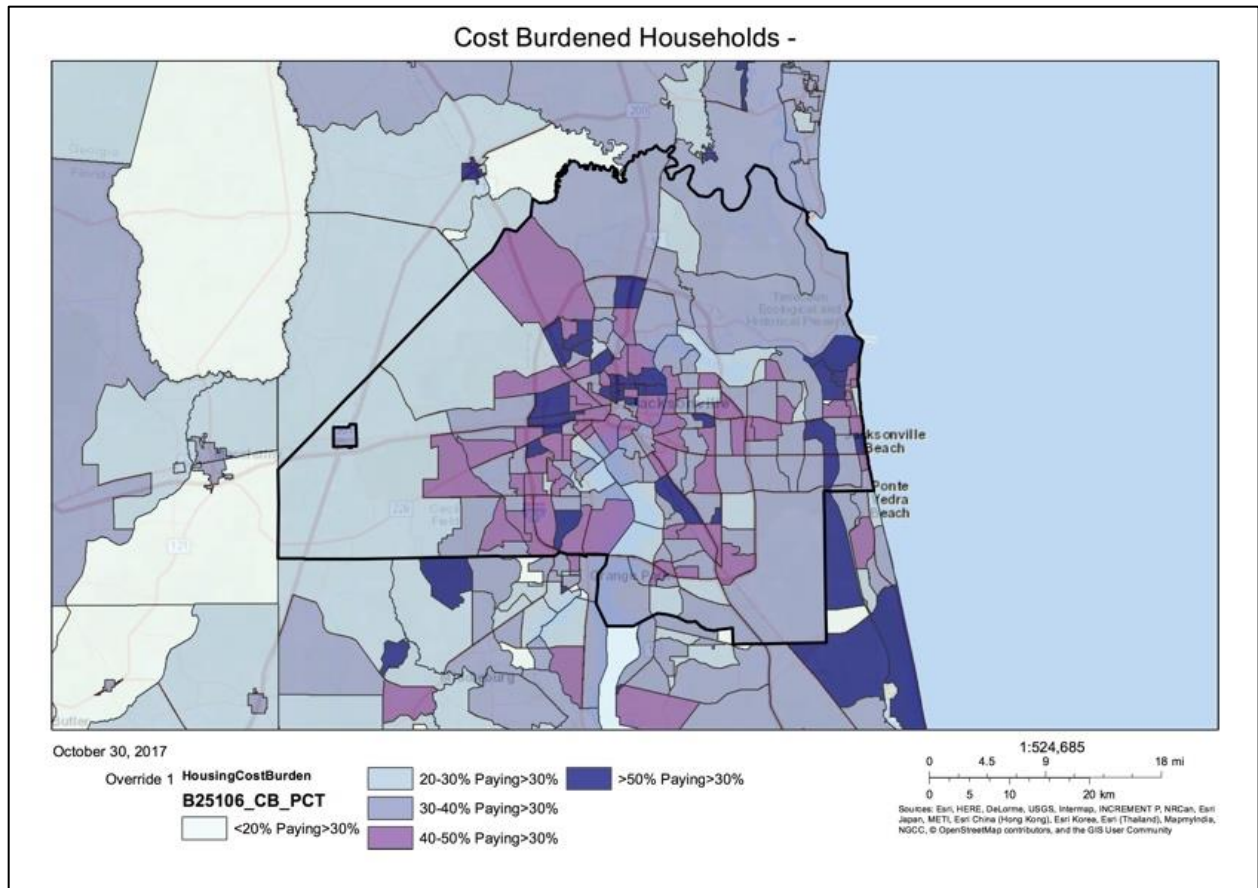
Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 CHAS

Cost Burden

The table above displays CHAS data on cost burdened households in the Jacksonville – Duval County jurisdiction in the 0% to 80% AMI cohorts. HUD defines cost-burden as paying more than 30% monthly income on housing costs. The map below displays the distribution of cost burdened households. The central tracts of the City of Jacksonville show more households with housing cost burden as well as some tracts by the coastline.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



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	7,835	3,175	865	11,875	3,086	2,715	3,035	8,836
Large Related	1,675	630	20	2,325	641	415	205	1,261
Elderly	1,956	1,581	660	4,197	3,680	2,357	1,876	7,913
Other	8,185	4,005	985	13,175	2,645	1,741	1,291	5,677
Total need by income	19,651	9,391	2,530	31,572	10,052	7,228	6,407	23,687

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 CHAS

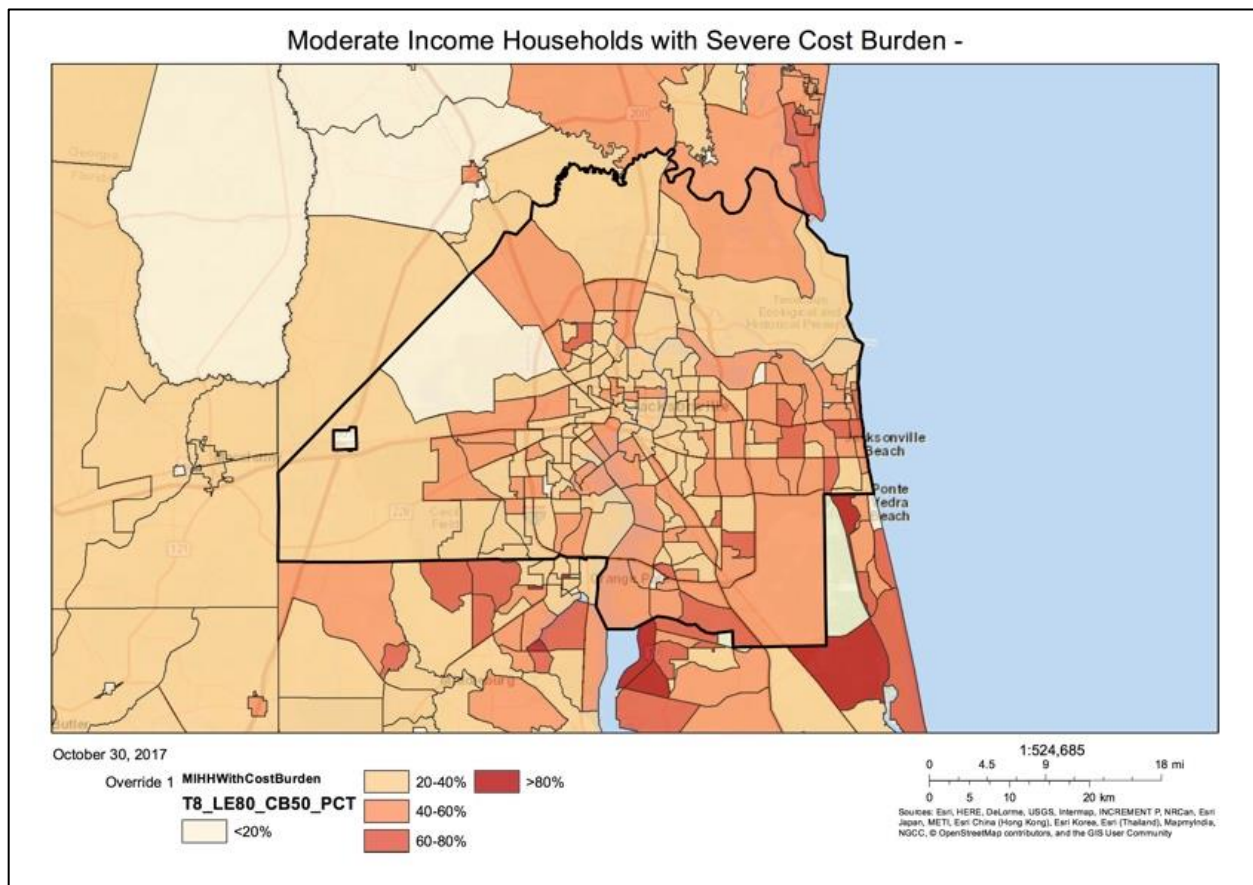
Severely Cost Burdened Households

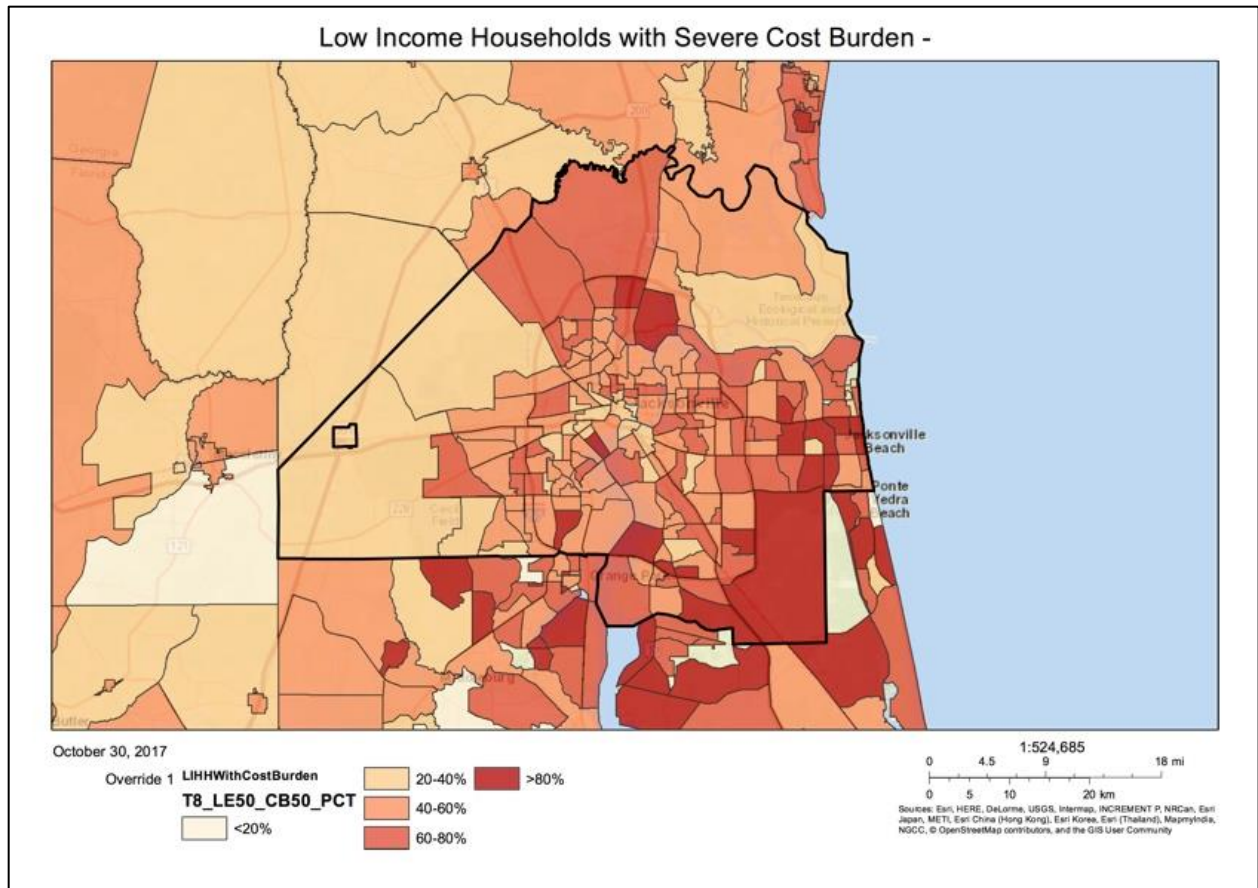
The data above highlights the problem of severe cost burden in the jurisdiction, which is defined as paying more than 50% of household income on housing costs.

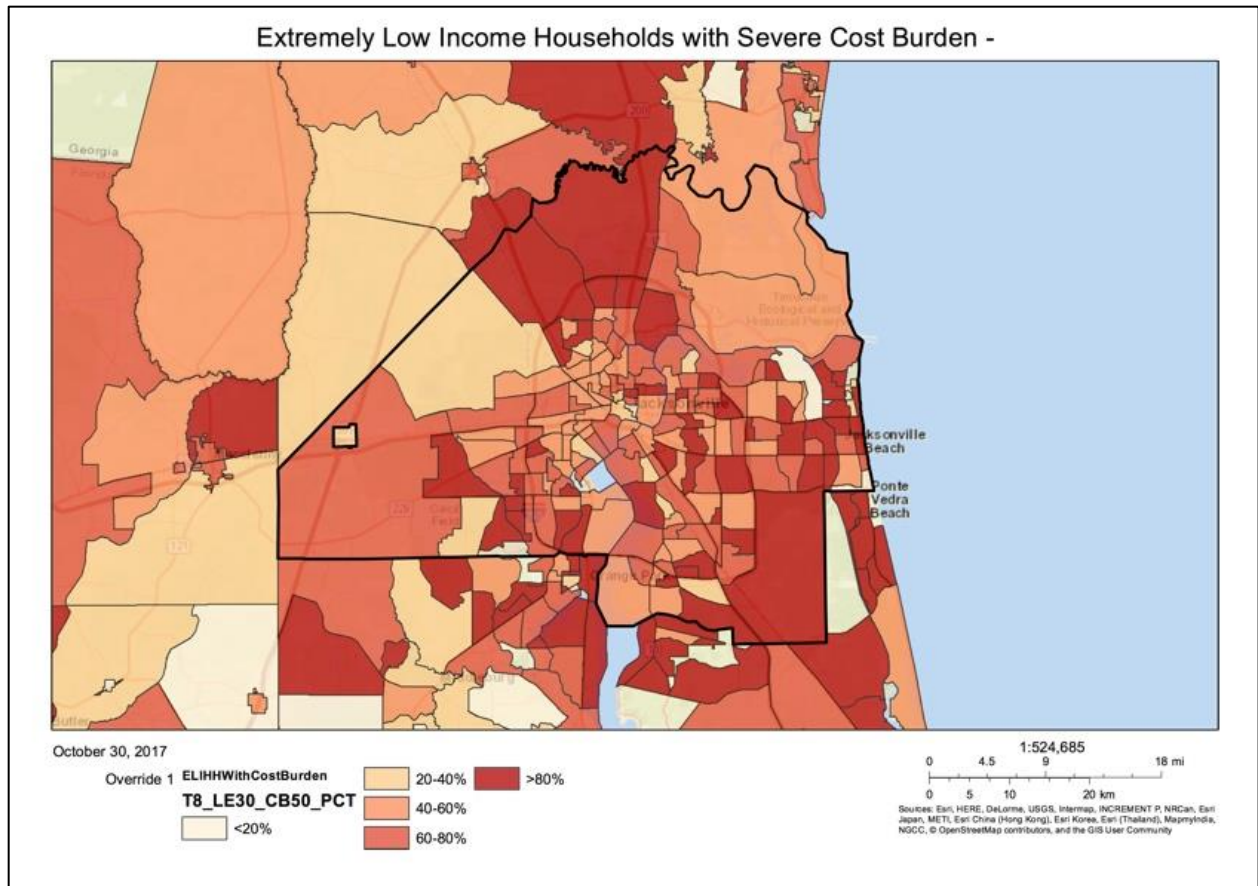
Severely Cost Burdened LMI Households

The following map display the percentages of moderate-, low-, and extremely low-income households that are severely cost burdened in the Jacksonville – Duval County jurisdiction. For moderate-income households, the distribution of severely cost burdened households is slightly higher in the southeastern tracts. For low-income households, the southeastern tracts are more clearly concentrated with higher distribution of severely cost burdened households than the rest of the City of Jacksonville. Extremely low-income households experience severe cost burden more throughout the City of Jacksonville than the other two income categories.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates







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	1,186	610	915	330	3,041	55	195	310	126	686
Multiple, unrelated family households	125	135	125	70	455	50	155	145	135	485
Other, non-family households	15	0	75	105	195	0	0	30	0	30
Total need by income	1,326	745	1,115	505	3,691	105	350	485	261	1,201

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 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	7,111	4,571	5,620	17,302	1,705	2,271	4,351	8,327

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 CHAS

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

According to the 2012-2016 ACS (S2501), 31.2% of occupied housing units in the jurisdiction (106,565 households) are single-person households. Single-person households are much more likely to be renters. Approximately 38% of renter-occupied units are single-person households as compared to 26.2% of owner-occupied households.

Because single-person households are more likely to be renters, it's important to note that ACS estimates show a high number of renters in the region are cost burdened - meaning they pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs. Over half of renters in the jurisdiction were housing cost burden (52.1%).

Households of 65 and over living alone make up 9.8% of total households and just over 30.4% of single-person households (2012-2016 ACS, S2501). 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. Furthermore, more elderly householders are living with a disability than any other age category. According to the 2012-2016 ACS (S1810), 28.8% of elderly 65 to 74 years are with a disability and elderly 75 years and over have 54.8% with a disability.

The ACS data shows that single-male or female parent households, numbering an estimated 69,496 households, make up 20.4% of all households in the jurisdiction. Of these, the clear majority, 77.3%, are female-head of households (53,786). More than half of single female heads of household, 54.5%, have children under the age of 18 living with them (29,317). (Source: 2012-2016 ACS, S1101)

ACS data further shows that 31.1% of female-headed single-parent households had incomes below the poverty level in the prior 12 months, compared to 13.4% of all families (Source: 2012-2016 ACS, S1702). These households are also much more likely to be renters than homeowners and often require housing assistance. According to the Shimberg Center analysis, 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.

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.

Disability

In 2016, 13.5% of the population in the jurisdiction was with a disability, or 119,072 persons. (Source: 2012-2016 ACS, S1810)

Victims of Crime

The City of Jacksonville 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 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, the City reaffirms its commitment to continue doing so over the next five years.

What are the most common housing problems?

Like many communities across the nation, affordability is the largest housing problem in the Duval County – Jacksonville jurisdiction. The 2012-2016 ACS shows homeowners with a mortgage who are cost-burdened to be 32.8% of this group, while over half of renters were cost burdened (52.1%).

In total, more than 52,000 homeowners with a mortgage and over 70,000 renter households are financially overstretched due to housing. That's a very significant portion of the population experiencing housing cost burden.

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

The 2014 CHAS data, while yielding different totals than the recent Census, provide a more nuanced view into which segments of the population experience housing problems. In general, lower income households experience more housing problems across the board. The extremely low-income income range (30% AMI and below) is statistically more likely to have at least one problem than other income ranges, and extremely low-income renters more so than owners. When those facts intersect we see that low and extremely low-income renters are more affected by housing problems than other groups. For example, extremely low-income renter households show a greater existence of severe housing cost burden than all other groups.

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 is 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 laying at the root. Homelessness is caused by all 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 provide 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 collapse, 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 are needed.

