

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 Census and 2013-2017 American Community Survey CHAS data provided by HUD. Other data sources include 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:

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- 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

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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

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

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	SHREVEPORT	Community Development
HOPWA Administrator		N/A
HOME Administrator	SHREVEPORT	Community Development
ESG Administrator	SHREVEPORT	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

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

1. Introduction

The City of 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	Goodwill of North Louisiana
	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?	Invited to participate in stakeholder meetings and the Consolidated Plan community forums.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	North Louisiana Whole Health Treatment Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Services - Addiction Recovery
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Services - Health
	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 stakeholder meetings and the Consolidated Plan community forums.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way of Northwest Louisiana
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment

	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 Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
4	Agency/Group/Organization	The Highland Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Community led nonprofit
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in stakeholder meetings and the Consolidated Plan community forums.

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5	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Foundation of North Louisiana
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment Civic Leaders
	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 Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interviewed and invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Project Seek
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Community led nonprofit
	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.

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7	Agency/Group/Organization	The Arc Caddo-Bossier
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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 stakeholder meetings and the Consolidated Plan community forums.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	HOPE Connections
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children 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 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 stakeholder meetings and the Consolidated Plan community forums.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Red River Bank
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in stakeholder meetings and the Consolidated Plan community forums.

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10	Agency/Group/Organization	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Education
	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 stakeholder meetings and the Consolidated Plan community forums.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS, INC. REACH
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons 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 stakeholder meetings and the Consolidated Plan community forums.

12	Agency/Group/Organization	Brown-Taylor Development, LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Business Leaders
	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?	Invited to participate in stakeholder meetings and 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	The 5-Year Plan addresses specific maintenance and planning needs of the 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 eight (8) internet service providers 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 (Fiber)

T-Mobile (5G Home)

EarthLink (Fiber)

NextLink (Fixed Wireless & Fiber)

Optimum (Cable)

XFINITY from Comcast (Cable)

Speed Net (Fixed Wireless & Fiber)

Easy Internet Now (Fiber)

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 and the Shreveport Fire Department 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.

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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 evacuation information, post disaster emergency food and water, shelters, and more.

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

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

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 March 28, 2024 at New Bethel Missionary Baptist Church, 3300 Greenwood Road, Shreveport, La 71109. A second Public Hearing was held on April 2, 2024 at Airport Park Community Center, 6500 Kennedy Street, Shreveport , La 71109. 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 (If applicable)
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	A Public Hearing was held on April 2, 2024 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.	
4	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	A public comment period was held from XX - XX	No comments were received.		

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section assesses the housing needs – including affordability, availability, and quality - in the City of Shreveport by analyzing various demographic and economic indicators. The narrative in this section involves discussions on the following topics:

- Housing Needs Assessment:** data on population, income level, number and type of households, and housing problems. For the purpose of this section, housing problems are defined as: Lack of complete kitchen facilities. Lack of complete plumbing facilities. Cost burden: the allocation of more than 30% of gross household income toward housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities; for owners, housing costs include mortgage payment, taxes, insurance, and utilities. This section includes data on severe cost burden, as well, which is paying more than 50% of gross household income on housing costs. Overcrowding: more than one person per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-room.
- Disproportionately Greater Need:** when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experiences housing problems (as defined above) at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level for the County as a whole. HUD default data for this section is from the 2013-2017 CHAS (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy). Where available, data is updated or supplemented with 2017-2020 ACS data and 2016-2019 CHAS data.
- Public Housing:** information on the number and type of public housing units and the characteristics of residents is presented. For the purpose of this section, “public housing” includes traditional public housing units subsidized by annual contribution contracts (ACC) and former public housing units that have been converted to “affordable housing” under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program. Data on voucher programs is provided, as well.
- Homeless Needs Assessment:** the nature and extent of homelessness in Perris using data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the 2022 Point-In-Time Count (PITC).
- Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment:** housing needs for persons who are not homeless but require supportive services are presented. These populations include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, and persons with alcohol or other drug addictions. HUD default data is not provided; data used to assess these needs is appropriately cited. HOPWA data is based on CDC HIV Surveillance Data and the HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet.

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- **Non-Housing Community Development Needs:** non-housing community development needs (i.e., public facilities, public improvements, and public services) is based on input from consultations/community input and local plans and reports as HUD default data is not provided.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The City of Shreveport saw a 5% decline in population between 2009 and 2017 and fell to below 200,000 residents. Table 1 suggests that between 2017 and 2021, the population saw an increase of about 51% and held 389,155 residents. Table I. highlights the breakdown of residents by age in the City of Shreveport compared to other jurisdictions in 2021. Those aged 18-64 made up over half of the population (58.6%), followed by those under 18 years of age (24%), and those aged 65 or older making up 17.4% of the population. Map I.1 highlights the population change over the past 5 years – the darker orange shaded areas indicate the greatest declines in population, with the dark blue area in the north indicating the largest growth. Map I.2 highlights population density in the city, with the darker purple areas indicating areas of higher density.

In terms of the racial and ethnic composition in Shreveport, White residents composed over half of the total population in 2021 at 52% and Black or African American residents were 40.3% of the population (as seen in the table below.). The Hispanic or Latino population was less than 5% of the population and were 4.4% of total residents. Table I. suggests that between 2010 and 2020, the White population declined by 17.7%, the Black or African American population decline by 3.61%, and the Asian population grew by 16.02%. Additionally, the number of Hispanic or Latino residents changed by 32.68%.

The number of households declined with the population and saw a 2% drop between 2009 and 2017 – there were 75,680 households by 2017. Table 6 illustrates that households with incomes at or below 80% AMI comprise of around 48% of the total household number - there were 12,650 households between 0-30% AMI (17%), 10,360 households between >30-50% AMI (14%), and 13,360 households between >50-80% AMI (18%). Meanwhile, the median income saw a 6% increase from 2009 to 2017 and reached nearly \$41,000. The city’s median income distribution is highlighted in Map I.3, with lighter purple areas indicating a lower median income. Census data estimates that 23.02% of the city’s population between 2018-2022 was living below the poverty level – this is reflected by the data showing that housing cost burden is the biggest housing problem. Map I.4 displays the density of residents living in poverty throughout the city. The areas with a lower median income level are also areas with higher density of residents living in poverty. This data may suggest that there are not enough affordable housing options to allow LMI individuals to live in Perris.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	200,015	189,885	-5%
Households	77,515	75,680	-2%
Median Income	\$38,583.00	\$40,809.00	6%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

