2019 - 2023
CONSOLIDATED PLAN
&
2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

City of Shreveport
Department of Community Development
Bonnie Moore, Director

Executive Summary

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

1.   Introduction

The Consolidated Plan serves as a planning document meeting the federal government statutory requirements in 24 CFR 91.200-91.230, with revisions for preparing a Consolidated Plan and guiding the use of CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG funding based on applications to the U.S. Department of HUD. The major sections of the Consolidated Plan include a Housing Market Analysis, Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, 5-year Strategic Plan, a 1-year Action Plan, and Consultation and Citizen Participation, with accompanying documentation relating to public comment. The Strategic Plan addresses specific needs that were identified in the data analysis, with specific goals and program targets for each category designated for funding. The Action Plan is a subset of the Strategic Plan, addressing funding options for the next fiscal year. The Consolidated Plan can be used by organizations in the community as a guide for identifying activities through which they can help the jurisdiction reach their housing and community development goals. The Consolidated Plan also serves as the baseline for measuring program effectiveness, as reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) required by HUD for each fiscal year's funding allocation.

Incorporated into the Consolidated Plan are an analysis of the local housing market and a review of housing and homeless needs in Shreveport as a means of defining the current environment in which federal funding is being used. The Consolidated Plan provides a strategic plan for meeting priority needs that were identified through the community participation process. The analytical parts of the document draw from the 2000 Census, 2013-2017 American Community Survey and 2011-2015 CHAS data provided by HUD. Other data sources include the 2010 U.S. Census and other information gathered locally, including the Shreveport Continuum of Care and a survey of citizens that was used to assist in prioritizing needs. The survey was available on the City's website and was distributed at community meetings. Public housing information was provided by the Shreveport Housing Authority.

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

This Consolidated Plan contains a range of goals, objectives, and outcomes formulated to address needs identified for homelessness, other special needs, affordable housing, non-housing community development, barriers to affordable housing, lead-based paint hazards, institutional structure, and coordination. These objectives include:

- Continue to collaborate with homeless providers to supply a continuum of services.
- Support services aimed at the prevention and elimination of homelessness.
- Support permanent supportive housing units available to homeless populations.
- Increase the viability for potential homeownership opportunities.

- Increase the number of newly constructed homes available on the affordable housing market in Shreveport.
- Improve the condition of housing for low-income renters and home owners through regulatory changes.
- Strengthen the capacity of non-profit and faith based housing developers to build affordable housing.
- Support a public facility project in the CDBG targeted areas of Shreveport or an underdeveloped area.
- Alleviate the dangerous eyesores in the neighborhood, and make vacant property more attractive, safer and secure.
- Expand job creation opportunities by supporting businesses and individuals engaged in economic development activities.
- Create increased access financing for small businesses.
- Expand Small Business Technical Assistance Programs.
- Help restore the quality of life and housing conditions in low income neighborhoods.
- Increase the livability of the citizens by becoming a healthy and active community.

These goals are supported by a collection of associated objectives and performance goals. These objectives seek to work toward meeting the goals stated, addressing the need for more affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, public facilities and infrastructure improvements, and social services. Specifics can be found in the Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan.

3.   Evaluation of past performance

The City of Shreveport has a long history of successful programs funded through the Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnership Program. Of particular importance to the health of the city have been programs that address the condition of the housing stock. The City has successfully funded housing rehabilitation activities targeting lower income and elderly households unable to properly maintain their homes. The City also operates a successful program that provided downpayment and mortgage assistance to new homebuyers. The City has worked actively with local homeless services providers to expand both the stock of units/beds available to homeless persons and services aimed at helping those persons find employment, housing, health care services, and educational opportunities. Details of past performance can be found in the City's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

4.   Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) was adopted in 2015.The CPP provides details for public notice for all meetings and the various stages of Consolidated Plan development, public hearings before the citizens of Shreveport and City Council, accommodations for persons with disabilities, and the conduct of public review of draft documents.

In addition to public hearings as a means of receiving comment from the public in front of the Mayor and City Council, City staff held community meetings to provide citizens with information concerning the availability of Community Development Block Grant, HOME, and Emergency Solutions Grant funds and to incorporate their comments into the planning process. A survey to establish a community involvement process for prioritizing needs was distributed among workshop attendees and other interested individuals and was also posted on the City's website for enumeration online. Additional interviews were conducted with representatives of the housing and banking industry, non-profit organizations, and the community to further explore community needs and concerns.

5.   Summary of public comments

No public comments were received during the public review period. However, written comments were collected during the first public hearing and have been taken into consideration. They have been uploaded to IDIS.

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

No comments were received in the public review process, therefore, none were rejected for any reason.

7.   Summary

This document was developed through a process that included a significant community engagement component, which included focus groups, workshops, and a public review period.

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		Community Development
HOME Administrator		Community Development
ESG Administrator		Community Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan is the Community Development Department of the City of Shreveport. The Department has contracted with the consulting firm of TDA Consulting, Inc. The City and TDA Consulting, Inc. also consulted with a number of other agencies including the Shreveport Housing Authority, the City's Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), and the agencies involved in the local Continuum of Care to address homelessness.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Ms. Bonnie Moore, Director

401 Texas St.

Shreveport, LA 71101

Bonnie.Moore@shreveportla.gov

318-673-5900

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

1.   Introduction

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

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

The City has ongoing relationships with a number of housing providers (CHDOs) working on housing development activities. The CHDO system provides a forum for assisting these agencies grow and meet their own targeted clientele. The City also works closely with the Housing Authority of Shreveport which organizes resources from the federal government to address the housing needs of the City's lowest income households. Through the Continuum of Care process, the City maintains relationships with mental health providers, homeless shelter and services providers, and other governmental agencies with specific responsibilities for homeless individuals and families. The City also participates in a variety of other coalitions that seek to address other issues that relate to housing and service needs.

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

City staff works actively with HOPE Connections, the local umbrella for the development of the Continuum of Care. Staff participate in regularly scheduled meetings and point-in-time surveys. In the past, the City has often brought CDBG resources to the table to supplement Continuum of Care initiatives and distributes Emergency Solutions Grant funding to the various agencies that make up the membership of HOPE Connections.

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

Staff from the City of Shreveport participates in the development of the Continuum of Care, working with area service providers to include City resources, to the extent possible, in the provision of services to homeless individuals and families in Shreveport.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS, INC. REACH
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in Consolidated Plan community forums.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interviewed and invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	GRACE PROJECT, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	The Fuller Center for Housing of Northwest LA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interviewed and invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	HOPE Connections
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	Interviewed and invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
6	**Agency/Group/Organization**	PROVIDENCE HOUSE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Regional organization Planning organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	Interviewed and invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
7	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Red River Bank
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interviewed and invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
8	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Community Foundation of North Louisiana
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interviewed and invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
9	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Choice Neighborhoods Initiative
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interviewed and invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
10	**Agency/Group/Organization**	GOODWILL INDUSTRIES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Employment Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interviewed and invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
11	**Agency/Group/Organization**	MLK Health Centers
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interviewed and invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
12	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Juvenile Services Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Regional organization Planning organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interviewed and invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
13	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Metropolitan Planning Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interviewed and invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

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

No specific organizations were intentionally left out of the public participation process.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	HOPE Connections	The Strategic Plan provides a set of goals for addressing homelessness, with are supported by HOPE Connections and its participating agencies.
PHA 5-Year Plan	Shreveport Housing Authority	The 5-Year Plan addresses specific maintenance and planning needs of the Shreveport Housing Authority, which has a major role in addressing the housing needs of Shreveport.

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 City of Shreveport works closely with the Shreveport Housing Authority and departments of Caddo Parish government in the provision of programs to address local issues covered by the Consolidated Plan.

Narrative (optional):

The development of the Consolidated Plan and the component Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan require the help of the local non-profit community and other organizations. Specific priorities are identified and ranked through that participation utilizing focus group sessions, forums, and surveys. The City relies on its ongoing relationships to ensure that these opinions and observations are incorporated into the Plan.

Broadband Internet Service Providers

Shreveport has 17 internet providers with eight of those offering residential service throughout the city, though not within the same coverage area. XFINITY from Comcast and AT&T Internet are the strongest providers in Shreveport so far as coverage. These providers frequently overlap around the city. A description of the City's broadband needs can be found in NA-10.

Residential providers:

AT&T Internet (DSL and Fiber)

XFINITY from Comcast (Cable)

Newwave Communications (Cable)

Bluebird Broadband Services (Fixed Wireless)

Suddenlink Communications (Cable)

Viasat Internet (Satellite)

EarthLink (Fiber)

HughesNet (Satellite)

Disaster Management

Shreveport has several public and private organizations that work to address any issues that come from natural disasters. The following organizations help with disaster mitigation and management in various ways. Disaster risks associated with climate change are discussed in MA-20.

City of Shreveport Department of Engineering & Environmental Services: The City Division of Engineering provides information on flood hazard areas and floodplain management. The Environmental Services Office provides regulatory/ environmental guidance and assistance to all City department.

Caddo Parish Sheriff's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness: This office is a Parish department that works to protect citizens from disasters. They operate a warning alert system, community emergency response team training, sheltering, and search and rescue.

Louisiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD): This association of organizations aims to mitigate the impact of disasters, promote cooperation, communication, coordination and collaboration; and find more effective delivery of services to communities affected by disaster.

American Red Cross, North Louisiana Chapter: Services include disaster relief, health and safety classes, blood collection, and services for the armed forces.

Salvation Army Shreveport: This organization works on emergency preparedness, immediate emergency response, long-term disaster recovery, and emotional care in the community.

United Way Northwest Louisiana: This organization provides information on a variety of services, including home repair services, evacuation information, post disaster emergency food and water, shelters, and more.

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

The Citizen Participation Plan provides policies and procedures that assure that the public has adequate notice and opportunities to provide input into the development of the Consolidated Plan and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Generally, it provides for appropriate notice prior to public meetings, accommodations for persons with disabilities, and specification of the number of meetings to be held. Conforming to the provisions of the Citizen Participation Plan, a Public Hearing was held on May 2, 2019 at the A B Palmer Recreation Center, 547 E 79thStreet, Shreveport, LA 71106. A second Public Hearing was held on June 24, 2019 at New Elizabeth Missionary Baptist Church 2332 Jewella Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71109. The 30 day Public Comment Period was held from May 24 through June 23, 2019. A community survey was also distributed at the forums and focus group meetings and posted on the City's website for completion, tabulation, and consideration in the development of priorities relating to community needs. Additionally, stakeholder interviews were conducted to ensure a broad range of perspectives were identified.

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	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of 158 surveys were completed in English by attendees to the forums and focus group meetings and through the online survey linked to the City's website. These responses provided City staff with direction in the prioritization of service needs for the allocation of CDBG funding. No responses were received to the Spanish survey.	Questions were posed primarily as ranking opportunities in the identification of local programmatic needs, however, some questions provided opportunities to include comments. The survey revealed a strong interest in infrastructure improvements, affordable housing including owner occupied rehab, job training, and substance abuse services. City staff reviewed the results provided by the survey and developed a list of priorities to be included in the Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A Public Hearing was held on May 2, 2019 at which 71 people attended.	Comments were invited to be provided orally and in writing. Comments focused mainly on the need for neighborhood improvement, job training, stronger community engagement, and affordable housing.	All comments were accepted.	
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A Public Hearing was held on June 24 at which 31 people attended.	The meeting included a presentation of planned funding goals and projects for the Consolidated Plan. Public comments included questions about funding levels and rental assistance.	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
4	Interviews	Targeted Stakeholders	Twelve community stakeholders were interviewed for their perspectives.	A broad range of stakeholders were interviewed to collect diverse perspectives. Throughout the interviews, themes emerged, including the need for job training, housing rehab, and homeless services.	All comments were accepted.	
5	Interviews	Non-targeted/broad community	A 30 day Public Comment Period was scheduled for May 24 thru June 23, 2019.	All comments were accepted. There were no comments.	All comments were accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section assesses the housing needs in Shreveport by analyzing various demographic and economic indicators. Developing a picture of the current needs in the community begins by looking at broad trends in population, area median income, the number of households, etc. The next step is intersecting 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 City's citizens. 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 African-Americans 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 community is crucial in aiding the City in setting evidence-based priorities for its community development programs.

The area'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

On the surface, determining the housing needs of a community is simply a matter of supply and demand. However, determining how different factors impact supply and demand is a more difficult. One key factor is population change, as populations grow there is greater demand for homes, which will drive up costs if new construction doesn't keep pace. The City of Shreveport experienced a population reduction of 2% between 2000 and 2017 with the population shrinking from 200,549 to 196,217. The number of households in Shreveport decreased at similar rate of 3%, decreasing from 78,735 households to 76,283. Over the same time period the Median Household Income increased 22% to $37,390.

The data indicate that the region's population has declined slightly or remained fairly stable and wages are rising. An increase in the median income is an overall positive indicator of economic growth, the increase in the median home value and rent has outpaced income. This growth gap creates a distinct pressure point within the housing market which makes housing less affordable.

The chart below highlights demographic changes in population, number of households, and income between 2000 and 2017 for the City.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	200,549	196,217	-2%
Households	78,735	76,283	-3%
Median Income	$30,526.00	$37,390.00	22%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

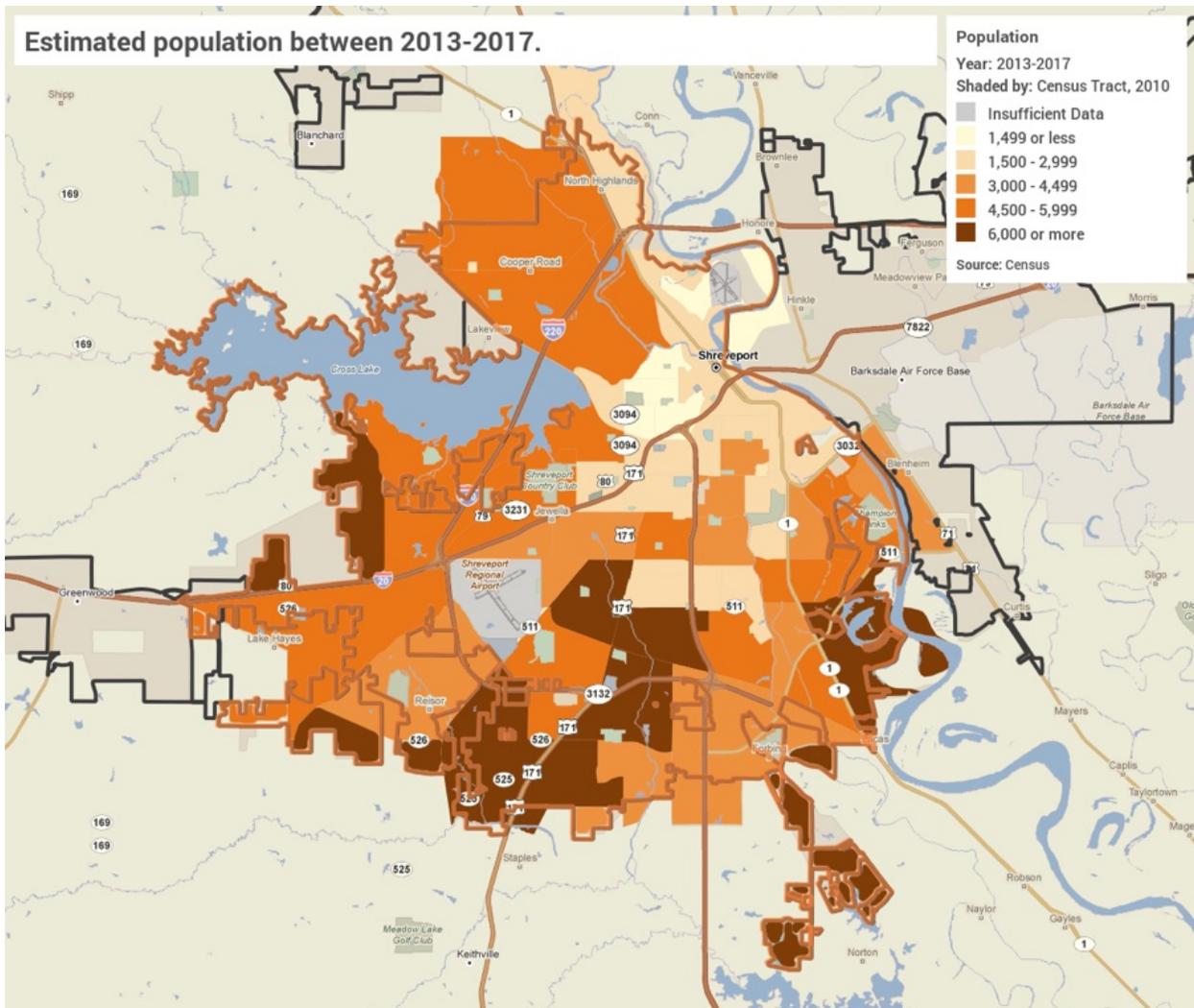**Alternate Data Source Name:**
2000 Census, 2013-2017 ACS
Data Source Comments:

The following maps display the geographic distribution of demographic trends in the City across a few key indicators including population change, median household income, and poverty.

Population

The following map displays the population density throughout the City. Lighter colored tracts have less of a concentration of the population, while darker tracts have a higher population density. Tracts on the southern parts of Shreveport tend to have a higher population.

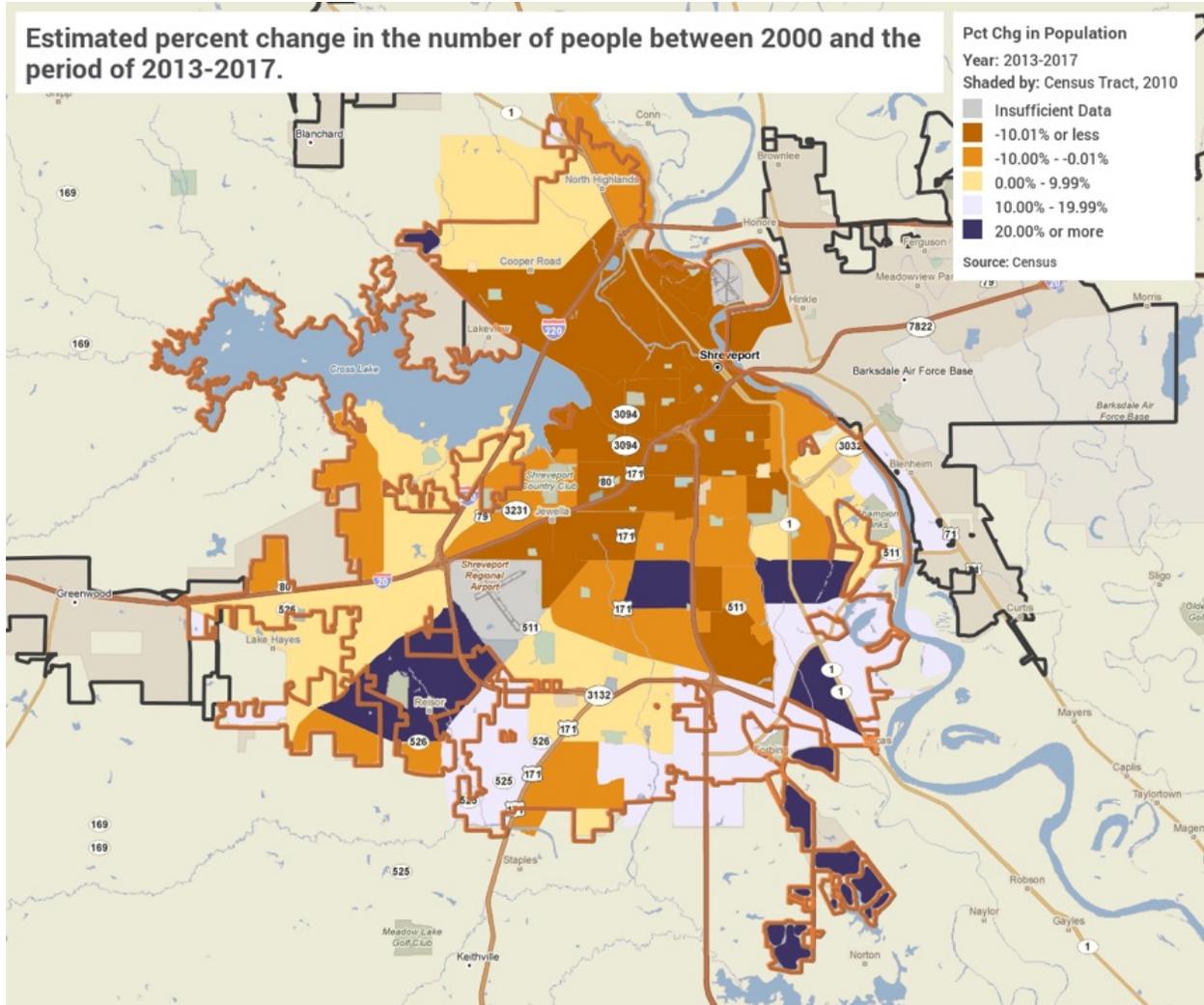Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Estimated population between 2013-2017.

Population
Year: 2013-2017
Shaded by: Census Tract, 2010

- Insufficient Data
- 1,499 or less
- 1,500 - 2,999
- 3,000 - 4,499
- 4,500 - 5,999
- 6,000 or more

Source: Census

Population

Change in Population

The map below displays the population change throughout the jurisdiction since 2000. On average, the population in Shreveport shrank slightly by 2% but population changed unevenly across the City. The downtown areas saw a significant reduction, often over 10%, while areas in the south generally saw an increase in population.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Estimated percent change in the number of people between 2000 and the period of 2013-2017.