As indicated in CHAS data in Housing Needs Summary Tables, the lack of affordability housing is by far the greatest housing problem for extremely low-income households (households earning less than 30% AMI) and families with children in the region. For extremely low-income households, there are 9,355 homeowner households 0- 30% AMI with severe housing cost burden greater than 50% and 18,430 renter households 0-30% AMI have severe housing cost burden greater than 50%. That means there are over 27,000 households in the City that are both extremely low income and have severe housing cost burden and are at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Furthermore, 8,750 households 0-30% AMI in the region are households with one or more children 6 years and younger.

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 Point in Time Count conducted in January 2017. 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:

- An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence – living in a place not meant for human habitation, in a shelter or similar program, or, in specified circumstances, in an institution.
- An individual or family who will imminently lose housing, under certain circumstances.
- Under certain circumstances, unaccompanied youth, or families with children who are consistently unstably housed and likely to continue in that state.
- People who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic or intimate partner violence and lack the resources to obtain other permanent housing.

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

Persons identified to be at increased risk include: persons who are extremely low income, persons with disabilities, persons fleeing domestic violence, homeless persons being discharged from crisis units, hospitals and jails, unaccompanied youth, and youth aging out of foster care. These issues increase the risk of homelessness in the City.

According to the 2017 PIT report, Duval County has an estimated homeless population of more than 1,600 persons as well as families and individuals whose housing situations are unstable enough to put them at risk for homelessness. In total, there were 411 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.

As indicated in 2014 CHAS data, the lack of affordability housing is by far the greatest housing problem for extremely low-income households (households earning less than 30% AMI). For extremely low-income households, there are 9,790 homeowner households 0- 30% AMI with severe housing cost burden greater than 50% and 18,360 renter households 0-30% AMI have severe housing cost burden greater than 50%. That means there are over 28,000 households in the jurisdiction that are both extremely low income and have severe housing cost burden and are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

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

This section compares the existence of housing problems amongst racial groups against that of the jurisdiction to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's housing problems. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when persons of a racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

The following series of tables looks at the existence of housing problems amongst different racial and ethnic groups across the 0%-30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI cohorts.

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	34,880	4,930	6,606
White	14,385	1,820	2,806
Black / African American	16,406	2,527	3,011
Asian	715	105	191
American Indian, Alaska Native	49	40	25
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	2,666	375	450

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 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	30,790	8,455	0
White	14,695	5,130	0
Black / African American	11,675	2,596	0
Asian	595	245	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	120	0	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	2,886	350	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 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	34,790	23,600	0
White	18,265	13,745	0
Black / African American	12,085	7,005	0
Asian	950	675	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	105	24	0
Pacific Islander	35	0	0
Hispanic	2,760	1,800	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 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	11,955	22,110	0
White	7,705	13,590	0
Black / African American	2,911	5,951	0
Asian	275	745	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	85	65	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	875	1,475	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 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

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, a few different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems.

Jurisdiction-wide, 75.15% or more of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four housing problems. However, 100% of Pacific Islander households in this income category experienced at least one housing problem – 24.65% higher than the jurisdictional rate. It should be noted though that this race group was a very small portion of the population.

For the 30%-50% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 78.46% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. However, 100% of American Indian or Alaska Native, 100% of Pacific Islanders, and 89.18% of Hispanic households in this income category experienced at least one housing problem.

For the 50%-80% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 59.58% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. American Indians and Alaska Natives had 81.40% in this income category experiencing at least one housing problem and Pacific Islanders were 100%. Again, both groups accounted for a small portion of the population.

For the 80%-100% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 38.09% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. American Indians and Alaska Natives had 56.67% in this income category experiencing at least one housing problem.

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

This section compares the existence of severe housing problems amongst racial groups against that of the jurisdiction to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's severe housing problems. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when persons of a racial or ethnic group experience severe housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

The following series of tables looks at the existence of severe housing problems amongst different racial and ethnic groups across the 0%-30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI cohorts.

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	31,120	8,695	6,606
White	12,745	3,460	2,806
Black / African American	14,736	4,196	3,026
Asian	625	190	195
American Indian, Alaska Native	49	4	25
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	2,366	675	450
Other	645	105	104

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 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	18,350	20,890	0
White	8,985	10,845	0
Black / African American	6,860	7,415	0
Asian	385	455	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	90	30	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	1,616	1,620	0
Other	810	125	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 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	11,120	47,260	0
White	6,260	25,755	0
Black / African American	3,460	15,625	0
Asian	445	1,180	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	105	0
Pacific Islander	35	0	0
Hispanic	665	3,895	0
Other	575	350	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 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	2,690	31,380	0
White	1,750	19,550	0
Black / African American	431	8,435	0
Asian	135	885	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	85	65	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	280	2,070	0
Other	116	275	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 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

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, a few different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to severe housing problems.

Jurisdiction wide, 67.04% or more of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. Pacific Islander households experienced 100%, however they were a very small portion of the population.

For the 30%-50% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 46.76% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. Approximately 75% of American Indian and Alaskan Native households in this income category experienced at least one severe housing problem. Pacific Islander households experienced 100% and 86.63% of residents who identify as "Other" experienced one or more severe housing problems.

For the 50%-80% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 19.05% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. Pacific Islander households experienced 100% with at least one severe housing problem, as well as 62.16% of "Other" identified residents

For the 80%-100% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 7.9% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. However, 56.67% of American Indian and Alaskan Native households

in this income category experienced at least one severe housing problem and 29.67% of “Other” groups experienced it.

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

Introduction:

This section compares the existence of housing cost burden and severe cost burden amongst racial and ethnic groups against that of the jurisdiction to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's cost burden. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when persons of a racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

A household is cost burdened if they spend between 30% and 50% of monthly income on housing costs, and severely cost burdened if they spend more than 50% of monthly income on housing costs.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	197,435	63,665	59,315	6,787
White	132,580	35,995	29,270	2,871
Black / African American	44,205	20,990	23,761	3,236
Asian	8,245	1,450	1,410	205
American Indian, Alaska Native	435	140	145	25
Pacific Islander	130	0	19	0
Hispanic	11,840	5,090	4,710	450

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 CHAS

Discussion:

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, a few different racial and ethnic groups experienced a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing cost burden.

Jurisdiction wide, 60.3% of households with less than 30% AMI experienced housing cost burden, however 72.9% of Asians were cost burdened and 87.2% of Pacific Islanders were cost burdened in this income category.

There was no disproportionate burden for the race groups in the 30-50% and greater than 50% cost burden categories.

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?

Housing Problems

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, a few different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems.

Jurisdiction-wide, 75.15% or more of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four housing problems. However, 100% of Pacific Islander households in this income category experienced at least one housing problem – 24.65% higher than the jurisdictional rate. It should be noted though that this race group was a very small portion of the population.

For the 30%-50% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 78.46% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. However, 100% of American Indian or Alaska Native, 100% of Pacific Islanders, and 89.18% of Hispanic households in this income category experienced at least one housing problem.

For the 50%-80% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 59.58% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. American Indians and Alaska Natives had 81.40% in this income category experiencing at least one housing problem and Pacific Islanders were 100%. Again, both groups accounted for a small portion of the population.

For the 80%-100% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 38.09% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. American Indians and Alaska Natives had 56.67% in this income category experiencing at least one housing problem.

Severe Housing Problems

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, a few different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to severe housing problems.

Jurisdiction wide, 67.04% or more of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. Pacific Islander households experienced 100%, however they were a very small portion of the population.

For the 30%-50% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 46.76% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. Approximately 75% of American Indian and Alaskan Native households in this income category experienced at least one severe housing problem. Pacific Islander households experienced 100% and 86.63% of residents who identify as "Other" experienced one or more severe housing problems.

For the 50%-80% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 19.05% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. Pacific Islander households experienced 100% with at least one severe housing problem, as well as 62.16% of “Other” identified residents

For the 80%-100% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 7.9% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. However, 56.67% of American Indian and Alaskan Native households in this income category experienced at least one severe housing problem and 29.67% of “Other” groups experienced it.

Housing Cost Burden

By HUD’s definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, a few different racial and ethnic groups experienced a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing cost burden.

Jurisdiction wide, 60.3% of households with less than 30% AMI experienced housing cost burden, however 72.9% of Asians were cost burdened and 87.2% of Pacific Islanders were cost burdened in this income category.

There was no disproportionate burden for the race groups in the 30-50% and greater than 50% cost burden categories.

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

No additional needs have been identified.

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

Native Americans/Alaskan Natives and Pacific Islanders were shown to experience some housing problems and severe housing problems in the City, however they a small portion of the population in Jacksonville and are not generally concentrated in any area of the City. While blacks and persons who identify as Hispanic do not show any disproportionate needs in relation to housing problems, they are in specific areas in the City. Below is a description of the areas where the groups are located.

Black

According to the 2012-2016 ACS via PolicyMap, in the following census tracts listed, blacks make up 80% of the population or higher. Tracts 12031010700, 12031010800, 1231010900, 12031011200, 12031011300, 12031011400, 12031011500, 12031011600, 12031002801, 12031002802, 12031002901, 12031002902, and 12031001500 are all connected and form northwest of downtown along New Kings Rd north to I-295. Census tracts 12031000200 and 12031017400 are in the eastern part of downtown.

Hispanic

Census tract 12031016100 east across the river shows a concentration of persons who identify as Hispanic with 20.4% of the population in the tract. Census tract 12031014401 further east has a Hispanic population on 21.8%. Finally, Census tract 12031014312, also east of the river near the Jacksonville Golf and Country Club has a Hispanic population of 21%.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low- and moderate-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing includes federally subsidized, affordable housing that is owned and operated by public housing authorities. 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. Additionally, JHA administers the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program.

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			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	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

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	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

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	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.

Accessibility is incredibly important for those with physical, as well as 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 the jurisdiction to recognize 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 need 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. Once families have secure housing it is important for them to have pathways to financial independence. This means that public housing must be near economic opportunities, educational facilities, and/or a robust public transportation system. The goal of public housing is to provide temporary support for those in need.

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

In general, the population at large is wealthier and has access to greater housing opportunities than those who use publicly supported housing. 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 2012-2016 ACS-estimated median household income of \$49,196 and average income of \$67,800. 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 many public housing and housing choice voucher tenants are single parent households with children, numbering 48% of public housing residents and 70% of voucher holders. Finally, disability rates among public housing residents and voucher holders, at 25% and 19.2% respectively, are higher than the 13.5% rate among the general population. While this information shows that public housing is assisting those with the greatest need, it is important for residents in public housing to have assistance transitioning out of them instead of starting cycles of dependency.

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 is 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 the Strategic Plan section.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homelessness is an incredibly troublesome and complex issue that most communities across the country must address. The major reason that homelessness is difficult to address is that it has many causes with overlapping and interrelated variables. The cause of any single person's homelessness often lies, not in a single factor, but at the convergence of many events and conditions. From one perspective, homelessness is an economic problem caused by unemployment or underemployment, lack of affordable housing options, and/or poverty. From another perspective, homelessness is a health issue because many homeless persons struggle with mental illness, physical disabilities, HIV, substance abuse, or a combination of those health factors. A third perspective is to view homelessness as a social problem with factors such as domestic violence, educational attainment, and race lying at the root. Homelessness can be caused by all these issues and they are often interrelated. Due to this complexity, fighting homelessness requires a collaborative and community-based approach.

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act defined "homeless" or "homeless person" as an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence; and who has a primary night-time residence that is:

- A supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
- An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
- A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings

Estimates of the number of households and persons who are homeless are provided by the Point in Time Count 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 first chart shows the change in overall homelessness compared to Veteran and chronic homelessness. Since 2010 there has been a 40% decrease in total persons 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. 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. The following Tables provide information from the 2015 Point in Time count.

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.”

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: Has No Rural Homeless

Consolidated
Plan

JACKSONVILLE / DUVAL COUNTY

61

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):

N/A

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.

Homeless children face a litany of complexities and problems that can contribute to a pattern of homelessness into adulthood if they are not addressed. Chiefly among them is the added stress on educational attainment that housing insecurity causes. Lack of transportation, volatile living conditions, and general instability make showing up to class a challenge, and studying, focusing, and excelling in these conditions is often impossible.

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. 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.

Homeless individuals are more likely to identify as Black or African American than any other racial or ethnic group. Fifty-three percent of the homeless population were Black or African American and 38% were White. 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 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 100,00 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 jurisdiction 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:

There are four primary groups with non-homeless special needs in Jacksonville. They are the elderly, those with HIV/AIDS and their families, those with alcohol and/or drug addiction, and the physically or mentally disabled. This section will explain who they are, what their needs are, and how the City is accommodating or should accommodate these needs.

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 27 – 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 28 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly: The elderly population of Jacksonville faces increased challenges. Providing decent and affordable housing is especially important for this population. In general, it is medically beneficial and emotionally comforting for residents to remain in a familiar setting and communities should work to help elderly residents maintain as independent of lifestyles as possible. Elderly residents are often on a fixed income

and/or has a disability, which puts financial pressure on them that can reduce independence and limit their housing options. Support systems in the community can help alleviate financial pressure and provide safer homes for elderly residents.

According to the most recent data available, there are approximately 114,000 residents in the jurisdiction over the age of 65, or 12.7% of the population. Of this population, approximately 40% have a disability and 10% are below the poverty level. Elderly residents are significantly more likely to live in owner-occupied residences than renter-occupied residences. However, the elderly faces a high rate of being cost-burdened by their housing regardless of whether they are renting or in an owner-occupied home. Approximately 30% of elderly owners are cost burdened and 60% of elderly renters are cost burdened.

(Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2012-2016)

HIV/AIDS: Discussed below

Alcohol and/or Drug Addiction: It is difficult to gather exact data about drug and alcohol addiction within a community. Addiction often goes unrecognized because people don't seek help for fear of the legal and social ramifications. If individuals who are struggling with addiction are worried that they will be arrested when seeking help, then they will continue to stay in the shadows. Often, addiction is only recognized when someone overdoses or gets arrested for a DUI or similar crime.

In 2015, the Florida Health Department conducted a Youth Risk Behavior Study of Duval County. This study found that cigarette and alcohol use were both decreasing but there was still a significant part of the high school population that used both, 7% smoke cigarettes and 30% drink alcohol. Females were more likely than males to drink alcohol and the reverse was true for cigarette smoking. Additionally, currently 25% use marijuana and 12% use prescription drugs without a prescription. Most drugs, including inhalants, methamphetamine, cocaine, ecstasy, and synthetic drugs were used by between 8% and 12% of students in Duval County.

Disability: According to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 114,513 people in Jacksonville have a disability, which is 13.7% of the population. The rates of disability are not uniform across race and ethnicity. American Indian and Alaska Native residents have the highest rate of disability at 19.8% and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander residents have lowest with 1.2%. The Hispanic population has a lower than average disability rate with 10.3%. Disability is highly correlated with age with older residents more likely being disabled than younger residents. Ambulatory difficulty is the most common disability with 8.0% of disabled residents experiencing it and Independent Living difficulty is the second most common with 6.3%. Forty-three percent of disabled adults between the ages of 18 and 64 are in the labor force.

(Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2012-2016 S1810)

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.

Elderly: The housing needs of the elderly vary depending on the circumstances that each individual face. Factors that must be considered in developing housing for the elderly include location, service and amenities, proximity to health care, shopping, affordability, and ease of upkeep. Various categories of housing for the elderly are independent and assisted living, nursing homes and other support facilities, respite, senior centers, and altering the residents own home so that they can live in a familiar place for longer.

Elderly persons generally need an environment that provides several areas of assistance or convenience. First, the ability of healthcare is important since health problems generally become more prevalent with aging. Second, the availability of assistance with daily activities such as shopping, cooking, and housekeeping also becomes more important. The proximity of basic goods and services such as those provided by pharmacies and grocery stores grows increasingly important as a person becomes less able to drive or walk. Third, the availability of public transportation is necessary for the same reason. Fourth, safety is a concern since older Americans, particularly those living alone, are vulnerable to crime and financial exploitation. Fifth, weather and climate are considerations for many elderly people since these are often factors in ease of transit as well as health.

HIV/AIDS: Discussed below

Alcohol and/or Drug Addiction: Individuals with substance abuse problems need a strong network to stay healthy and sober. Their housing needs include sober living environments, support for employment, access to health facilities, and easy access to family and friend networks. Additionally, detoxification facilities are necessary when addiction is first recognized. Within Jacksonville there are multiple facilities to assist with addiction that are recognized by the Florida Alcohol & Drug Abuse Association (FADAA).

Disability: The City of Jacksonville Disabled Services Division has the overall goal of improving "the quality of life for people with disabilities by addressing, researching and attempting to resolve the many barriers they encounter. These barriers include transportation, housing, accessibility, discrimination, and employment." The services available include monitoring, law enforcement, training, conferences, and additional resources.

Individuals with developmental disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, they have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to

their capabilities. Individuals with disabilities usually have a fixed income and have limited housing options. The individuals who have more independent skills tend to utilize subsidized housing options. Individuals requiring more support find residences in public welfare funded community homes in either shared settings or personal care settings. Many individuals continue to reside with parents and families throughout adulthood. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need for continuous support services dependent on the level of the capabilities.

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 people living with HIV, 47% are White and 46% are Black, followed by Hispanic and other with 7%. There were 282 deaths reported.

Support is provided by the HIV Planning Council. The HIV Planning Council 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. 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 about 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 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 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:

This section looks at the housing market and supply in Jacksonville – Duval County by analyzing a variety of housing indicators. Developing a picture of the current housing stock in the community begins by looking at trends in structure, age, price, and tenure. Furthermore, the supply of homeless shelter facilities, special needs services and housing, and non-housing community development resources are considered. The analysis is supplemented by GIS maps to provide geographical visualization of the data.