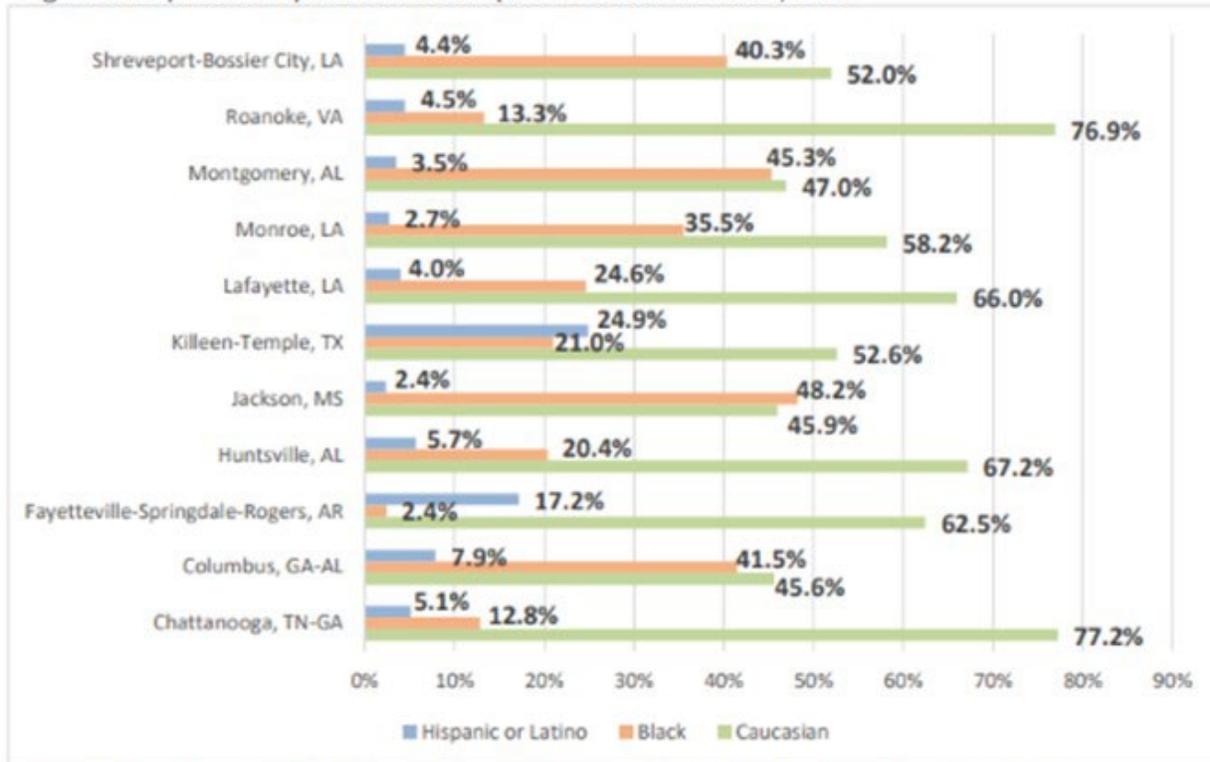
Table 3: Total Population of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2021

MSA	Population	Rank	2020 Rank
Jackson, MS	586,758	1	
Chattanooga, TN-GA	567,395	2	
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	558,507	3	
Huntsville, AL	502,728	4	
Killeen-Temple, TX	486,416	5	
Lafayette, LA	479,212	6	
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	389,155	7	➔ 7
Montgomery, AL	386,814	8	
Columbus, GA-AL	326,491	9	
Roanoke, VA	315,442	10	
Monroe, LA	204,884	11	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates at <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

Total Population - MSA

Figure 1: Population by Race for Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates at <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

Population by Race - MSA

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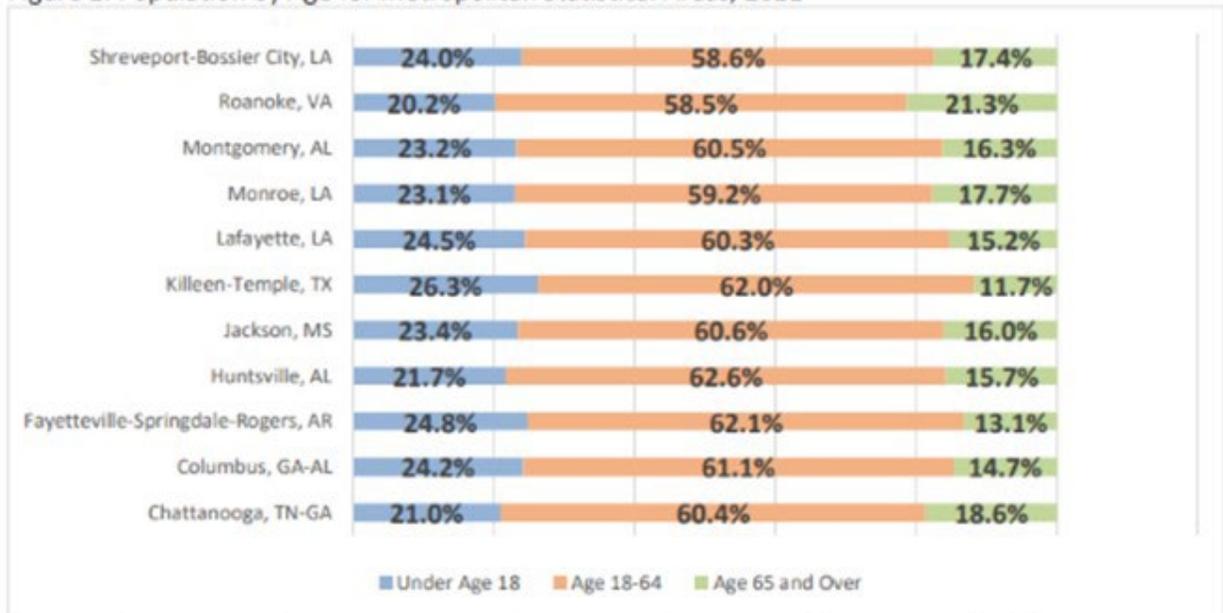
Race	2000	2010	2020	Percent of Total Population in 2020	Percent of State Population in 2020 (Louisiana)
White	93,563	82,027	67,509	35.99%	57.06%
African American	101,838	109,022	105,088	56.02%	31.43%
Asian	1,715	2,628	3,049	1.63%	1.86%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	96	97	108	0.06%	0.04%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	682	725	733	0.39%	0.68%
Some Other Race	837	1,854	2,993	1.6%	3.06%
Two or More Races	1,818	2,958	8,113	4.32%	5.87%

Ethnicity	2000	2010	2020	Percent of Total Population in 2020	Percent of State Population in 2020 (Louisiana)
Hispanic	2,704	5,018	6,658	3.55%	6.92%

Source: [Census](#)
 Data aggregated by:
 2000 - 2020 Data Contains: 1 City (show)