Pct Chg in Population
Year: 2013-2017
Shaded by: Census Tract, 2010

- Insufficient Data
- -10.01% or less
- -10.00% - -0.01%
- 0.00% - 9.99%
- 10.00% - 19.99%
- 20.00% or more

Source: Census

Population Change

Median Household Income

The map below displays the median household income by census tract throughout the jurisdiction. In 2017, the median household income was $37,390 but the income varied considerably throughout the City. In general, southern census tracts had a significantly higher median household income than those in the downtown areas.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
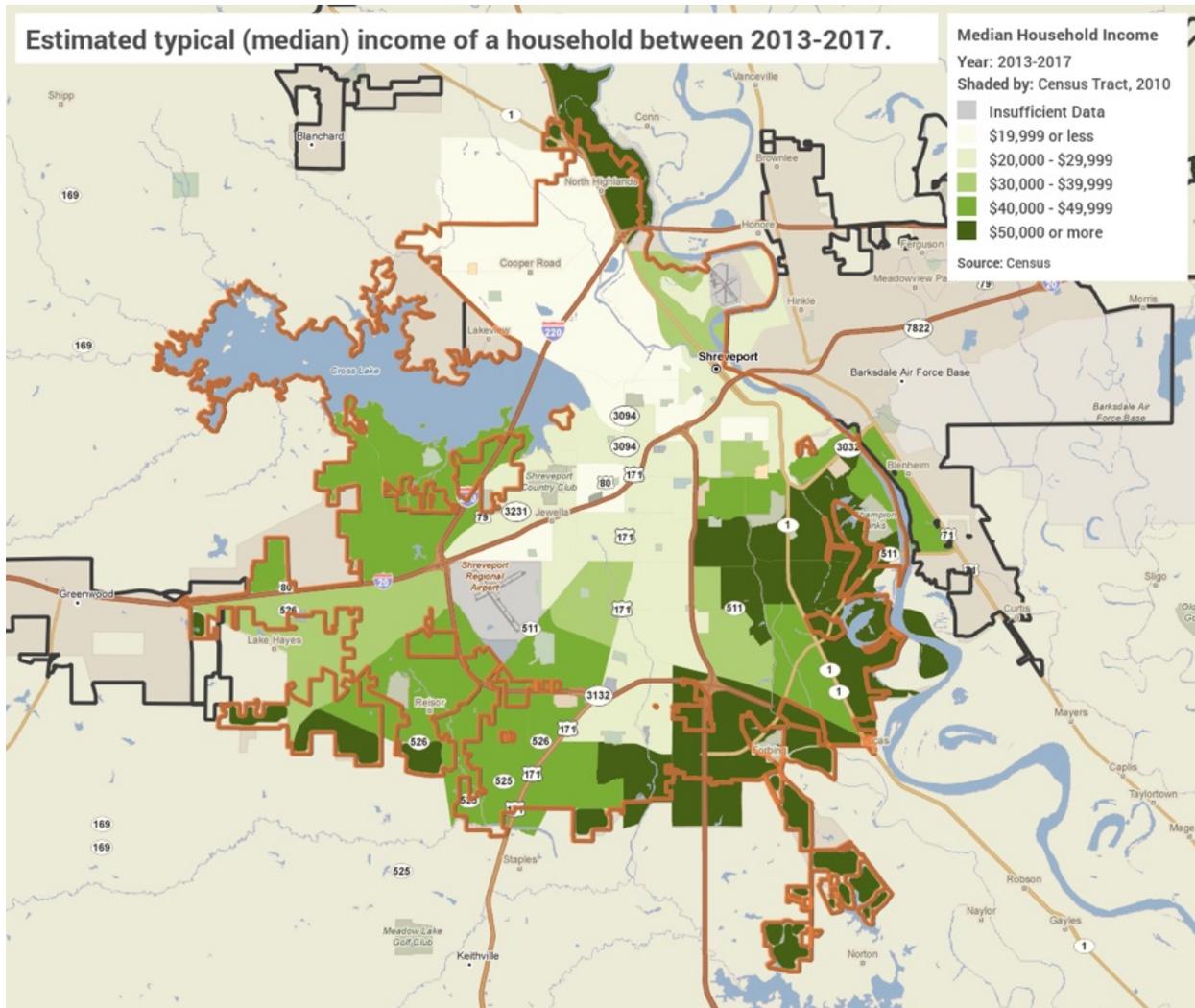
Median Household Income

Poverty

The map below displays the percentage of the population who live below the poverty level by census tract. Unsurprisingly, areas that have higher median income tend to have lower levels of poverty. Many southern census tracts have poverty rates below 20%, while many downtown tracts are over 50%.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Estimated percent of all people that are living in poverty as of 2013-2017.
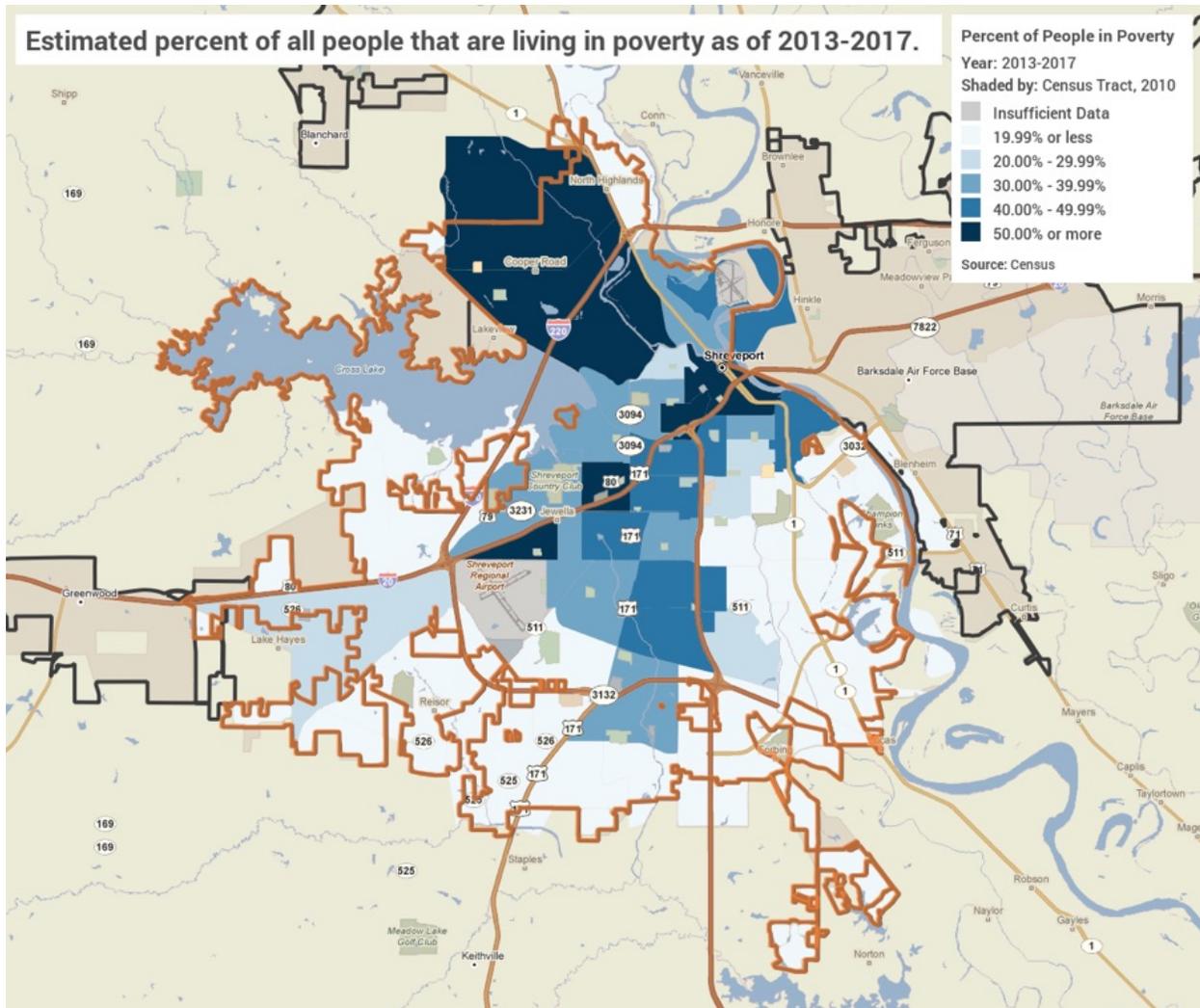
Poverty Level

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	13,645	9,990	14,300	6,430	33,135
Small Family Households	4,845	4,000	5,085	2,370	16,320
Large Family Households	1,035	705	920	430	1,935
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,145	1,845	2,790	1,284	6,905
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,295	1,655	2,055	800	2,865
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	2,919	1,825	2,285	764	4,675

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Number Households

The above table breaks down family dynamics and income in the jurisdiction using 2015 CHAS data. Small families are much more prevalent, which follows the trend of smaller average household size in the region and the nation as a whole. When looking at households in the City by income level, there are a significant number of households in the City which are extremely low-income (0-30% HAMFI), over 13,500.   Over 3,000 of these extremely low-income households are elderly and nearly 3,000 have one or more children 6 years old or younger.

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	135	140	85	85	445	40	20	55	15	130
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	195	55	4	0	254	0	0	4	0	4
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	425	225	115	90	855	35	95	85	15	230
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	5,715	1,655	575	60	8,005	1,630	980	635	215	3,460
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,025	2,465	3,315	505	7,310	645	740	1,805	430	3,620
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,470	0	0	0	1,470	525	0	0	0	525

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Housing Needs Summary

The table above gives an overview of housing problems in the City. Using 2015 CHAS data, it provides the numbers 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 135 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 biggest housing problem in the City in terms of sheer numbers – a common trend in many communities across the state and nation today. According to the 2015 CHAS data there were 7,310 renters and 3,620 homeowners in the 0% to 100% AMI range spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs (100% AMI is the area median income). The bigger picture is actually worse, however, because these figures do not include households that earn more than 100% of the median income.

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	7,495	4,545	4,095	740	16,875	2,345	1,835	2,585	670	7,435
Having none of four housing problems	1,115	1,405	2,995	2,340	7,855	695	2,210	4,625	2,680	10,210
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,470	0	0	0	1,470	525	0	0	0	525

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Severe Housing Problems

The above table shows households with at least one severe housing problem broken out by income and occupancy. The trend in the data is simply the lower the income in a household, the greater 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	3,355	2,290	1,280	6,925	815	515	1,000	2,330
Large Related	735	340	205	1,280	135	150	245	530
Elderly	1,080	340	435	1,855	970	570	485	2,025
Other	3,390	1,295	1,865	6,550	770	380	355	1,505
Total need by income	8,560	4,265	3,785	16,610	2,690	1,615	2,085	6,390

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS
Data Source
**Comments:**

Cost Burden

The table above displays 2015 CHAS data on cost-burdened households in the City for the 0% to 80% AMI cohorts. HUD defines cost-burden as paying more than 30% monthly income on housing costs.
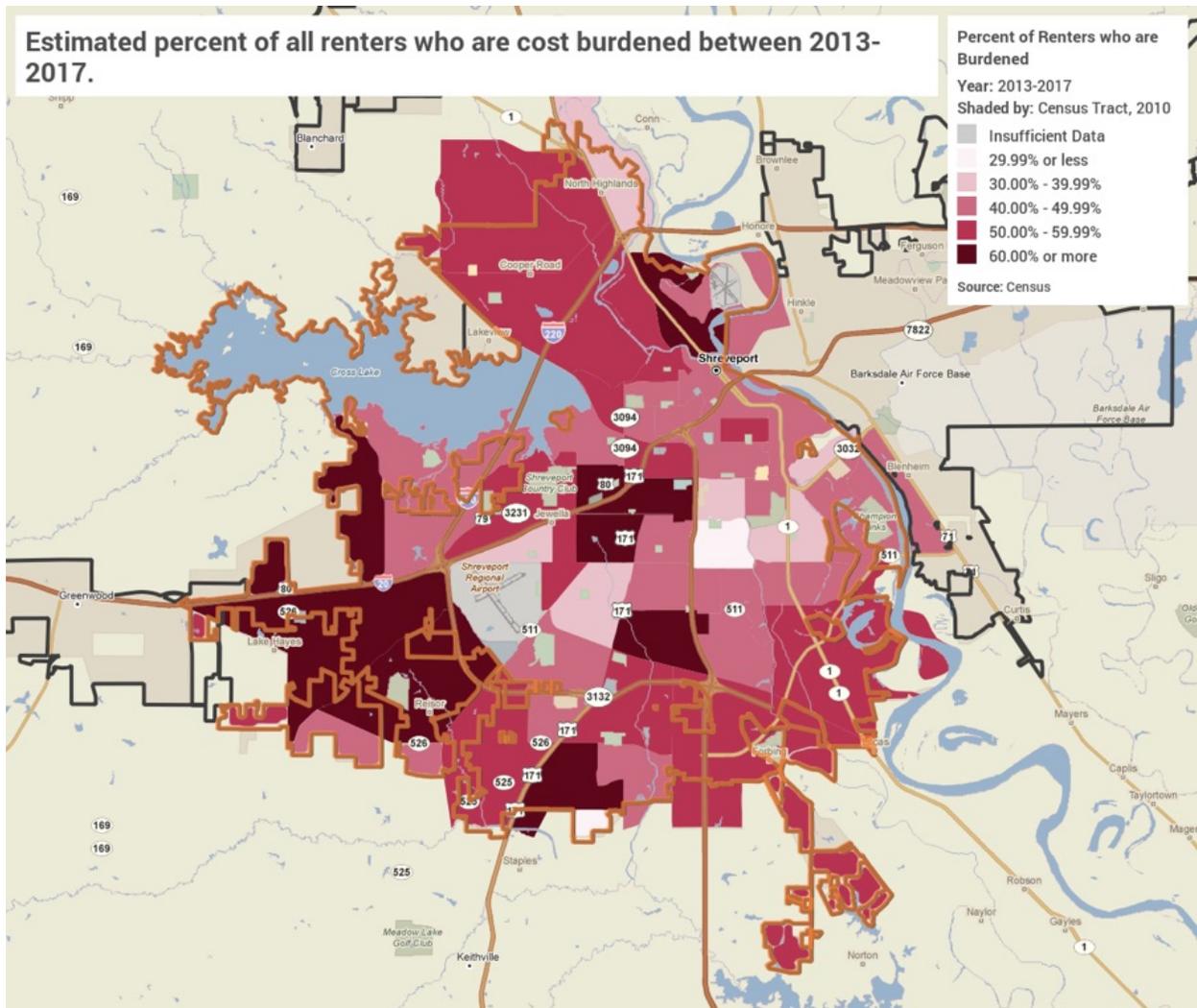
Housing Cost-Burdened

The following maps below display the percentage of the population who are cost-burdened by census tract using data from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Despite higher median household incomes in the City there are still high rates of cost burden, sometimes over 40% for homeowners and over 60% for renters.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
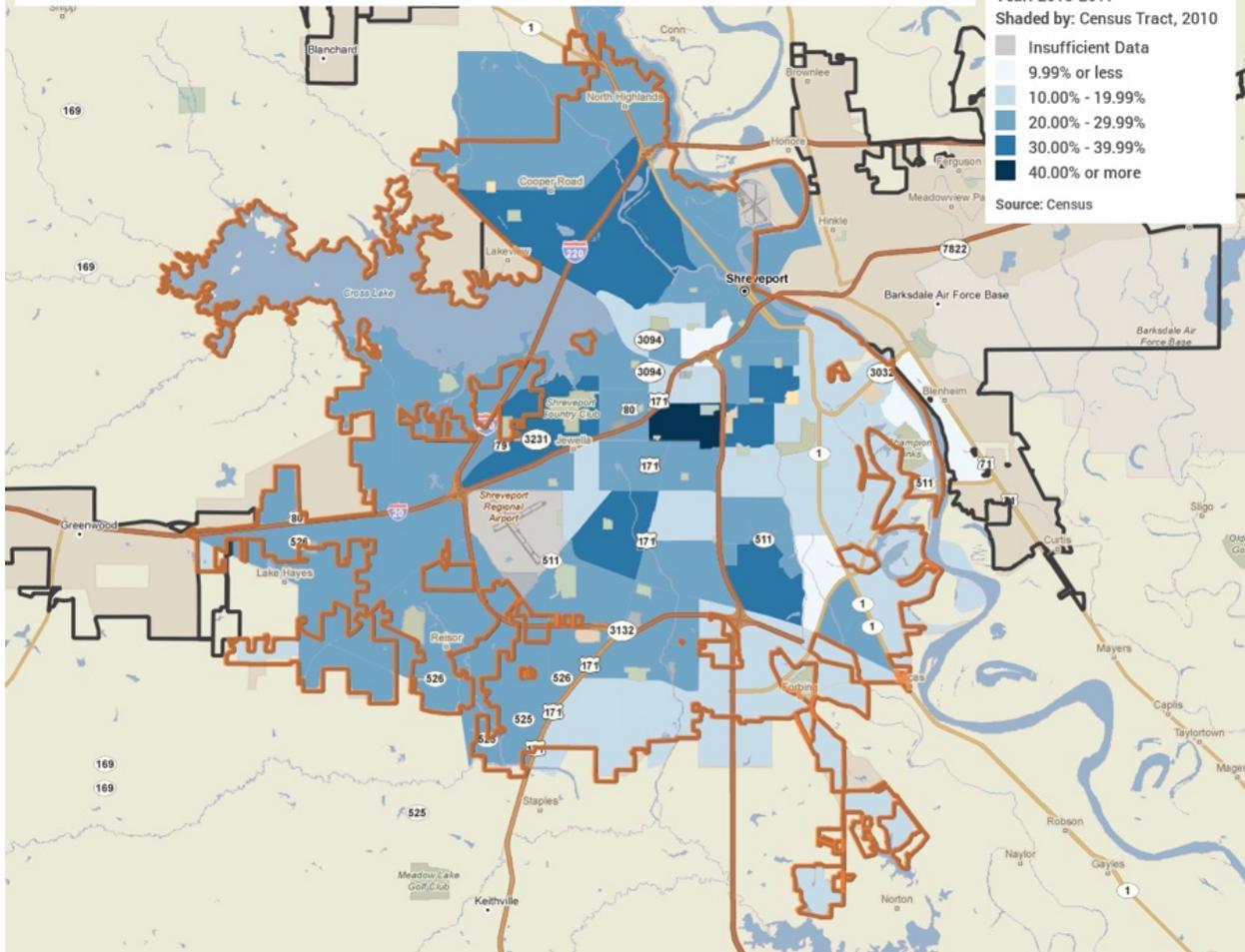
Cost Burdened Homeowners

Estimated percent of all renters who are cost burdened between 2013-2017.

Cost Burdened Renters

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	2,350	815	200	3,365	545	355	235	1,135
Large Related	480	170	0	650	45	60	20	125
Elderly	785	180	130	1,095	460	275	145	880
Other	2,250	580	285	3,115	490	270	75	835
Total need by income	5,865	1,745	615	8,225	1,540	960	475	2,975

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

Severe Cost Burden

The data presented above show the severe cost burden in the City, which is defined as paying more than 50% of household income on housing cost. In general, renters experience more severe housing cost burden than homeowners.

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	475	260	94	95	924	25	15	54	10	104
Multiple, unrelated family households	145	24	25	4	198	10	80	35	4	129
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	620	284	119	99	1,122	35	95	89	14	233

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Overcrowding

HUD defines an overcrowded household as one having from 1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room and a severely overcrowded household as one with more than 1.50 occupants per room. This type of condition can be seen in both renter and homeowner households.   Overcrowding was more prevalent in renter-occupied housing units than in owner-occupied units.

	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	2,605	1,275	1,565	5,445	314	550	820	1,684

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS
Data Source
Comments:

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

According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 36.4% of occupied housing units in the City (27,734 households) are single-person households. Renters are more likely to live in a single-person household than home owners. Approximately 41.1% of renter-occupied units are single-person households as compared to 32.2% of owner-occupied households.

Elderly residents who live alone may be in particular need of housing assistance. They are often on a fixed income and need assistance to maintain autonomy. In Shreveport, approximately 45.9% of households with someone over the age of 65 are single-person households, nearly 9,500.

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 the City of Shreveport there are 27,922 individuals who have a disability. They represent 14.6% of the population. The disability rate is highest for older residents, which isn't surprising. Ambulatory difficulty is the most common disability with 16,039 individuals reporting it.

Victims of Rape and Domestic Violence

According to the City of Shreveport's Annual Crime Report, there were 150 cases of reported rape in 2017. The Shreveport Police Department reported over 1,800 domestic violence cases in the same year.

What are the most common housing problems?

Like many communities across the nation, affordability is by far the largest housing problem in Shreveport. The most recent data available from the American Community Survey estimates that 58.3% of renters, 10.8% of homeowners without a mortgage, and 31.5% of homeowners with a mortgage are paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs. In total, 27,125 households are financially overstretched due to housing.

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

The 2015 CHAS data, while yielding different totals than the recent data from the Census Bureau, 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

HUD defines extremely low-income households as households that earn 0-30% AMI (area median income), and severe housing cost burden as housing expenses that are greater than 50% of income.

As indicated in 2015 CHAS data in Housing Needs Summary Tables, the lack of affordable housing is by far the greatest housing problem for extremely low-income households and families with children in the region. For extremely low-income households, there are 1,630 homeowner households with severe housing cost burden greater than 50% and 5,715 renter households have severe housing cost burden greater than 50%. That means that there are nearly 7,500 households in the City that are both extremely low income and have severe housing cost burden, which places them at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Furthermore, over 2,900 extremely low-income households in the City are households with one or more children 6 years and younger.

The 2018 PIT count estimates there are 303 homeless households in the Shreveport/Bossier Continuum of Care. Forty-four of those households are unsheltered.

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 City of Shreveport does not provide specific estimates of the at-risk populations. However, as noted above the populations most at risk are very low-income households, households that are extremely cost burdened, the elderly, residents with a disability, and survivors of domestic violence and rape.

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. Prevention assistance is

also primarily provided to persons who have already received notice that eviction proceedings have been started in court (rather than just a three-day notice from landlord), since they are the households most likely to be evicted without assistance.

Discussion

Digital Divide

Internet is an essential communications and information platform that allows users to take advantage of the increased interconnectedness of business, education, commerce, and day to day utility. Reliable access to the internet is becoming a necessity to thrive in the modern economic environment. Communities that lack broadband access struggle to keep pace with the country. Locations without broadband access impedes its population's ability to take advantage of the educational and entrepreneurial opportunities available online. This is particularly problematic for LMI areas where economic opportunities are already often lacking.

Some of the areas that lack broadband in the city also overlap with LMI areas, cost burden households, and high poverty areas. The areas that lack broadband internet are primarily rural, which are sometimes LMI areas but not always. However, most of the city's LMI areas also have access to broadband. As technology advances and production becomes cheaper it will be increasingly possible to provide broadband internet throughout the city.

The following map shows broadband access throughout the City. Broadband access is defined as advertised internet speeds of 768 kilobits per second or higher. FCC data shows two major infrastructure options within Shreveport: cable (97.98% availability) and DSL (87.36% coverage).

See map above: Digital Divide Broadband Availability

Once broadband access has been obtained, it is important to ensure there is competition among service providers. Any resource that has a de facto monopoly on an area may not be incentivized to provide standard and consistent services. The following map shows the number of broadband service providers by census tract. Most of the city has at least two options, though there are several tracts with lower populations that only have access to one provider. Very few areas have more than two providers.

See Map above: Digital Divide Access to Providers

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 as a whole in an effort 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 particular 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	9,840	1,810	1,995
White	2,180	420	410
Black / African American	7,335	1,340	1,540
Asian	70	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	80	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	125	15	35
0	0	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS
Data Source Comments:

*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	6,380	3,615	0
White	1,680	905	0
Black / African American	4,440	2,630	0
Asian	60	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	155	29	0
0	0	0	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS
Data Source Comments:

*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	6,680	7,620	0
White	2,500	2,985	0
Black / African American	3,755	4,345	0
Asian	180	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	195	205	0
0	0	0	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS
Data Source Comments:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,410	5,020	0
White	655	1,805	0
Black / African American	690	2,915	0
Asian	0	95	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	195	0
0	0	0	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS
Data Source Comments:

*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

0-30% AMI

The jurisdiction wide prevalence of housing problems is 72.1% for this income group. Only one racial group experiences housing problems at a disproportionately high rate. Every Asian household with 0-30% AMI has at least one housing problem. However, the number of Asian households in this group is very small, there are only 70 households.