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

Introduction

This section examines the composition of the jurisdiction's housing stock in terms of housing type and tenure. Details are provided based on the number of units in the structure, multifamily housing distribution within the jurisdiction, unit size and tenure, as well as an analysis of owner-occupied and renter occupied housing.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	240,116	61%
1-unit, attached structure	19,944	5%
2-4 units	24,660	6%
5-19 units	56,740	14%
20 or more units	36,161	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	17,859	5%
Total	395,480	100%

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

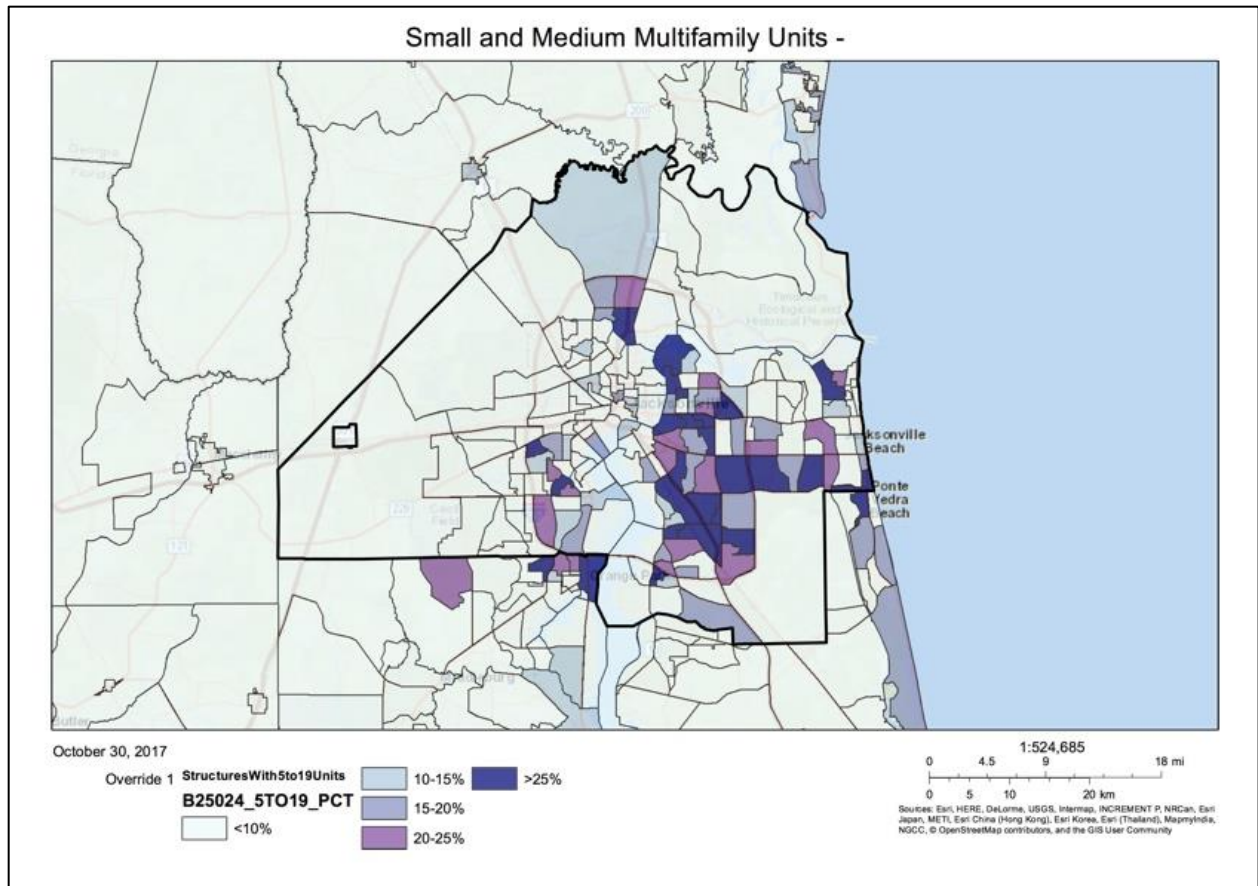
Residential Properties by Number of Units

The table above breaks down the housing stock by the number of units in each structure and by structure type. Traditional single-family, detached homes are most prominent, accounting for 61% of all housing units. Developments of 2-4 units account for 6% of all housing units. Multi-family development units (5 or more units) account for 23% of the housing units.

Multifamily Development Distribution

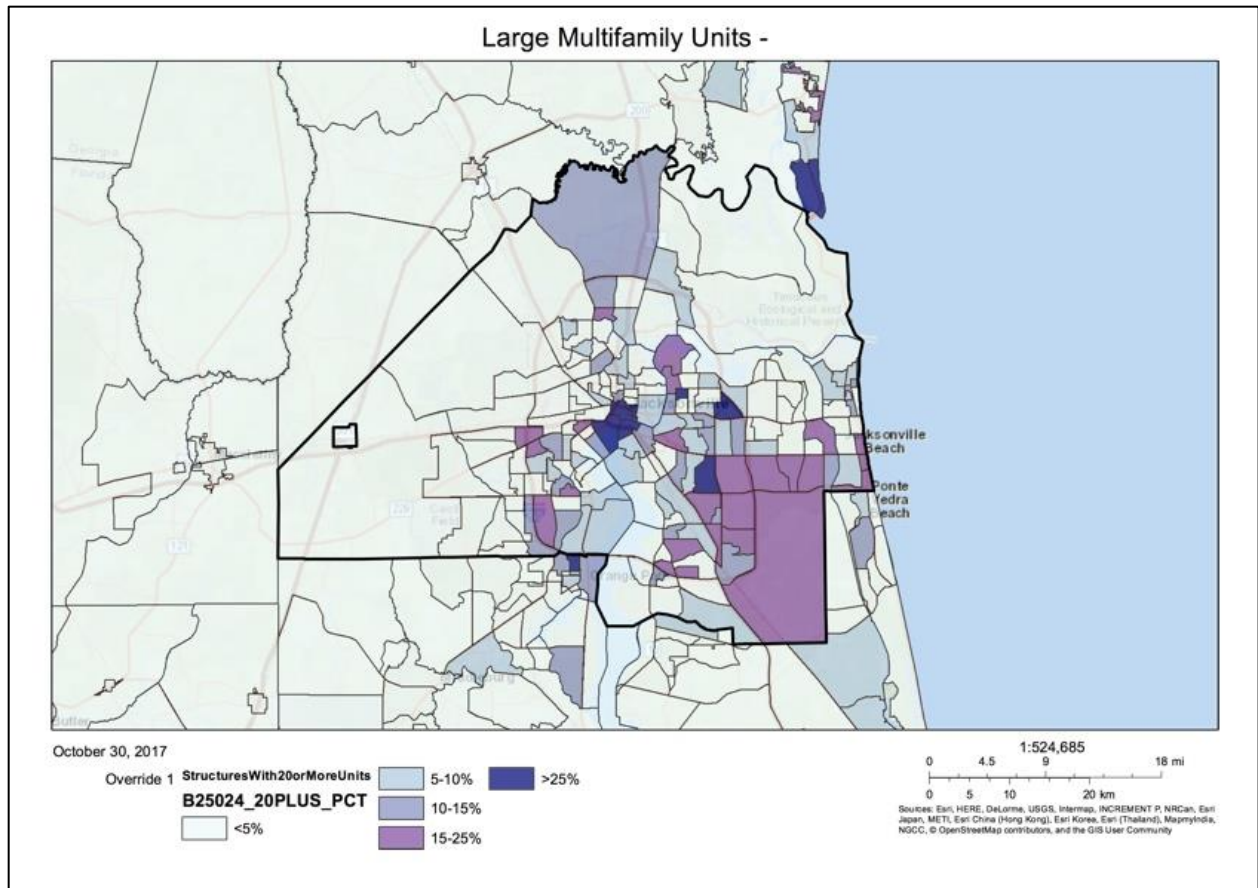
The two maps below highlight multifamily housing distribution in the Duval County – Jacksonville area. The first map shows the concentration of small- to medium-sized multifamily developments (5-19 units). The second map details the prevalence of larger multifamily developments (20+ units). Purple and darker blue shading indicate census tracts with higher concentrations of these larger developments, while lighter blue and green shades show areas of lower concentration of multifamily housing developments.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Small and Medium Multifamily Developments

While there are Small and Medium Multifamily Developments found throughout the jurisdiction, these units are found in larger concentration southeast of downtown.



Large Multifamily Developments

There is a concentration of Large Multifamily Developments in the center of the jurisdiction. These units are also found generally in larger concentrations in the tracts just north and southeast of the center of the City of Jacksonville.

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	344	0%	5,011	4%
1 bedroom	2,292	1%	32,136	23%
2 bedrooms	26,308	13%	53,297	37%
3 or more bedrooms	169,850	85%	52,093	37%
Total	198,794	100%	142,537	99%

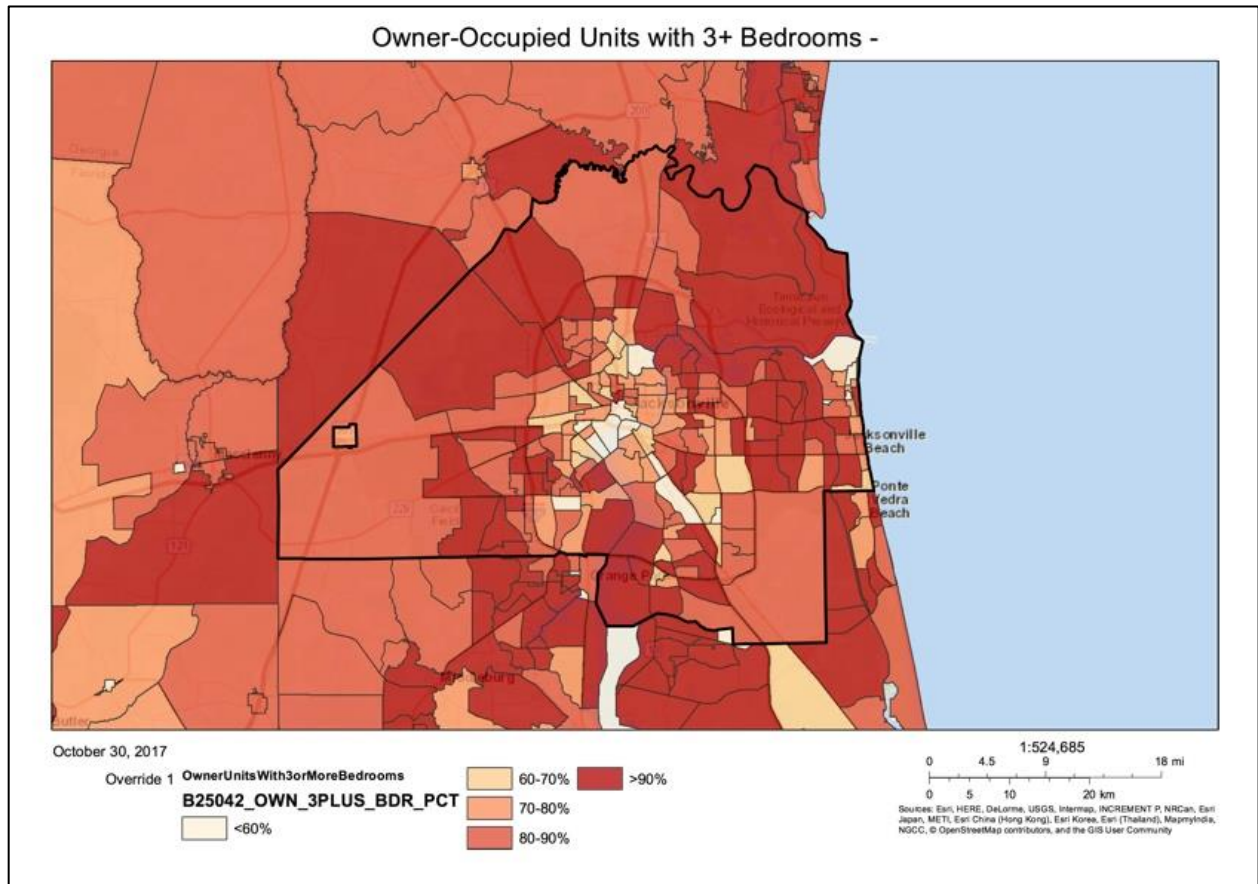
Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

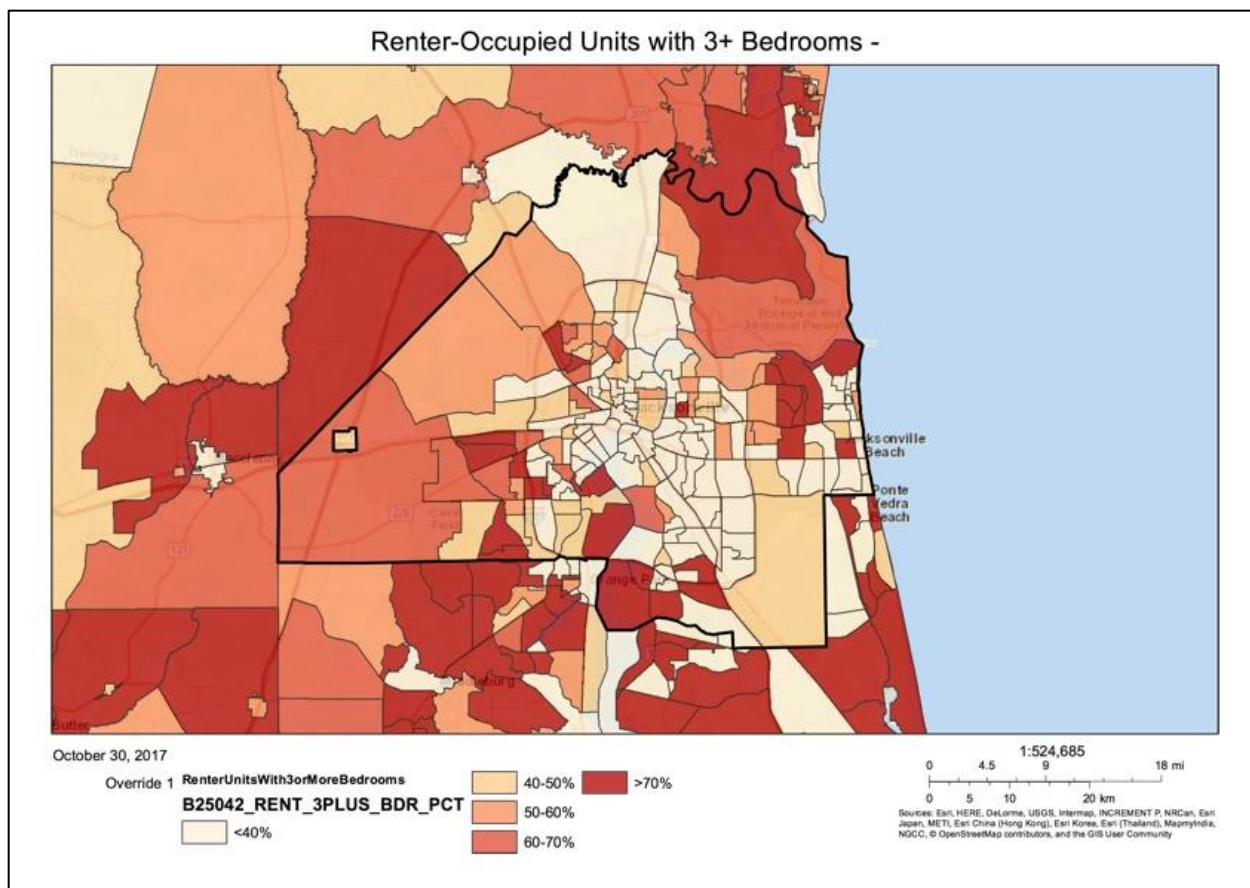
Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Unit Size by Tenure

The Duval County – Jacksonville jurisdiction has an overwhelming percentage of units with 2 or more bedrooms. For homeowners 98% of units have 2 or more bedrooms. While not as dramatic, renter units have 74% of units with 2 or more bedrooms. Furthermore, for homeowners 85% have 3 or more bedrooms and for renters 37% have 3 or more bedrooms. The following maps show the distribution of homes with 3 or more bedrooms in the jurisdiction. Lighter shades display areas with less concentration and increases as the shades become darker. While the central downtown areas of the City of Jacksonville show less homes with 3 or more bedrooms for both homeowners and renters, as indicated in the table above, homeowners with 3 or more bedrooms are prevalent. For renters, there are less homes with 3 or more bedrooms, especially in the center of the City of Jacksonville.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates





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 the people in Jacksonville, 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.

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

The Duval County – Jacksonville jurisdiction does 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?

No. There is a lack of decent affordable units across the board. From a pure quantitative standpoint there are ample units to house the population. However, with home values and rents in the area being high relative to the resident's income, this results in much of the housing stock being out of the affordable range for large portions of the population.

Approximately 32.8% of owners with a mortgage and 53.6% of renters are currently cost burdened, pointing to a disconnect between the housing supply and residents' income. These numbers represent a significant increase from 2000, with the percentage of homeowners with a mortgage who are cost-burdened increasing from 20.9% in 2000 to 32.8% in 2016. The percentage of cost-burdened renters increased from 34.2% in 2000 to 54.0% in 2016. Furthermore, 13.7% of homeowners without a mortgage are currently cost burdened. Starting at the 100% AMI income group there is a considerable lack of affordable units; this gap is progressively larger for moderate, low, and extremely low-income groups.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

More affordable housing with 1-2 bedrooms only comprise of 14% of occupied-owner housing. For renters, only 27% of the units are 1 bedroom or smaller. This is not amenable to small household sizes or the renting population.

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.

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

Introduction

The following section examines the cost of housing for both homeowners and renters in the Duval County - Jacksonville. A review is made of current home values and rents as well as the recent changes in home values and rents. Finally, a closer look is given to the affordability of the existing housing stock for the residents of the jurisdiction.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2016	% Change
Median Home Value	89,600	146,400	63%
Median Contract Rent	508	796	57%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:
2000 Census, 2012-2016 ACS

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	9,770	7%
\$500-999	67,317	48%
\$1,000-1,499	49,694	35%
\$1,500-1,999	9,743	7%
\$2,000 or more	4,382	3%
Total	140,906	100%

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Cost of Housing

From 2000 to 2016, housing costs have increased substantially with home value increasing by 63% and rents climbing by 57% since the 2000 Census.