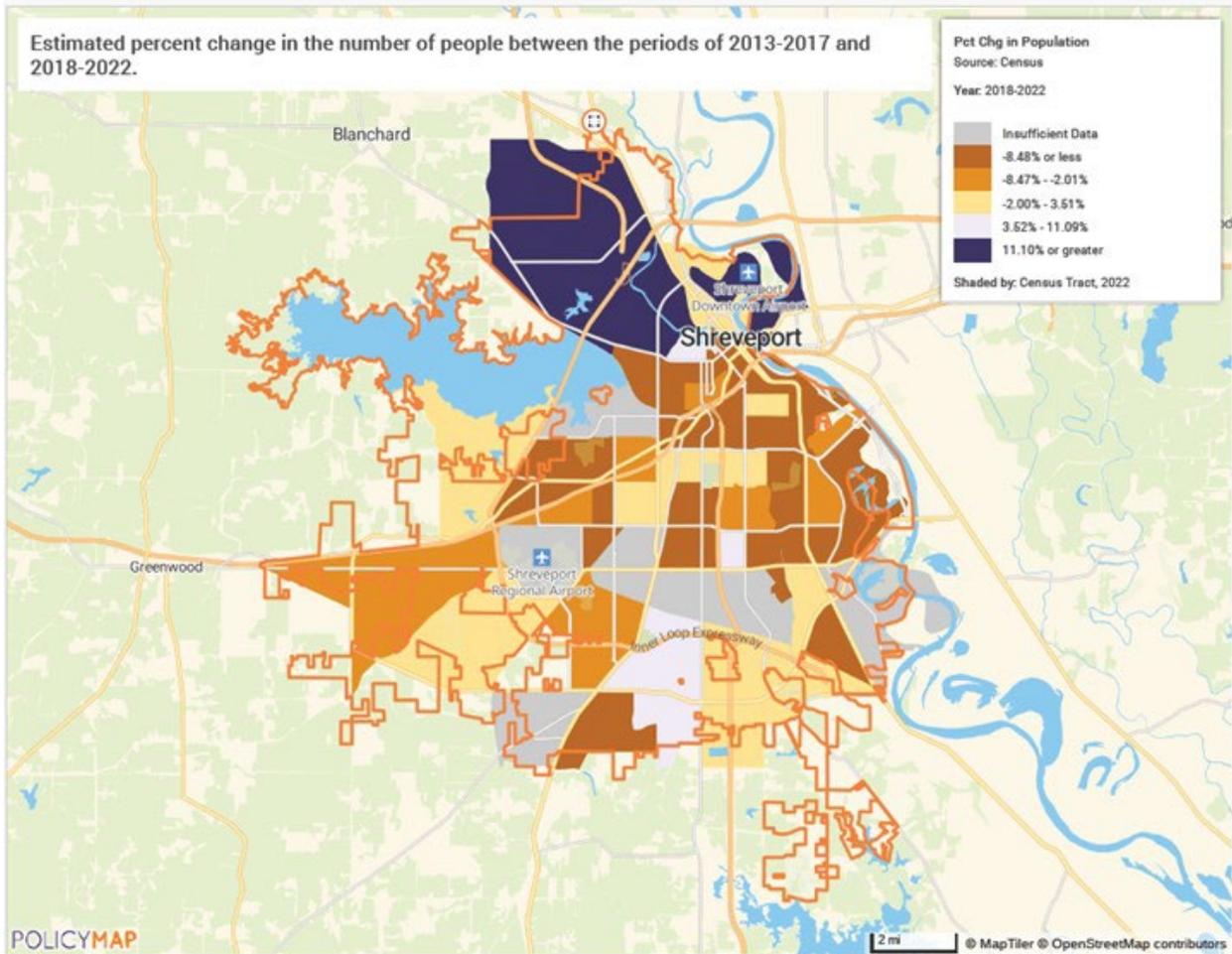
Population by Race - City

Figure 2: Population by Age for Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2021



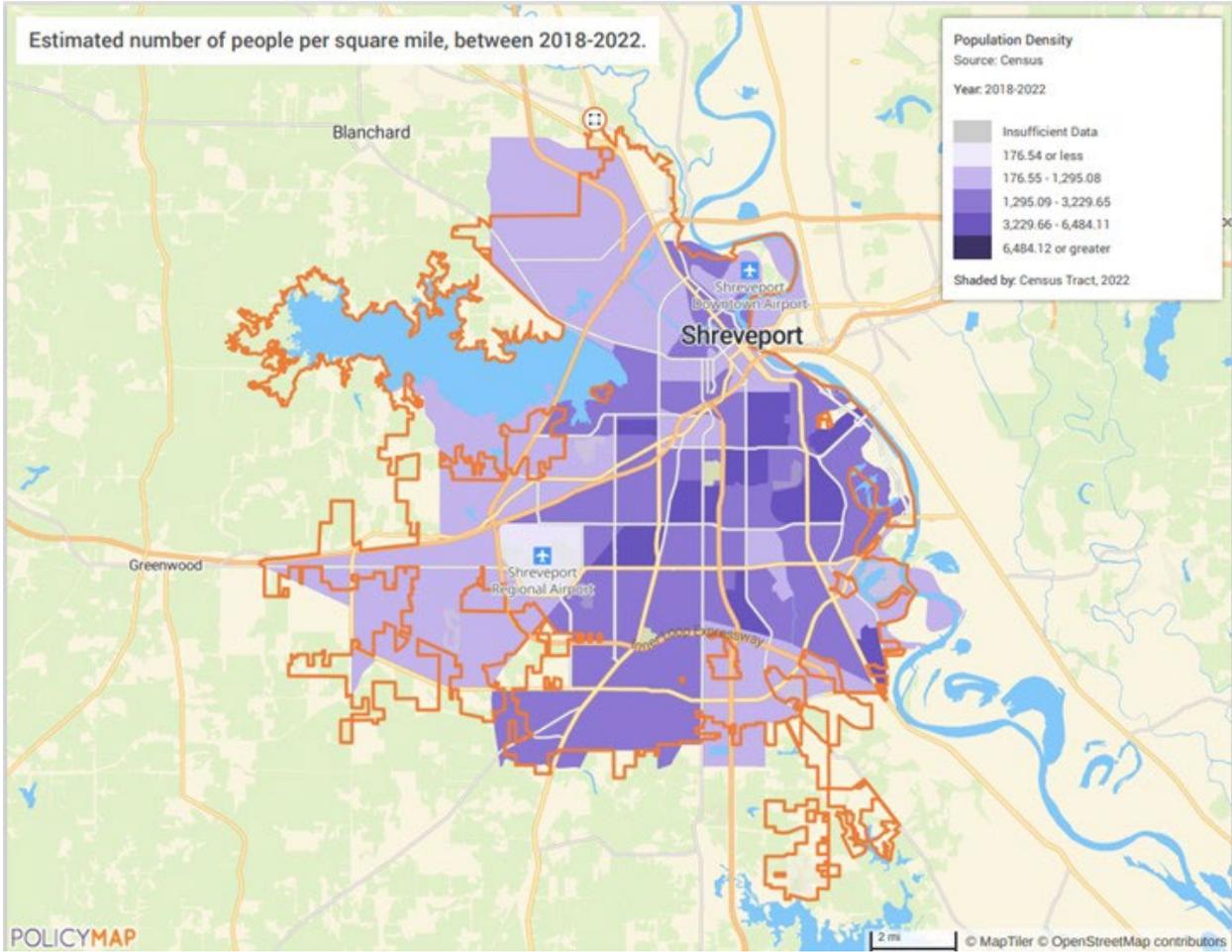
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates at <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