30-50% AMI

Overall, 63.8% of Shreveport's residents in this income group have a housing problem and there are two racial groups who have housing problems at a disproportionately higher rate. Approximately 85.7% of Asian households and 84.2% of Hispanic households with 30-50% AMI have a housing problem.

<u>50-80% AMI</u>

Throughout Shreveport 46.7% of residents in this income group have at least one housing problem. Households from one racial group is disproportionately likely to have a housing problem: Asian households. This group has a housing problem 92.3% of the time.

<u>80-100% AMI</u>

For those who earn 80-100% AMI the likelihood that they experience a housing problem is 21.8%. There are no racial or ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected by housing problems at this level.

<u>Conclusion</u>

The likelihood that a household experiences a housing problem decreases as incomes rise. The only racial group that experienced a disproportionately high rate in multiple income groups is Asian households. While this population is small it is still relevant that they experience problems at such a large rate when compared to other groups.

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 as a whole in an effort 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 particular 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	8,175	3,475	1,995
White	1,755	845	410
Black / African American	6,100	2,575	1,540
Asian	70	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	80	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	120	25	35
0	0	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS
Data Source Comments:

*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	3,175	6,820	0
White	960	1,625	0
Black / African American	2,080	4,990	0
Asian	40	25	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	60	125	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS
Data Source Comments:

*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	1,560	12,740	0
White	655	4,830	0
Black / African American	825	7,280	0
Asian	75	125	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	40	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	395	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS
Data Source Comments:

*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	475	5,950	0
White	260	2,205	0
Black / African American	210	3,395	0
Asian	0	95	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	200	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS
Data Source Comments:

*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

0-30% AMI

The jurisdiction wide prevalence of severe housing problems is 59.9% for this income group. Two racial groups experience severe housing problems at a disproportionately high rate. Every Asian household and 76.2% of American Indian households with 0-30% AMI has at least one severe housing problem.

30-50% AMI

Overall, 31.8% of Shreveport's residents in this income group have a severe housing problem. Of those, 100% of Asian households have a severe housing problem in this income group.

<u>50-80% AMI</u>

Throughout Shreveport 10.9% of residents in this income group have at least one severe housing problem. Households from one racial group is disproportionately likely to have a severe housing problem: Asian households. This group has a severe housing problem rate of 37.5%.

<u>80-100% AMI</u>

For those who earn 80-100% AMI the likelihood that they experience a severe housing problem is small, only 7.4%. There are no racial groups who disproportionately have severe housing problems at this income level.

<u>Conclusion</u>

The likelihood that a household experiences a severe housing problem decreases as incomes rise. The only racial group that experienced a disproportionately high rate in multiple income groups is Asian. While this population is small it is still relevant that they experience severe housing problems at such a large rate when compared to other groups.

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

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

Introduction:

This section compares the existence of housing cost burden and severe cost burden amongst racial and ethnic groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort 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 particular 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 considered to be 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	50,455	12,625	12,235	2,200
White	25,650	4,500	3,495	410
Black / African American	22,670	7,500	8,230	1,730
Asian	685	185	180	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	200	10	80	0
Pacific Islander	25	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,025	305	165	50

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS
Data Source Comments:

Discussion:

This section calculates the percentage of those with cost burden and severe cost burden within each racial or ethnic group in Shreveport

<=30% - Not Cost Burdened

Throughout Shreveport, approximately 66.99% of residents are not cost burdened according 2011-2015 CHAS data. There are no racial or ethnic groups that are disproportionately not cost burdened.

30-50% - Cost Burdened

In Shreveport, 16.76% of the population is cost burdened. There are no racial or ethnic groups that are disproportionately not cost burdened.

>50% - Severely Cost Burdened

Approximately 16.25% of all households are severely cost burdened. One racial group, American Indians, have severe cost burden at a disproportionately high rate of 27.59%

Conclusion

Throughout all racial groups there is not an apparent correlation between being disproportionately cost burdened and race.

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 Problem

<u>0-30%</u>

The jurisdiction wide prevalence of housing problems is 72.1% for this income group. Only one racial group experiences housing problems at a disproportionately high rate. Every Asian household with 0-30% AMI has at least one housing problem. However, the number of Asian households in this group is very small, there are only 70 households.

<u>30-50%</u>

Overall, 63.8% of Shreveport's residents in this income group have a housing problem and there are two racial groups who have housing problems at a disproportionately higher rate. Approximately 85.7% of Asian households and 84.2% of Hispanic households with 30-50% AMI have a housing problem.

<u>50-80%</u>

Throughout Shreveport 46.7% of residents in this income group have at least one housing problem. Households from one racial group is disproportionately likely to have a housing problem: Asian households. This group has a housing problem 92.3% of the time.

<u>80-100%</u>

For those who earn 80-100% AMI the likelihood that they experience a housing problem is 21.8%. There are no racial or ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected by housing problems at this level.

<u>Conclusion</u>

The likelihood that a household experiences a housing problem decreases as incomes rise. The only racial group that experienced a disproportionately high rate in multiple income groups is Asian households. While this population is small it is still relevant that they experience problems at such a large rate when compared to other groups.

Severe Housing Problem

<u>0-30%</u>

The jurisdiction wide prevalence of severe housing problems is 59.9% for this income group. Two racial groups experience severe housing problems at a disproportionately high rate. Every Asian household and 76.2% of American Indian households with 0-30% AMI has at least one severe housing problem.

30-50%

Overall, 31.8% of Shreveport's residents in this income group have a severe housing problem. Of those, 100% of Asian households have a severe housing problem in this income group.

50-80%

Throughout Shreveport 10.9% of residents in this income group have at least one severe housing problem. Households from one racial group is disproportionately likely to have a severe housing problem: Asian households. This group has a severe housing problem rate of 37.5%.

80-100%

For those who earn 80-100% AMI the likelihood that they experience a severe housing problem is small, only 7.4%. There are no racial groups who disproportionately have severe housing problems at this income level.

Conclusion

The likelihood that a household experiences a severe housing problem decreases as incomes rise. The only racial group that experienced a disproportionately high rate in multiple income groups is Asian. While this population is small it is still relevant that they experience severe housing problems at such a large rate when compared to other groups.

Cost Burden

<u><=30%</u>

Throughout Shreveport, approximately 66.99% of residents are not cost burdened according 2011-2015 CHAS data. There are no racial or ethnic groups that are disproportionately not cost burdened.

30-50%

In Shreveport, 16.76% of the population is cost burdened. There are no racial or ethnic groups that are disproportionately not cost burdened.

>50%

Approximately 16.25% of all households are severely cost burdened. One racial group, American Indians, have severe cost burden at a disproportionately high rate of 27.59%

Conclusion

Throughout all racial groups there is not an apparent correlation between being disproportionately cost burdened and race.

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

There are no other needs that have not been identified.

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

Black and White residents tend to live in different areas of Shreveport. Black residents are more commonly located in downtown and central tracts while White residents are on the eastern and southern parts of the city.

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 the public housing authorities. The Housing Authority of the City of Shreveport (HACS) is the local public housing authority in Shreveport with 665 public housing units and over 3,200 participants in the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program.

Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single-family houses to multi-unit apartments for elderly families. HACS manages and operates several public housing developments across the City of Shreveport.

The HCV program is the federal government's major program for assisting low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Housing assistance is provided on behalf of the family or individual, and participants are able to find their own housing of their choosing, which includes single-family homes and townhouses. Participants are free to select any housing that meets the requirements of the program and is not limited to units located in subsidized housing projects. Housing must meet the minimum standards of health and safety, as determined by the administering housing authority. A housing subsidy is paid to the landlord/management directly by the housing authority on behalf of the participating voucher holder family, then the family pays the difference between the actual rent charged by the landlord and the amount subsidized by the program.

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	0	665	0	0	3,274	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Alternate Data Source Name:
PIC (PIH Information Center)
Data Source Comments:

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	**Mod-Rehab**	**Public Housing**	**Vouchers**				
				Total	**Project - based**	**Tenant - based**	**Special Purpose Voucher**	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	**Family Unification Program**
Average Annual Income	12,304	0	14,679	12,075	9,096	12,143	0	0
Average length of stay	4	0	7	6	1	6	0	0
Average Household size	1	0	2	2	3	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	84	13	0	12	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	2	0	105	214	0	210	0	0
# of Disabled Families	1	0	94	517	1	451	0	0

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Families requesting accessibility features	3	0	566	2,093	12	2,009	0	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	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	3	0	4	133	1	119	0	0	13
Black/African American	0	0	561	1,959	11	1,889	0	0	58
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	1	12	0	11	0	0	1
Not Hispanic	3	0	565	2,081	12	1,998	0	0	70
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The Housing Authority of the City of Shreveport (HACS) recognizes that families with a disability along with the elderly and extremely low-income households are some of the families with the highest needs they serve. While affordability is a main concern, families with a disability also may require accommodations to make living in publicly supported housing possible. Currently, the waiting lists for the public housing and HCV program are as follows:

Public Housing: 1,267 families

HCV program: 2,594 families

When units become available, in accordance with Section 504, reasonable accommodations will be made for individuals with handicaps or disabilities (applicants or residents). Such accommodations may include changes in the method of administering policies, procedures, or services. Currently, 16.5% of public housing residents and 23.8% of HCV participants are disabled (Source: HUD AFFHT0004 Data, 2017).

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

The most immediate needs of residents in public housing and HCV program holders is housing that is affordable and higher income that will help them become economically self-sustainable. Becoming economically self-sustainable will enable them to move out of publicly assisted housing. Extremely low-income households (households with 30% AMI or less) have more difficulty affording homes, and are more likely to experience housing cost burden. Housing cost burden indicates that housing is not affordable.

With over 1,200 families on the waiting list of public housing and almost 2,600 families on the waiting list for the HCV program, affordability is a major concern.

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

Affordable housing is of great need for the public housing population due to lower incomes than the general population. Also compared to the population at-large, the population of the HACS is more likely have families with a disability. According to the 2013-2017 ACS, 14.6% of the total population was with a disability. Currently, 16.5% of public housing residents and 23.8% of HCV participants are disabled (Source: HUD AFFHT0004 Data, 2017). Families with a disability may require accommodations that meet their unique needs to make living in public housing possible.

Discussion

N/A

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homelessness is a particularly troublesome and complex issue that most communities across the United States must address. A 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, lack of affordable housing options, or poverty. From another perspective, homelessness is a health issue because many homeless persons struggle with mental illness, physical disabilities, HIV/AIDS, 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. In reality, homelessness can be caused by all of these issues and they are often interrelated. Due to this complexity, addressing homelessness requires a collaborative and community-based approach.

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act defines the "homeless" or "homeless individual" 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

The following data is for the entire Continuum of Care.

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)	103	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	3	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	196	47	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	8	23	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	82	1	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	3	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Data from 2017 Point-in-time count.

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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):

To be discussed in consultation with homeless service providers.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source Comments:

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

There are 106 individuals in families with children and 83 veterans. One veteran is unsheltered. These populations are particularly vulnerable to cycles of poverty and lack of institutional support and should be provided with support to end their homelessness.

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

This data is unavailable

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

In the Shreveport Continuum of Care the majority of persons experiencing homelessness are sheltered. Only 47 persons are unsheltered, and they are all adults. It is important that these unsheltered residents do not slip through the cracks and have access to the medical, economic, and housing support they need to establish a safe and secure living environment.

Discussion:

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

Introduction:

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

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly: The elderly population faces increased challenges and providing decent, affordable housing is incredibly important. It is medically beneficial and emotionally comforting for this population to remain in a familiar setting and, as a result, strong emphasis is placed on the elderly maintaining a lifestyle that is as independent as possible. Unfortunately, the elderly population is often on a limited income and/or has a disability, which puts financial pressure on them that reduces independence. As prices throughout the community inflate, the elderly population generally lacks the ability to increase their income to match.

According to the most recent data available, there are approximately 39,713 residents over the age of 60 in the region, making up 20.2% of the population. Approximately 13,440 residents over the age of 60 have a disability, or 35.8%, and approximately 5,631 (15%) are below the poverty level. Elderly residents are much more likely to live in owner-occupied residences than renter occupied residences, 74.8% and 25.2%, respectively. However, many elderly residents are cost burdened, regardless of whether they are renting or in an owner-occupied home. Nearly 56% of elderly renters and 21.2% of owners are cost burdened.

HIV/AIDS: See discussion below.

Alcohol and Drug Addiction: Gathering accurate data about alcohol and drug addiction within a community is difficult. Addiction often goes unrecognized because people don't seek help. Only when someone overdoses, gets arrested, or seeks treatment are they counted in statistics.

*Alcohol:*Alcohol is one of the most widely used and abused drugs in the United States. According to the Center for Disease Control, in 2010 excessive alcohol use cost the state of Louisiana $3.8 billion in losses to workplace productivity, health care expenses, law enforcement, and motor vehicle crashes. That means that every alcohol drink sold costs the state $1.91. In Louisiana, 10.19% of children aged 12-17 used alcohol and 54.27% of young adults aged 18-25 did.

Binge drinking is more common in Louisiana among children than in the nation overall. 5.21% of children aged 12-17 and 35.73% of young adults aged 18-25 binge drank in the last month. The national rates are

5.06% and 37.62%, respectively. The perception that binge drinking is dangerous is slightly less common in Louisiana than the country. Overall, 43.99% of Louisianans see binge drinking as dangerous and 44.5% of Americans see it as dangerous.

*Tobacco:*In the United States there are more negative health effects and financial costs to tobacco use than any other drug. In Louisiana, 30.2% of residents used a tobacco product in the last month. Use is more common among residents in rural areas, with less than a high school education, and below the poverty line than other socio-economic groups. Use drops dramatically as individuals become more economically stable, educated, and live in an urban environment.

*Marijuana:*In the last several years marijuana use has become legal for recreational and/or medicinal use in most of the United States, despite federal law still classifying it as illegal. Louisiana has legalized marijuana for medical use but it is still illegal for adult recreational use. In Louisiana, approximately 36,000 children between the age of 12 and 17 used marijuana in the last year. There were also approximately 142,000 young adults between the ages of 18 and 25 used marijuana in the last year.

Disability: There are 27,922 people in the City who have a disability, which is 14.6% of the population. Unsurprisingly, disability is correlated with age and older residents are more likely to have one or more disabilities. Ambulatory difficulty is the most common disability and Independent living difficulty is the second most common disability.

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

Elderly: Providing secure, safe, affordable, and stable housing for the elderly population is vitally important for this population. There are many factors that contribute to a healthy environment for the elderly including, but not limited to, access to health care, shopping, and social networks. A robust public transportation network is incredibly beneficial to assisting the elderly remain active and independent. Additionally, elderly resident's homes may need modifications to assist with any disabilities that may develop as a result of aging.

HIV/AIDS: See discussion below.

Alcohol and Drug Addiction: Individuals with substance abuse problems need a strong network in order 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.

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 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 the public welfare funded community homes either sharing settings or privately-owned 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 of the level of capabilities.

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

According to the HIV Update published by the Louisiana Office of Public Health, there were 1,535 cases of HIV in Region 7, which includes Shreveport, in 2011, with 63 new cases reported in 2011. Of that number, there were 808 AIDS cases in 2011, compared to 685 in 2010. According to the latest survey of homeless persons, three are receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS. The remainder are presumed to be not homeless and living independently.

Discussion:

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The priority needs for public facilities are:

- Expand & Improve Public Facilities in LMI areas of the City

- Preserve Historic Structures

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through meetings with various community stakeholders and citizens throughout the City. There was a 30-day review period of the plan for citizens to give comments on the priority needs of the City.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The priority needs for public infrastructure improvements are:

- Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure throughout LMI areas of the City.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through meetings with various community stakeholders and citizens throughout the City. There was a 30-day review period of the plan for citizens to give comments on the priority needs of the City.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The priority needs for public services & quality of life Improvements are:

- Provide Supportive Services for Special Needs

- Provide Vital Services for LMI Families & Youth

- Provide Job Creation and Training Opportunities

- Provide for Business Assistance

- Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through meetings with various community stakeholders and citizens throughout the City. There was a 30-day review period of the plan for citizens to give comments on the priority needs of the City.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This Housing Market Analysis looks at the housing market and supply in the City by analyzing trends in structure, age, price, and tenure. This section also looks at the supply of homeless shelter facilities, special needs services and housing, and non-housing community development resources. The analysis in this section 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 City'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	60,261	68%
1-unit, attached structure	3,413	4%
2-4 units	6,467	7%
5-19 units	10,956	12%
20 or more units	4,779	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,816	3%
Total	*88,692*	*100%*

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:
2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Residential Properties by Number of Units

The table above breaks down the City's housing stock by the number of units in each structure and by structure type. Traditional single-family, detached homes are most prominent, accounting for 68% of all housing units. Multi-family developments (5 or more units) account for 17% of all housing units in the City. Finally, 3% of housing units are classified as mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.
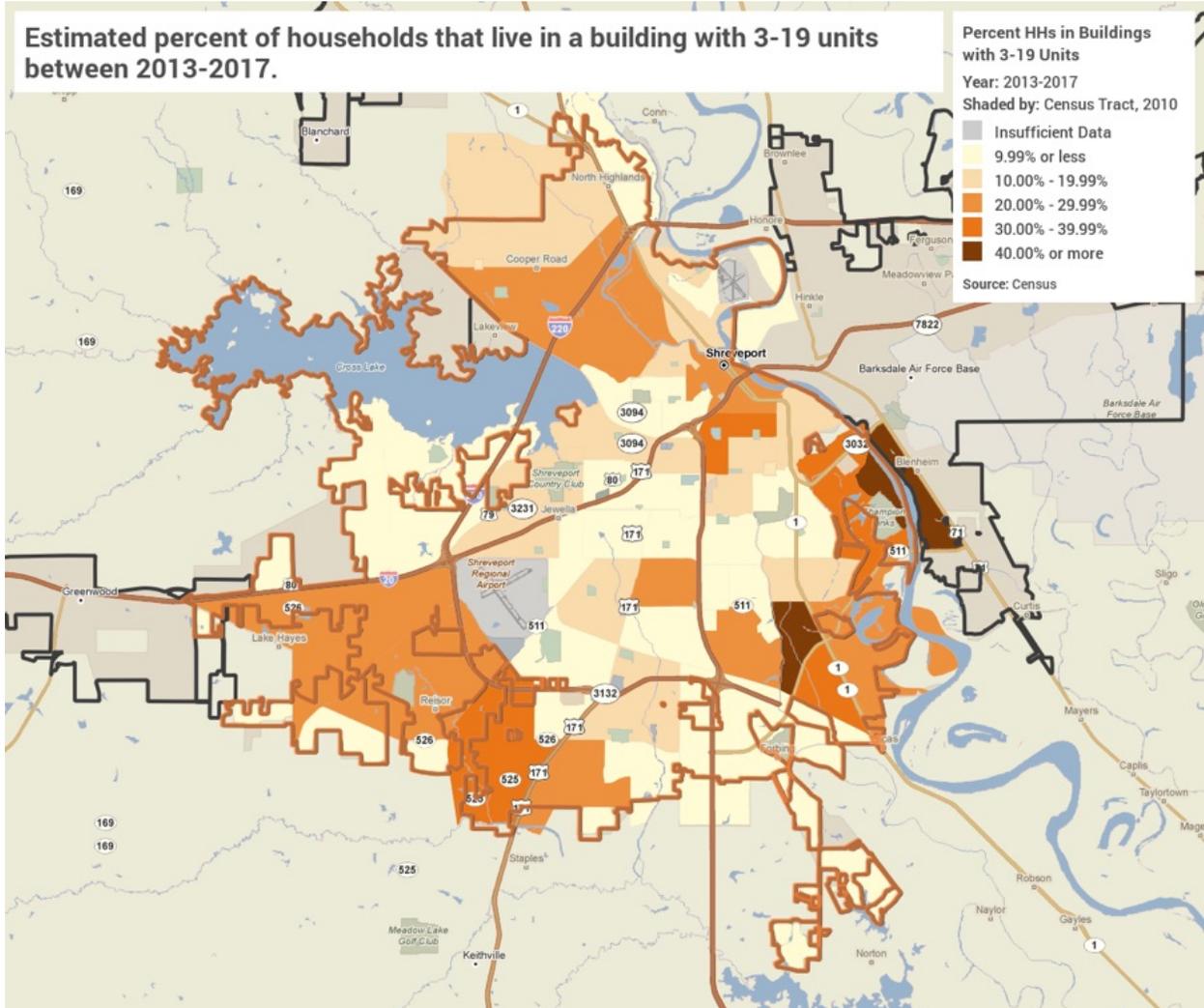
Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

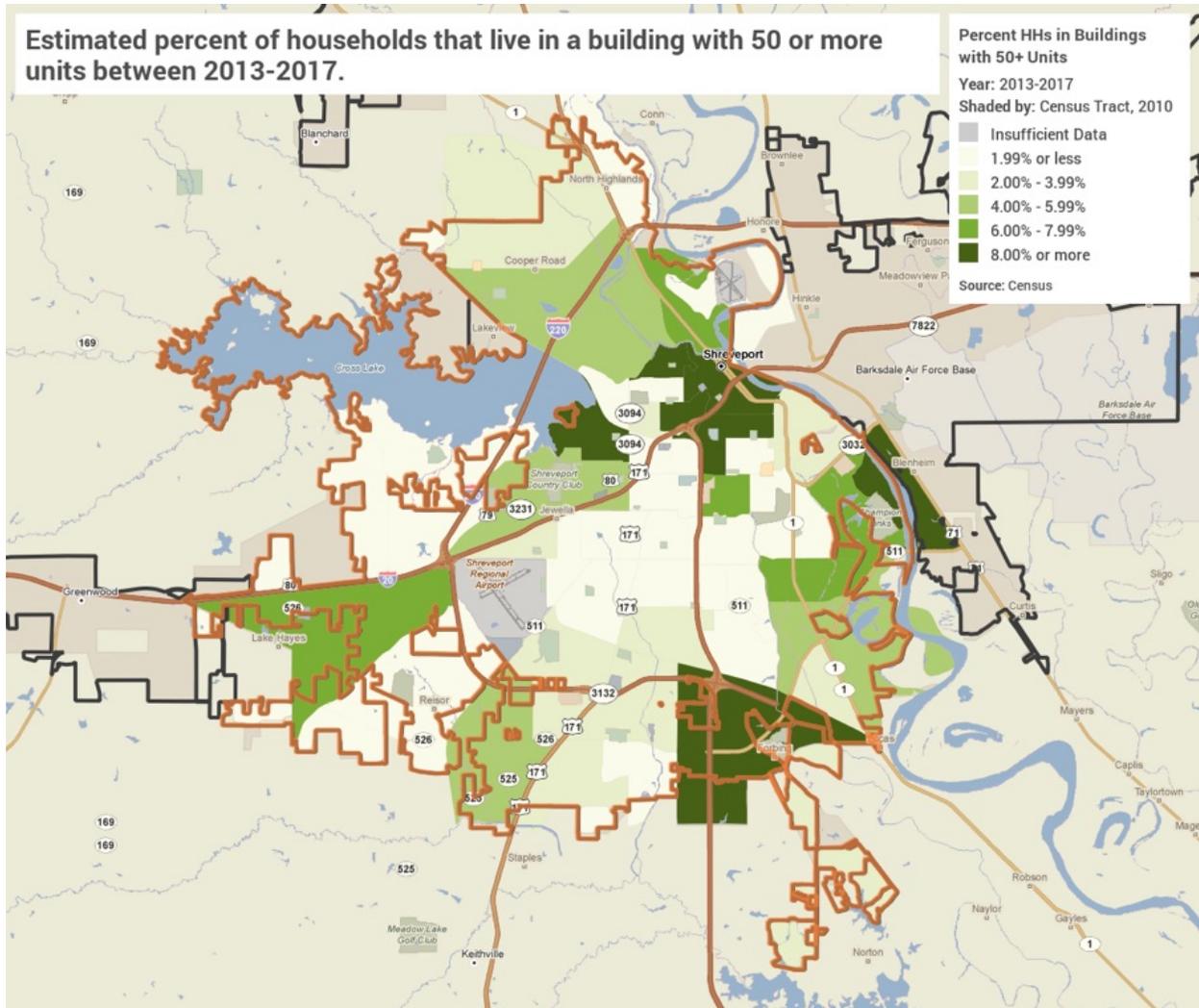**Multifamily Development Distribution**

The maps below display the distribution of small, medium and large multifamily developments in the jurisdiction. Small multifamily units are buildings with 3-19 units, medium multifamily units are buildings with 20-49 units and large multifamily units are buildings with 50+ units. The general pattern is that

there are fewer multi-family buildings in the geographic center of the City and they are more common along the edges, particularly in a few specific tracts to the north, east, and south.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Small Multifamily Developments

Estimated percent of households that live in a building with 20-49 units between 2013-2017.