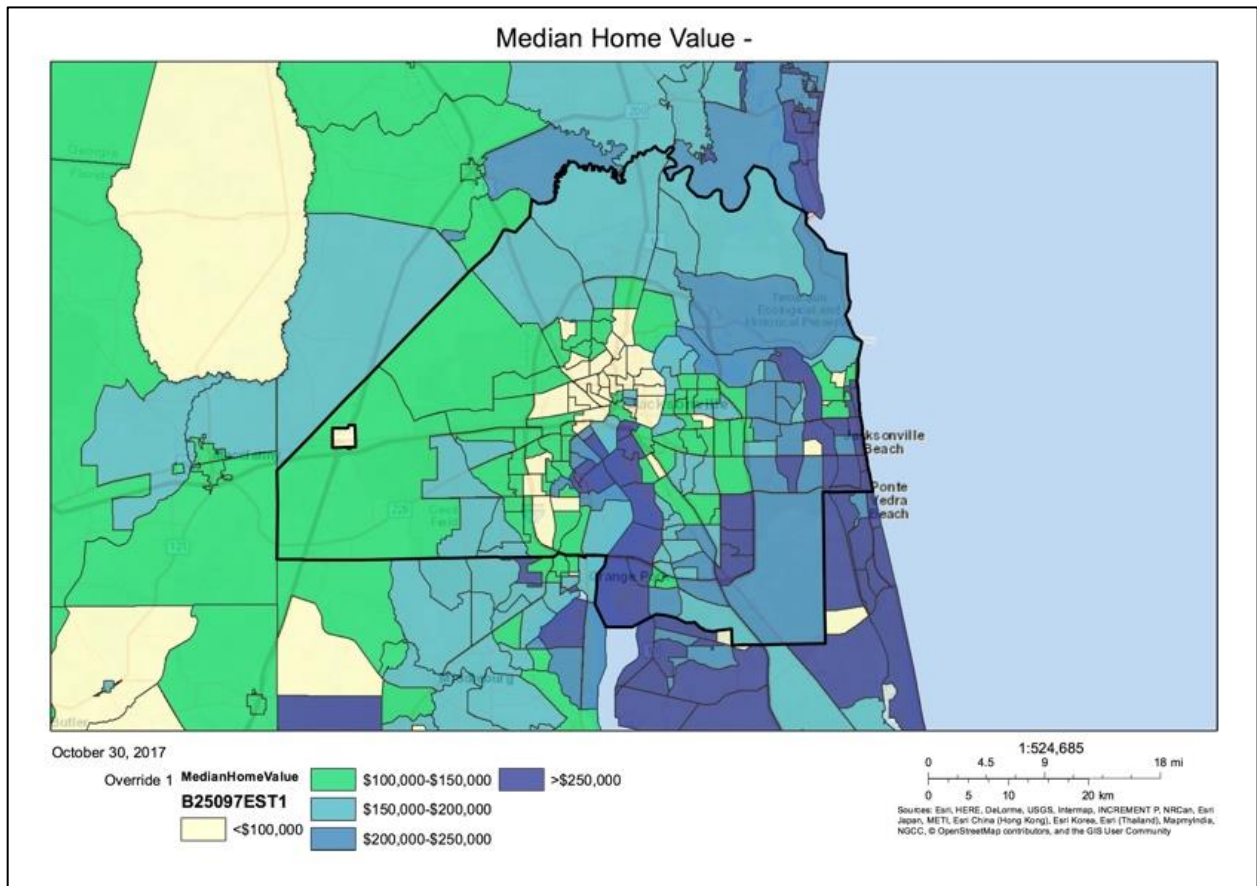
The table above breaks out the rent paid by price cohorts. Approximately 48% of all renters pay between \$500 and \$999 a month, the largest cohort. The next largest rent cohort is \$1,000 to \$1,499, with 35% of renters falling in this range. Later in this section the report examines rental rates as a percentage of household income to determine the affordability of rental housing.

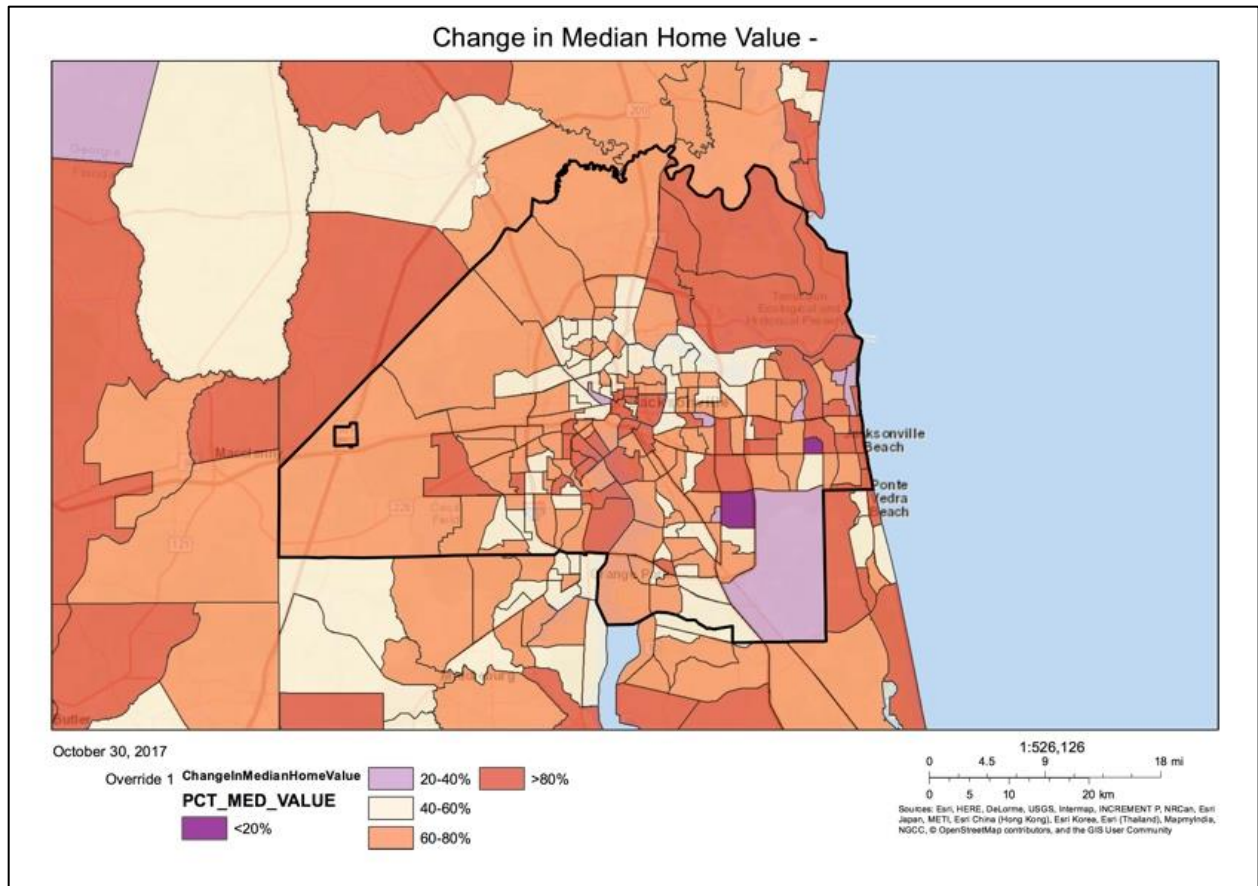
Home Values

The following two maps provide a visual display of the median home values throughout Jacksonville. The first map shows the current median home value and the second map shows how home values have

changed over the preceding decade. Median home values are highest just south of downtown and along the Atlantic coastline – including around Jacksonville Beach. Median home values are lower moving inland, especially in the north central areas of the City of Jacksonville. Since 2000, home values have also increased highest in the City along the coastline and some tracts south of downtown. A few tracts in the southeast along I-295 experienced median home values decrease.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

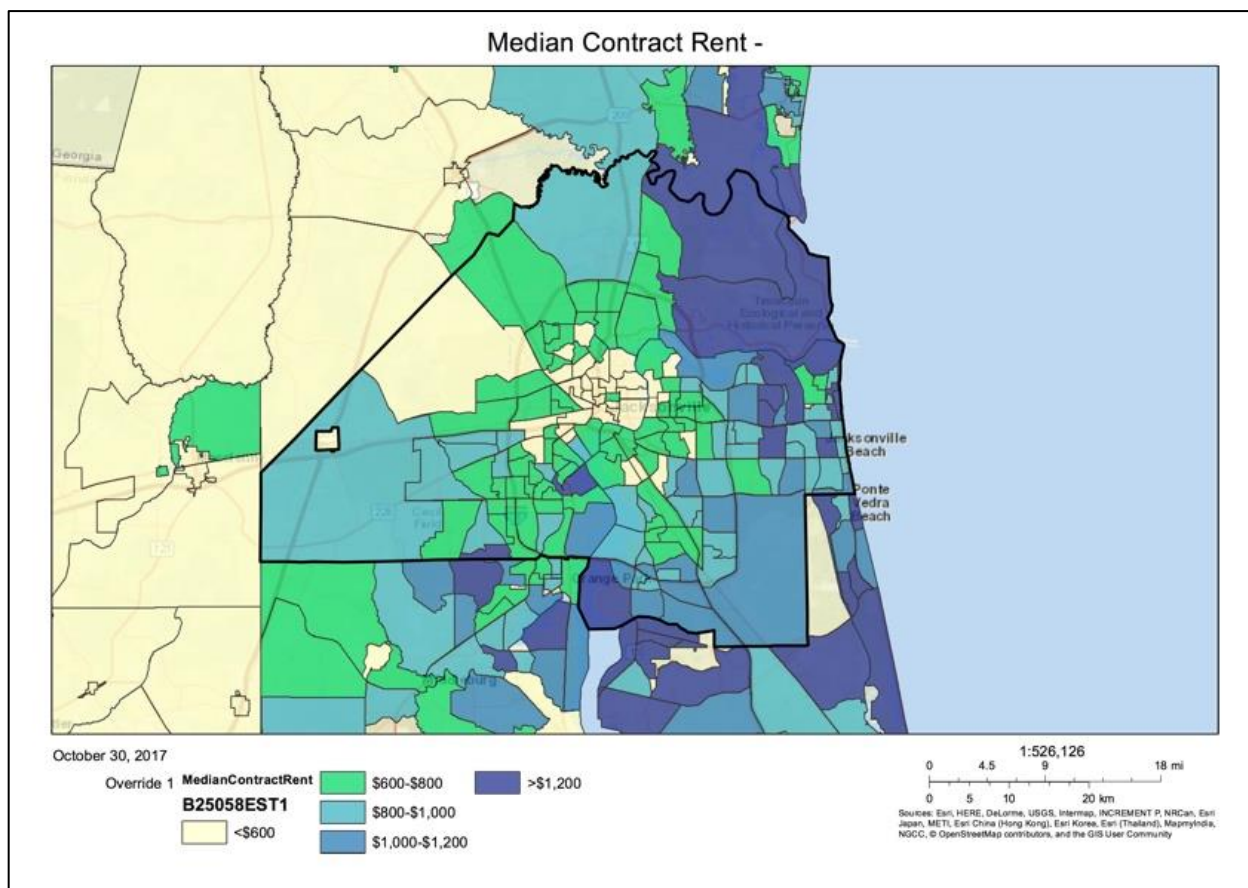


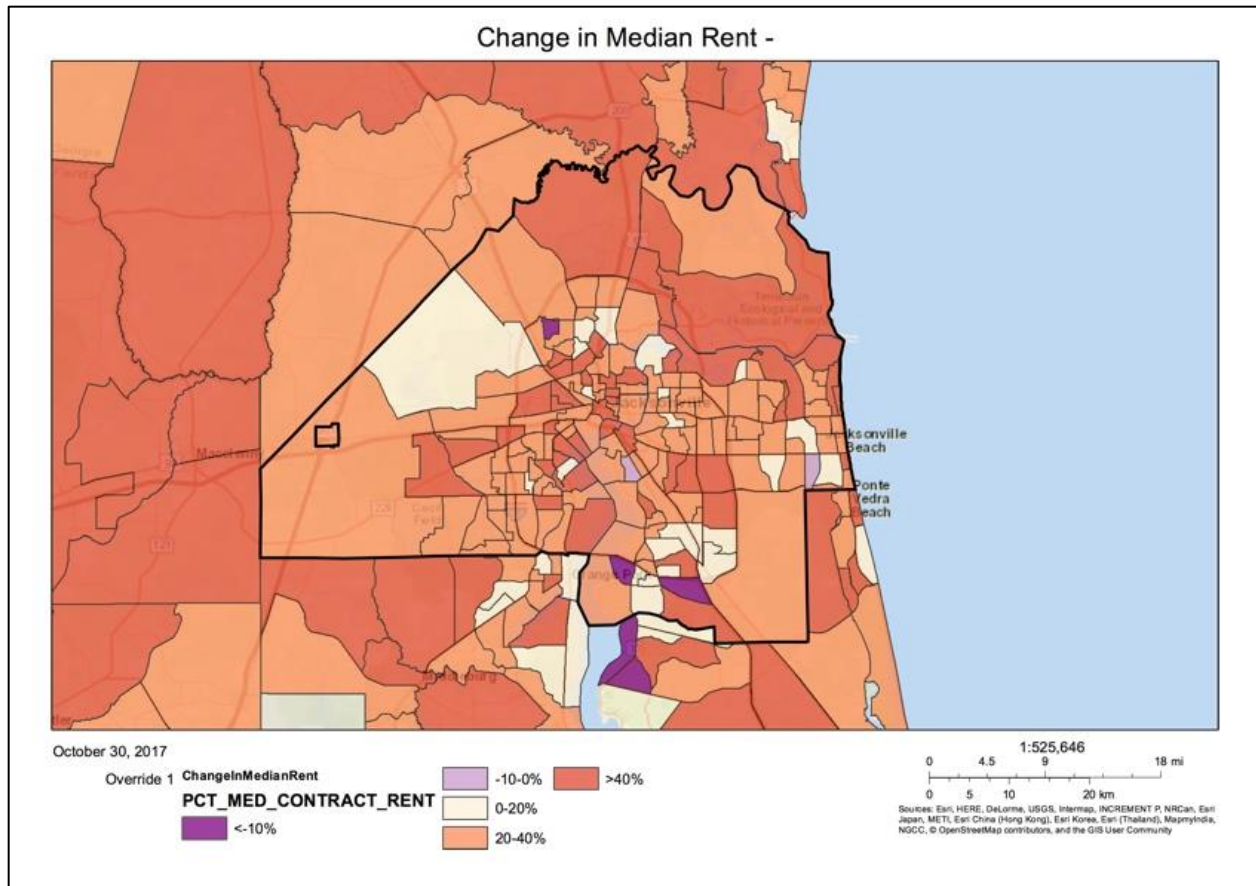


Median Rent

The following two maps look at median rent in the jurisdiction. The first map displays the current median rent and the second map shows how median rents have changed over the preceding decade. The median rent is lowest in downtown Jacksonville and increases outwards towards I-295 and the suburbs. The median rent in the area is highest in the northeast along the Atlantic coast at \$1,200 or greater. Median rents have been increasing all throughout the jurisdiction since 2000 and is not exclusive to the coastline. There are very few tracts where median rents have remained the same or decreased.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates





Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	8,030	No Data
50% HAMFI	26,649	21,818
80% HAMFI	81,162	54,703
100% HAMFI	No Data	78,920
Total	115,841	155,441

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

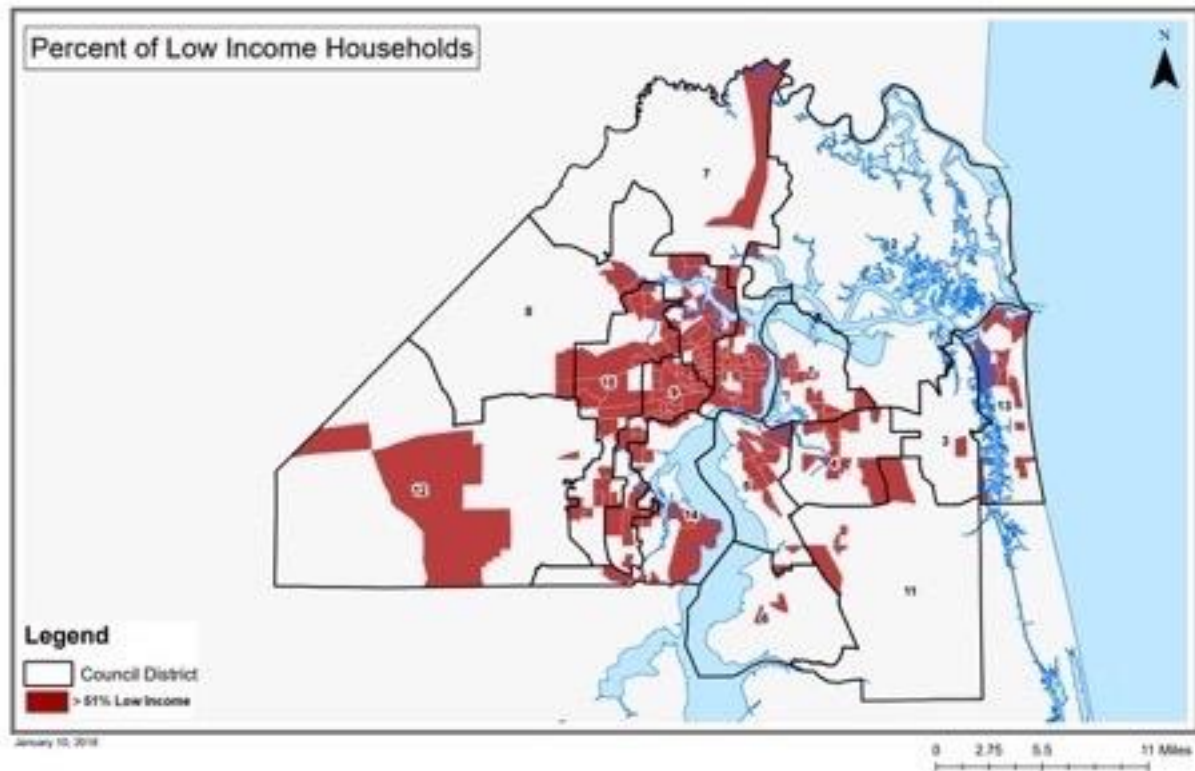
Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 CHAS

Housing Affordability

HAMFI is the HUD Area Median Family Income. Not surprisingly, there are less units affordable to households with lower HAMFI.

Low Income Households

The following map displays Census Tracts with where over half of the population is Low Income. The downtown Jacksonville area stands out but there are many tracts in the rural and coastal areas that are also predominantly low income.



Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	616	787	960	1,270	1,578
High HOME Rent	616	787	960	1,154	1,268
Low HOME Rent	590	631	757	875	976

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Alternate Data Source Name:
HUD 2016 FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No. 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. The Housing Affordability table in this section shows that housing units affordable to those earning 30% of AMI number only 8,025 rental units (owner units affordable to those earning 30% AMI was not available). However, referring to Table 6 – Total Households, in NA-10 – we note that there are 45,640 households earning 30% of AMI or less. It is clear that the number of affordable units is not nearly enough.