Population by Age - MSA

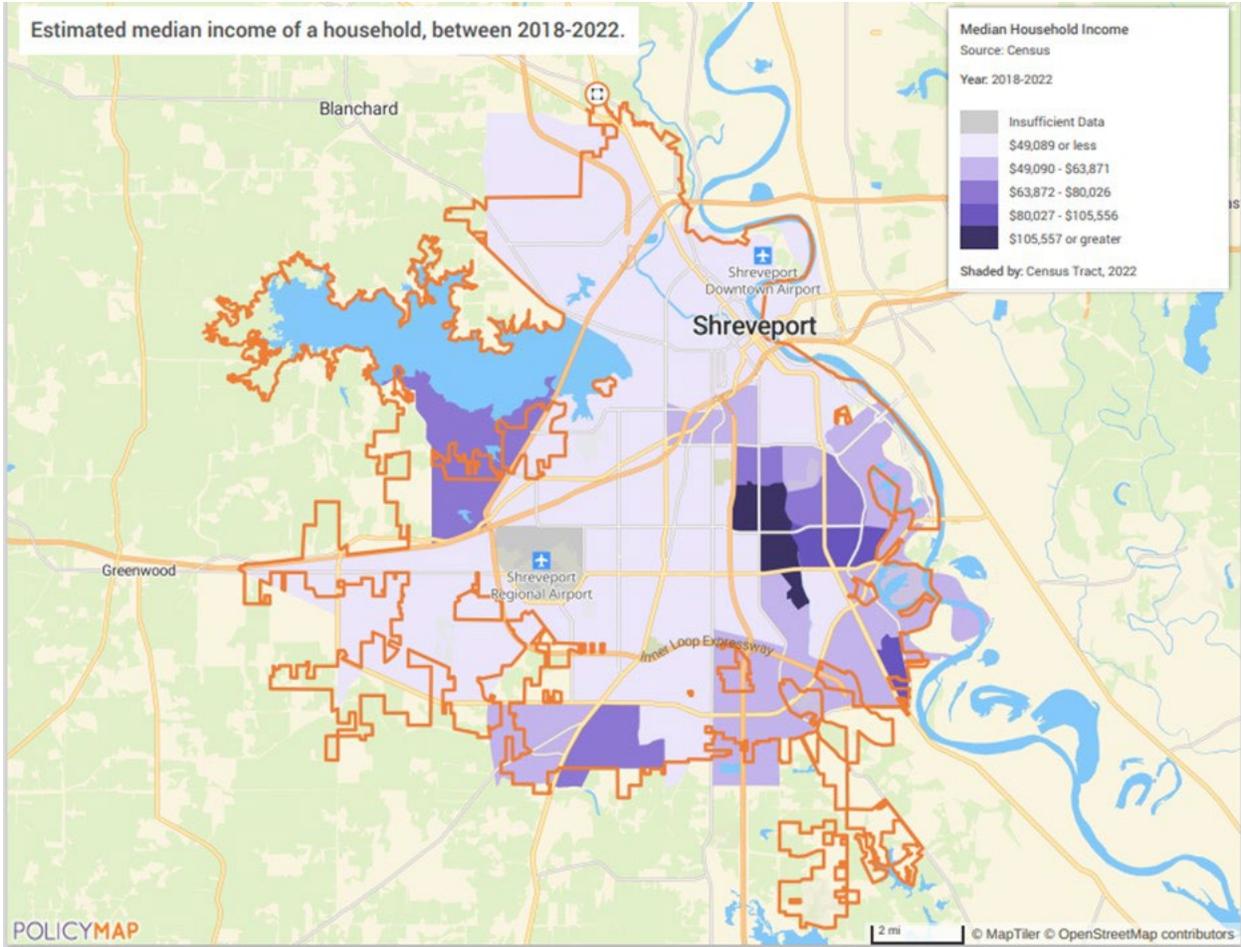


Population Change Map

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People Per Square Mile Map



Median Income Map

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	12,650	10,360	13,360	6,070	33,225
Small Family Households	3,910	3,575	4,489	2,730	14,775
Large Family Households	970	775	654	330	1,739
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,464	2,650	3,679	1,198	9,019
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	939	1,104	1,853	869	3,844
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	2,376	1,774	1,703	716	2,763

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	243	128	204	10	585	40	4	70	0	114
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	45	80	8	25	158	0	40	0	30	70
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	335	184	134	84	737	0	0	20	39	59
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	5,325	2,975	685	0	8,985	1,950	1,095	435	98	3,578
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,119	2,245	3,045	654	7,063	498	785	1,235	670	3,188

Demo

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,205	0	0	0	1,205	439	0	0	0	439

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	5,960	3,370	1,025	114	10,469	1,985	1,140	525	164	3,814
Having none of four housing problems	3,275	3,635	6,670	2,820	16,400	1,445	2,215	5,150	2,970	11,780
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	2,059	2,275	1,153	5,487	1,030	422	544	1,996
Large Related	660	537	155	1,352	110	165	94	369
Elderly	1,300	1,129	359	2,788	734	666	619	2,019

Demo

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	2,970	1,595	2,129	6,694	549	673	409	1,631
Total need by income	6,989	5,536	3,796	16,321	2,423	1,926	1,666	6,015

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	0	0	1,255	1,255	815	239	0	1,054
Large Related	0	0	78	78	110	80	19	209
Elderly	1,055	616	135	1,806	532	445	258	1,235
Other	0	2,455	1,060	3,515	480	0	0	480
Total need by income	1,055	3,071	2,528	6,654	1,937	764	277	2,978

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	350	205	81	109	745	0	40	10	54	104
Multiple, unrelated family households	65	24	65	0	154	0	0	10	0	10
Other, non-family households	4	35	0	0	39	0	0	0	15	15
Total need by income	419	264	146	109	938	0	40	20	69	129

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

It is estimated that there were 28,160 single person households between 2018 to 2022 – this was 37.45% of total households in the City of Shreveport. Map II.1 shows the distribution of single-person households, with the darker blue areas highlighting higher density areas. The map of single-person households shows high density in the same areas as those living in poverty, highlighting a need for more affordable housing options in those areas. Those living on fixed incomes, especially seniors, will likely struggle to maintain their homes and keep up with rising rental costs.

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.

Persons with Disabilities

2022 Census data suggests that 19.4% of Shreveport’s population was living with one or more disabilities. Seniors aged 75 years or older are the most affected with 54.3% living with one or more disabilities, followed by 29% of those aged 65-74 and 20.2% of those aged 35-65 experiencing living with one or more disabilities. Ambulatory disabilities are the highest disability type and affected 9.5% of the population. 24.5% of seniors experienced ambulatory disabilities and 33.6% of those aged 75 or older were affected. Independent living difficulties (because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping) are also noted as a high disability type – especially for those aged 75 or older.

Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

The Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence reported that there were 5,353 total calls received by the Louisiana Statewide Domestic Violence Hotline in 2021. The City of Shreveport’s 2021 Annual Crime Report reported 146 cases of reported rape and 56 arrests for sexual offenses.

What are the most common housing problems?