Percent HHs in Buildings with 20-49 Units
Year: 2013-2017
Shaded by: Census Tract, 2010

- Insufficient Data
- 0.99% or less
- 1.00% - 1.99%
- 2.00% - 2.99%
- 3.00% - 3.99%
- 4.00% or more

Source: Census

Medium Multifamily Developments

Estimated percent of households that live in a building with 50 or more units between 2013-2017.

Large Multifamily Developments

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	86	0%	1023	3%
1 bedroom	509	1%	8412	24%
2 bedrooms	5959	15%	12947	36%
3 or more bedrooms	34155	84%	13192	37%
Total	*83,790*	*100%*	*69,986*	*100%*

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Alternate Data Source Name:
2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Unit Size by Tenure

One-bedroom units represent a very small percentage of the overall occupied housing units in the City with 1% for owners and 24% for renters. Owner occupied households tend to be much larger than renter households. Approximately 84% of owner-occupied units are 3 or more bedrooms, only 37% of renter occupied units are 3 or more bedrooms.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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

The Shreveport Housing Authority owns and operates 665 units of public housing and administers 3,274 Section 8 vouchers, most of which are tenant-based. There are over 2,200 assisted apartment units in Shreveport, operating under contract with HUD. The public housing units target households with low to moderate incomes, though demand for units among low-income households predominates. Units assisted through contracts with HUD target households with incomes below 80 percent of the area median income.

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

No units are expected to be lost from the publicly supported affordable housing inventory at this time. However, as prices rise in the area it is likely that fewer units will be affordable in the future.

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

No, there is a lack of decent affordable units throughout the jurisdiction. From a quantitative standpoint, there are ample units in to house the population. However, high home values and rents result in much of the housing stock being out of the affordable range for large portions of the population. Homes in low-poverty areas are considerably more expensive than most residents can afford.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As shown in the Units by Tenure data, the vast majority of owner households reside in home with three or more bedrooms (78%). By comparison, only 36 percent of renter households reside in units with three or more bedrooms. While many renter households contain single or couple households with no children, a number of larger renter households are overcrowded in smaller rental units, less than three bedrooms. There is a need for more apartment developments with larger units, particularly three or more bedrooms. The City of Shreveport will continue to need a diverse selection of housing units in order to meet the changing demographic needs of the community. In addition to single-family detached units being the most expensive type of housing unit to produce, maintain, and occupy, the demand for them is decreasing as retirees downsize and Millennials delay home ownership and childbearing.

Communities that provide a variety of housing types will be able to provide an environment conducive to lifelong occupancy in the City.

Discussion

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 within the City of Shreveport. 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: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	73,200	139,800	91%
Median Contract Rent	376	612	63%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:
2000 Census, 2013-2017 ACS
Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	4,954	15%
$500-999	20,143	62%
$1,000-1,499	6,222	19%
$1,500-1,999	1,047	3%
$2,000 or more	364	1%
Total	*32,730*	*100%*

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Alternate Data Source Name:
2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates
**Data Source Comments:**

Housing Costs

Housing costs have increased substantially in the jurisdiction with home values increasing 91% and rents climbing by 63% since the 2000 Census.

The table above breaks out the rent paid by price cohorts in the City. Approximately 62% of all renters pay between $500 and $999 a month, the largest cohort by far. The next largest rent cohort is $1,000-1,499 with 19% of renters falling in that range. Later in this section, the report examines rental rates as a percentage of household income to determine the affordability of rental housing.

Home Value

The map below shows the median home value by census tract throughout the jurisdiction. Census tracts in the southeastern part of the city have higher median home values than elsewhere in the City. In several places the median home value is over $250,000 in the southeast while most tracts in the city have a median home value of less than $100,000.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
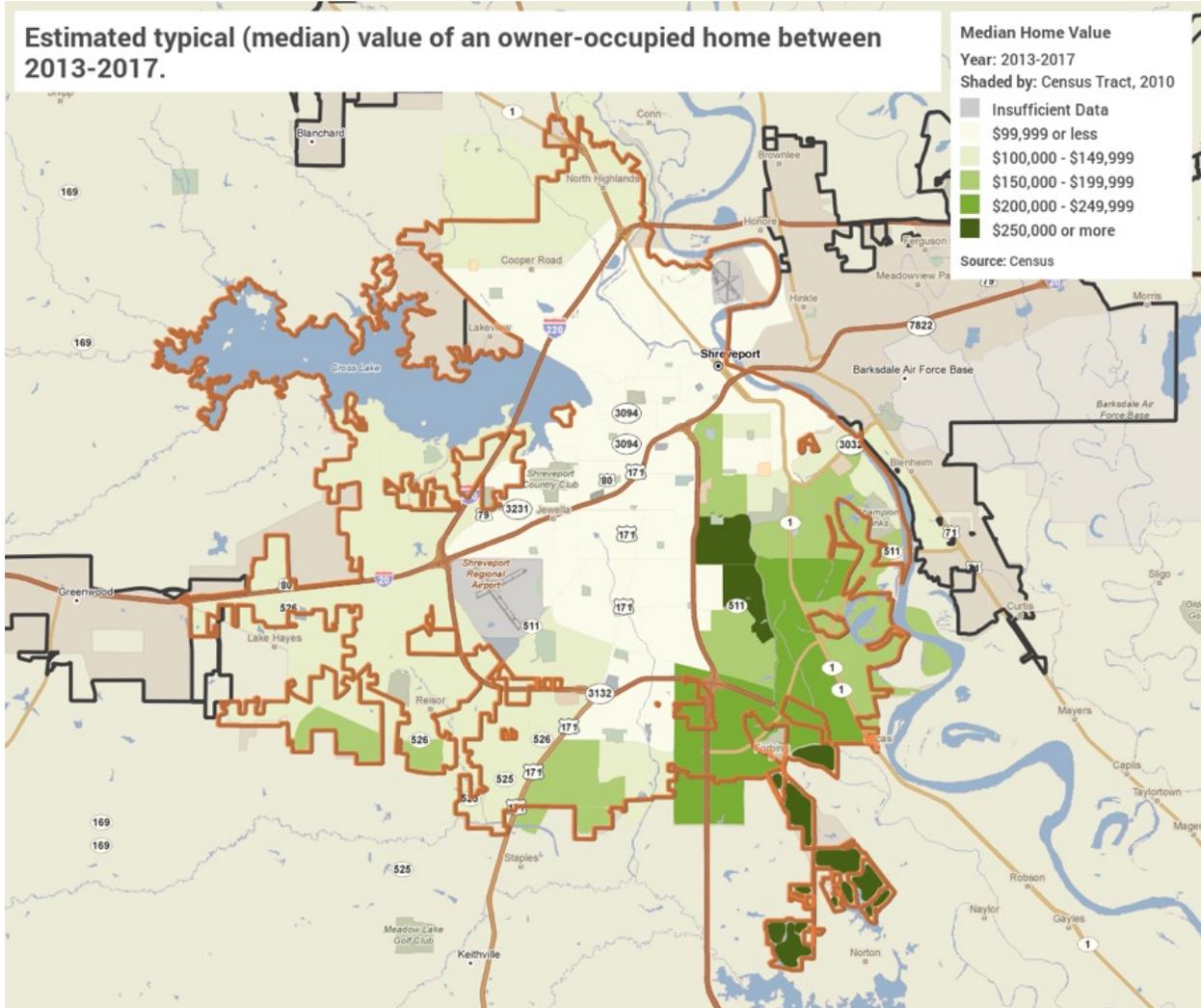
Median Home Value
Median Rent

The map below displays the median rent by census tract. Unlike the median home value above, higher rents are spread throughout the City and there is not a clear concentration of high or low rents.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Estimated typical (median) gross rent between 2013-2017.
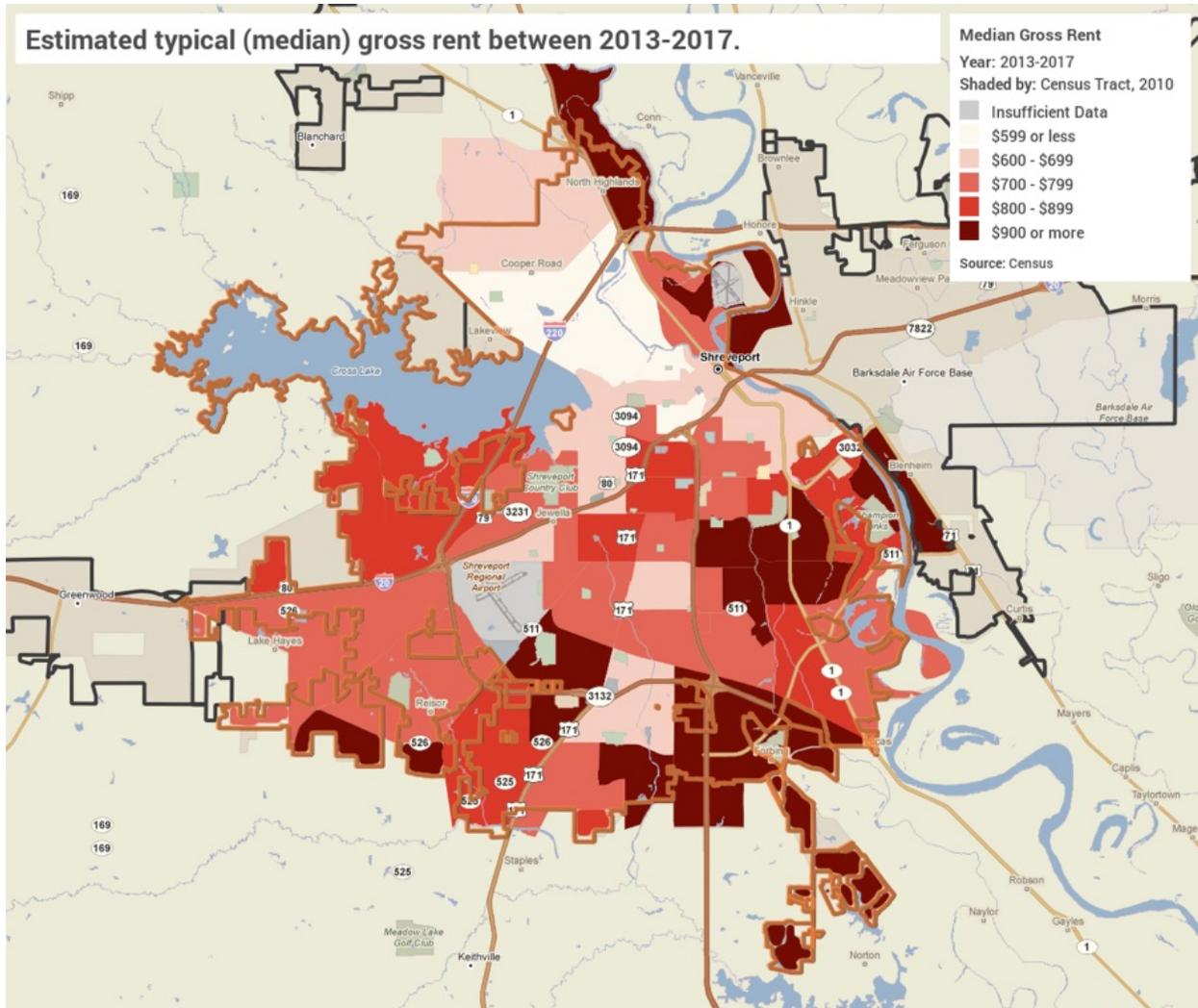
Median Rent

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	3,254	No Data
50% HAMFI	9,543	5,380
80% HAMFI	23,003	13,108
100% HAMFI	No Data	17,020
Total	*35,800*	*35,508*

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Housing Affordability

Data Note: The latest data available for Housing Affordability above is the 2009-2013 CHAS.

In general, there are less units available to lower income households than higher income households. For renters there are only 3,254 units affordable in the City for extremely low income residents. For home owners there are approximately 5,380 units affordable to very low income residents.

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	570	710	820	1,040	1,175
High HOME Rent	570	710	820	1,040	1,164
Low HOME Rent	548	588	706	815	910

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Alternate Data Source Name:
HUD 2018 FMR and HOME Rents
Data Source Comments:

Fair Market Rent and High/Low HOME Rent Limits

Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are set by HUD and used to determine payment standard amounts for HUD Programs. HUD annually estimates FMRs for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined metropolitan areas, some HUD defined subdivisions of OMB metropolitan areas and each nonmetropolitan county.

HOME Rents Limits are based on FMRs published by HUD. HOME Rent Limits are set to determine the rent in HOME-assisted rental units and are applicable to new HOME leases.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No, there is not. Low income residents in particular lack access to safe and affordable housing that doesn't leave them cost burdened or in substandard living conditions. Higher income residents have greater housing options but the City remains heavily economically segregated, particularly when it comes to home values.

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

If current trends continue affordability will continue to decrease in the City. Home prices and rents need to not only stabilize but actually go down in order to reduce the number of cost burdened households in Shreveport. While increasing home values can provide greater economic stability for current homeowners it also prices out new home owners and limits the availability of affordable housing, particularly when it outpaces increases in wages.

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

HOME Rents Limits are based on FMRs published by HUD. HOME Rent Limits are set to determine the rent in HOME-assisted rental units and are applicable to new HOME leases. The Median Rent in Shreveport is $612. This amount between the FMR and High HOME Rent Limits for Efficiency and 1-bedroom Units. The median rent is also between the Low HOME Rent for a 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom unit. The City will use this information to help guide projects and priorities in the Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plans.

Discussion

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

Introduction

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

As defined by HUD, the four housing problems are:

1) a home which lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities
2) a home which lacks complete or adequate plumbing facilities
3) a home which is overcrowded (having more than one person per room)
4) a household that is cost burdened (paying 30% or more of their income towards housing costs)

Definitions

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

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
With one selected Condition	8,938	22%	17,964	50%
With two selected Conditions	92	0%	689	2%
With three selected Conditions	20	0%	14	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	31,659	78%	16,907	48%
Total	*40,709*	*100%*	*35,574*	*100%*

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Alternate Data Source Name:
2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Housing Conditions

The table above details the number of owner and renter households that have at least one housing condition. As stated previously, HUD describes four housing conditions as being problems: 1) the home lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities, 2) the home lacks complete or adequate plumbing

facilities 3) the home is overcrowded - defined as more than one person per room, 4) the household is cost burdened by paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs.

Twenty-two percent of all owner-occupied housing units face at least one housing condition while 50% of all renters have at least one housing condition. Generally speaking, there are relatively few households with multiple housing problems and when compared to the affordability statistics provided earlier in this section, it is clear that the overwhelming majority of housing problems are housing cost burden.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
2000 or later	5,165	13%	3,495	10%
1980-1999	6,994	17%	8,062	23%
1950-1979	23,236	57%	19,559	55%
Before 1950	5,314	13%	4,458	13%
Total	*40,709*	*100%*	*35,574*	*101%*

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Alternate Data Source Name:
2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Year Unit Built

There is a large percentage of housing units built between 1950 and 1979. Since 2000, the City has added only 5,165 owner-occupied units (13%) and 3,495 renter-occupied units (10%). Within Shreveport there are more homes that were built before 1950 than built since 2000.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Age of Housing

The maps below depict the prevalence of older housing units in the City. The first set of maps identifies the percentage of rental units built prior to 1940 while the second set of maps depicts rental units built prior to 1980. The darker shaded areas have higher concentrations of the older housing stock. Older homes are much more common in central census tract areas.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Estimated percent of all housing units built in 1939 or before, as of 2013-2017.

Housing Units Built Before 1940

Estimated percent of all housing units built in 1979 or before, as of 2013-2017.
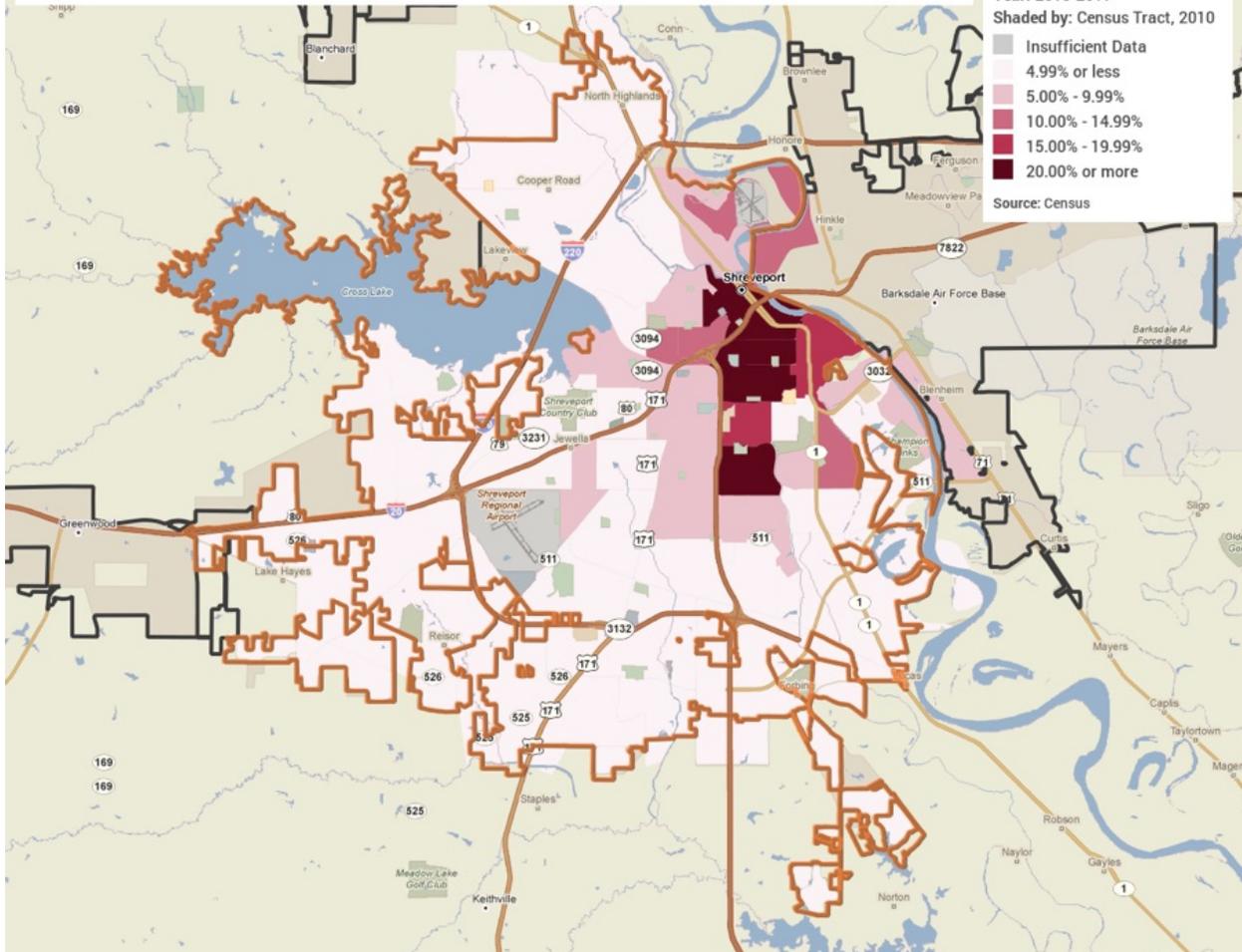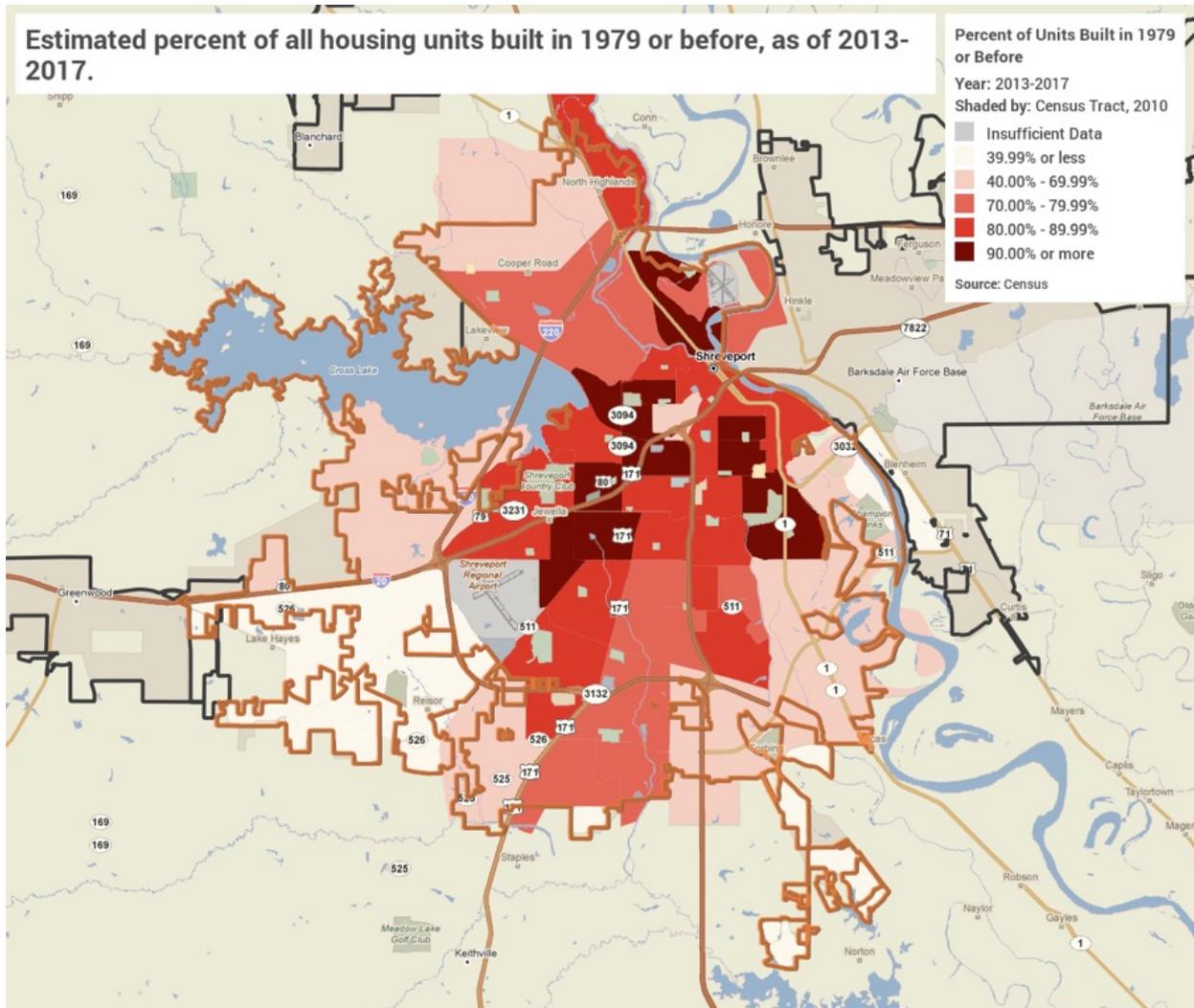
Housing Units Built Before 1980