Moreover, approximately 32.8% of owners with a mortgage and 53.6% of renters are currently cost burdened. These numbers represent a significant increase from 2000, with the percentage of homeowners with a mortgage who are cost-burdened increasing from 20.9% in 2000 to 32.8% in 2016. The percentage of cost-burdened renters increased from 34.2% in 2000 to 53.6% in 2016. In addition to this, 13.7% of homeowners without a mortgage are currently cost burdened.

PHA

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 \$89,600 based upon 2000 Census data to \$146,400 according to 2012-2016 ACS data. This represents an 63.4% increase in median home value, however, the data does not reflect the period around 2005-2007 during which the cost of homes skyrocketed, and the housing market crashed. The Duval County – Jacksonville region was hit hard by this mortgage crisis; home values plummeted in the jurisdiction and throughout the state beginning in 2007. With many 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 also increased from \$508 to \$796 in this period – a 56.7% increase. However, with the continued upward trajectory in rental housing costs, the City expects that most rental units will continue to 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?

The median contract rent for all units in Duval County - Jacksonville was \$796 according to 2012-2016 ACS estimates. The largest rent cohort was the \$500-\$999 range - with 67,317 units, or 47.8% of the rental stock. The second largest rent cohort was the \$1,000-\$1,400 range - with 49,694 rental units, or 35.3% of the rental stock. Units that were less than \$500 were only 7% of the rental stock (9,770 units) and units over \$1,500 were 9% of the rental stock (14,125 units)

The median contract rent of \$796 falls within the low end of 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom units for FMR as it also does for High HOME Rents. The median contract rent of \$796 falls within the 2-bedroom and 3-bedroom Low HOME Rent units in the region, meaning larger rental homes can be found for these units for this rent amount. This, in addition to the high cost burdened renters, points to the fact that housing cost increases continue to outpace income growth, and a great number of renter households are deeply in need of assistance, either from direct rental assistance or through more affordable rents.

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, the City recognizes a need to provide increased rental housing assistance to families in low-income categories to provide them additional housing options.

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

Introduction

The tables and maps below provide details on the condition of housing units throughout Jacksonville by looking at factors such as age, vacancy, and the prevalence of housing problems.

HUD defines the four housing conditions problems as: 1) a home that lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities, 2) a home that lacks complete or adequate plumbing facilities 3) a home that is overcrowded - defined as more than one person per room, and 4) a household that is cost burdened by paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs.

Definitions

According to the Jacksonville Ordinance Code (version October 17, 2017), Section 518.111:

Substandard dwelling or structure means a dwelling, dwelling unit, multiple dwelling, apartment, apartment house or another space used or intended to be used as a habitable living space in a building or structure which does not meet the basic minimum requirements set forth by the City. (See Chapter 518 – Jacksonville Property Safety and Maintenance Code)

Below is a list of blight, blighting influence or factors that do not meet the basic requirement for the standard condition required by the City:

Blight, blighting influence or blighting factor means either: that which endangers life or property by fire or other causes or that which substantially impairs or arrests property values or the sound growth of the county or city and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use. This may include, but not be limited to, the following factors:

- (a) Faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness;
- (b) Unsanitary or unsafe conditions;
- (c) Deterioration of site or other improvements;
- (d) Tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land; and
- (e) Diversity of ownership or defective or unusual conditions of title which prevent the free alienability of land within the deteriorated or hazardous area.
- (f) Dilapidation of real or personal property.

(g) Residential and commercial vacancy rates higher in the areas than in the remainder of the county or municipality;

(h) Incidence of crimes in the area higher than in the remainder of the county or municipality;

(i) Fire and emergency medical service calls to the area proportionately higher than in the remainder of the county or municipality;

(j) A greater number of violations of the Florida Building Code in the area than the number of violations recorded in the remainder of the county or municipality.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	51,299	26%	68,580	48%
With two selected Conditions	583	0%	2,861	2%
With three selected Conditions	65	0%	160	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	19	0%
No selected Conditions	146,847	74%	70,917	50%
Total	198,794	100%	142,537	100%

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Housing Conditions

The table above details the number of owner and renter households that have at least one housing condition. As stated previously, HUD defines the four housing condition problems as: 1) a home that lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities, 2) a home that lacks complete or adequate plumbing facilities 3) a home that is overcrowded - defined as more than one person per room, and 4) a household that is cost burdened by paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs.

Twenty-six percent (26%) of all owner-occupied housing units face at least one housing condition while 48% of all renters have at least one problematic housing condition. There are relatively few households with multiple housing problems and when compared to the affordability statistics provided earlier in this section, the overwhelming majority of housing problems are cost related.

Data note: Due to rounding issues, percentages may not add up to 100%.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	46,287	23%	32,010	22%
1980-1999	67,425	34%	43,446	30%
1950-1979	66,578	33%	53,386	37%
Before 1950	18,621	9%	13,771	10%
Total	198,911	99%	142,613	99%

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

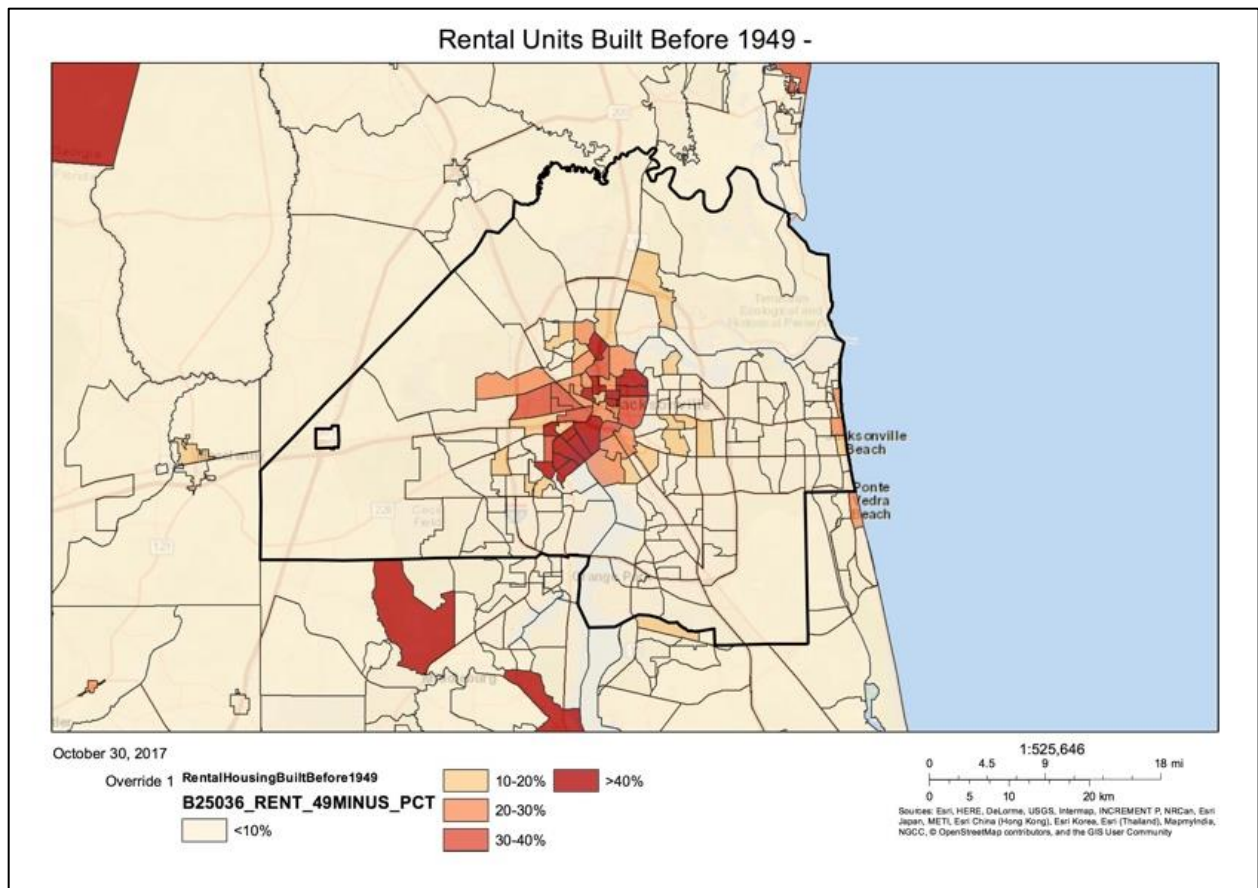
Age of Housing

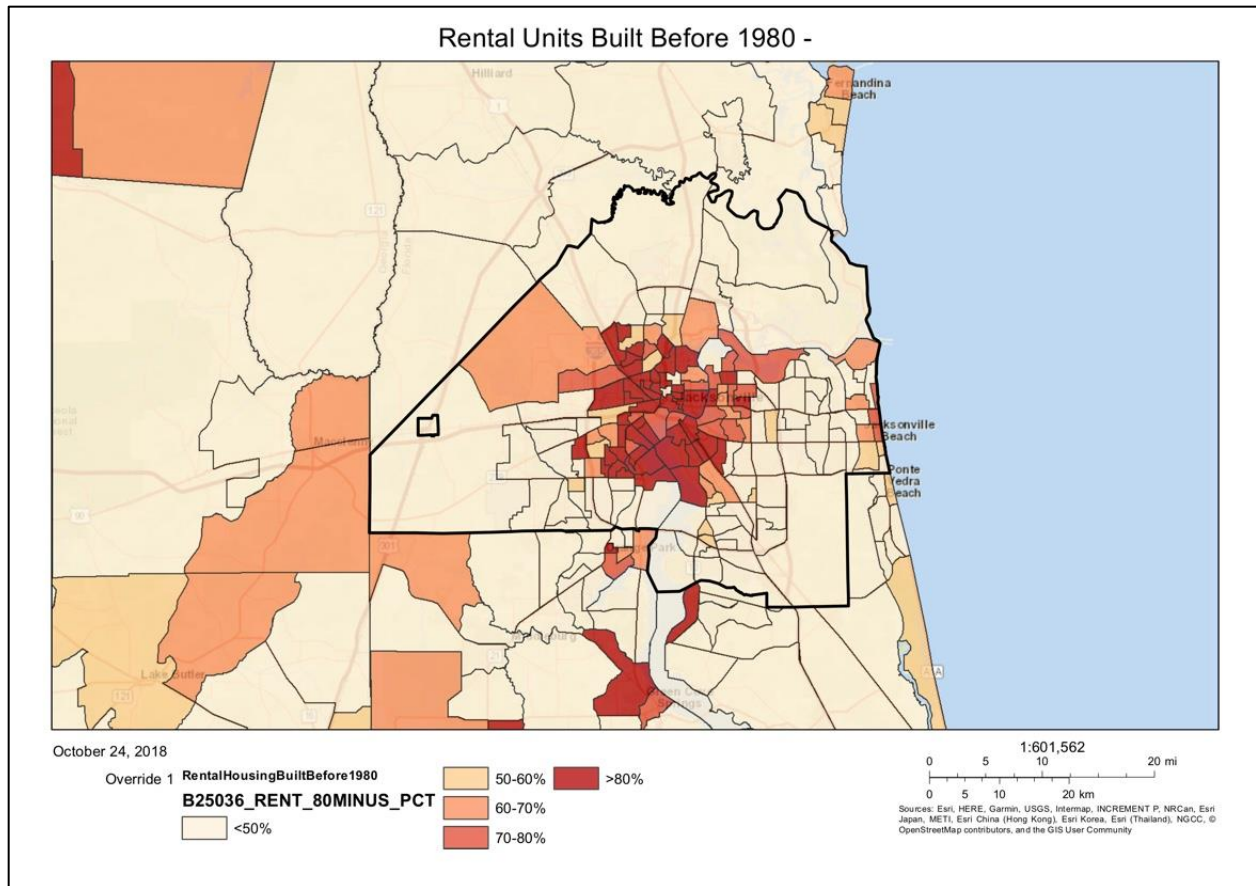
The table above provides details on the age of owner occupied and renter occupied housing units in Duval County - Jacksonville. The area has seen a gradual growth in development over the last few decades, however many homes built before 1980 remain. Approximately 42% of owner-occupied housing and 47% of renter-occupied housing was built before 1980. These homes will naturally have higher concentrations of deferred maintenance and deteriorating conditions. Additionally, older homes may have any number of code violations and of course there is a risk of lead-based paint hazards in these homes.

Age of Housing Maps

The maps below depict the prevalence of older rental housing units in Jacksonville. The first map identifies the percentage of rental units built prior to 1949, while the second map depicts rental units built before 1980. The darker shaded areas have higher concentrations of older rental housing units and the lighter shaded areas have a younger housing stock. In both cases, older units built before 1980 and 1949 are concentrated in the downtown areas of the City. Areas around Jacksonville Beach and along parts of the coastline also show a concentration of older rental housing units.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates





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	85,199	43%	67,157	47%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	18,769	9%	12,190	9%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Lead-Based Paint Hazards

As mentioned previously, any housing unit built prior to 1980 may contain Lead-Based Paint in portions of the home (window and door frames, walls, ceilings etc.) or in some cases throughout the entire home. Thus, it is generally accepted that these homes at least have a risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazards and should be tested in accordance with HUD standards. As indicated in the table above, 43% of all owner-occupied housing units and 47% of all renter occupied units were built prior to 1980.

Furthermore, children are most at risk for experiencing Lead-Based Paint related illnesses. Therefore, special attention should be paid to homes built prior to 1980 where children are present. Approximately

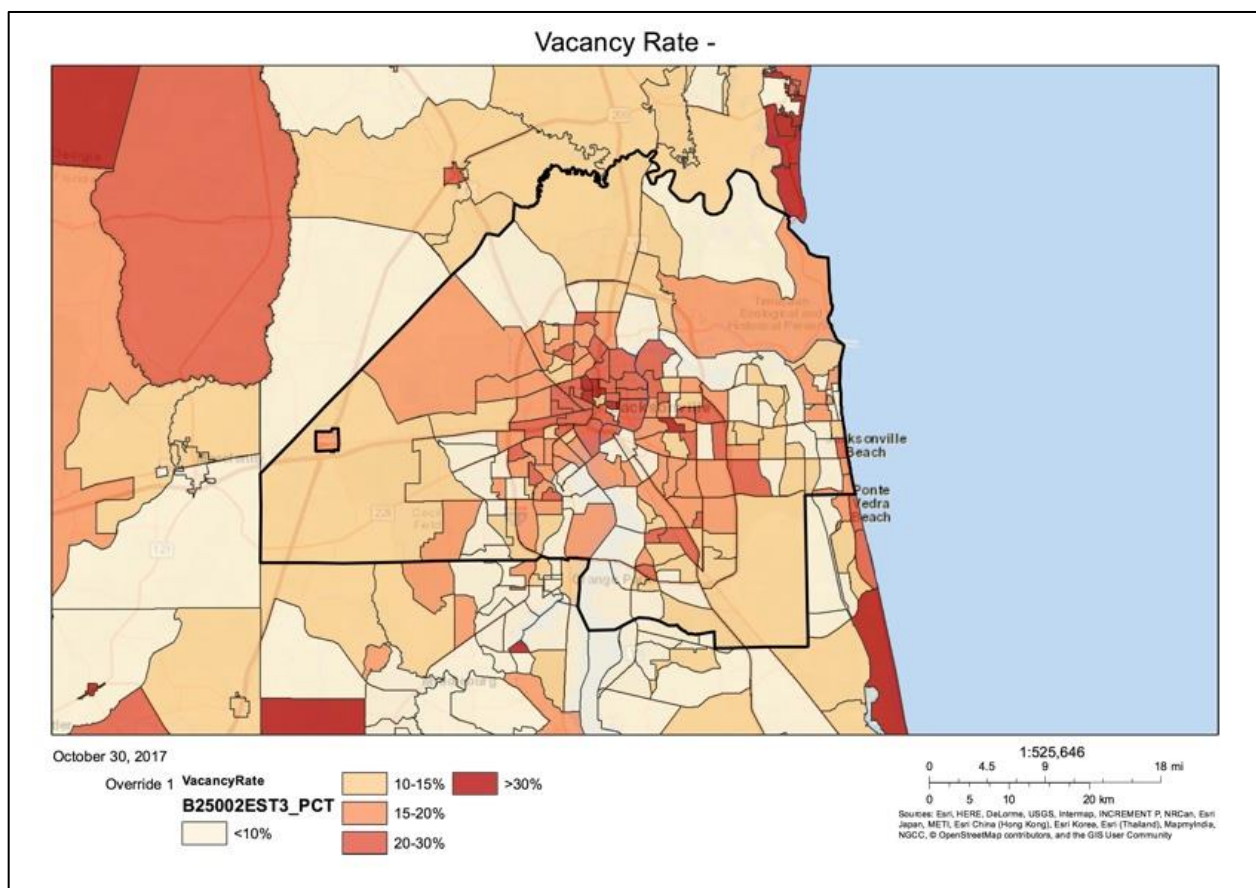
9% of owner occupied homes and 9% of renter occupied homes, built prior to 1980, have children living in the home.

Data Note: 2008-2012 CHAS data is the most recent year available and 2008-2012 ACS data was used to maintain consistency of period.

Vacancy Rate

The following map shows the average housing vacancy rate. The darker shaded areas have higher vacancy rates while lighter shaded areas have lower vacancy rates. Vacancy rates are highest near downtown Jacksonville with many tracts reaching 20-30% vacancy. Vacancy rates are also high along the Atlantic coastline.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Generally older units begin to face rehabilitation issues as they age. According to the latest 2012-2016 ACS, a total of 85,199 owner-occupied housing units in the jurisdiction were built before 1980, or 42.8% of the housing units. Another 67,157 renter-occupied housing units was also built before 1980 – 47.1% of renter housing units. Furthermore, 18,621 owner-occupied housing units (9.4%) and 13,771 renter-occupied housing units (9.7%) were built before 1950 – showing many homes that face rehabilitation issues. (Source: 2012-2016 ACS, B25036)

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

The CHAS data shows similar estimates of homes built before 1980 to the recent ACS figures. According to the Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard table in this section, there are over 80,000 owner-occupied units and 60,000 renter-occupied units built before 1980. The City of Jacksonville recently 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 households built before 1980 with the presence of LBP hazards is estimated to be 33,325 owner-occupied households and 26,549 renter-occupied households, with many of these units occupied by low or moderate-income families.

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

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				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 38 – 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 near 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.

Consolidated
Plan

JACKSONVILLE / DUVAL COUNTY

93

JHA's public housing development units 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.