Housing cost burden is the most common housing problem in the City of Shreveport. A housing unit is considered cost-burdened when between 30 and 50 percent of its income goes toward housing costs,

and severely cost-burdened when housing costs consume more than 50 percent of a household's income as shown in Tables 8 and 9 above. Table 7 shows that 10,251 households are cost-burdened, and 12,563 households are severely cost burdened.

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

Renter-occupied households are more affected by housing cost burden than owner-occupied households. Table 7 shows that 7,063 renter households and 3,188 owner households experienced housing cost burden, while 8,985 renter households and 3,578 owner households experienced severe cost burden. Small related renter households with an AMI of 0-50% were most affected by housing cost burden and elderly households with an AMI of 0-30% were most affected by severe housing cost burden, as shown in Tables 9 and 10.

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.

The lack of affordable housing is by far the greatest housing problem for extremely low-income households and families with children in the region. See section NA-25 on housing cost burden.

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:

Low-income, cost-burdened residents are most at risk of becoming unsheltered. According to Table 8, between 2013-2017 there were 7,100 households at or below 30% AMI and 3,895 households between 31-50% AMI with one or more housing problems. As residents must move further away from the city, they are removed from the convenience and location of health services, schools, employment, and other amenities.

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

Extremely low-income households with a severe housing cost burden are more likely to lose their homes in the event of loss of employment, health issues, or other unexpected expenses. Unemployment and

Demo

underemployment have been among the primary reasons for families losing their homes. Cost burden is by far the most common housing problem and threatens housing stability.

Discussion

N/A

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

A disproportionately greater housing need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% points or more) than the income level as a whole. The following tables analyze housing problems experienced by different racial and ethnic groups across income ranges.

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	9,624	1,739	1,889
White	1,878	449	343
Black / African American	7,280	1,264	1,430
Asian	69	15	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	129	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	204	10	79

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,848	3,205	0
White	1,865	799	0
Black / African American	4,743	2,380	0
Asian	60	0	0

Demo

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
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	100	8	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,710	6,034	0
White	1,814	2,164	0
Black / African American	4,399	3,650	0
Asian	98	23	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	8	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	253	170	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,969	4,984	0
White	969	1,939	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	870	2,905	0
Asian	64	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	45	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	24	40	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

0-30% AMI

Approximately 73% of households with 0-30% AMI experience one or more housing problems. Black or African American residents in this income range are disproportionately affected and are nearly 55% of the households that experience one or more housing problem. Additionally, almost 73% of all Black or African American residents in this income group experience at least one housing problem. It is important to note that nearly 97% of all American Indian/Alaska Native households in this income group disproportionately experience a housing problem (about 70% of all White households, Asian households, and Hispanic households in this income group experience a housing problem(s)).

30-50% AMI

Approximately 68% of households with 30-50% AMI experience one or more housing problems. All racial and ethnic groups are affected by experiencing at least one housing problem in this income category: 70% of White residents, 67% of Black or African American residents, 100% of Asian residents, and 93% of Hispanic residents in this income group experience at least one housing problems. Black or African American residents experiencing housing problem(s) in this income category comprise 70% of all residents affected.

50-80% AMI

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Approximately 53% of households with 50-80% AMI experience one or more housing problems. Approximately 46% of White residents, 55% of Black or African American residents, 81% of Asian residents, 35% of American Islander or Alaska Native residents, and 60% of Hispanic residents in this income group experience at least one housing problems. Black or African American residents experiencing housing problem(s) in this income category comprise about 66% of all residents affected.

80-100% AMI

Approximately 28% of households with 80-100% AMI experience one or more housing problems. Approximately 24% of White residents, 23% of Black or African American residents, 62% of Asian residents, 18% of American Islander or Alaska Native residents, and 38% of Hispanic residents in this income group experience at least one housing problems.

**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

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,909	3,464	1,889
White	1,538	779	343
Black / African American	5,995	2,534	1,430
Asian	69	15	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	114	19	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	159	50	79

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,153	5,900	0
White	1,274	1,394	0
Black / African American	2,763	4,369	0
Asian	15	45	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	70	33	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,440	11,319	0
White	513	3,483	0
Black / African American	875	7,175	0
Asian	23	98	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	19	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	29	389	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	533	6,430	0
White	180	2,725	0
Black / African American	287	3,475	0
Asian	50	54	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	45	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	67	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

0-30% AMI

Approximately 60% of households with 0-30% AMI experience one or more severe housing problems. Black or African American residents in this income range are disproportionately affected and are nearly 76% of the households that experience one or more severe housing problem. Additionally, almost 60% of all Black or African American residents in this income group experience at least one severe housing problem. It is important to note that nearly 86% of all American Indian/Alaska Native households in this income group disproportionately experience a housing problem (about 58% of all White households, 70% of Asian households, and 55% of Hispanic households in this income group experience a severe housing problem(s)).

30-50% AMI

Approximately 41% of households with 30-50% AMI experience one or more severe housing problems. Approximately 48% of White residents, 38% of Black or African American residents, 27% of Asian residents, and 68% of Hispanic residents in this income group experience at least one severe housing problems.

50-80% AMI

Approximately 53% of households with 50-80% AMI experience one or more housing problems. Approximately 46% of White residents, 55% of Black or African American residents, 81% of Asian residents, 35% of American Islander or Alaska Native residents, and 60% of Hispanic residents in this income group experience at least one housing problems. Black or African American residents experiencing housing problem(s) in this income category comprise about 66% of all residents affected.

80-100% AMI

Approximately 7.7% of households with 80-100% AMI experience one or more housing problems. Approximately 6.2% of White residents, 7.6% of Black or African American residents, 48.1% of Asian residents, and 18.2% of American Islander or Alaska Native residents. Black or African American residents experiencing housing problem(s) in this income category comprise about 53.8% of all residents affected.

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 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 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	47,771	13,065	13,329	2,075
White	24,350	4,214	3,628	354
Black / African American	21,474	8,030	9,123	1,580
Asian	697	208	155	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	143	19	124	0
Pacific Islander	19	0	0	0
Hispanic	838	344	253	109

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Discussion:

In the city as a whole, 41.2% of households experienced cost burden or severe cost burden. According to 2020 Census data (Table below), 36% of residents were White, 56% were Black or African American, 3.6% were Hispanic, and all other races were 2% or less of the total population.

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?

Black or African American households earning less than 30% AMI experience housing problems at a rate that is disproportionately greater than the income group as a whole. Almost 73% of all Black or African American residents in this income group experience at least one housing problem, and almost 60% experience at least one severe housing problem. It is important to note that nearly 97% of all American Indian/Alaska Native households earning less than 30% experience a housing problem and are also disproportionately affected.

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

Cost-burdened residents typically are in need of the following types of subsidy, services, and development:

- A need for additional rental subsidies
- Housing opportunities for vulnerable populations
- New construction (a shortage of rental units)
- Rental unit rehabilitation
- Additional emergency shelter for those experiencing homelessness

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

The Housing Authority of the City of Shreveport (HACS) is the local public housing authority in Shreveport with 665 public housing units and administers to over 3,200 participants in the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. The program provides rental subsidies to very low-income families and pays the difference between 30 percent of the recipients’ monthly income and the federally approved payment standard. HACS manages and operates several public housing developments across the City of Shreveport. 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.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	3	0	566	2,093	12	2,009	0	0	71

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

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

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	1	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

Demo

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:

Vulnerable populations, such as those living with a disability, elderly residents, and extremely low-income families have higher needs and are more at-risk. Those who require reasonable accommodations in the home (ie. Wheelchair ramp, accessible units) may have a harder time finding and securing public housing. 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.