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	28,550	70%	24,017	68%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	4,108	10%	1,680	5%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Any housing unit built prior to 1980 may contain lead-based paint in portions of the home. The most common locations are window and door frames, walls, and ceilings, and 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. The greatest potential for lead-based paint and other environmental and safety hazards is in homes built before 1980. Within the City, 70% of
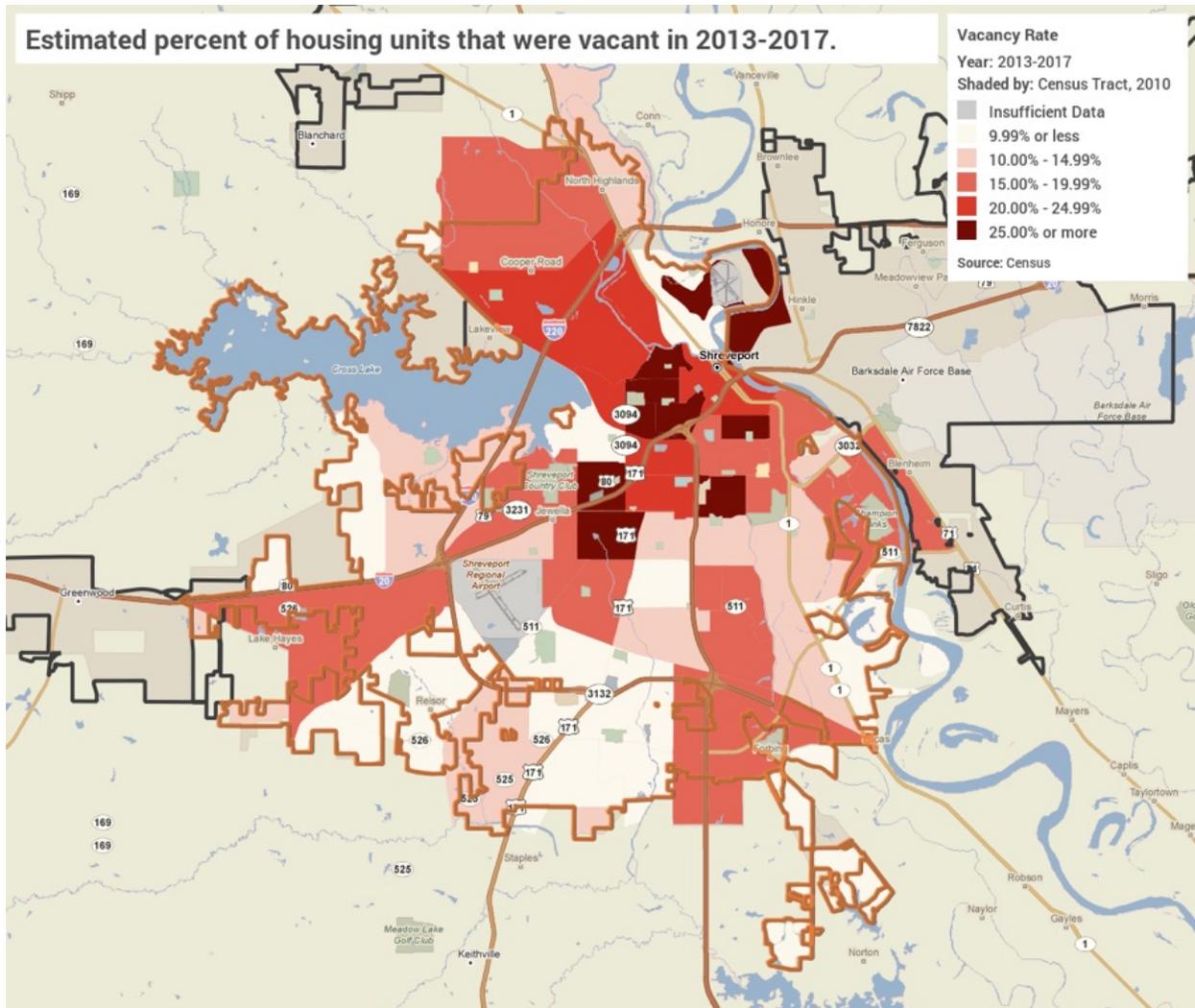
owner-occupied units (28,550) and 68% of renter-occupied units (24,017) have a risk of lead-based paint hazards. Nearly 6,000 of these units have children present.

Data note: For housing units built before 1980 with children present, the most recent data available was 2013 CHAS data. The 2009-2013 ACS data was used for the total number of units built before 1980 to match the time period.

Vacancy Rate

The map below shows the average housing vacancy rates throughout the City. The darker shaded areas have higher vacancy rates, while the lighter shaded areas have lower vacancy rates. In most census tracts throughout the City vacancy rates are at least 15%. In general, a vacancy rate of approximately 7% is considered healthy. Areas with a vacancy rate higher than that may indicate a disconnect between the supply and demand for housing. These areas have plenty of units but the type and price do not match up with what residents desire or can afford.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Estimated percent of housing units that were vacant in 2013-2017.

Vacancy Rate
Year: 2013-2017
Shaded by: Census Tract, 2010
- Insufficient Data
- 9.99% or less
- 10.00% - 14.99%
- 15.00% - 19.99%
- 20.00% - 24.99%
- 25.00% or more
Source: Census

Vacancy Rate

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Seventy percent of the owner-occupied housing stock and 68% of the renter-occupied housing was built prior to 1980, placing the age of that housing at least nearly 40 years old, much of it many years older. As the housing stock ages, water infiltration and many other factors can cause rapid deterioration of housing units, particularly where the residents don't or can't provide needed maintenance. In some areas of Shreveport, the housing stock may exceed 50 years of age and the median income of the residents of those areas may be less than 50 percent of the area median income. In these situations it is likely that housing conditions generally throughout these areas are poor. Housing condition surveys conducted by the City in past years confirm this eventuality. In large areas of Shreveport one can find many homes with poor external conditions which suggest equally poor internal conditions. The City operates owner and rental rehabilitation programs that target these areas in an effort to improve the basic housing stock found in the city.

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

The data show that the number of housing units in Shreveport built prior to 1980, and potentially where lead-based paint hazards might be found, include 70 percent of all owner housing and 68 percent of rental housing. Ten percent of owner housing units and 5 percent of rental housing units built prior to 1980 are occupied by families, a total of over 5,780 housing units. As housing units and neighborhoods age, they typically fall through the income classes from middle- or moderate-income households to lower income households. Neighborhoods that were once middle class become home to lower income groups as they age. Typically, with some exceptions, the oldest neighborhoods found in a large city are where the poorest residents are found. As a result, it is reasonable to assume that most of the 5,788 units in Shreveport built prior to 1980 and occupied by families with children are likely occupied by low- or moderate-income families.

Discussion

Disaster Resiliency

Shreveport has historically been prone to various natural hazard events including flooding, tropical cyclones, heavy rain and thunderstorms, tornadoes, and others. The potential impacts of climate change—including an increase in prolonged periods of excessively high temperatures, more heavy precipitation, more severe droughts—are often most significant for vulnerable communities. The City is not located near the coast, but it is still impacted primary and secondary effects. By the middle of the century the average summer temperature is expected to rise four degrees. This rise in temperature could lead to altered weather and precipitation patterns, a rise in severe storms, an increased risk of catastrophic floods, increased electricity costs, and ruined crops. Additionally, any increase in the ocean levels or increased storm activity will lead to people moving from the coast. An increase of people could come into the City which would drive up housing costs, reduce the availability of jobs, and tax resources.

Low- and moderate-income residents are at particular risk due to having less available resources. A dramatic rise in electricity or housing costs could put them at imminent risk of homelessness or living in substandard conditions. Residents in rural communities will have less access to public support in case of emergencies and will have fewer resources to repair or prevent damage to their homes.

The City of Shreveport adopted a multi-hazard mitigation plan known as the Caddo Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan 2016. This Hazard Mitigation Plan is a comprehensive plan for disaster resiliency in Caddo Parish and identifies natural hazards and risks within the parish, to include the City of Shreveport. The plan lays out the parish's hazard mitigation strategy to make Caddo Parish less vulnerable and more disaster resistant addressing various phases such as hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, disaster response, and disaster recovery.

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

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the City of Shreveport (HACS) is the local public housing authority in Shreveport with 665 public housing units and over 3,200 participants in the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. The mission of HACS is to provide quality affordable housing to low-income families and individuals through the effective and efficient administration of the housing assistance programs it manages.

Totals Number of Units

				Program Type					
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	2	0	667	3,361	219	3,142	0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Percent of total households that receive Housing Choice Vouchers in 2017.
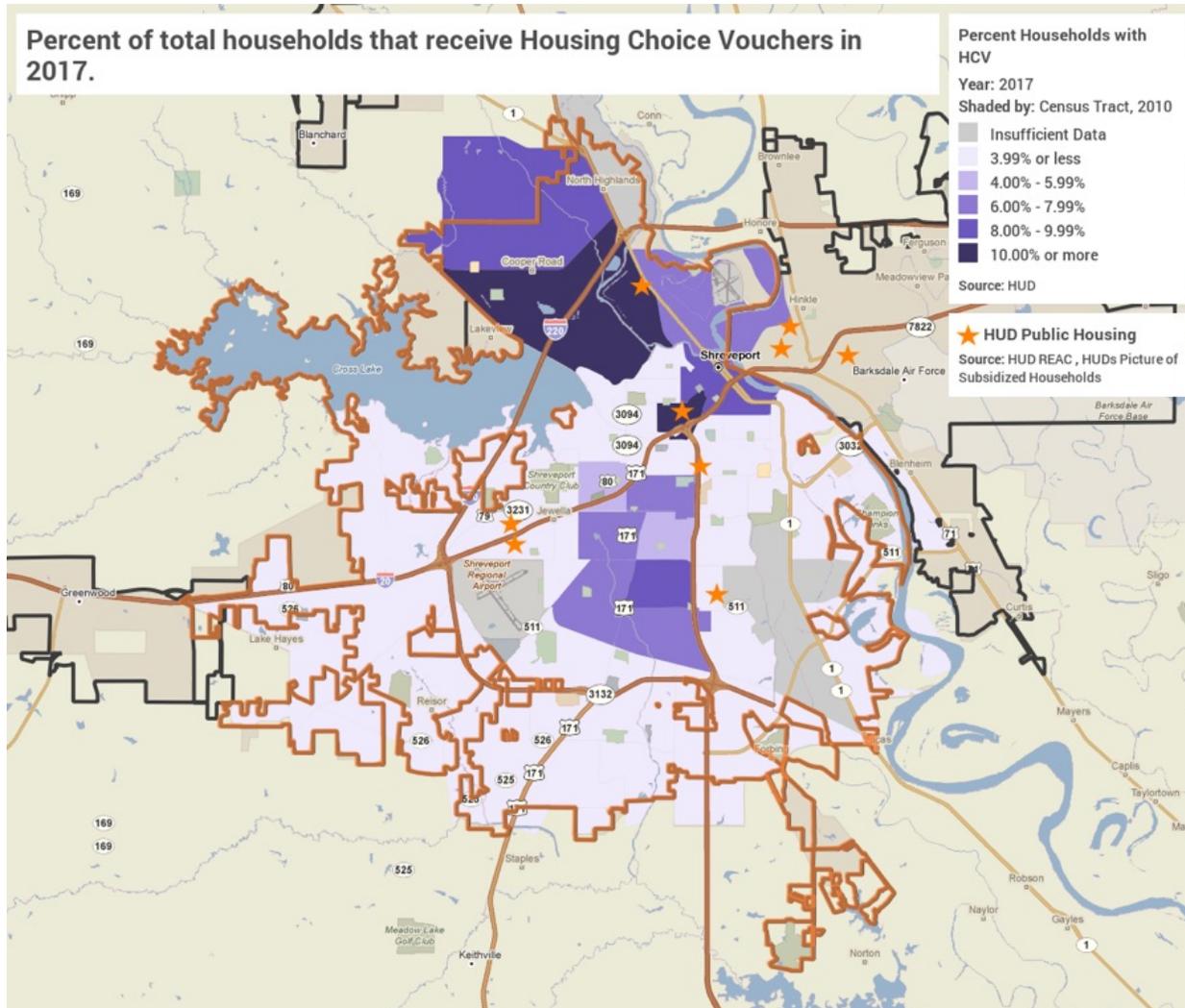
HCV and Public Housing Developments

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The Housing Authority of Shreveport operates and manages the following housing developments:

-        Renaissance with 10 units and a PHA score of 97.

-        Greenwood Terrace with 139 units and a PHA score of 48.

-        The 67 Acquisition Site (scattered) with 114 units and a PHA score of 57.

-        Wilkinson Terrace with 183 units and a PHA score of 49.

-        Hollywood Heights with 128 units and a PHA score of 65.

-        Barton Drive Manor with 100 units and a PHA score of 61.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
RENNAISANCE AT ALLENDALE	97
HOLLYWOOD HEIGHTS	65
BARTON DRIVE MANOR	61
67 ACQUISITION	57
WILKINSON TERRACE	49
GREENWOOD TERRACE	48

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

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.

Currently only one development, Renaissance at Allendale, is above the score of 90. Hollywood Heights, Barton Drive Manor and the 67 Acquisition site is above the 55 score of passing. Wilkinson Terrace and Greenwood Terrace received a score indicating they are in poor condition. (Source: HUD 2018 Physical Inspection Scores)

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

The Housing Authority (HACS), the City of Shreveport and other partners will continue to support initiatives in a range of programs focusing on job training, education, case management, affordable housing development, and ancillary support services such as HUD's Drug Elimination Grant Program. These programs are aimed to improve the environment of the LMI families in public housing.

HACS will also provide residents in public housing and participants of the HCV program services which keep with the agency's mission. These serves serve to enhance their well-being, educational goals and improve their economic potential. These services include, but are not limited to:

- Money management classes

- Housekeeping

- Stress management classes

- Parenting skills

- Healthy Nutrition classes

- Youth programs

- Resident council

- Resident survey opportunities

- Adult education classes

- Homeownership training

Discussion:

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

Introduction

Funding from the Emergency Solutions Grant Program is used to support nonprofit homeless services providers in Shreveport. These funds provide agencies with additional means to target specific activities. HOPE Connections, the coalition of local homeless service agencies, conducts annual surveys of homeless individuals, including unsheltered persons. The participants in HOPE Connections work closely together to meet the needs of homeless individuals and families through the continuum of services coordinated through the partnership. The City participates in the planning efforts and provides a framework through the ESG funding process to focus attention on specific programmatic areas.

Below is a summary of the facilities and housing for homeless in the City.

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)	112	0	112	28	0
Households with Only Adults	340	0	165	270	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	33	0	48	95	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	12	0	0

Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

Homeless service providers in Shreveport provide a wide range of housing and services to their clients, including shelters and transitional housing facilities, substance abuse treatment, case management, job training, clothes closets to provide clothing suitable for job interviews, food, and transportation. All depend, to some extent, on mainstream services to supplement those offered in-house. These include transportation services, dental care, legal assistance, health and mental health care, job training, and childcare. Some of these services are offered pro bono from caring professionals. Other services require some payment from the client.

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.

Shreveport is served by a wide range of organizations that address the needs of homeless individuals and families. Included are:

- Caddo Parish School Board - Homeless Education Enhancement Program
- Christian Services - transitional and permanent supportive housing
- Community Support Programs - transitional and permanent supportive housing
- Council on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse - permanent supportive housing and substance abuse treatment
- Easter Seals - transitional and permanent supportive housing
- Grace Community Outreach Ministries - emergency shelter
- Philadelphia Center - permanent supportive housing
- Project Celebration - emergency shelter
- Providence House - emergency shelter and transitional housing
- Salvation Army - emergency shelter
- Shreveport-Bossier Rescue Mission - emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing
- The Kennedy Center - transitional housing
- United Christian Home - emergency shelter
- VOA of North Louisiana - transitional and permanent supportive housing
- Youth Outreach Services - transitional housing

These facilities and programs address housing and service needs of homeless individuals and families by offering beds and a variety of much needed services. Contained within this group of programs are emergency shelters, transitional and permanent housing, drug treatment programs, services for victims of domestic violence, mental health treatment, healthcare, and numerous associated services that attempt to address the continuum of needs of homeless persons.

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

Introduction

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

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: The supportive housing needs for this population can vary widely depending on the health and fitness of the individuals. In general, with aging disabilities and other health issues become more common. Because of this, supportive housing must include access to health professionals and housing modifications to assist the resident. It is important to help residents stay independent and in their own homes for as long as possible if they prefer that.

HIV/AIDS: Medical and social support is important for residents living with HIV/AIDS. While there have been great advances in the 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.

Alcohol and/or Drug Addiction: Individuals dealing with addiction often require housing options that will provide 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 necessary when addiction is first recognized.

Mental and Physical Disabilities: Individuals with disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, the have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to their situation. Often times, 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 families throughout adulthood, which can put additional financial burden on the family. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need to continuous support services dependent on the level of capabilities.

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

Many of the homeless shelters operate under a rapid re-housing structure for clients coming into the system, but there is no established protocol within the service provision structure in Shreveport regarding returning patients from mental and physical health institutions.

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)

As part of its goals to address the housing and supportive service needs of the special needs community, the City has made it an annual goal to provide for Supportive Services for Special Needs. Public services that will serve the special needs populations include: fair housing awareness, elderly programs that address their needs and to support independent living, recreational programs for special needs populations, and education and health programs for special needs households.

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

N/A

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Though public policies are meant to address the overall needs of citizens in Shreveport, there are times where they may have a negative effect on certain aspects of the community, which in this case, are affordable housing and residential investment. Affordable housing and public and private residential investments are key components in furthering fair housing in any community. In part, to identify these negative effects and further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) made it a legal requirement that entitlement grantees, such as the City of Shreveport, to affirmatively further fair housing. The primary tool communities have for identifying contributing factors for these barriers to fair housing is HUD Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI).

In the 2018-2022 Assessment of Fair Housing, the following goals were identified:

Goal 1: De-concentration of Poverty, Race/Ethnicity, and Public and Assisted Housing

Goal 2: Expand supply of affordable housing, housing choice and access to financing

Goal 3: Increase homeownership among low-income households and members of the protected classes

Goal 4: Improve the utility of public transit and private transportation for low- income and disabled persons.

Goal 5: Strengthen Local Fair Housing legislation, outreach and education and anti- discrimination investigation, enforcement, and operations

Goal 6 : Increase the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among housing developers, real estate professionals, elected officials, and the general public.

Goal 7 : Increase Housing Affordability, Homeownership, Resources for Affordable Housing, and Accessibility.

Goal 8: Increase Rehabilitation, Preservation, Sustainability of affordable housing and program efficiency.

Goal 9: Increase Economic Development, Job Creation, Small Business Entrepreneurial Opportunities and Commercial Corridor Revitalization.

Goal 10: Expand Housing Types and Locations.

(See narratives below for summary of Goals)

Goals 1-3

Goal 1: De-concentration of Poverty, Race/Ethnicity, and Public and Assisted Housing

Fair housing is distinct from affordable housing. However, there is a great deal of overlap between the two issues. Fair housing experts and advocates, including those consulted in Shreveport indicate that the most prevalent barrier to fair housing is poor housing and neighborhoods in areas of concentrated poverty, low income and public and assisted housing. To address the contributing factors related to the type and location of affordable housing, the City will partner with the Shreveport Housing Authority, private market and other public organizations to increase access to the supply and variety of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods.

Goal 2: Expand supply of affordable housing, housing choice and access to financing

Concentrated poverty, lower income, and public and assisted housing must be reduced. R/ECAP areas address the contributing factors, related areas conditions and improve the type and location of affordable housing. Deteriorated conditions replaced with access to quality affordable housing and goods and services. The City will partner with the Shreveport Housing Authority, private market to replace current conditions in R/ECAP areas and increase the supply and variety of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods.

Goal 3: Increase homeownership among low-income households and members of the protected classes

The City of Shreveport has a relatively low homeownership rate, especially among certain racial and ethnic groups. Particularly, African American households have much lower homeownership rates than other racial/ethnic groups. Persons with physical disabilities looking to buy a home also face difficulty in finding a unit that is already accessible or easily modified. Increasing homeownership for protected classes not only helps these households build wealth and access opportunity, it relieves pressure from the rental market. The City Community Development Department and Shreveport Housing Authority will coordinate to help qualifying residents and other low-income households in the City responsibly achieve homeownership.

Goals 4-6

Goal 4: Improve the utility of public transit and private transportation for low- income and disabled persons.

Practical, economical transportation is an essential element of daily city life. For many low-income households and members of the protected classes, the available transportation options in Shreveport are inconvenient or costly enough to be unreasonable choices. The City and the Shreveport Housing Authority will work together with the SporTran transportation agency and local employers to assess the current effectiveness of public buses in addressing the needs of the low-income and protected classes, and to effectively adjust service accordingly.

Goal 5: Strengthen Local Fair Housing legislation, outreach and education and anti- discrimination investigation, enforcement, and operations

Any effort to affirmatively further fair housing can only go so far without effective and efficient investigation and enforcement of discriminatory actions. However, resources for these activities are already limited and are only becoming more so. The City will ensure that discriminatory activity is properly referred to enforcement agencies for investigated by a trained agency. In addition, the City of Shreveport will evaluate and strive to improve the way they interact with the public in order to prevent unintentional barriers from occurring.

Goal 6 : Increase the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among housing developers, real estate professionals, elected officials, and the general public.