1. Anders Park was completed in 1977 with 96 units and includes 19 Scattered Sites units. They received a 90B for the REAC score.
2. Baldwin was completed in 1961 with 18 units. They received a 98B for the REAC inspection.
3. Blodgett Villas was completed in 1994 with 158 units. They received a 93b for the REAC inspection.
4. Brentwood Lakes was completed in 2006 and has 226 public housing units. They received a 96c for the REAC inspection.
5. Carrington Place was completed in 1989 with 142 units. They received a 96c for the REAC inspection.
6. Centennial East Townhouses was completed in 1977 with 40 units. They received a 95b for the REAC inspection.
7. Centennial West Townhouses was completed in 1977 with 50 units. They received a 95b for the REAC inspection.
8. Centennial Tower Construction was completed in 1976 with 208 units. They received a 98b for their last REAC inspection.
9. Colonial Village was completed in 1985 with 101 units. They received a 98b for the REAC inspection.
10. Fairway Oaks was completed in 1971 with 208 units. They received a 96b for the REAC inspection.
11. Forest Meadows East was completed in 1981 with 62 units. They received a 90b for the REAC inspection.
12. Forest Meadows West was completed in 1981 with 30 units. They received a 90b for the REAC inspection.
13. Hogan Creek Construction was completed in 1975 with 209 units. They received a 94b for their last REAC inspection.
14. Jacksonville Beach was completed in 1962 with 125 units and has additional scattered site units. They received a 93b for the REAC inspection.
15. Lindsey Terrace was completed in 2002. They received a 98b for the REAC inspection.
16. Oaks of Durkeeville Construction was completed in 1999 with 200 units. They received a 98b for the REAC inspection.
17. Riviera Apts. was completed in 1968. There are 78 units on the Northside and 61 units on the Southside.
18. Southwind Villas was completed in 1972 with 250 units. They received a 93b for the REAC inspection.
19. Scattered Sites was completed in 1983 with 306 units. They received an 82c for the REAC inspection.
20. Twin Towers was completed in 1970 with 201 units. They received a 94b for the REAC inspection.
21. Victory Pointe was completed in 1973 with 200 units. They received a 91b for the REAC inspection.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
SOUTHWIND VILLAS	92
FOREST, ANDERS & SCATTERED SITES	90
BRENTWOOD LAKE	96
CENTENNIAL TOWNHOUSE	95
HOGANS CREEK TOWER	94
OAKS AT DURKEEVILLE	98
JAX BEACH SCATTERED SITES	93
COLONIAL VILLAGE	98
TWIN TOWERS	94
RIVIERA APARTMENTS	94
FAIRWAY OAKS	96
VICTORY POINT	91
BLODGETT HOMES	93
CENTENNIAL TOWER	98
JHA SCATTERED SITES	82
LINDSEY TERRACE	93
CARRINGTON PLACE APARTMENTS	96
DURKEEVILLE	100

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

HUD provides physical inspection scores for PHA developments across the country. The physical condition scoring process is based on three elements within the property, which are:

1. Inspectable areas: site, building exterior, building system, common areas and dwelling units;
2. Inspectable items: walls, kitchens, bathrooms and other things to be inspected in the inspectable area; and
3. Observed deficiencies.

A score of 55 or below means that the property is in poor condition, and properties in excellent condition have a score of 90 and over. Almost all the developments in the JHA have scores of over 90 and only scattered sites is below that score at 82.

Source: HUD, Physical Inspection Scores 2016

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 is a need for new types of public housing units, including units that can accommodate residents with disabilities. JHA properties are home to 659 families living with a disability. Citizen input into the Consolidated Planning process provided at public meetings included requests for housing that would support people with developmental disabilities, as well as physical 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.

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. Officials 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 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.

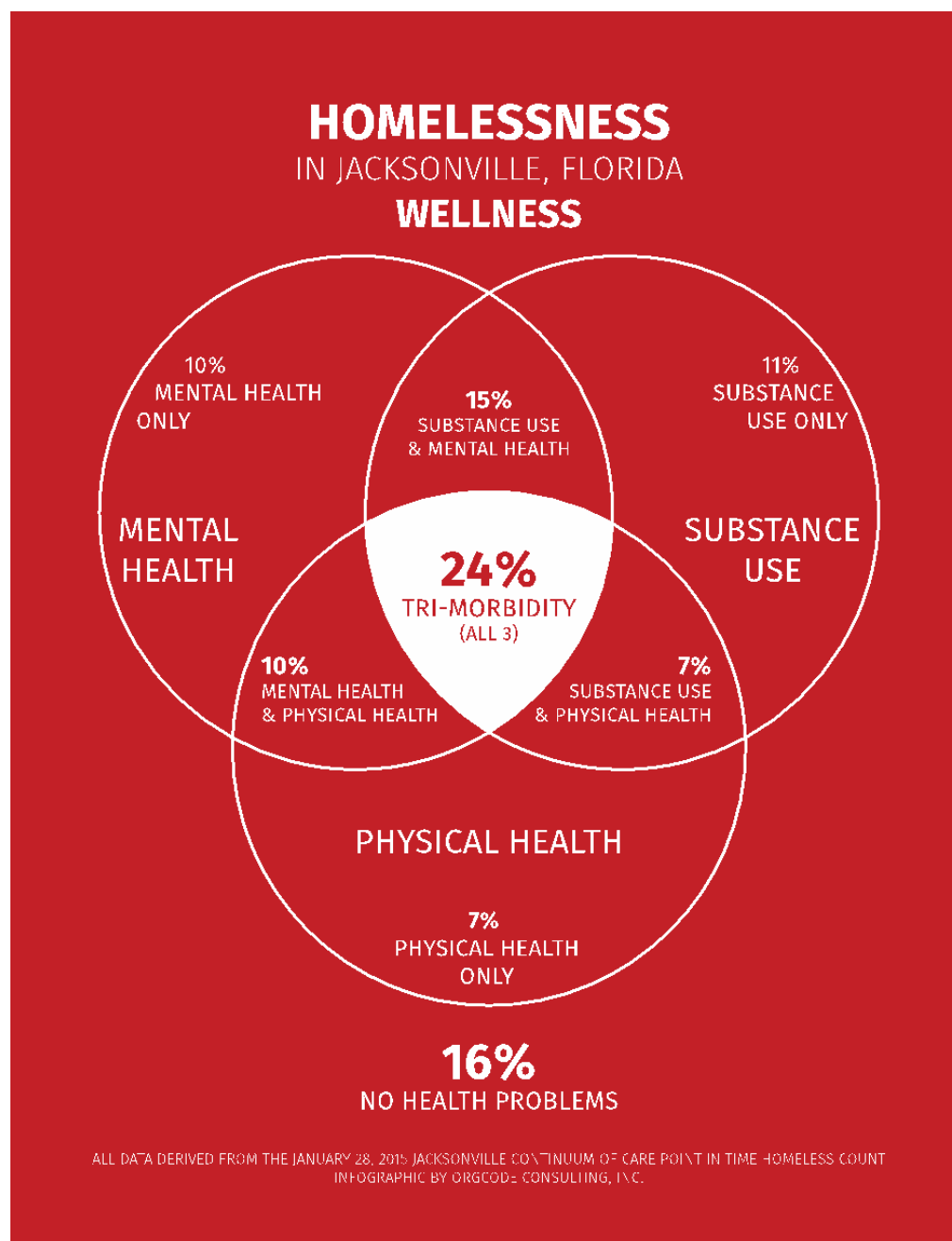
Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	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 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source
Comments:

Data Source: Homeless Management Information System



Tri-Morbidity

Tri-morbidity refers to the co-occurrence of a physical health problem, a mental health problem, and a substance abuse problem. It is linked with higher risk of death among homeless persons and is incredibly difficult to address. Having multiple, complex issues that can impact feed off each other creates a difficult circumstance to overcome unless every factor is addressed. Twenty-four percent of homeless individuals interviewed had tri-morbidity and 16% reported no health problems.

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

Services for the homeless are provided by a wide range of public and private organizations, including government agencies, faith-based organizations, and non-profits. Changing Homelessness advocates and educates organizations and individuals with the goal to end homelessness in the region and is the lead agency in the area. Sub-grantees include Catholic Charities, Clara White Mission, Gateway Community Services, Jewish Family and Community Services, River Region Human Services, The Salvation Army, and The Sulzbacher Center.

Medical care is provided by a variety of mainstream services. When seeking medical care, 53% of individuals interviewed said they go to the hospital, 24% said they go to health clinics, 6% go to Veteran's Affairs, and 9% do not go get care.

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.

Children's Home Society- The Children's Home Society provides support through counseling, advocacy, adoption, and fostering services.

Daniel Kids – provides mental and physical health support for children.

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

Introduction

There are four primary groups with non-homeless special needs in Jacksonville. They are the elderly, those with HIV/AIDS and their families, those with alcohol and/or drug addiction, and the disabled. This section will explain who they are, what their needs are, and how the city is accommodating or should accommodate these needs with regards to the market analysis.

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 41– 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

Elderly: Elderly residents need a living environment that provides them with several areas of assistance or convenience. First, the availability of healthcare is important because health problems generally become more prevalent with aging. Second, the availability of assistance with daily activities (i.e. shopping, cooking, and housekeeping) becomes more important as people grow older. In addition to assistance, elderly persons need these basic activities to be near their homes. Third, the availability of transportation, particularly public transportation that is accessible to them, is necessary to allow for elderly persons to live as independently as possible for as long as possible. Fourth, safety is a primary concern since older residents are particularly vulnerable to crime or exploitation. Fifth, the weather and climate are considerations for elderly people because these factor into transit as well as health.

HIV/AIDS: 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. Medical and social support is important for residents living with HIV/AIDS. While there have been great advances in medical treatment of HIV/AIDS, it is still important to provide specialized support. Family and friends must be accessible, and medical facilities should be nearby.

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.

Drug and/or Alcohol Addiction: Residents dealing with addiction often require housing options that will be a safe, sober place for recovery. A strong network is necessary to maximize the chance they will stay healthy and sober. It is important that these persons have access to health services, support groups, employment assistance, and access to family and friends. Additionally, detoxification facilities are often necessary when addiction is first recognized.

Disability: Individuals with disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, they have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to their situation. Oftentimes, individuals with disabilities have a fixed income and limited housing options. Individuals with more independent skills can utilize subsidized housing, but individuals that need more support or specialized housing have fewer options. Many individuals continue to reside with parents and other family members throughout adulthood, which can put additional financial burden on the family. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need for continuous support services dependent of the level of capabilities.

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 and the City also has 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.

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

This section provides insight into the economic development landscape of Duval County - Jacksonville. The table below details the extent of business sector employment throughout the jurisdiction. Unemployment, commuting times, and education are also analyzed in this section.

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	1,473	380	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	41,970	48,411	10	10	0
Construction	21,697	26,275	5	6	1
Education and Health Care Services	84,255	91,342	21	20	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	47,105	56,012	12	12	0
Information	6,827	8,396	2	2	0
Manufacturing	23,993	22,830	6	5	-1
Other Services	19,835	12,013	5	3	-2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	52,120	81,778	13	18	5
Public Administration	19,497	14,951	5	3	-2
Retail Trade	50,313	50,649	12	11	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	28,716	27,614	7	6	-1
Wholesale Trade	10,910	21,533	3	5	2
Total	408,711	462,184	--	--	--

Table 42 - Business Activity

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)

Data Source

Comments:

The Business Activity table above compares the number of workers to the number of jobs in the city. At this time, the most recent data set for the number of jobs was 2015 from the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), US Census Bureau. Data from the 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year estimates was used for comparison.

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	456,892
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	417,634
Unemployment Rate	8.60
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	18.80
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.70

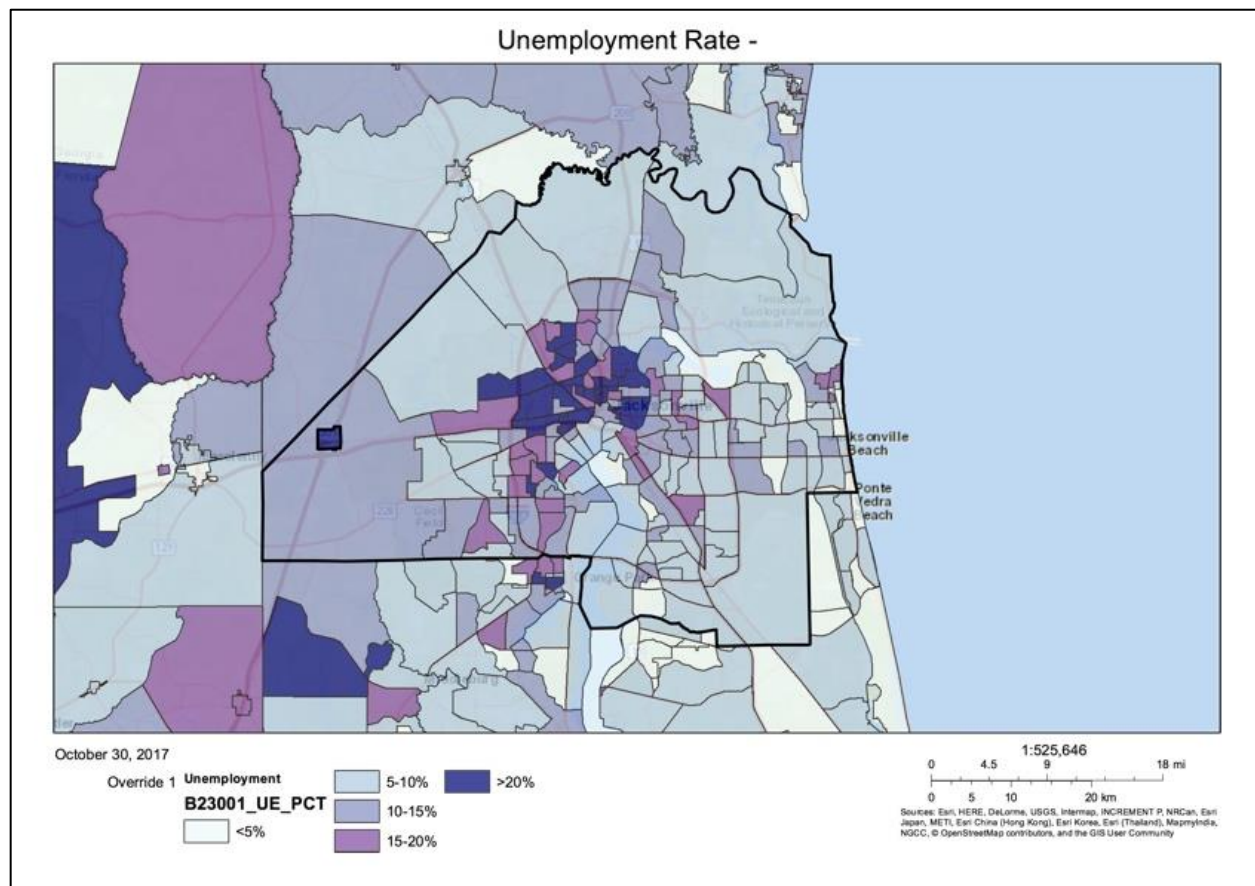
Table 43 - Labor Force

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Unemployment

According to the 2012-2016 ACS, the unemployment rate was 8.6% in the Duval County - Jacksonville. However, the unemployment rate varied throughout the jurisdiction. The unemployment rate was highest in the downtown areas of the City of Jacksonville with many tracts over 20% unemployed.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	62,617
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	641
Service	76,215
Sales and office	114,733
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	32,020
Production, transportation and material moving	43,619

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	270,503	67%
30-59 Minutes	113,641	28%
60 or More Minutes	17,095	4%
Total	401,239	100%

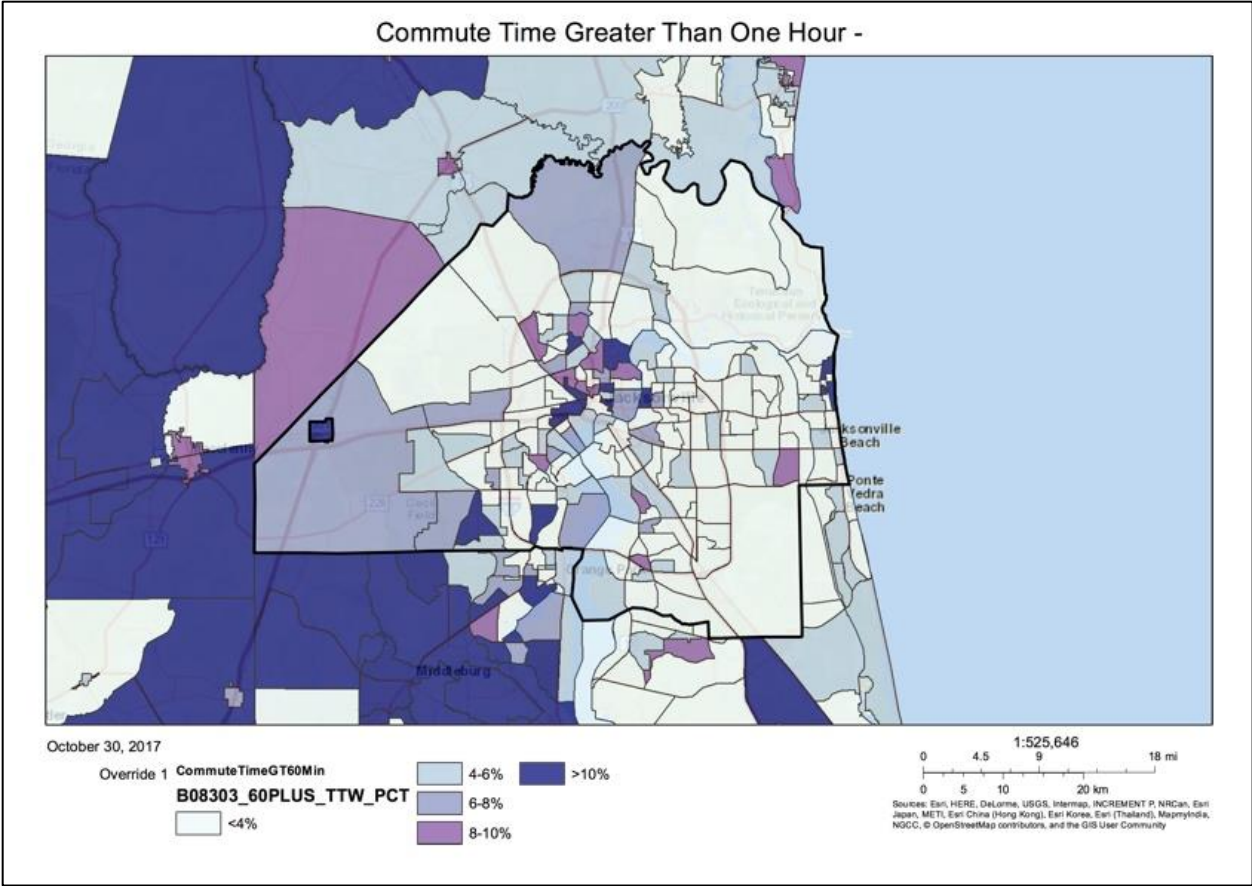
Table 45 - Travel Time

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Commute Time Greater Than One Hour

A long commute time is not an issue to many residents in Duval County - Jacksonville, however 4% of workers still have a commute time to work of over an hour. The locations where residents have long commutes are scattered around the City.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



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	25,211	5,145	19,429
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	86,979	9,378	35,209
Some college or Associate's degree	120,327	8,929	33,677
Bachelor's degree or higher	115,609	4,627	20,331

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	1,471	2,679	3,400	6,589	6,350
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14,024	10,089	9,206	17,852	10,932
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	28,714	35,979	27,344	69,735	36,715
Some college, no degree	28,015	34,612	25,815	54,247	24,615
Associate's degree	7,321	16,266	12,963	22,234	7,915
Bachelor's degree	7,633	32,333	24,870	42,418	16,801
Graduate or professional degree	414	11,151	11,145	20,606	11,062

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	20,793
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,753
Some college or Associate's degree	32,269
Bachelor's degree	46,032
Graduate or professional degree	59,636

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Median Earnings in Past 12 Months based on Educational Attainment

As might be expected, median earnings are directly proportional to educational attainment. In the Duval County – Jacksonville jurisdiction those individuals with a Bachelor’s degree can expect to earn more than twice those with less than a high school degree. Those with graduate or professional degrees can expect to earn more than twice those with a high school degree.