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. Families with a disability may require accommodations that meet their unique needs to make living in public housing possible.

Discussion

Housing cost burden is the greatest housing problem in the City of Shreveport. Affordability is a major concern and affects severely low-income residents the most. Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders are chosen based on having severely low incomes and are most at-risk of homelessness.

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:

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):

Demo

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:

0-30% AMI

Approximately 60% of households with 0-30% AMI experience one or more severe housing problems. Black or African American residents in this income range are disproportionately affected and are nearly 76% of the households that experience one or more severe housing problem. Additionally, almost 60% of all Black or African American residents in this income group experience at least one severe housing

problem. It is important to note that nearly 86% of all American Indian/Alaska Native households in this income group disproportionately experience a housing problem (about 58% of all White households, 70% of Asian households, and 55% of Hispanic households in this income group experience a severe housing problem(s).

-

30-50% AMI

Approximately 41% of households with 30-50% AMI experience one or more severe housing problems. Approximately 48% of White residents, 38% of Black or African American residents, 27% of Asian residents, and 68% of Hispanic residents in this income group experience at least one severe housing problems.

50-80% AMI

Approximately 53% of households with 50-80% AMI experience one or more housing problems. Approximately 46% of White residents, 55% of Black or African American residents, 81% of Asian residents, 35% of American Islander or Alaska Native residents, and 60% of Hispanic residents in this income group experience at least one housing problems. Black or African American residents experiencing housing problem(s) in this income category comprise about 66% of all residents affected.

80-100% AMI

Approximately 7.7% of households with 80-100% AMI experience one or more housing problems. Approximately 6.2% of White residents, 7.6% of Black or African American residents, 48.1% of Asian residents, and 18.2% of American Islander or Alaska Native residents. Black or African American residents experiencing housing problem(s) in this income category comprise about 53.8% of all residents affected.

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

Introduction:

Persons with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol/other drug addictions, and public housing residents. The following paragraphs generally summarize the nature and extent of housing and supportive service needs of special needs groups. Many people with special needs also have low incomes. For some people, supportive housing – housing with supportive services – is needed as they are unable to undertake the activities of daily living (ADL) without assistance. Supportive housing is defined as living units that provide a range of services needed for the resident to achieve personal goals. Various subpopulations with special needs require supportive housing. The needs of these subpopulations are described below.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Seniors: According to 2018-2022 Census Data, a little over 17 percent of the city’s population was aged 65 or older. 73.1 percent of householders aged 65 or older owned their home, while 26.9 percent rented their home. Seniors are considered a special needs group because of their typically limited incomes, mobility limitations, and need for health care and other supportive services. With such a high percentage of seniors in the city owning their home, there is a high need for support with home rehabilitation and upkeep that some seniors are unable to manage on their own.

Persons with Disabilities: 2022 Census data suggests that 19.4% of Shreveport’s population was living with one or more disabilities. Seniors aged 75 years or older are the most affected with 54.3% living with one or more disabilities, followed by 29% of those aged 65-74 and 20.2% of those aged 35-65 experiencing living with one or more disabilities. Ambulatory disabilities were the highest disability type and affected 9.5% of the population. 24.5% of seniors experienced ambulatory disabilities and 33.6% of those aged 75 or older were affected. Independent living difficulties (because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping) are also noted as a high disability type – especially for those aged 75 or older. There is a need for more housing assistance for those living with disabilities, especially the elderly population.

HIV/AIDS: See discussion below.

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.

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:

Louisiana Department of Health reports a decrease in new HIV cases from 964 diagnosed with HIV in 2018 to 860 diagnosed in 2022. As of June 2023, the number of individuals living with HIV in Louisiana stands at 22,920. In 2018, LDH worked with medical providers and community stakeholders across the state to develop Get Loud Louisiana, the state's collaborative plan to end the HIV epidemic. Key components of this plan include promoting HIV screening as a part of routine healthcare, various public education efforts, and enhanced linkage to and retention in care programs for people diagnosed with HIV, supporting the achievement of their best possible health outcomes, including durable viral suppression.

If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

The PJ is not establishing a preference for people with disabilities in a HOME TBRA program.

Discussion:

N/A

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. Note that the City has been working with HUD to resolve an e-ConPlanning Suite issue that has caused data to be absent from this MA section. Where possible, the analysis in this section is supplemented by GIS maps to provide geographical visualization of current data, however, some of the narrative references data from the last plan as a placeholder.

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	62,275	70%
1-unit, attached structure	2,790	3%
2-4 units	7,090	8%
5-19 units	9,305	10%
20 or more units	5,784	6%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,285	3%
Total	89,529	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom				
1 bedroom				
2 bedrooms				
3 or more bedrooms				
Total	0	0%	0	0%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

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.