While fair housing education and outreach are constant needs in any jurisdiction, the City will work to improve the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among local housing developers, real estate professionals, local elected officials, design and construction professionals and the public with a focus on members of the protected classes. The City will focus on internal education and training to reduce the chances of creating impediments to fair housing within their own organizations. The City will partner with state, regional and local organizations whose clients are hard to reach protected classes, to help citizens better understand their rights provided under the Federal and State Fair Housing Acts.

Goals 7-10

Goal 7 : Increase Housing Affordability, Homeownership, Resources for Affordable Housing, and Accessibility.

While fair housing education and outreach are constant needs in any jurisdiction, the City will work to improve the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among local housing developers, real estate professionals, local elected officials, design and construction professionals and the public with a focus on members of the protected classes. The City will focus on internal education and financial literacy aimed at helping 18 to 30 year olds reduce the chances of creating financial and credit related impediments to fair housing.

Goal 8: Increase Rehabilitation, Preservation, Sustainability of affordable housing and program efficiency.

While fair housing education and outreach are constant needs in any jurisdiction, the City will work to improve the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among local housing developers, real estate professionals, local elected officials, design and construction professionals and the public with a focus on members of the protected classes. The City will focus on internal education and financial literacy aimed at helping 18 to 30 year olds reduce the chances of creating financial and credit related impediments to fair housing

Goal 9: Increase Economic Development, Job Creation, Small Business Entrepreneurial Opportunities and Commercial Corridor Revitalization.

Commercial corridor reinvestment is needed to provide quality goods and services and to improve entrances and access to neighborhoods.

Goal 10: Expand Housing Types and Locations.

Residential and Commercial reinvestment is needed in downtown and in the neighborhoods adjacent to downtown to provide affordable alternative housing types, to provide quality goods and services and to improve entrances and access to neighborhoods.

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

Introduction

This section provides insight into the economic development landscape of the City. Unemployment, commuting times, education, and business activity are all 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	2,414	1,536	3	1	-2
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	11,050	13,251	13	13	0
Construction	3,917	4,367	5	4	-1
Education and Health Care Services	24,220	31,233	28	30	2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,938	4,858	5	5	0
Information	1,545	1,834	2	2	0
Manufacturing	4,607	5,628	5	5	0
Other Services	5,215	2,870	6	3	-3
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	7,645	12,862	9	12	3
Public Administration	3,639	3,464	4	3	-1
Retail Trade	10,340	13,106	12	13	1
Transportation and Warehousing	4,659	4,273	5	4	-1
Wholesale Trade	2,368	4,059	3	4	1
Total	85,557	103,341	--	--	--

Table 39 - Business Activity

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)
Data Source Comments: The 2015 LEHD was the more recent data for jobs. The 2011-2015 ACS was used to compare for workers.

Labor Force

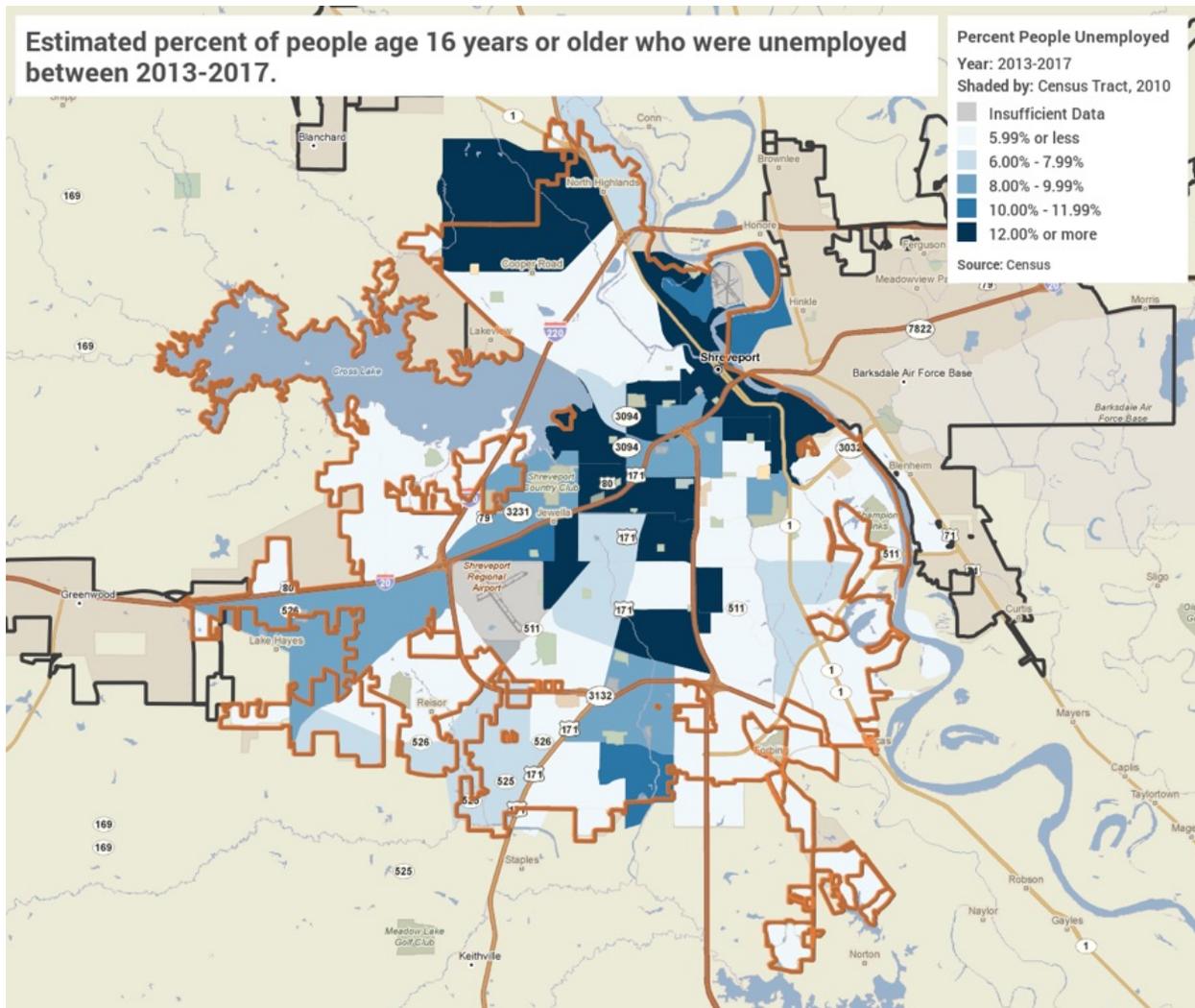| Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	89,157
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	82,633
Unemployment Rate	7.30
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	16.20
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.50

Table 40 - Labor Force

Alternate Data Source Name:
2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Unemployment

Citywide, the unemployment rate is 7.3% for all persons in the civilian workforce. Approximately 16.2% of persons between the ages of 16 and 24 are unemployed. The City's total overall unemployment rate is similar to the 7.4% national unemployment rate.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Estimated percent of people age 16 years or older who were unemployed between 2013-2017.

Percent People Unemployed
Year: 2013-2017
Shaded by: Census Tract, 2010

- Insufficient Data
- 5.99% or less
- 6.00% - 7.99%
- 8.00% - 9.99%
- 10.00% - 11.99%
- 12.00% or more

Source: Census

Unemployment Rate

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	27,506
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	227
Service	19,342
Sales and office	20,427
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	5,976
Production, transportation and material moving	9,155

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Alternate Data Source Name:
2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Occupations by Sector

The largest employment sector is the management, business and financial sector, employing 27,506 persons throughout the City. This sector is followed closely by the sales and office sector with 20,427 persons employed and the service sector with 19,342.

Travel Time

| Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	68,621	86%
30-59 Minutes	8,728	11%
60 or More Minutes	2,722	3%
Total	*80,071*	*100%*

Table 42 - Travel Time

Alternate Data Source Name:
2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Commute Travel Time

Eighty-six percent of all persons commuting to work have a commute of less than 30 minutes each way. Approximately 3% of all employed persons have a commute of 60 minutes or more, to and from work each day.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Estimated percent of workers with a work commute of more than an hour in 2013-2017.
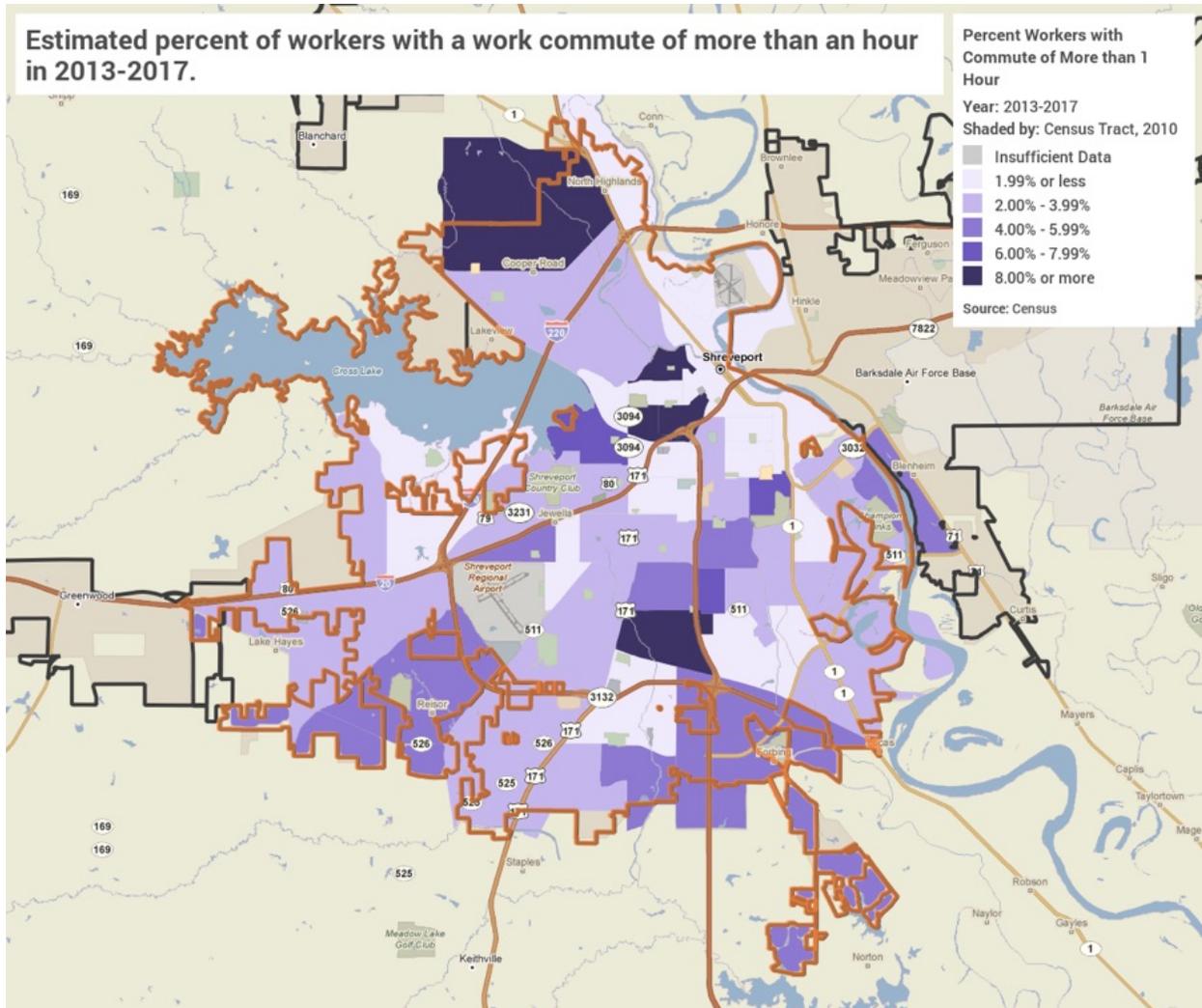
Commute Travel Time Greater Than One Hour

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	5,081	1,866	6,284
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18,608	2,556	10,878
Some college or Associate's degree	22,500	1,972	7,010
Bachelor's degree or higher	20,920	767	3,862

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Alternate Data Source Name:
2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	**25–34 yrs**	**35–44 yrs**	**45–65 yrs**	**65+ yrs**
Less than 9th grade	382	633	487	1,421	2,229
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,618	3,100	2,041	4,592	3,224
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	6,344	8,949	6,652	15,568	9,369
Some college, no degree	6,556	8,172	5,359	10,719	6,080
Associate's degree	468	1,954	2,096	2,994	755
Bachelor's degree	1,296	4,796	4,754	6,693	3,832
Graduate or professional degree	124	2,389	2,037	4,905	3,082

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Alternate Data Source Name:
2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	**Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**
Less than high school graduate	17,359
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22,028
Some college or Associate's degree	28,588
Bachelor's degree	42,493
Graduate or professional degree	57,470

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:
2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Median Earnings by Educational Attainment

Not surprisingly, the median earnings of individuals in the City are closely tied to educational attainment. Average median earnings increases as individuals attain higher education. A person with a Bachelor's degree can expect to earn over twice that of a person without a high school degree. A person with a graduate or professional degree can expect to earn more than twice somebody with only some college or an Associate's degree.

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

The most active business sector in Shreveport, in terms of the number of workers in the various industries, is Education and Health Care Services with 28 percent of all workers. That sector is followed

by Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations and Retail Trade with 13 and 12 percent respectively. Professional, Scientific, Management Services have a nine percent share of workers, followed by Other Services with a six percent share.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The Consolidated Plan community survey process placed a high priority level on a variety of economic development activities that target resources toward building the business environment to attract company and generate jobs. These activities include, commercial and industrial land acquisition and disposition; commercial and industrial infrastructure development; commercial and industrial building acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation; other commercial and industrial activities; economic development assistance to for-profit organizations; economic development technical assistance; and micro-enterprise assistance.

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.

There have been several recent economic development successes in Shreveport that will affect job and business growth in the coming years. These successes include: Elio Motors announcement of the construction of a $100+ million vehicle manufacturing facility that will provide 1,500 jobs by late 2015; Benteler Steel/Tube GmbH announcement of a new $900 million manufacturing plant providing 675 jobs; and Ronpak relocating its corporate headquarters from New Jersey providing 100 new jobs and construction of a $16.8 million manufacturing facility adding another 175 new jobs. These investments will require new skills in the local workforce, many of which can be provided in partnership with existing job training programs.

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

Generally, there is a wide range of jobs in Shreveport with a variety of education and skill requirements. The industry with the most workers in Shreveport is the Education and Health Care Services sector, which typically has stringent education and skill requirements for the most visible portion of the workforce, the educators, doctors, and nurses. The sector also has a large support staff with lower education and skill requirements, including maintenance workers, drivers, and many other

job classifications. Shreveport's second largest sector is Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations, typically calling for a less educated, less skilled workforce. Shreveport has a relatively well educated workforce, with almost three times as many residents over the age of 16 having a college degree as those not having finished high school.

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.

According to the Northern Louisiana Economic Development website there are several workforce training initiatives currently active in Shreveport. Louisiana FastStart™ is a program of Louisiana Economic Development. FastStart™ provides customized employee recruitment, screening, training development and training delivery for eligible, new or expanding companies – all at no cost. FastStart™ has been recognized for its innovation, effectiveness, flexibility and efficiency. It was named by Business Facilities magazine as the nation's best state workforce training program. Based on a company's immediate and long-term workforce needs, the FastStart™ team crafts unique programs that ensure high-quality workers are job ready on day one. The FastStart™ team includes dozens of experienced professionals from a range of businesses – manufacturing to corporate headquarters, digital media to customer support centers and R&D.

Louisiana Workforce Commission (LWC), formerly Louisiana's Department of Labor. The mission of the Louisiana Workforce Commission (LWC) is to lead the redevelopment of the state workforce system to deliver the workforce that Louisiana's current and future employers need. Services are delivered by the 18 Business & Career Solutions Centers located throughout the state.

LWC Business Customer Services

- Employee recruitment and screening
- Posting job openings on local, state and national websites
- Receiving and forwarding applicant resumes
- Pre-screening and referral of qualified job seekers
- Tax credit information
- Workers compensation information
- Unemployment Insurance (UI) information
- On-the-Job Training Program (OJT)—reimburses employers for wages paid to WIA participants who are being trained on the job
- Incumbent Worker Training Program (IWTP)—reimburses employers for the skill development of existing employees

These efforts support the Consolidated Plan by providing the skills training needed to help Shreveport residents improve their economic conditions, enabling them to work toward economic independence and contribute to the common good.

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.

Great Expectations Master Plan - Shreveport/Caddo 2030 is the result of a coordinated effort of the City of Shreveport, Caddo Parish, and the Metropolitan Planning Commission, combined with an extensive public participation process to bring in comments and ideas from thousands of residents, focusing attention on the future of Shreveport and Caddo Parish. The plan touches several key themes, including: a bold approach to taking charge of the future, smarter growth, celebrate the uniqueness of the culture and history of Shreveport, investment in people, and investment in place. The plan includes goals and strategies that coincide with areas covered by the Consolidated Plan, including work on neighborhoods, housing, and revitalization as well as work on public systems, such as facilities, services, infrastructure, and transportation.

Discussion

N/A

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

HUD identifies four specific data points that constitute "housing problems": cost burden, overcrowding, lack of complete plumbing facilities, and lack of complete kitchen facilities. An area has a concentration of multiple housing problems when a census tract has two or more housing problems that are disproportionately high. A housing problem is disproportionately high if the percentage of households that have that problem at a rate of 10% or greater than the Citywide rate. The rate of housing problems in Shreveport is:

- Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities: 0.2%
- Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities: 0.7%
- Overcrowding: 2.0%
- Cost Burden: 38%

A census tract has a concentration if the lack of complete plumbing facilities is 10.2% or greater, the lack of kitchen facilities is 10.7% or greater, overcrowding is 12% or greater, or Cost Burden is 48% or greater.

There are no concentrations of multiple housing problems in Shreveport.

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

For the purposes of this question, a concentration is defined as any census tract or grouping of census tracts where the minority population is 10% or more over the citywide average or the Median Household Income is 80% or less than the citywide MHI. The demographics for Shreveport are:

- Black, non-Hispanic: 56.69%
- Median Household Income: $33,028

A census tract has a concentration if the Black population is 66.69% or larger or the Median Household Income is $26,422 or less.

Due to the relatively small size of the population the following racial and ethnic groups were not analyzed: Hispanic, American Indian and Alaska Native, native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race.

Black Households:

Black households are heavily concentrated in the downtown area and census tracts to the west of I-49. In Shreveport, there appears to be heavy racial segregation with I-49 acting as a barrier. There are census tracts on the east side of I-49 that have a Black population of less than 10% that are adjacent to tracts on the west side of I-49 with a Black population of nearly 90%.

Median Household Income:

Areas with a high concentration of low-income households matches very closely with areas with large populations of Black residents. Wealth is primarily concentrated in majority White areas. There appears to be a strong correlation between race and income in Shreveport.

Maps of these areas are included below.

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

These areas with large Black populations and low incomes contain much of the poorest housing stock in the city. As a result, the housing market contains much of the lowest cost housing as well. Code enforcement officials work extensively in these areas in an attempt to maintain the integrity of the community. Dilapidated homes are removed in an effort to improve the sustainability of the neighborhoods. Some neighborhoods have large areas of vacant lots where homes have been removed.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas do have community assets, including community and senior centers, parks, and other public facilities. Much of the public housing operated by the Shreveport Housing Authority is also located within these neighborhoods, though efforts are being made to deconcentrate public housing with scattered site housing units distributed across the city.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

In neighborhoods where many homes have been removed, there may be opportunities for development of new housing units. In areas where brownfield issues are not a concern, private and non-profit developers can find appropriate redevelopment sites to provide homes for a range of household incomes, including lower and upper income households. These efforts would aid in sustainability efforts, bringing more people into the neighborhoods and improving the housing stock available in the market.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan lays out the direction the City intends to take is the distribution of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME, HOPWA, and Emergency Solutions Grant funding for the next five years. The priorities listed were determined through consultation with service providers and consideration of a community survey that was conducted in the development of the Consolidated Plan. Some of the activities included will be targeted to individual households who qualify for the programs according to their income status (individual benefit). Other programs are directed toward particular areas within Shreveport where the median incomes of the census tracts involved are below 80 percent of the area median income (area benefit). The City's goals and objectives are listed below and summarized in Section SP-45.

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

Geographic Area

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Citywide
	Area Type:	Area of general funding.
	Other Target Area Description:	Area of general funding.
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The city limits of the Shreveport.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	There is a large percentage of housing units built between 1950 and 1979. Since 2000, the City has added only 5,165 owner-occupied units (13%) and 3,495 renter-occupied units (10%). Within Shreveport there are more homes that were built before 1950 than built since 2000.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Community Outreach including Surveys, Interviews, and Public Hearings; Needs Assessment to gather input on the priority needs of the community. The City also consulted with community organizations about the needs of the community.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure throughout LMI areas of the City. Expand & Improve Public Facilities in LMI areas of the City. Preserve Historic Structures. Provide Supportive Services for Special Needs. Provide Vital Services for LMI Families & Youth. Provide Job Creation and Training Opportunities. Provide for Business Assistance. Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services.

What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Improvements to public infrastructure and facilties, preserving historic structures, and providing vital public services to citizens, in particular LMI, will help improve the quality of lives for people that live in the City.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Access to available funds is a barrier for improvements in the area.

General Allocation Priorities

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

The proposed allocation of funds is based on federal funding requirements for each formula-allocated grant. Areas of low to moderate-income concentration and certain areas of high minority concentration are targeted. Areas of low homeownership and deteriorating housing conditions were also considered in our targeting process. Those individuals or families participating in the HAPPI program can purchase a home anywhere in the city. The City will target the majority of its resources in small geographic areas in order to make a visible, measurable impact. Shreveport Adopted its Revitalization Master Plan (RMP) in 2000, in accordance with Parish Redevelopment Law RS 33:4625, which authorizes local jurisdictions in Louisiana to expropriate property to gain clear title for development of affordable housing and remove slum and blighted conditions. The 2000 RMP in 2008 included seven of Shreveport's CDBG Target Areas and the RMP was amended in 2008 to designate two additional CDBG Target Areas as revitalization areas.

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

Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure/Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children veterans Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Area of general funding.
	Associated Goals	1A. Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure 1B. Expand & Improve Public Facilities 1C. Preserve Historic Structures
	Description	Improve public infrastructure and facilities such as sidewalks, streets, and community facilities. Preserve historic structures.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community Outreach including Surveys, Interviews, and Public Hearings.
2	**Priority Need Name**	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children veterans

	Geographic Areas Affected	Area of general funding.
	Associated Goals	2A. Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab 2B. Increase Homeownership Opportunities 2C. Increase Affordable Rental Housing & TBRA 2D. Provide Transitional Housing 2E. Provide Permanent Supportive Housing 2F. Enhance Rental Rehab
	Description	Provide assistance for housing needs including owner-occupied rehabilitation, homeownership opportunities, rental housing including both new construction and tenant-based rental assistance, transitional housing, supportive housing, and rental rehabilitation.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community Outreach including Surveys, Interviews, and Public Hearings; Needs assessment and Market Analysis.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Area of general funding.
	Associated Goals	3A. Provide Vital Services for LMI & Special Needs
	Description	Provide assistance to support individuals with special needs and low income families and youth.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Community Outreach including Surveys, Interviews, and Public Hearings.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Economic Development Opportunities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Area of general funding.
	Associated Goals	1C. Preserve Historic Structures 4A.Provide Job Creation and Training Opportunities 4B. Provide for Business Assistance
	Description	Provide assistance to strengthen the City's economy including through business assistance, job creation and training programs, and preservation of historic structures.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community Outreach including Surveys, Interviews, and Public Hearings.
5	**Priority Need Name**	Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Area of general funding.
	Associated Goals	5B. Provide HMIS/Stabilization Services 5C. Homeless Shelters & Street Outreach 5A. Provide Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing
	Description	The City will continue to provide assistance for persons and families experiencing homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community Outreach including Surveys, Interviews, and Public Hearings; Needs Assessment.