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

Educational services, and health care and social assistance is the largest employment sector in the jurisdiction with 20.6% of all workers (84,255). Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services is the second largest employment sector with 12.8% (52,120) followed by Retail Trade with 12.3% (50,313).

Data Note: The Business Activity table above compares the number of workers to the number of jobs in the jurisdiction. At this time, the most recent data set for the number of jobs was 2015 from the Longitudinal Employer–Household Dynamics (LEHD) provided by the US Census Bureau. Data from the 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year estimates was used for comparison.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Duval County - 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 the area, the following seven sectors are targeted industries of the Jacksonville 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, and the potential for growth for these industries is high. Jacksonville possesses advantages that are especially attractive to these industries.

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 provide 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.

The City of Jacksonville is enjoying steady growth in its population, which also includes a growing workforce. Below are many public and private investments that are increasing job and business growth in the City.

For the manufacturing sector, 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 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 also offers prime locations from downtown waterfront offices to suburban office campuses.

Approximately 11.5 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 crisscross the city. A collection of higher educational institutions trains 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?

The civilian workforce numbers approximately 400,000 residing in the jurisdiction. This labor force continues to grow with college graduates, military separations and a steady influx of new residents. With a median age of 36 this work force is one of Florida's youngest and includes workers with skills and education to correspond to major employer needs.

Duval County - Jacksonville's four most significant employment sectors – Education and Health Care Services; Retail Trade; Professional, Scientific, Management and Administrative; and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate – require distinct labor forces that span the continuum from unskilled to highly skilled. Approximately 50% of Jacksonville's workforce have either some college or a bachelor's degree or higher and 50% have a high school diploma or less.

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) supports 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 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. The CEDS was officially adopted on September 4, 2014.

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 jurisdiction 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; and
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 has 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-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 the City of Jacksonville (which are contiguous) are home to the highest concentration of households with housing problems, including cost burdened households. Concentration in this case is defined as more than 35% of renters in a 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 affected in the Urban Core and Northwest quadrant than in any other single area across the city.

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 each 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?

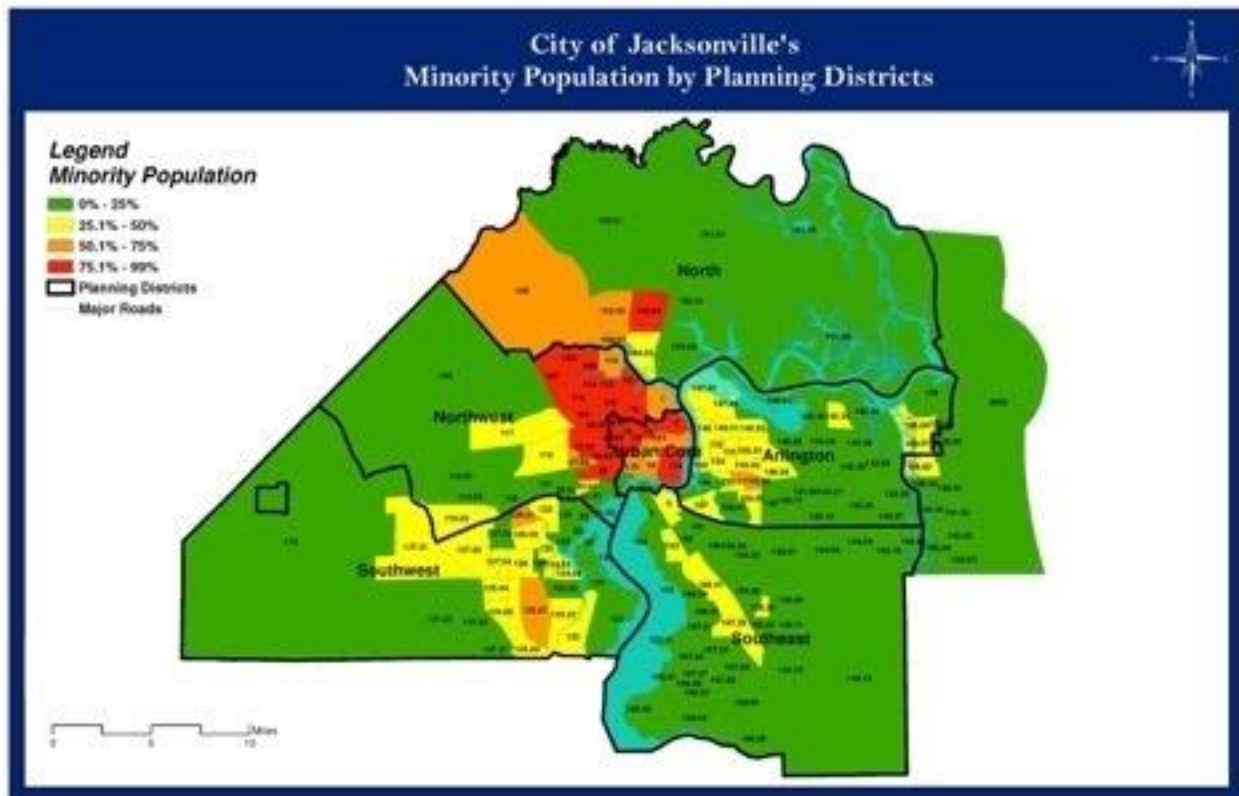
The housing stock in the Urban Core/Northwest is primarily rental housing rather than owner occupied. Many of the aging homes have been abandoned due to foreclosure or title transfer difficulties after elderly owners passed away. These neighborhoods also contain stock that is considered "zombie foreclosures," 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 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. The City is also working to acquire and demolish blighted structures to make way for new economic and housing opportunities.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

As economic development continues, the City of Jacksonville is dedicated to 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), as well as other stakeholders, to provide resources to the region. Support agencies and regional partners are working together to change the economic outlook of low-income areas in Jacksonville.



Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Consolidated Plan identifies the City's priority needs and goals for housing, economic development and other non-housing community development and outlines the City's funding allocation methodology for the use of federal program funds in support of the identified priorities. These funds include 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 Partnership (SHIP) program. 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 49 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	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.	Jurisdiction boundaries.
	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 City of Jacksonville/Duval County held an online public survey with over 4,000 responses to help guide the process and identify any target areas of need in the jurisdiction. A public meeting was held to discuss the plan, and a 30-day public comment period also allowed for the public to make comments.
2	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 a barrier for improvement.
	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.	Jurisdiction boundaries.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Atlantic Beach is mostly residential with single family homes accounting for most of the developed land.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Jacksonville/Duval County held an online public survey with over 4,000 responses to help guide the process and identify any target areas of need in the jurisdiction. A public meeting was held to discuss the plan, and a 30-day public comment period also allowed for the public to make comments.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	There is a need for public infrastructure and facilities improvements. There is a need to emergency preparedness.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Mayport Road Corridor and sidewalk project improvements for pedestrian and bicycles for safe routes to school would improve the area.
3	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Accessible funds are a barrier for improvement.
	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.	The city limits of Jacksonville Beach.

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The City of Jacksonville Beach is a small coastal residential neighborhood which offers visitors tourism opportunities and activities.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Jacksonville/Duval County held an online public survey with over 4,000 responses to help guide the process and identify any target areas of need in the jurisdiction. A public meeting was held to discuss the plan, and a 30-day public comment period also allowed for the public to make comments.
	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?	Continued 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 a barrier for improvement.
4	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.	The city limits of Neptune Beach.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Neptune Beach is a small residential coastal community within the jurisdiction.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Jacksonville/Duval County held an online public survey with over 4,000 responses to help guide the process and identify any target areas of need in the jurisdiction. A public meeting was held to discuss the plan, and a 30-day public comment period also allowed for the public to make comments.

	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?	Continued 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 a barrier for improvement.
5	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.	<p>West: Margaret Avenue to I-10 to I-95 to Myrtle Avenue to Kings Road., to Spires Street to 13th to Fairfax to CSX RR to Spires to Moncrief Creek to Golfair Boulevard to Pearl to CSX RR to Winona Drive, to Evergreen to Long Branch Road to St. Johns River.</p> <p>South: I-95 to Bee Street to St. Johns River</p> <p>East: St. Johns River</p> <p>North: Moncrief Creek to Golfair Boulevard to Pearl to CSX RR to Winona Drive to Evergreen to Long Branch Road to St. Johns River.</p>
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Represented as the heart of Jacksonville, the Urban Core contains many of the City's critical operations of government; however, the housing stock has suffered due to urbanization.

	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Jacksonville/Duval County held an online public survey with over 4,000 responses to help guide the process and identify any target areas of need in the jurisdiction. A public meeting was held to discuss the plan, and a 30-day public comment period also allowed for the public to make comments. A CPAC area is a planning district, and each has a Citizens Planning Advisory Committee (CPAC), which maintains open and effective communication between Jacksonville residents, businesses, neighborhoods, community organizations, educational institutions and city government. CPAC meetings are open to public and help to identify the needs in these locations.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	The parks in the Urban Core need amenities, maintenance and more funding for improvements. Public safety is a concern and there is a need to reduce blight.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Urban planning, waterfront planning and Jacksonville Landing, old country courthouse improvements and shipyards are opportunities for improvement.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Accessible funds are a barrier for improvement.
6	Area Name:	North 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.	West: GS&F Railroad South: Garden Street to CSX RR to I-295 to Trout River to St. Johns River North: Nassau County line East: Nassau County line and ocean

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The industrial industry continues to expand within the wide open geographic landscape. The creation of workforce housing, affordable housing, and owner occupied rehabilitation for existing units will help maintain the stable market of this CPAC.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Jacksonville/Duval County held an online public survey with over 4,000 responses to help guide the process and identify any target areas of need in the jurisdiction. A public meeting was held to discuss the plan, and a 30-day public comment period also allowed for the public to make comments. A CPAC area is a planning district, and each has a Citizens Planning Advisory Committee (CPAC), which maintains open and effective communication between Jacksonville residents, businesses, neighborhoods, community organizations, educational institutions and city government. CPAC meetings are open to public and help to identify the needs in these locations.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	There is a need for code enforcement in the north. Renter properties need to be up to code. Homeowners losing their homes.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Hosting another workshop/event to help educate homeowners, prevent foreclosure and keep homeowners in their homes.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Accessible funds are a barrier for improvement.
7	Area Name:	Northwest 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.	<p>West: Otis Road and Old Plank Road</p> <p>South: Old Plank Road to McGirts Creek to Normandy to Cassat to Kingsbury Ave. to CSX RR to Edgewood to St. Johns River</p> <p>East: Margaret Ave. to I-10 to I-95 to Myrtle Ave. to King Rd., to Spires St. to 13th to Fairfax to CSX RR to Spires to Moncrief Creek to Golfair Blvd. to Pearl to CSX RR to Winona Dr., to Evergreen to Long Branch Rd. to St. Johns River.</p> <p>North: Garden Street to CSX RR to I-295 to Trout River to St. Johns River</p>
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	<p>Economic infrastructure is still critically needed with in this quadrant of Jacksonville. Preservation and/or demolition of abandoned housing stock to revitalize these neighborhoods will resuscitate the communities and provide affordable options.</p>
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>The City of Jacksonville/Duval County held an online public survey with over 4,000 responses to help guide the process and identify any target areas of need in the jurisdiction. A public meeting was held to discuss the plan, and a 30-day public comment period also allowed for the public to make comments. A CPAC area is a planning district, and each has a Citizens Planning Advisory Committee (CPAC), which maintains open and effective communication between Jacksonville residents, businesses, neighborhoods, community organizations, educational institutions and city government. CPAC meetings are open to public and help to identify the needs in these locations.</p>
Identify the needs in this target area.	<p>Infrastructure improvements are needed, such as more parking availability for trucks. There are environmental issues that need to be addresses such as abatement, industrialization and dredging. Young people in the Northwest CPAC appear to be stagnant and in need of help.</p>

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Crime is down in the area, but it still exists. Educational and economic assistance for the young people of this area would improve the quality of life for the residents. Infrastructure improvements would also improve the quality of life in the area.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Accessible funds are a barrier for improvement.
8	Area Name:	Southeast 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.	North: Beach Blvd. West: St. Johns River South: St. Johns County line East: St. Johns County line, Intracoastal Waterway
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Commercial growth is abundant as more economic opportunities are moving within this retail & beach hotspot; however, higher income communities has made it near impossible to find affordable housing.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Jacksonville/Duval County held an online public survey with over 4,000 responses to help guide the process and identify any target areas of need in the jurisdiction. A public meeting was held to discuss the plan, and a 30-day public comment period also allowed for the public to make comments. A CPAC area is a planning district, and each has a Citizens Planning Advisory Committee (CPAC), which maintains open and effective communication between Jacksonville residents, businesses, neighborhoods, community organizations, educational institutions and city government. CPAC meetings are open to public and help to identify the needs in these locations.

	Identify the needs in this target area.	There are zoning issues in the area, and timely development is needed.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The City and developers working together for timely development of various projects would improve the area.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Accessible funds are a barrier for improvement.
9	Area Name:	Southwest 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.	East: St. Johns River West: Baker County line South: Clay County line North: Old Plank Road to McGirts Creek to Normandy to Cassat to Kingsbury Ave. to CSX RR to Edgewood to St. Johns River
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Stable mid-scale economic opportunities are still thriving within the SW CPAC and the same is true with the housing stock. With the expansion of industrial companies within the outlining area, makes affordability less of a challenge and more of an opportunity.

	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Jacksonville/Duval County held an online public survey with over 4,000 responses to help guide the process and identify any target areas of need in the jurisdiction. A public meeting was held to discuss the plan, and a 30-day public comment period also allowed for the public to make comments. A CPAC area is a planning district, and each has a Citizens Planning Advisory Committee (CPAC), which maintains open and effective communication between Jacksonville residents, businesses, neighborhoods, community organizations, educational institutions and city government. CPAC meetings are open to public and help to identify the needs in these locations.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Economic improvements.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Businesses are beginning to come back, however the Southwest CPAC needs to be proactive to grow the community.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Accessible funds are a barrier for improvement.
10	Area Name:	Greater Arlington - Beaches 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.	West: St. Johns River South: Beach Blvd. East: Intracoastal Waterway, Church Road, Atlantic Beach Municipal Boundary North: St. Johns River
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Adjacent to the SE commercial growth area and the beaches, small scale economic development is steady. Investment companies with high volumes of housing stock and increase rental cost is making this area less affordable for families.

	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Jacksonville/Duval County held an online public survey with over 4,000 responses to help guide the process and identify any target areas of need in the jurisdiction. A public meeting was held to discuss the plan, and a 30-day public comment period also allowed for the public to make comments. A CPAC area is a planning district, and each has a Citizens Planning Advisory Committee (CPAC), which maintains open and effective communication between Jacksonville residents, businesses, neighborhoods, community organizations, educational institutions and city government. CPAC meetings are open to public and help to identify the needs in these locations.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Blight has been identified and there is need for it to be removed. Homes in the area are also in need of repairs and rehab. Homeowner education, public and private partnerships for revitalization, strip malls that need to be brought up to code and cleaned up, separate housing and economic development strategies and close the gap on unemployment.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Reducing blight, cleaning up strip malls and repairing and rehabilitating homes will improve the target area.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Accessible funds are a barrier for improvement.
11	Area Name:	Brooklyn Area
	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.	The Brooklyn area is bordered by I-95 to the west and the south, the St. Johns River to the east and the border of Lavilla to the North (McCoy Creek).

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Brooklyn abuts the Riverside area of Jacksonville where the Downtown Investment Authority has provided major incentives in creating economic development which is now thriving and new multi-family market rate and tax credit units have been developed. Brooklyn's existing housing stock is critically dilapidated with many structural issues that need to be addressed so as to eliminate the unintended consequence of gentrification.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Jacksonville/Duval County held an online public survey with over 4,000 responses to help guide the process and identify any target areas of need in the jurisdiction. The Downtown Investment Authority also helped to identify this neighborhood as a target area. A public meeting was held to discuss the plan, and a 30-day public comment period also allowed for the public to make comments.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	There is a need for rehabilitation of housing and build/add new affordable housing.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The Brooklyn area occupies a small geographic footprint in the jurisdiction, and any investment will be substantial to the area. This small area will not take too much time or funds to complete improvements.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Accessible funds are always a barrier for improvement.
12	Area Name:	Riverview Area
	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.	Riverview is bordered by Osceola Forest to the west and the Trout River to the north and east and Ribault River to the south.

Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The Riverview community has aging commercial aspects that have been established for years and serves the adjacent communities. Riverview's aging housing stock is occupied by a mix of extremely low income residents to the moderate income. A portion of the housing sits in low lying areas as it backs up to the Ribault River, whereas, other housing stock has a sufficient land barrier that protects it in the event of severe water intrusion.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Jacksonville/Duval County held an online public survey with over 4,000 responses to help guide the process and identify any target areas of need in the jurisdiction. The Downtown Investment Authority also helped to identify this neighborhood as a target area. A public meeting was held to discuss the plan, and a 30-day public comment period also allowed for the public to make comments.
Identify the needs in this target area.	There is a need for rehabilitation of housing and build/add new affordable housing.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	This community does not contain any City water or sewage for the residents to tap in to. With the age of Riverview, many of the wells are drying up, eroded, and/or the cost for dig further is out the reach of the majority of the residents.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Accessible funds are 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 is 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 an online community survey that had over 4,000 responses from citizens and stakeholders from across the jurisdiction.

Consistent with programmatic goals and requirements for block 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. Funding allocations are not limited to specific geographic areas of the city, but must serve low- and moderate-income residents and households. The city makes allocations based on the level of benefit for very low-, low- and moderate-income residents and provides support for activities in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

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

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

Priority Needs

Table 50 – 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	Northwest 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 Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Northwest CPAC Southeast 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	Northwest CPAC Southeast 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	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, 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	Northwest 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.
6	Priority Need Name	Improvements to and Expansion of Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Elderly Public Housing Residents

	Geographic Areas Affected	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area
	Associated Goals	1A Expand Public Infrastructure 1B Improved Public Infrastructure Capacity 1C Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Description	The City will continue to utilize funding to improve access to and the capacity of public facilities and infrastructure throughout the jurisdiction.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There is a need for improvements and expansion to public facilities and infrastructure in Jacksonville-Duval County, specifically the geographic locations listed above. Priorities and needs are identified in SP-10.
7	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly

	Geographic Areas Affected	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area
	Associated Goals	2A Provide for Owner Occupied Housing Rehab 2B Increase Homeownership Opportunities 2C Reduce Slum & Blight in Residential Areas 2D Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunity
	Description	The preservation of existing affordable housing units as well as the development of additional affordable housing, for both rental and homeownership opportunities, remains one of the highest priorities for the City's Housing and Community Development Department.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There is a high need for affordable housing in Jacksonville-Duval County. The 2012-2016 ACS shows 32.8% of homeowners with a mortgage are cost-burdened, while over half of renters were cost burdened (52.1%).
8	Priority Need Name	Expansion of Available Public Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents 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	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area
	Associated Goals	3A Provide Supportive Services for Special Needs 3B Provide Vital Services for Low-to-Mod Income
	Description	Public Services offered by the city and partner non-profit organizations provide for vital and essential services for low and moderate income households and families throughout the jurisdiction. The City will continue to allocate CDBG funding for these services and strives to continue improving and expanding these services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public service programs is a high priority as it will help with economic growth, education and improve living situations of LMI individuals and households in Jacksonville-Duval County.

9	Priority Need Name	Addressing Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area
	Associated Goals	4A Provide for Rapid Re-Housing Programs 4B Increase Availability of Overnight Shelter Beds 4C Increase and Improve Street Outreach & Support 4D Increase Available Permanent Supportive Housing
	Description	Providing supportive services and permanent housing solutions for persons who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless is a high priority for the City of Jacksonville.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Addressing homelessness is a priority for Jacksonville-Duval County as it works to end homelessness in the jurisdiction. The 2018 PIT Count from the COC counted 1,794 homeless in the region with the majority of those found in Duval County (1,640). The COC reports 19% are chronically homeless and 24% being families with children. There are 429 homeless on the street with no place to call home (unsheltered).
10	Priority Need Name	Increased Economic Development Opportunities
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area
	Associated Goals	5A Increase Job Training & Employment Readiness 5B Support Micro Enterprise Dev Opportunities
	Description	Comprehensive community development programs must always include economic development initiatives that provide assist for local businesses, including micro-enterprises, minority and women owned business enterprise. Periodic workshops are held for Jacksonville Small and Emerging Businesses (JSEB) and Women and Minority Businesses on 'How to do Business with the City of Jacksonville.' Also the city works with the Jacksonville Chamber Foundation, who provides a minimum of 15 hours of education, counseling and mentoring to give participants a foundation to build their enterprise or grow and existing small business. In addition to providing assistance to local businesses, the City will also provide for job training and employment readiness training for city residents.

	Basis for Relative Priority	There is a need for increased economic development opportunities in the Jacksonville-Duval County. The 2012-2016 ACS shows the jurisdiction has an unemployment rate of 8.6% however unemployment is higher in the downtown areas of the City with some tracts rates over 20%.
11	Priority Need Name	Planning & Disaster Preparedness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area
	Associated Goals	6A Develop Disaster Readiness & Response Programs
	Description	Planning for natural disaster response and recovery efforts will continue to be a priority for the City's Housing & Community Development Department.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Due to major storms and hurricanes, which create extensive damage to the buildings and infrastructure in Jacksonville, HCDD has made it a priority to develop disaster readiness and response programs.

Narrative

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.

The Strategic 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 table in this section identifies and describes the priority needs identified in the strategic planning process.

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 51 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City anticipates receiving the following grant funding from HUD during the five-year planning period:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investments Program (HOME)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

The City also anticipates to receive the following grant funds from the state in the same time period:

- State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) program

In addition to the grant funding listed above, the City also anticipates to generate program income and will have available prior year resources. These estimates can be viewed in the Anticipated Resources table below.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	5,626,732	167,381	1,967,561	7,761,674	0	Eligible CDBG Activities Per 24 CFR 570
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 Remainder 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 52 - 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) funds 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 with the Clerk of the Court. As part of the registration, the financial institution filing the lis 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 2018 program year, Jacksonville will use a total collected fee of \$2,674,868 to combat the challenges related to foreclosure and property abandonment. The City of Jacksonville will use fees collected from the Vacant Property Registry as well as allocated funds from the State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) program 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. CDBG program does not have a match requirement, but as part of the annual Universal Application process, the city requires 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.

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 property inventory currently contains 140 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 by the Real Estate Division of the City of Jacksonville. Property purchased through the auction carries 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 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 estimated annual allocations of \$11 million in federal funds, \$1.3 million in state funds, and \$3.5 million in local funds annually.

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
Changing Homelessness	Continuum of care	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
Ability Housing	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Local Support Initiatives Corporation (LISC)	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
Gateway Community Services, 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 53 - 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 the table above.

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 a priority in this 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 54 - 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

To overcome gaps in the system, the City of Jacksonville will continue to provide opportunities for public, private, and governmental organizations to come together to share information, advocate for issues of concern, leverage resources to make a project happen, address barriers associated with implementing activities, and coordinate efforts.

Properly planned and coordinated service delivery among the many city/county-wide service providers is the key to shortening gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system.

Strategies for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs include a careful prioritization of programs through the citizen participation process. In addition, we must work collaboratively with our diverse nonprofits who provide different services to our target populations to serve residents across the broad spectrum of need. Due to the decline in funding for nonprofits and the great demand for their services, the ability to reach all who need assistance results in gaps in the delivery system. Funding and capacity building for our nonprofit partners who deliver critical programs and assistance to those in need is a priority for the City of Jacksonville.

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	2017	Removal of Blight, Public Safety and Health Initiatives	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	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Northwest CPAC Southeast 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	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	Northwest 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	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	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 LMI Housing Benefit: 80534 Persons Assisted TBRA / 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	2017	Affordable Housing	Northwest CPAC Urban Core CPAC	Housing Development for Homeownership	HOME: \$2,673,616	Homeowner Housing Added: 135 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	1A Expand Public Infrastructure	2018	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Improvements to and Expansion of Public Facilities	CDBG: \$7,200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 272668 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 68167 Households Assisted
7	1B Improved Public Infrastructure Capacity	2018	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Improvements to and Expansion of Public Facilities	CDBG: \$7,200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 272668 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 68167 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	1C Improve Access to Public Facilities	2018	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Improvements to and Expansion of Public Facilities	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 272668 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 68167 Households Assisted
9	2A Provide for Owner Occupied Housing Rehab	2018	2020	Affordable Housing	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development	HOME: \$2,467,335	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 45 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
10	2B Increase Homeownership Opportunities	2018	2020	Affordable Housing	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development	HOME: \$2,500,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 32 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 505 Households Assisted
11	2C Reduce Slum & Blight in Residential Areas	2018	2020	Affordable Housing	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development	CDBG: \$905,413	Buildings Demolished: 500 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 2288 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	2D Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunity	2018	2020	Affordable Housing	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development	HOME: \$7,100,000	Rental units constructed: 20 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 45 Household Housing Unit
13	3A Provide Supportive Services for Special Needs	2018	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Expansion of Available Public Services	CDBG: \$2,000,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 299696 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 74924 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
14	3B Provide Vital Services for Low-to-Mod Income	2018	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Expansion of Available Public Services	CDBG: \$2,000,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 299696 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 74924 Households Assisted
15	4A Provide for Rapid Re-Housing Programs	2018	2020	Homeless	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Addressing Homelessness	ESG: \$543,900	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 552 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
16	4B Increase Availability of Overnight Shelter Beds	2018	2020	Homeless	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Addressing Homelessness	ESG: \$125,745	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 150 Beds
17	4C Increase and Improve Street Outreach & Support	2018	2020	Homeless	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Addressing Homelessness	ESG: \$859,368	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 6000 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 3600 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
18	4D Increase Available Permanent Supportive Housing	2018	2020	Homeless	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Addressing Homelessness	HOPWA: \$7,937,973	Housing for Homeless added: 65 Household Housing Unit HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 16 Household Housing Unit
19	5A Increase Job Training & Employment Readiness	2018	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Increased Economic Development Opportunities	CDBG: \$2,000,000	Jobs created/retained: 108 Jobs

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
20	5B Support Micro Enterprise Dev Opportunities	2018	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Jacksonville - Duval County	Increased Economic Development Opportunities	CDBG: \$500,000	Businesses assisted: 4 Businesses Assisted
21	6A Develop Disaster Readiness & Response Programs	2018	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Northwest CPAC Southeast CPAC Urban Core CPAC City of Atlantic Beach City of Jacksonville Beach City of Neptune Beach City of Jacksonville - Duval County Greater Arlington - Beaches CPAC Southwest CPAC North CPAC Brooklyn Area Riverview Area	Planning & Disaster Preparedness	CDBG: \$400,000	Other: 1 Other

Table 55 – 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).
6	Goal Name	1A Expand Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Expand public infrastructure through activities for low and moderate income persons and households.
7	Goal Name	1B Improved Public Infrastructure Capacity
	Goal Description	Improve public infrastructure capacity through activities for low and moderate income persons and households.

8	Goal Name	1C Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Improve access to public facilities that will benefit LMI persons and households.
9	Goal Name	2A Provide for Owner Occupied Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	Provide for owner occupied housing rehabilitation in target areas of the jurisdiction.
10	Goal Name	2B Increase Homeownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	Increase homeownership opportunities through homeowner housing added and direct financial assistance to homebuyers.
11	Goal Name	2C Reduce Slum & Blight in Residential Areas
	Goal Description	Reduce slum and blight in target residential areas through demolition of buildings and housing code enforcement and foreclosed property care.
12	Goal Name	2D Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunity
	Goal Description	Increase affordable rental housing opportunities in target areas through rental units constructed and rental units rehabilitated.
13	Goal Name	3A Provide Supportive Services for Special Needs
	Goal Description	Provide supportive services for special needs populations in the jurisdiction.
14	Goal Name	3B Provide Vital Services for Low-to-Mod Income
	Goal Description	Provide vital services for LMI persons and households.
15	Goal Name	4A Provide for Rapid Re-Housing Programs
	Goal Description	Provide for rapid re-housing for the homeless population through tenant-based rental assistance and the rapid re-housing program.

16	Goal Name	4B Increase Availability of Overnight Shelter Beds
	Goal Description	Increase availability of overnight shelter beds through Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added.
17	Goal Name	4C Increase and Improve Street Outreach & Support
	Goal Description	Increase and improve street outreach and support through homeless persons overnight shelter programs and through homeless prevention services.
18	Goal Name	4D Increase Available Permanent Supportive Housing
	Goal Description	Increase available PSH for homeless through housing added and HIV/AIDS housing operations.
19	Goal Name	5A Increase Job Training & Employment Readiness
	Goal Description	Increase job training and employment readiness through programs which create and retain jobs.
20	Goal Name	5B Support Micro Enterprise Dev Opportunities
	Goal Description	Support microenterprise businesses and development opportunities through the assistance of businesses.
21	Goal Name	6A Develop Disaster Readiness & Response Programs
	Goal Description	Develop disaster readiness and response programs in the event of major storms such as hurricanes and flooding.

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: 30%

- Purchase Assistance -5 families
- Housing Development for Rental - 55 families
- Substantial Rehab for Owner Occupants - 30 families

Income Category Low: 50%

- Purchase Assistance - 250 families
- Housing Development for Ownership - 11 families
- Housing Development for Rental - 5 families
- Substantial Rehab for Owner Occupants - 15 families

Income Category Moderate: 80%

- 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

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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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 Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO), 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.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Jacksonville is focusing on planning efforts that create various ways to address the issues of homelessness and chronic homelessness. It is difficult to accurately measure the number of persons at-risk of becoming homeless. It is impossible to gauge at any one time the number of people who are threatened with eviction, unemployment, foreclosure, or termination of utilities. Families and individuals are at-risk of becoming homeless when they no longer have any cushion against the perils of life. Most commonly, a family is at-risk when it lives paycheck-to-paycheck without any savings for sudden emergencies. That is the new face of the homeless. The new faces are families whose bonuses have been cut, or their work hours lessened, or they financed 100% of their mortgage and walked away from it because they could no longer afford it. The new face of homelessness is no longer the drug addict in the street, it is your neighbor. The City of Jacksonville 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.

Increase Community Engagement

Community awareness, engagement and collaboration is the key to successful change. By increasing leadership, collaboration and civic engagement, we strengthen the capacity of public and private organizations by increasing knowledge about interventions to prevent and end homelessness.

To reach our goals for Outreach and Community Engagement, our Community Implementation Plan includes coordinated intake, assessment and prioritization for referral, tracking by name all who are homeless in the continuum and input into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), utilization of permanent housing to include permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, 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 and homeless prevention strategy by providing short-term rental, mortgage, and/or utility assistance.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Jacksonville – Duval County will address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons in the jurisdiction through collaboration with the COC and its various local partner organizations.

The I.M. Sulzbacher Center and Salvation Army will provide transitional housing and outreach activities to those who are unsheltered in addition to operating an emergency shelter and providing meals in a warm

and safe place. Clara White Mission will provide transitional housing and job training to homeless persons.

Other program activities that help those in emergency shelters and transitional housing are provided by Jacksonville – Duval County’s local organizations such as Ability Housing with case management supportive services, Catholic Charities Bureau with emergency financial assistance and case management, and The Arc Jacksonville and Gateway Community Services with their homeless programs.

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.

Jacksonville – Duval County will work to increase economic security of individuals, by expanding opportunities for meaningful and sustainable employment and improving access to mainstream programs and services that will reduce financial vulnerability to homelessness.

Some programs that will help homeless persons make the transition to self-sustainability include emergency financial assistance and case management programs that will be provided by Catholic Charities Bureau. Another is Ability Housing, which will also provide case management for homeless persons. The Salvation Army of NE FL, with its Rapid Re-housing program has a homeless prevention program.

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

To help the low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, Jacksonville – Duval County will work over the next year to improve health and stability, by linking health care with homeless assistance programs and housing. Jacksonville – Duval County will work to 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.

Jacksonville – Duval County work to retool the homeless response system, by transforming homeless services to crisis response systems that prevent homelessness; rapidly return 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.

Some of the members of the COC 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, and the United Way of Northeast Florida.

The Salvation Army of NE FL, with its Rapid Re-housing program has a homeless prevention program.

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 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.

LEAD-BASED PAINT (91.215 (G))

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

As shown in Table 38 (MA-20), 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

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 implement the Section 108 Loan Programs to help increase the availability of jobs for low- and moderate-income residents. 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.

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 four 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 recordkeeping 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.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name 2015 Point in Time Count
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Changing Homelessness formerly Emergency Services and Homeless Coalition
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. The Point in Time (PIT) Count is a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night in January.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To assess the extent and nature of homelessness in the service area.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? The Point in Time (PIT) Count was conducted in Duval, Clay and St. Johns County
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? This dataset is for 2015 and was collected on a single night in January 2015.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
2	Data Source Name US Census Bureau
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Educational Attainment in Jacksonville Florida
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Statistical Data for Educational Attainment throughout the City of Jacksonville and adjoining cities
	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 and Duval County
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Updated on April 8, 2015, v1.0.9324;9326
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete

3	Data Source Name 2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? City of Jacksonville/Duval County, FL
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? N/A
4	Data Source Name 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. 2011-2015 ACS and 2015 Longitudinal Employee-Household Dynamics: United States Census Bureau

	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p> <p>The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program is part of the Center for Economic Studies at the U.S. Census Bureau. The LEHD program produces new, cost effective, public-use information combining federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers and employees under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership.</p> <hr/> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p> <p>LEHD: Information from the LEHD help state and local authorities who increasingly need detailed local information about their economies to make informed decisions. The LEHD Partnership works to fill critical data gaps and provide indicators needed by state and local authorities. LEHD's mission is to provide new dynamic information on workers, employers, and jobs with state-of-the-art confidentiality protections and no additional data collection burden.</p> <hr/> <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>City of Jacksonville/Duval County, FL</p> <hr/> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)</p> <hr/> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2010-2014 CHAS</p> <hr/> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</p> <hr/> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Each year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) receives custom tabulations of American Community Survey (ACS) data from the U.S. Census Bureau. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households.</p>

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The CHAS data are used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds.</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>City of Jacksonville/Duval County, FL</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2010-2014 CHAS</p> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
6	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2000 Census, 2012-2016 ACS</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>The US Census 2000 contains detailed tables presenting data for the United States, 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico focusing on age, sex, households, families, and housing units. These tables provide in-depth figures by race and ethnicity.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Census information affects the numbers of seats a state occupies in the U.S. House of Representatives. An accurate count of residents can also benefit the community. The information the census collects helps to determine how more than \$400 billion dollars of federal funding each year is spent on infrastructure and services. Among other things, Census data is used to advocate for causes, rescue disaster victims, prevent diseases, research markets, locate pools of skilled workers and more.</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</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>City of Jacksonville/Duval County, Florida</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2000 Census, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
7	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>HUD 2016 FMR and HOME Rents</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>HUD Fair Market and HOME Rents Limits</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>HUD Fair Market and HOME Rents Limits</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>Jurisdiction</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>N/A</p>