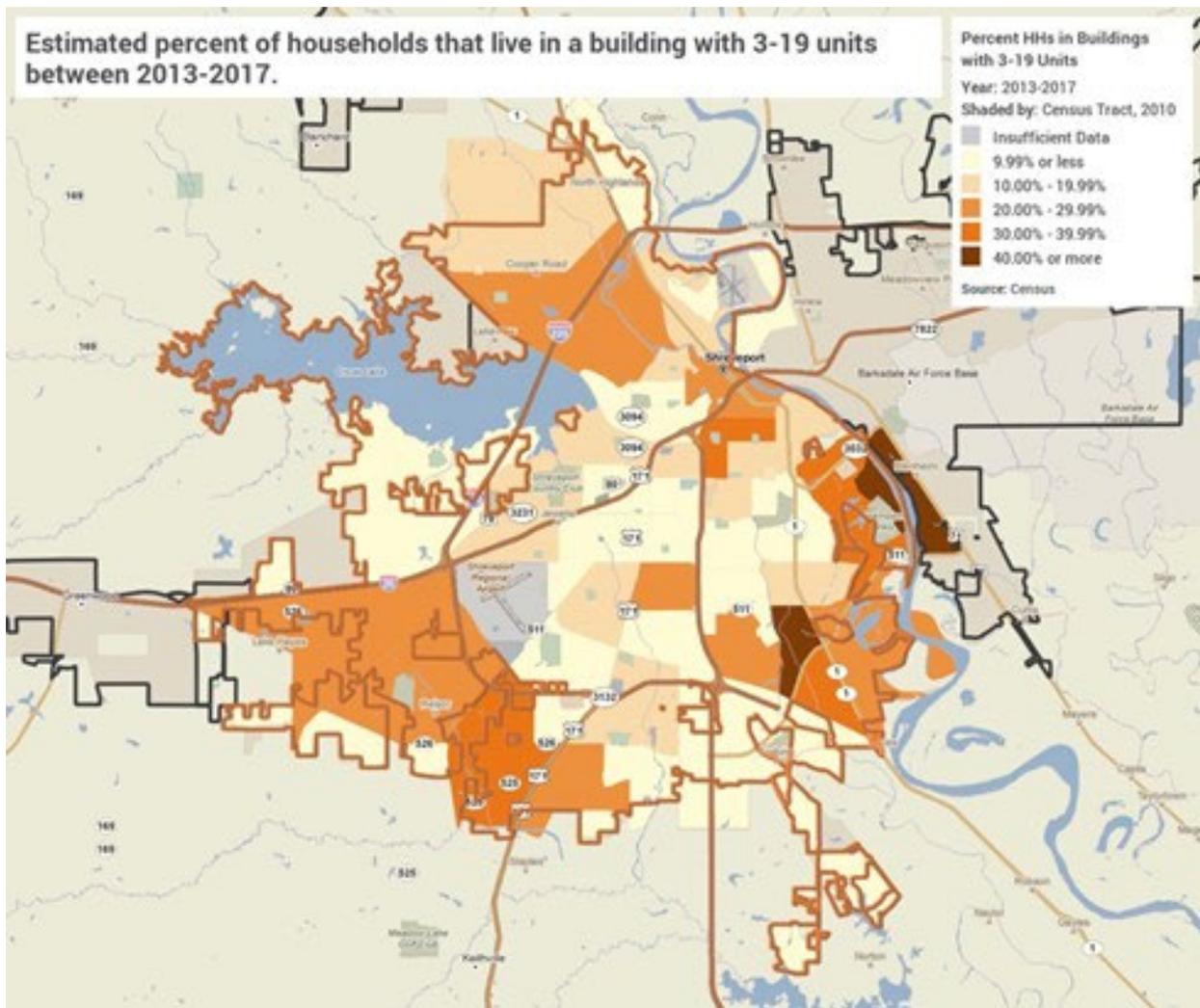
Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Multi Family Development Maps

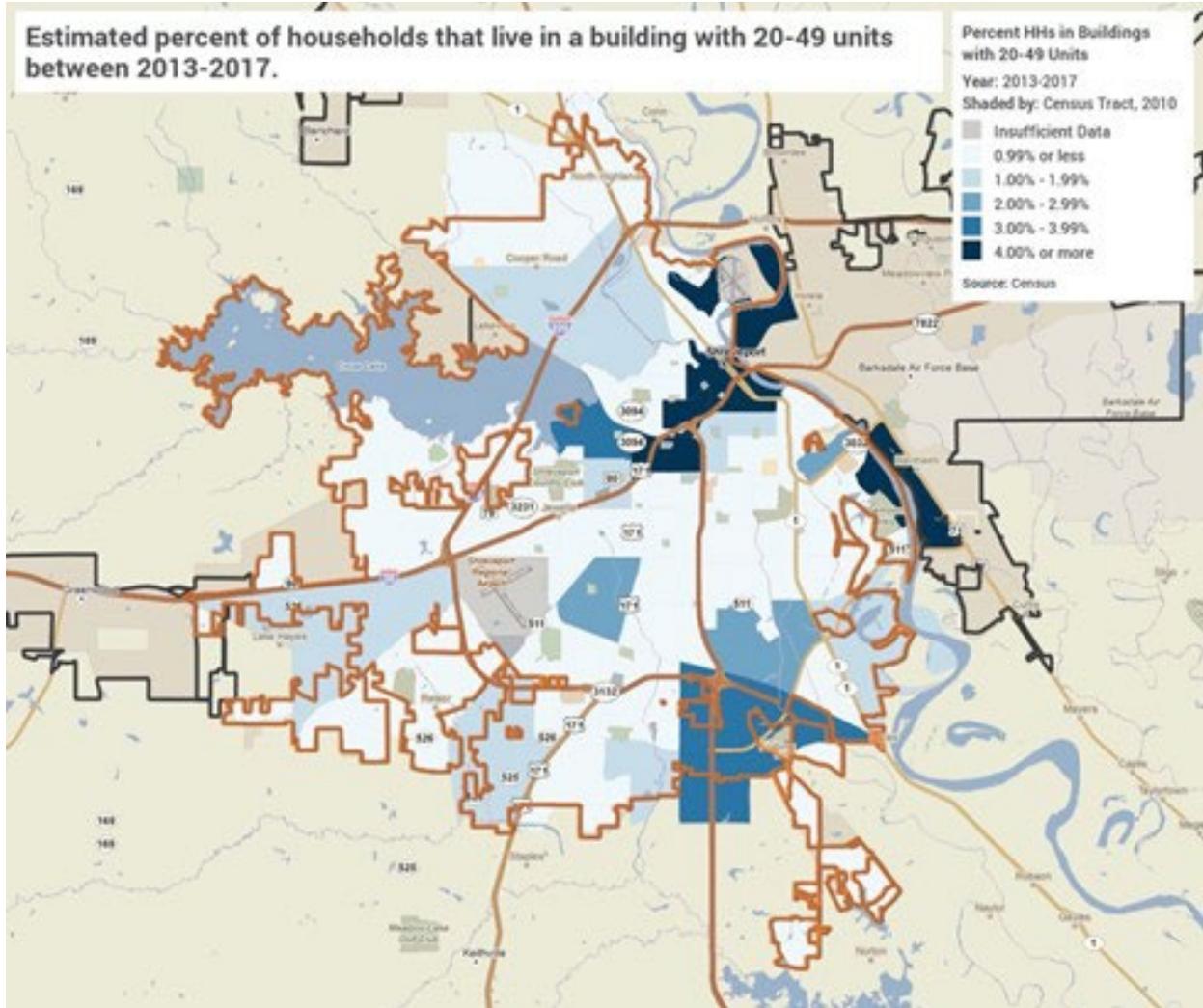
Multifamily Development Distribution

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.