Narrative (Optional)

The City conducted a survey of residents through a survey instrument posted on the City's website and hard copy surveys distributed at all Fair Housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan forums. The results of these surveys were used by City staff to allocate priorities among the various facility, infrastructure, service, and economic development needs listed above. Use of Community Development Block Grant funds is limited to those activities deemed to have "High" priorities.

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)	The use of tenant-based rental assistance is dependent on rental property owners willingness to rent their units to TBRA clients. In many communities, landlords are reluctant to rent to these clients due to the reputation they have that the clients do not take care of the property as well as other renters do. Other market conditions that could influence the use of TBRA have to do with rents being asked for rental property. If rents are too high, the rental assistance might not be enough to allow clients to lease the units, even if the landlord was willing. The City will be pursuing a TBRA program during this Consolidated Plan cycle.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Added to the description of TBRA market characteristics above, non-homeless special needs clients may also encounter housing units that do not meet their accessibility needs. Most housing in any community has not had accessibility improvements that allow persons with mobility issues ease of access. While landlords are obligated to make reasonable accommodations for such renters, many need more accommodations than typical landlords would consider reasonable.
New Unit Production	The production of new housing units is influenced by several market conditions, including the cost of land, the cost of construction, and prevailing interest rates. While rates are currently at historic lows, the mortgage markets are still recovering from the recent mortgage foreclosure crisis and restrictions placed on lending institutions that resulted. In many areas lenders are not making new loans as freely as before and some well qualified buyers are finding it difficult to navigate the new mortgage processes that have been instituted. The resulting delays in securing loans can burden housing developers and restrict their activities.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation activities can be influenced by the cost of materials and labor. In Shreveport, these costs are relative low in comparison to other areas of the country. The efficiency of rehabilitation is dependent on the after rehabilitation value of the home. If the market value of the home does not support the extent of rehabilitation required, it's not worth the effort to repair the home.

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition, including preservation, can be influenced by the market value of the structure. With home purchases by private individuals, the historic low interest rates off-set increases in the market value of the housing stock. Monthly housing costs of higher priced homes at lower interest rates approximate the monthly housing costs of lower priced homes at higher interest rates. In the case of a City agency or non-profit organization buying housing stock for rehabilitation and resale or for preservation, the costs of purchasing a home outright at higher prices can reduce the number of homes that can be purchased or reduce the funds available for rehabilitation activities.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Shreveport receives funding from three federal grant programs, the Community Development Block Grant Program, the HOME Investment Partnership, and the Emergency Solutions Grant Program. These three grant programs combined will bring $2,898,582 into the city to support affordable housing, homeless, and community development programs and projects. An additional $200,000 in CDBG program income and $800,000 in program income from HOME projects brings the total resources for the first year of the Consolidated Plan to $3,898,582.

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	1,863,005	200,000	0	2,063,005	7,452,020	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is the Year 1 estimated annual allocation times 4.

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: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	882,109	800,000	0	1,682,109	3,528,436	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is the Year 1 estimated annual allocationtimes 4.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	0	0	0	0	0	

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	153,468	0	0	153,468	613,872	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is Year 1 times 4.

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

ESG funding will be matched by each subgrantee. Additional leverage will be identified on a project by project basis, where required.

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

N/A

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Shreveport	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
HSG AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF SHREVEPORT	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS, INC. REACH	CHDO	Ownership	Jurisdiction
URBAN HOUSING OF AMERICA	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
The Fuller Center for Housing of Northwest LA	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Region
HOPE Connections	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Shreveport will consult/contract with Investors, developers, Community Housing Development Organizations, Community Based Development Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Non-profits, Private and Public Institutions to carry out its consolidated Plan.

The institutional delivery system in Shreveport is well coordinated and spans a range of community needs. The City has many years of experience managing and implementing the programs addressed in the Consolidated Plan, as well as working with outside agencies that fill some of the needs as outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Services provided by the Emergency Solutions Grant Program are managed by a group of homeless service providers who work together as a coalition in response to HUD grant requirements as HOPE Connections. Though this organization, the group collects facilities and client

information and prepares grant proposals in an effort to bring additional resources to Shreveport. The Housing Authority of Shreveport operates public housing units and works well with City staff and the City political leadership. The lone gap is the limited number of CHDOs operating in Shreveport. At this time there are only three CHDOs, though the City provides ongoing technical assistance. An additional three are currently listed as inactive. More CHDOs could further assist the City in meeting its housing goals.

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		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care			
Education	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			

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS and mainstream services are made available through the coordination of services provided by the array of non-profit service

providers that constitute HOPE Connections. These organization partner with each other, the City, and mainstream service providers to provide a wide ranging response to the service needs of homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

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

The service providers in Shreveport work closely together to provide a continuum of services in response to needs identified through surveys of homeless persons and general observations of the providers. Providers in Shreveport are particularly strong in the areas of mental health services and life skills training. The lone gaps identified in the chart above are child care services and services for unaccompanied youth. Another gap in the coordination of services centers on the lack of universal participation of providers in the HMIS system. All homeless providers who participate in federal funding programs are enrolled in the HMIS system. Other agencies, however, do not participate due to the cost and duplication of effort required ($150 per log-on per year per user and re-entry of data they already enter into their own tracking systems).

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

1. Work with non-profit organizations to address community needs and provide support to federal and non-federal funding initiatives.
2. Work with private industry to address important issues that hamper housing and community development efforts.
3. Identify opportunities to create private/public partnerships for project finance and development to leverage federal funds.
4. Create networking opportunities through a housing roundtable that provides opportunities for City staff to interact with all sectors of the housing industry.

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	1A. Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure	2020	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure/Facilities	CDBG: $278,060	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Households Assisted
2	1B. Expand & Improve Public Facilities	2020	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure/Facilities	CDBG: $973,212	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Households Assisted
3	1C. Preserve Historic Structures	2020	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure/Facilities Economic Development Opportunities	CDBG: $69,515	Other: 1 Other
4	2A. Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	CDBG: $6,256,360	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 350 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	2B. Increase Homeownership Opportunities	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	HOME: $1,744,941	Homeowner Housing Added: 15 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 60 Households Assisted
6	2C. Increase Affordable Rental Housing & TBRA	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	HOME: $2,799,203	Rental units constructed: 122 Household Housing Unit Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 25 Households Assisted
7	2D. Provide Transitional Housing	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	HOME: $333,200	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 25 Beds Housing for Homeless added: 5 Household Housing Unit
8	2E. Provide Permanent Supportive Housing	2019	2023	Affordable Housing Homeless	Citywide	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	HOME: $333,200	Housing for Homeless added: 5 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	2F. Enhance Rental Rehab	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	CDBG: $486,606	Rental units rehabilitated: 70 Household Housing Unit
10	3A. Provide Vital Services for LMI & Special Needs	2019	2023	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements	CDBG: $695,152	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 Persons Assisted
12	4A.Provide Job Creation and Training Opportunities	2020	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development Opportunities	CDBG: $347,576	Jobs created/retained: 50 Jobs
13	4B. Provide for Business Assistance	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development Opportunities	CDBG: $408,545	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 25 Business Businesses assisted: 50 Businesses Assisted
14	5A. Provide Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services	ESG: $306,935	Homelessness Prevention: 150 Persons Assisted
15	5B. Provide HMIS/Stabilization Services	2019	2023	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services	ESG: $392,011	Homelessness Prevention: 1000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
16	5C. Homeless Shelters & Street Outreach	2019	2023	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services	ESG: $68,395	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2116 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 25 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 150 Persons Assisted

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A. Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	The City will expand and improve public infrastructure.
2	Goal Name	1B. Expand & Improve Public Facilities
	Goal Description	The City will expand and improve public facilities.
3	Goal Name	1C. Preserve Historic Structures
	Goal Description	The City will assist with the preservation of historic structures.
4	Goal Name	2A. Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	The City will assist with Energy Efficiency Improvements, Lead Based Paint Remediation and Accessibility Improvements.

5	Goal Name	2B. Increase Homeownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City will provide assistance to increase homeownership opportunities.
6	Goal Name	2C. Increase Affordable Rental Housing & TBRA
	Goal Description	The City will assist with the construction of new affordable rental housing and tenant based rental assistance.
7	Goal Name	2D. Provide Transitional Housing
	Goal Description	The City will assist with the provision of new transitional housing.
8	Goal Name	2E. Provide Permanent Supportive Housing
	Goal Description	The City will assist with the provision of permanent. supportive housing.
9	Goal Name	2F. Enhance Rental Rehab
	Goal Description	The City will assist with the rehabilitation of rental housing units.
10	Goal Name	3A. Provide Vital Services for LMI & Special Needs
	Goal Description	The City will provide funding for supportive services for LMI and special needs populations.
12	Goal Name	4A.Provide Job Creation and Training Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City will assist with job creation and training programs.
13	Goal Name	4B. Provide for Business Assistance
	Goal Description	The City will provide assistance to businesses to strengthen the economy.
14	Goal Name	5A. Provide Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing
	Goal Description	The City will provide assistance for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing programs.
15	Goal Name	5B. Provide HMIS/Stabilization Services
	Goal Description	The City will provide HMIS and Stabilization Services.
16	Goal Name	5C. Homeless Shelters & Street Outreach
	Goal Description	The City will provide assistance for homeless shelters and street outreach.

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)

Over the 5 year plan the City of Shreveport plans to provide affordable housing to approximately:

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 350 Household Housing Units

Homeowner Housing Added: 15 Household Housing Unit

Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 60 Households Assisted

Rental units constructed: 122 Household Housing Unit

Tenant Based Rental Assistance: 25 Households Assisted

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)

Every development in the Shreveport Housing Authority inventory is in compliance with the number of accessible units required.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Shreveport Housing Authority has an active Residents Advisory Board which meet monthly to discuss matters of importance to the residents. On program participant sits on the Board of Directors of the Shreveport Housing Authority.

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

Though public policies are meant to address the overall needs of citizens in Shreveport, there are times where they may have a negative effect on certain aspects of the community, which in this case, are affordable housing and residential investment. Affordable housing and public and private residential investments are key components in furthering fair housing in any community. In part, to identify these negative effects and further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) made it a legal requirement that entitlement grantees, such as the City of Shreveport, to affirmatively further fair housing. The primary tool communities have for identifying contributing factors for these barriers to fair housing is HUD Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI).

In the 2018-2022 Assessment of Fair Housing, the following goals were identified:

Goal 1: De-concentration of Poverty, Race/Ethnicity, and Public and Assisted Housing

Goal 2: Expand supply of affordable housing, housing choice and access to financing

Goal 3: Increase homeownership among low-income households and members of the protected classes

Goal 4: Improve the utility of public transit and private transportation for low- income and disabled persons.

Goal 5: Strengthen Local Fair Housing legislation, outreach and education and anti- discrimination investigation, enforcement, and operations

Goal 6 : Increase the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among housing developers, real estate professionals, elected officials, and the general public.

Goal 7 : Increase Housing Affordability, Homeownership, Resources for Affordable Housing, and Accessibility.

Goal 8: Increase Rehabilitation, Preservation, Sustainability of affordable housing and program efficiency.

Goal 9: Increase Economic Development, Job Creation, Small Business Entrepreneurial Opportunities and Commercial Corridor Revitalization.

Goal 10: Expand Housing Types and Locations.

(See narratives below for summary of Goals)

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

See above.

Goals 1-3

Goal 1: De-concentration of Poverty, Race/Ethnicity, and Public and Assisted Housing

Fair housing is distinct from affordable housing. However, there is a great deal of overlap between the two issues. Fair housing experts and advocates, including those consulted in Shreveport indicate that the most prevalent barrier to fair housing is poor housing and neighborhoods in areas of concentrated poverty, low income and public and assisted housing. To address the contributing factors related to the type and location of affordable housing, the City will partner with the Shreveport Housing Authority, private market and other public organizations to increase access to the supply and variety of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods.

Goal 2: Expand supply of affordable housing, housing choice and access to financing

Concentrated poverty, lower income, and public and assisted housing must be reduced. R/ECAP areas address the contributing factors, related areas conditions and improve the type and location of affordable housing. Deteriorated conditions replaced with access to quality affordable housing and goods and services. The City will partner with the Shreveport Housing Authority, private market to replace current conditions in R/ECAP areas and increase the supply and variety of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods.

Goal 3: Increase homeownership among low-income households and members of the protected classes

The City of Shreveport has a relatively low homeownership rate, especially among certain racial and ethnic groups. Particularly, African American households have much lower homeownership rates than other racial/ethnic groups. Persons with physical disabilities looking to buy a home also face difficulty in finding a unit that is already accessible or easily modified. Increasing homeownership for protected classes not only helps these households build wealth and access opportunity, it relieves pressure from the rental market. The City Community Development Department and Shreveport Housing Authority will

coordinate to help qualifying residents and other low-income households in the City responsibly achieve homeownership.

Goals 4-6

Goal 4: Improve the utility of public transit and private transportation for low- income and disabled persons.

Practical, economical transportation is an essential element of daily city life. For many low-income households and members of the protected classes, the available transportation options in Shreveport are inconvenient or costly enough to be unreasonable choices. The City and the Shreveport Housing Authority will work together with the SporTran transportation agency and local employers to assess the current effectiveness of public buses in addressing the needs of the low-income and protected classes, and to effectively adjust service accordingly.

Goal 5: Strengthen Local Fair Housing legislation, outreach and education and anti- discrimination investigation, enforcement, and operations

Any effort to affirmatively further fair housing can only go so far without effective and efficient investigation and enforcement of discriminatory actions. However, resources for these activities are already limited and are only becoming more so. The City will ensure that discriminatory activity is properly referred to enforcement agencies for investigated by a trained agency. In addition, the City of Shreveport will evaluate and strive to improve the way they interact with the public in order to prevent unintentional barriers from occurring.

Goal 6 : Increase the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among housing developers, real estate professionals, elected officials, and the general public.

While fair housing education and outreach are constant needs in any jurisdiction, the City will work to improve the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among local housing developers, real estate professionals, local elected officials, design and construction professionals and the public with a focus on members of the protected classes. The City will focus on internal education and training to reduce the chances of creating impediments to fair housing within their own organizations. The City will partner with state, regional and local organizations whose clients are hard to reach protected classes, to help citizens better understand their rights provided under the Federal and State Fair Housing Acts.

Goals 7-10

Goal 7 : Increase Housing Affordability, Homeownership, Resources for Affordable Housing, and Accessibility.

While fair housing education and outreach are constant needs in any jurisdiction, the City will work to improve the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among local housing developers, real estate professionals, local elected officials, design and construction professionals and the public with a focus on members of the protected classes. The City will focus on internal education and financial literacy aimed at helping 18 to 30 year olds reduce the chances of creating financial and credit related impediments to fair housing.

Goal 8: Increase Rehabilitation, Preservation, Sustainability of affordable housing and program efficiency.

While fair housing education and outreach are constant needs in any jurisdiction, the City will work to improve the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among local housing developers, real estate professionals, local elected officials, design and construction professionals and the public with a focus on members of the protected classes. The City will focus on internal education and financial literacy aimed at helping 18 to 30 year olds reduce the chances of creating financial and credit related impediments to fair housing

Goal 9: Increase Economic Development, Job Creation, Small Business Entrepreneurial Opportunities and Commercial Corridor Revitalization.

Commercial corridor reinvestment is needed to provide quality goods and services and to improve entrances and access to neighborhoods.

Goal 10: Expand Housing Types and Locations.

Residential and Commercial reinvestment is needed in downtown and in the neighborhoods adjacent to downtown to provide affordable alternative housing types, to provide quality goods and services and to improve entrances and access to neighborhoods.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The strategy for the second homelessness objective provides that City staff continue its work with HOPE Connections, the local coalition that organizes the Continuum of Care and submits grant applications for homeless initiatives. The coalition also conducts yearly point-in-time counts of the homeless and conducts a bi-yearly survey of the homeless. City staff participate in the counts and surveys. The point-in-time counts and the surveys work to reach out to homeless persons, including unsheltered persons, and assesses individual and family needs, contributing to the consultation brought to the Consolidated Plan forums and survey from which priorities are formed.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Strategic Plan provides that the City provide support for fundraising efforts for non-profit homeless providers who work with organizations to add transitional housing units. The City also provides funding for organizations that offer emergency shelters through the Emergency Solutions Grant program. The homelessness goals specify the development of 25 additional transitional housing units within the next five years.

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.

The Strategic Plan supports efforts to provide permanent supportive housing, including special needs populations. The plan also provides for attention to expansion of services for the prevention of homelessness through tenant-based mortgage and rental assistance programs that provide temporary assistance to prevent evictions.

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

The plan provides support for tenant-based mortgage and rental assistance programs in an effort to prevent evictions and the homelessness that would ensue.

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

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

Goal: Increase the inventory of lead safe housing units.

 Strategies:

1.   Continue to meet HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in housing rehabilitation programs.
2.   Identify additional funding to perform abatement on pre 1978 housing in the target census tracts and perform abatement to reduce affected units by 10 percent during the five year period ending December 2014 based on current estimates of lead-based paint affected units.
3.   Seek funding as it becomes available to provide testing and abatement of lead-based paint hazards in single-family housing where young children are present.
4.   Expand the stock of lead safe housing units through housing initiatives.
5.   Seek funding as it becomes available to provide for testing, abatement, training, and educational awareness.

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

The effectiveness of the programs operated by the City of Shreveport work through the City's housing rehabilitation programs. These programs target some of the oldest housing stock in the city, which is typically in the worst condition and most likely to have lead-based paint hazards. To the extent that lead-based paint hazards are found in the older housing stock, these programs address the issue directly.

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

The City of Shreveport currently performs visual inspections of housing units included in their housing programs. Where defective paint is observed, surfaces are prepped and repainted, following abatement guidelines provided by HUD. All rehabilitation and down-payment assistance programs include provisions requiring that all painted surfaces be in good condition. Similar efforts are undertaken by the Shreveport Housing Authority when bringing new Section 8 housing units into the program. Housing units are inspected according to the provisions of Housing Quality Standard regulations, including lead-based paint conditions.

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

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

Goal: Reduce the size of the impoverished population in the City of Shreveport.

 Objective 1: Expand job opportunities in Shreveport.

 Strategies:

1. Work with local entrepreneurs to stimulate business development in targeted neighborhoods.
2. Work to attract corporate relocations/expansions into Shreveport to increase the total number of available jobs.
3. Work with local business leaders to assess the needs that businesses operating in Shreveport are experiencing.

Objective 2: Enhance efforts to ensure that the workforce is trained to meet the occupation demands of local employers.

Strategy:

1. Promote Workforce Investment Act (WIA) program among neighborhood associations and community-based organizations.
2. Promote workforce development programs offered by local universities and colleges.
3. Promote existing General Education Development (GED) programs that work with adults who have not earned their high school diplomas.

Objective 3: Increase childcare and educational opportunities for children from low-income families.

Strategies:

1. Provide support to non-profit agencies that deliver childcare, head start, and after-school services to low-income households.

Objective 4: Expand affordable housing opportunities.

Strategies:

1. Work with developers to identify opportunities for the use of Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to build affordable housing developments.
2. Work with the Shreveport Housing Authority to identify homeownership opportunities through subsidized funds.

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

The City works closely with a variety of non-profit service providers who work with homeless clients and other households with low- and extremely-low incomes to assist them in improving their situations. These providers provide programs that help locate and secure affordable housing. Some even work to develop new affordable housing, often funding partially with City grant funds. The City also operates programs to provide downpayment and closing cost assistance, as well as other programs that help reduce poverty in the area.

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 overriding goal of monitoring is to identify deficiencies and promote corrections in order to improve and reinforce performance. Deficiencies will be corrected through discussion, negotiation, or technical assistance. The three stages utilized for addressing problem areas are early identification of problems, intervention for more serious or persistent problems, and sanctions.

It is essential that each review be adequately documented and that the documentation supports the conclusion reached. Each program will have a monitoring form or checklist. These forms and checklists will permit monitors to use their judgment in determining which specific issues will be covered in greater detail.

Preparation of On-Site Reviews

The monitor will review the following types of in-house data prior to the visit:

1. Sub-recipient application for funding,
2. Written agreement,
3. Progress reports,
4. Draw-down requests,
5. Correspondences,
6. Previous monitoring reviews, and
7. Copies of any audits.

When conducting a monitoring visit, the following steps will be followed:

- Notification letter contacting sub-recipients to explain the purpose of the visit, to agree upon a date, and submit a formal notification letter,
- Meet with appropriate staff and explain the purpose, scope, and schedule of the visit,
- Review as necessary appropriate material generated which provides more detailed information on project description, budget, eligibility status, and national objectives,
- Review pertinent files for required documentation and verify the accuracy of information provided, particularly in the monthly report,
- Interview appropriate staff,
- Visit project sites for a sample of activities being monitored, and
- Hold an exit conference or other form of consultation to present preliminary conclusions resulting from the visit to assure that the conclusions are based on accurate information.

The standards and procedures that the City will use in monitoring activities under the Consolidated Plan will be incorporated into the City's existing monitoring procedures. Follow-up will occur as early as possible, particularly if there are major findings. In no case will the time between the last day of the visit and the date of the letter exceed thirty (30) calendar days.

In the event that the monitoring findings are not answered at the target date for corrective action, a telephone call, along with a follow-up letter, will be made and documented for the files. The follow-up will also identify and recognize successes. If the corrective action has not be satisfied within thirty (30) calendar days, a warning will be given in writing of the possible consequences of failure to comply as provided under the contract and applicable regulations.

When the responses have been received, the appropriate staff member will review the corrective action proposed or taken. The reviews will be completed within fifteen (15) calendar days. If the reviews indicate that the action was less than satisfactory, a letter will be sent which specifies needed additional action and the due date. The letter will have concurrence of the Director or staff responsible for the follow-up.

A new due date may be established subject to good faith efforts to resolve the finding. A follow-up may be necessary to verify corrective action or to provide the technical assistance when the findings are unable to be resolved or corrected. When the Department of Community Development determines that a corrective action is satisfactory, a letter will be sent stating that the finding is closed.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Shreveport receives funding from three federal grant programs, the Community Development Block Grant Program, the HOME Investment Partnership, and the Emergency Solutions Grant Program. These three grant programs combined will bring $2,898,582 into the city to support affordable housing, homeless, and community development programs and projects. An additional $200,000 in CDBG program income and $800,000 in program income from HOME projects brings the total resources for the first year of the Consolidated Plan to $3,898,582.

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	1,863,005	200,000	0	2,063,005	7,452,020	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is the Year 1 annual allocation estimate times 4.

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: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	882,109	800,000	0	1,682,109	3,528,436	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is the Year 1 annual allocation estimate times 4.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	0	0	0	0	0	

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	153,468	0	0	153,468	613,872	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is Year 1 times 4.

Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

ESG funding will be matched by each subgrantee. Additional leverage will be identified on a project by project basis, where required.

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

N/A

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	2A. Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	CDBG: $1,309,020	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 70 Household Housing Unit
2	2B. Increase Homeownership Opportunities	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	HOME: $406,333	Homeowner Housing Added: 3 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 12 Households Assisted
3	2C. Increase Affordable Rental Housing & TBRA	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	HOME: $895,105	Rental units constructed: 24 Household Housing Unit Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 5 Households Assisted
4	2F. Enhance Rental Rehab	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	HOME: $380,671	Rental units rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	3A. Provide Vital Services for LMI & Special Needs	2019	2023	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 60 Persons Assisted
6	4B. Provide for Business Assistance	2020	2023	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development Opportunities	CDBG: $200,000	Businesses assisted: 3 Businesses Assisted
7	5A. Provide Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services	ESG: $56,783	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 0 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 30 Persons Assisted
8	5B. Provide HMIS/Stabilization Services	2019	2023	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services	ESG: $11,510	Homelessness Prevention: 200 Persons Assisted
9	5C. Homeless Shelters & Street Outreach	2019	2023	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services	ESG: $85,175	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 400 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 5 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 30 Persons Assisted

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	2A. Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	Provide for owner occupied housing rehabilitation in target areas of the jurisdiction. These activities will benefit LMI households.
2	Goal Name	2B. Increase Homeownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	Increase homeownership opportunities for LMI households through homeowner housing added and direct financial assistance to homebuyers.
3	Goal Name	2C. Increase Affordable Rental Housing & TBRA
	Goal Description	Increase affordable rental housing opportunities in LMI areas through rental units constructed and tenant based rental assistance.
4	Goal Name	2F. Enhance Rental Rehab
	Goal Description	Increase affordable rental housing opportunities in LMI areas through rental units rehabilitated.
5	Goal Name	3A. Provide Vital Services for LMI & Special Needs
	Goal Description	Provide supportive services for low-moderate income and special needs populations in the jurisdiction. Public services that will serve low-moderate income and special needs populations such as: fair housing awareness, elderly programs that address their needs and to support independent living, recreational programs for youth and special needs populations, and education and health programs for LMI and special needs households.
6	Goal Name	4B. Provide for Business Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide assistance for businesses through a Revolving Loan Program as part of the Choice Neighborhood program.
7	Goal Name	5A. Provide Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing
	Goal Description	The City will provide assistance for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing programs.

8	Goal Name	5B. Provide HMIS/Stabilization Services
	Goal Description	Increase and improve HMIS/Stabilization Services.
9	Goal Name	5C. Homeless Shelters & Street Outreach
	Goal Description	Provide assistance to homeless shelters and increase street outreach.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The projects listed below will carry out the activities in PY 2019 that will address the Goals identified in this Plan.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG: Administration
2	CDBG: Housing Programs
3	CDBG: Services for Children, Families & Special Needs
4	HOME: Administration
5	HOME: CHDO Reserves
6	HOME: CHDO Operating
7	HOME: Non-CHDO Development Activities
8	HESG: Homeless Housing & Services
9	CDBG: Economic Development RLF

Table 55 – Project Information

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

The projects listed above were selected from the total of project proposals received in accordance with their consistency with the priorities established through the Consolidated Plan forums and community survey process. These projects meet needs enumerated in the Needs Assessment and prioritization process to the extent that funding was available. Organizational competencies were also considered when selecting one project over another, leaning toward those organizations with long-standing histories of successful project management.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG: Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	2A. Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab 3A. Provide Vital Services for LMI & Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure/Facilities Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements Economic Development Opportunities
	Funding	CDBG: $372,601
	Description	Program administration of the CDBG program.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Program administration of the CDBG program Planning
2	Project Name	CDBG: Housing Programs
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	2A. Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab
	Needs Addressed	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $1,253,770
	Description	Provide for owner occupied housing rehabilitation in target areas of the jurisdiction. These activities will benefit LMI households.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 70
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation Admin, Housing Programs & Codes Administration
3	Project Name	CDBG: Services for Children, Families & Special Needs

	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	3A. Provide Vital Services for LMI & Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: $236,634
	Description	Provide public services that will serve children, famililies, and special needs populations such as: fair housing awareness, elderly programs that address their needs and to support independent living, recreational programs, and education and health programs for special needs households. Provide vital services for LMI persons that will include: fair housing awareness, crime prevention programs, case management for emergency assistance, family self-sufficiency programs, legal counseling, employment programs, health programs, and homeownership counseling.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Services for Children, Families, and Special Needs Populations
4	**Project Name**	HOME: Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	2B. Increase Homeownership Opportunities 2C. Increase Affordable Rental Housing & TBRA 2F. Enhance Rental Rehab
	Needs Addressed	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $88,210
	Description	Administration of the HOME program.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Administration of the HOME program.

5	Project Name	HOME: CHDO Reserves
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	2B. Increase Homeownership Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $170,085
	Description	Increase homeownership opportunities for LMI households through homeowner housing added.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Added: 3 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 12 Households Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Affordable Housing Development for Home Ownership
6	Project Name	HOME: CHDO Operating
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	2B. Increase Homeownership Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $39,695
	Description	Increase homeownership opportunities for LMI households through homeowner housing added.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Affordable Housing Development for Home Ownership
7	Project Name	HOME: Non-CHDO Development Activities
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	2C. Increase Affordable Rental Housing & TBRA 2F. Enhance Rental Rehab

	Needs Addressed	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $1,384,119
	Description	Increase affordable rental housing opportunities in LMI areas through rental units constructed and rental units rehabilitated.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Rental Units rehabilitated: 15 Rental units constructed: 24 TBRA Households Assisted: 5
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rental Housing Development
8	**Project Name**	HESG: Homeless Housing & Services
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	5A. Provide Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing 5B. Provide HMIS/Stabilization Services 5C. Homeless Shelters & Street Outreach
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services
	Funding	ESG: $153,468
	Description	Increase and improve street outreach and support through homeless persons overnight shelter programs and through homeless prevention services. Provide for rapid re-housing for the homeless population through tenant-based rental assistance and the rapid re-housing program. Provide assistance to homeless shelters through helping them increase availability of overnight shelter beds.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homelessness Prevention: 30 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1 Households Assisted Homeless Persons Assisted: 200 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter : 400 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 5 Beds
	Location Description	Citywide

	Planned Activities	Homelessness Prevention
		Rapid Rehousing
		Homeless Person Overnight Shelter Assistance
9	**Project Name**	CDBG: Economic Development RLF
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	4B. Provide for Business Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development Opportunities
	Funding	CDBG: $200,000
	Description	Provide assistance to businesses through a revolving loan fund under the Choice Neighborhood program.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 3 businesses will be assisted.
	Location Description	Choice Neighborhoods Area
	Planned Activities	RLF - $200,000

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Much of the funding from the CDBG and HOME programs is available for use in any of the target neighborhoods or citywide, depending on the specifics of the designated activities. Also, some funding is available according to individual benefit rather than area benefit. It is, therefore, difficult to provide reasonable projections of the distribution of funds by target area. The numbers below are strictly estimates based on experience.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	100

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The proposed allocation of funds is based on federal funding requirements for each formula-allocated grant. Areas of low to moderate-income concentration and certain areas of high minority concentration are targeted. Areas of low homeownership and deteriorating housing conditions were also considered in our targeting process. Those individuals or families participating in the HAPPI program can purchase a home anywhere in the city.

Discussion

The distribution of funds by target area is projected to be primarily citywide due to use of funds for administrative, non-profit support, and individual benefit-oriented programmatic uses of the funds. The remaining funds are estimated to be spread through smaller target areas.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The annual goals listed previously specify the following production numbers for housing assistance and for homelessness, non-homeless, and special needs populations.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	6
Non-Homeless	137
Special-Needs	0
Total	143

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	25
The Production of New Units	27
Rehab of Existing Units	85
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	137

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

Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of Shreveport provides services and housing as detailed in their PHA Plan. Below are very short summaries of actions planned for the next year.

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

According to Public Housing's five-year plan, the City will collaborate with public housing and other partners to support initiatives in a range of programs focusing on job training, education, case management, affordable housing development, and ancillary support services such as HUD's Drug Elimination Grant Program.

The Shreveport Housing Authority has plans to:

1) Produce 300 units of affordable housing through public/private partnerships.

2) Modernize or redevelop 100% of existing public housing to market standards.

3) Create additional 100 affordable homeownership opportunities for lower-income families.

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

The Shreveport Housing Authority has a Residents Advisory Board which meets monthly in an effort to incorporate resident ideas into the management of the various properties owned by the Authority. In the near future, the Authority will be considering the revival of its homeownership program, dependent on the availability of funding.

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

N/A

Discussion

See the PHA Plan for details of actions mentioned above.

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

Introduction

Funding from the Emergency Solutions Grant Program is used to support non-profit homeless services providers in Shreveport. These funds provide agencies with additional means to target specific activities. In the coming program year, the following goals were identified for the ESG request for proposals.

(1) Street Outreach funds may be used for costs of providing essential services necessary to reach out to unsheltered homeless people; connect with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services; and provide urgent, non-facility-based care to unsheltered homeless people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, housing, or an appropriate health facility.

(2) Emergency Shelter funds may be used for costs of providing essential services to homeless families and to individuals in emergency shelters, renovating buildings to be used as emergency shelter for homeless families and individuals, and operating emergency shelters.

(3) Homelessness Prevention funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short and/or medium-term rental assistance necessary to prevent an individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter or another place.

(4) Rapid Re-housing Assistance funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short and/or medium term rental assistance as necessary to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.

(5) Relocation and Stabilization Services funds may be used to pay financial assistance to housing owners, utility companies and other third parties.

(6) HMIS funds may be used to pay the costs of contributing data to the HMIS designated by the Continuum of Care for the area.

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

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

HOPE Connections, the coalition of local homeless service agencies, conducts annual surveys of homeless individuals, including unsheltered persons. These surveys serve to help focus agency activities for the coming year, as well as provide documentation in response to HUD program requirements. ESG funding includes street outreach activities.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Homeless providers are focusing efforts on increasing the bed count for both emergency shelter and transitional housing programs. These efforts are reflected in the proposed ESG funding.

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

Proposed funding for the ESG program include activities targeting improvements in the areas of rapid rehousing, discharge planning, and homeless prevention.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Homeless prevention is a major focus of the participants in HOPE Connections. For some agencies, homeless prevention is their sole purpose. Other agencies include homeless prevention as a support program in conjunction with the provision of shelter and other support services.

Discussion

The participants in HOPE Connections work closely together to meet the needs of homeless individuals and families through the continuum of services coordinated through the partnership. The City participates in the planning efforts and provides a framework through the ESG funding process to focus attention on specific programmatic areas.

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

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

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

Introduction:

No public policies were identified that have negative effects on affordable housing development.

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

None.

Discussion:

The City of Shreveport has worked to reduce the effects of public policy on affordable housing development over the past few years. While there are a number of market forces at work that make affordable housing development difficult, such as construction and land costs, the impact of public policy is not a major factor.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City currently provides a variety of services to the residents of Shreveport, some funded by CDBG, HOME, and ESG, with private, State, and City funding bringing additional assets to bear on these problems. Below are some of the actions currently performed by the City or under consideration for the future.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City will continue to look for new funding sources for programs to address underserved needs. Funding is the major obstacle in providing the services needed to focus on the vast variety of issues that prevent families from breaking out of poverty and from living in the best, most affordable housing possible.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City will provide financial assistance to assist Special Tax Credit Projects for affordable housing development to expand multi-family rental development projects and homeownership opportunities. Additionally, acquisition, soft costs and site development funds will be used for affordable housing development. Consideration for additional funding will be given upon completion of the pre-development phase.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

1. Continue to meet HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in housing rehabilitation programs.
2. Identify additional funding to perform abatement on pre 1978 housing in the target census tracts and perform abatement to reduce affected units by 10 percent during the five year period ending December 2013 based on current estimates of lead-based paint affected units.
3. Seek funding as it becomes available to provide testing and abatement of lead-based paint hazards in single-family housing where young children are present.
4. Expand the stock of lead safe housing units through housing initiatives.
5. Seek funding as it becomes available to provide for testing, abatement, training, and educational awareness.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City will continue its efforts in conjunction with the HOPE Connections and the Housing Authority of Shreveport to reduce the number of poverty-level families through the development of services needed to assist those families with educational opportunities, job growth, and life skills training through the various social service agencies operating in the city.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

1. Work with non-profit organizations to address community needs and provide support to federal and non-federal funding initiatives.
2. Work with private industry to address important issues that hamper housing and community development efforts.
3. Identify opportunities to create private/public partnerships for project finance and development to leverage federal funds.
4. Create networking opportunities through a housing roundtable that provides opportunities for City staff to interact with all sectors of the housing industry.

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

The City will continue to coordinate planning activities with private housing and social service agencies, including participation in HOPE Connections meetings, development of the Continuum of Care, and enumeration of point-in-time and homeless surveys. City staff will also continue its participation in other coalitions and study groups as the opportunity arises.

Discussion:

The actions are primarily the continuation of what the City is currently doing in the various areas. No major obstacles in the institutional structure have been identified that need to be addressed. The City is also satisfied with its efforts to coordinate with private housing and social service agencies.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The following provides details on program specific requirements for each of the three entitlement programs, Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, and Emergency Solutions Grant.

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

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	900,000
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	**900,000**

Other CDBG Requirements

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

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

The City continues to apply for resources in support of the implementation of its community development programs. In addition to our HOME, CDBG, and ESG funds, the City relies on other federal and state resources for leveraging. The following are other grants currently received or represent applications for funding currently under consideration. Low Income Housing Tax Credits Private developers are encouraged to apply for state allocations of tax credit equity for affordable housing development and the proceeds from the syndication of tax credits will be used to leverage multifamily rental development projects. Economic Development Initiative In 2000, the City of Shreveport was awarded a $2 million grant (the Economic Development Initiative) to provide economic opportunities for low to moderate-income persons. These funds will continue to be used to enhance economic development opportunities in the target areas until expended. Lead Based Paint the City will submit an application for Lead Based Paint funding. Funds will be used to provide mitigation assistance for housing impacted by lead based paint. Choice Neighborhood Implementation Grant If available, the City will apply for a Choice Neighborhood Implementation Grant. This grant is designed tol support those communities that have undergone a comprehensive local planning progress and are ready to implement their Transformation Plan to redevelop the neighborhood. Youthbuild - If available, the City will apply for a YouthBuild Grant. The YouthBuild programs engages low-income young people ages 16 to 24 to work full-time for 6 to 24 months toward their GEDs or high school diplomas while learning job skills by building affordable housing in their communities. Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Funds are used to provide workforce investment activities that increase the employment, retention, and earnings of participants and increase occupational skill attainment by participants, which will improve the quality of the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of economically disadvantaged individuals. Louisiana Jobs Employment Training Program (LAJET) Funding is provided from the Louisiana Workforce Commission for the LAJET Program. This activity will provide job readiness service for food stamp recipients. Clients will be engaged in testing, assessment and general classroom activities.

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

The City of Shreveport will provide HOME assistance to develop homeownership opportunities for low income homebuyers and will impose recapture requirements on the housing. The HOME rule at 92.254(a)(5) establishes the recapture requirements. HOME Participating Jurisdictions (PJs), herein referred to as (the City), must adhere to other requirements for all homebuyer activities. These provisions are imposed for the duration of the period of affordability on all HOME-assisted homebuyer projects through a written agreement with the homebuyer, and enforced via lien, deed restrictions, or covenants running with the land. The recapture provisions are triggered by any

transfer of title, either voluntary or involuntary, during the established HOME period of affordability. For HOME-assisted homebuyer unit under the recapture option, the period of affordability is based upon the direct HOME subsidy provided to the homebuyer that enabled the homebuyer to purchase the unit. Any HOME program income used to provide direct assistance to the homebuyer is included when determining the period of affordability. The following table outlines the required minimum affordability periods. If the total HOME investment (resale) or direct subsidy (recapture) in the unit is: The period of Affordability is: Under $15,000 5 years Between $15,000 and $40,000 10 years Over $40,000 15 years The HOME recapture provisions established in 92.253(a)(5)(ii), permit the original homeowner to sell the property to any willing buyer during the period of affordability while the PJ is able to recapture all or portion of the HOME assistance provided to the original homebuyer. The City has chosen the option to allow the homebuyer to retain all appreciation. The city will reduce the amount of direct HOME subsidy on a pro-rata basis for the time the homebuyer has owned and occupied the housing, measured against the required affordability period. The resulting ratio would be used to determine how much of the direct HOME subsidy the City would recapture. The pro rata amount recaptured by the City cannot exceed what is available from net proceeds. The formula that will be used to determine the pro rata amount recaptured by the city: Divide the number of years the homebuyer occupied the home by the period of affordability; Multiply the resulting figure by the total amount of direct HOME subsidy originally provided to the homebuyer. In the event there are insufficient net proceeds available at sale to recapture the full pro rata amount due, the City is not required to repay the difference between the prorated direct HOME subsidy and the amount the City is able to recapture from available net proceeds.

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

   The City of Shreveport requires partner agencies conform with the recapture requirements of 24CFR 92.254(a)(4) to ensure unit affordability. The City requires all partner agencies to enter into contract with the City for use of HOME funds and abide by all provisions concerning recapture and continuing affordability of units acquired with HOME funds.

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

   The City does not intend to use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds. In addition, the funds will not be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program. The City is aware that HOME funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(I)(4)

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

   Currently funded agencies or those who have received prior funding from the Department of Community Development (DCD) will also be evaluated on past performance in carrying out programmatic activities and contractual compliance. Factors such as agency ability to meet service delivery goals, timely expenditure of funds, timely reporting, accuracy of reporting, ability to meet audit requirements, and other programmatic and fiscal contractual requirements will be considered. These other factors will be considered in conjunction with the proposal score in developing an overall recommendation for agency funding.

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

   Congress has directed HUD to improve the collection of data on the extent of homelessness locally and nationally. Communities must collect an array of data including an unduplicated count of homeless persons, analyze their patterns of the use of the McKinney-Vento and other assistance, including information on how they enter and exit the homelessness assistance system and assess the effectiveness of that assistance. Through the Federal Register Notice, the Emergency Solutions Grants Program and Community Development Block Grants were made a part of this mandate. Therefore, all proposed projects/organizations must provide written certification of their participation in an existing HMIS.

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

   The City of Shreveport expects to receive approximately $130,500 for the FY2014 Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program. These funds will be awarded to community-based, nonprofit organizations providing emergency shelter and related services to the homeless, on a dollar-for-dollar match. Emergency Solutions Grant funds may be used for operations and maintenance, homeless prevention, essential support services and renovation/rehabilitation activities in connection with emergency shelters for the homeless. It is a priority of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the City of Shreveport to work under a Continuum of CareÂÂ approach to homelessness to assist homeless individuals and families to obtain a decent living environment, either through rental housing or home ownership. The Neighborhood Services Department specifically seeks proposals to provide shelter and supportive services for the homeless. PRIORITIES The purpose of the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program is to: 1) Broaden existing emergency shelter and homelessness prevention activities; 2) Emphasize Rapid Re-Housing; and, 3) Help people quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/or homelessness; 4) Enhance alignment of ESG regulations with other HUD programs including CDBG,

HOME, and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program; and,Support more coordinated and effective data collection, performance measurement, and program evaluation.

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

   The City requires non-profits participating in the ESG program to have homeless representatives on their boards of directors.

5. *Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.*

   HUD has implemented a mandated system of reporting performance measurements in a precise and timely manner. All recipients funded under this proposal must provide needed data to the city of Shreveport in order to be reimbursed for eligible expenses. All of the activities funded must identify one of the three performance measurements overarching objectives: 1) creating suitable living environment (In general, this objective relates to activities that are designed to benefit communities, families, or individuals by addressing issues in their living environment); 2) providing decent affordable housing (This objective focuses on housing programs where the purpose is to meet individual family or community needs and not programs where housing is an element of a larger effort); 3) creating economic opportunities (This objective applies to the types of activities related to economic development, commercial revitalization, or job creation). There are also three outcomes under each objective: (1) Availability/Accessibility, (2) Affordability, and (3) Sustainability. Thus, the three objectives, each having three possible outcomes, will produce nine possible outcome/objective statements within which to categorize grant activities, as follows: Availability/Accessibility. This outcome category applies to activities that make services, infrastructure, housing, or shelter available or accessible to low-and moderate-income people, including persons with disabilities. In this category, accessibility does not refer only to physical barriers, but also to making the affordable basics of daily living available and accessible to low-and moderate-income people. Affordability. This outcome category applies to activities that provide affordability in a variety of ways in the lives of low-and moderate-income people. It can include the creation or maintenance of affordable housing, basic infrastructure hook-ups, or services such as transportation or daycare. Sustainability: Promoting Livable or Viable Communities. This outcome applies to projects where the activity or activities are aimed at improving communities or neighborhoods, helping to make them livable or viable by providing benefits to persons or low-and moderate-income people or by removing or eliminating slums or blighted areas, through multiple activities or services that sustain communities or neighborhoods.

The City strives to meet all program specific requirements as detailed in the enabling legislation and program guidelines. City staff work with subgrantees to ensure that these requirements are met and oversees internal operations towards the same goal.

Appendixx - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	**Data Source Name**
	2000 Census, 2013-2017 ACS
	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 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.
	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?
	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.
	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?
	Shreveport, LA

	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	2000 Census, 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
	Complete
2	**Data Source Name**
	2011-2015 CHAS
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	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.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	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.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	Shreveport, LA
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	2011-2015 CHAS
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
	Complete
3	**Data Source Name**
	2013-2017 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?
	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?
	Shreveport, LA
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
	Complete
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
	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.
	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.
	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.
	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.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	Shreveport, LA

	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?	
	2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)	
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?	
	Complete	
5	**Data Source Name**	
	HUD 2018 FMR and HOME Rents	
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	
	US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	
	Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are set by HUD and used to determine payment standard amounts for HUD Programs. HUD annually estimates FMRs for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined metropolitan areas, some HUD defined subdivisions of OMB metropolitan areas and each nonmetropolitan county.	
	HOME Rents Limits are based on FMRs published by HUD. HOME Rent Limits are set to determine the rent in HOME-assisted rental units and are applicable to new HOME leases.	
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?	
	Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are used to determine payment standard amounts for HUD Programs.	
	HOME Rent Limits are the maximum amount that may be charged for rent in HOME-assisted rental units and are applicable to new HOME leases.	
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?	
	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA HUD Metro FMR Area	
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?	
	2018	
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?	
	Complete	
6	**Data Source Name**	
	PIC (PIH Information Center)	
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	

What was the purpose for developing this data set?	
How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?	
What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?	
What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?	