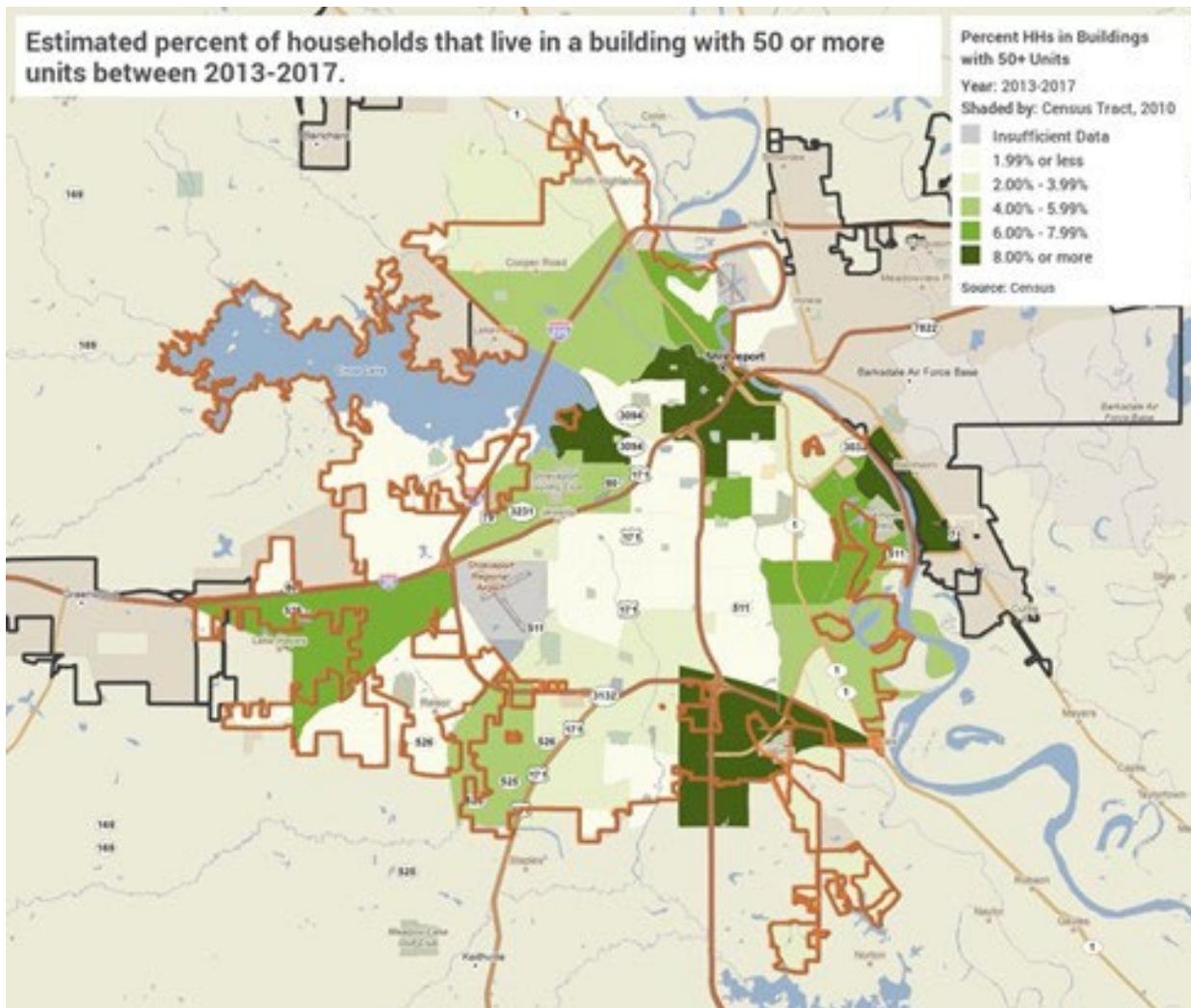
Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



3-19 Units



20-49 Units



50 Plus Units

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

Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	4,954	0.0%
\$500-999	20,143	0.0%
\$1,000-1,499	6,222	0.0%
\$1,500-1,999	1,047	0.0%
\$2,000 or more	364	0.0%
Total	32,730	0.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

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.

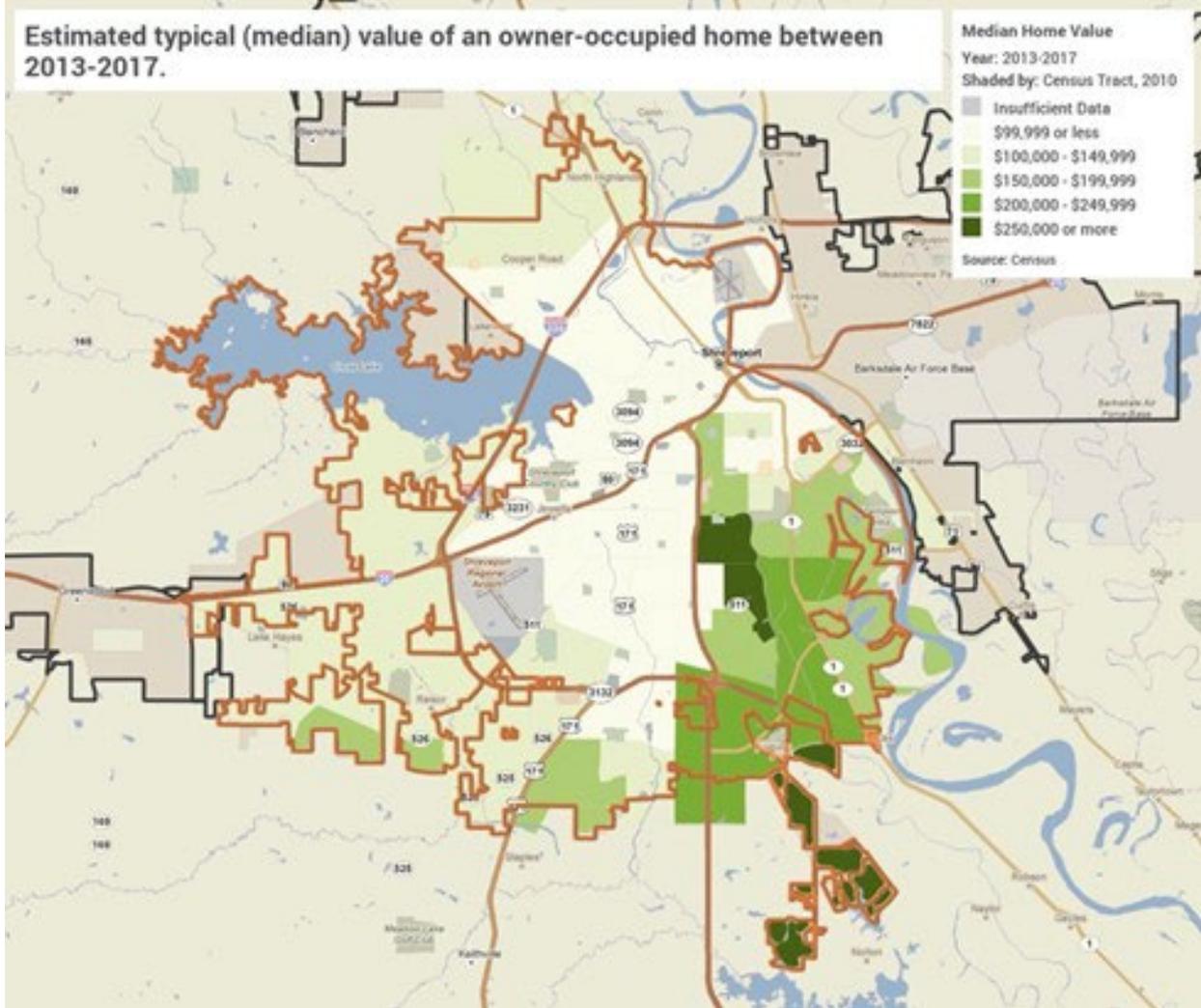
The table above breaks out the rent paid by price cohorts in the City. Approximately 62% of all renters pay between \$500 and \$999 a month, the largest cohort by far. The next largest rent cohort is \$1,000-1,499 with 19% of renters falling in that range. Later in this section, the report examines rental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

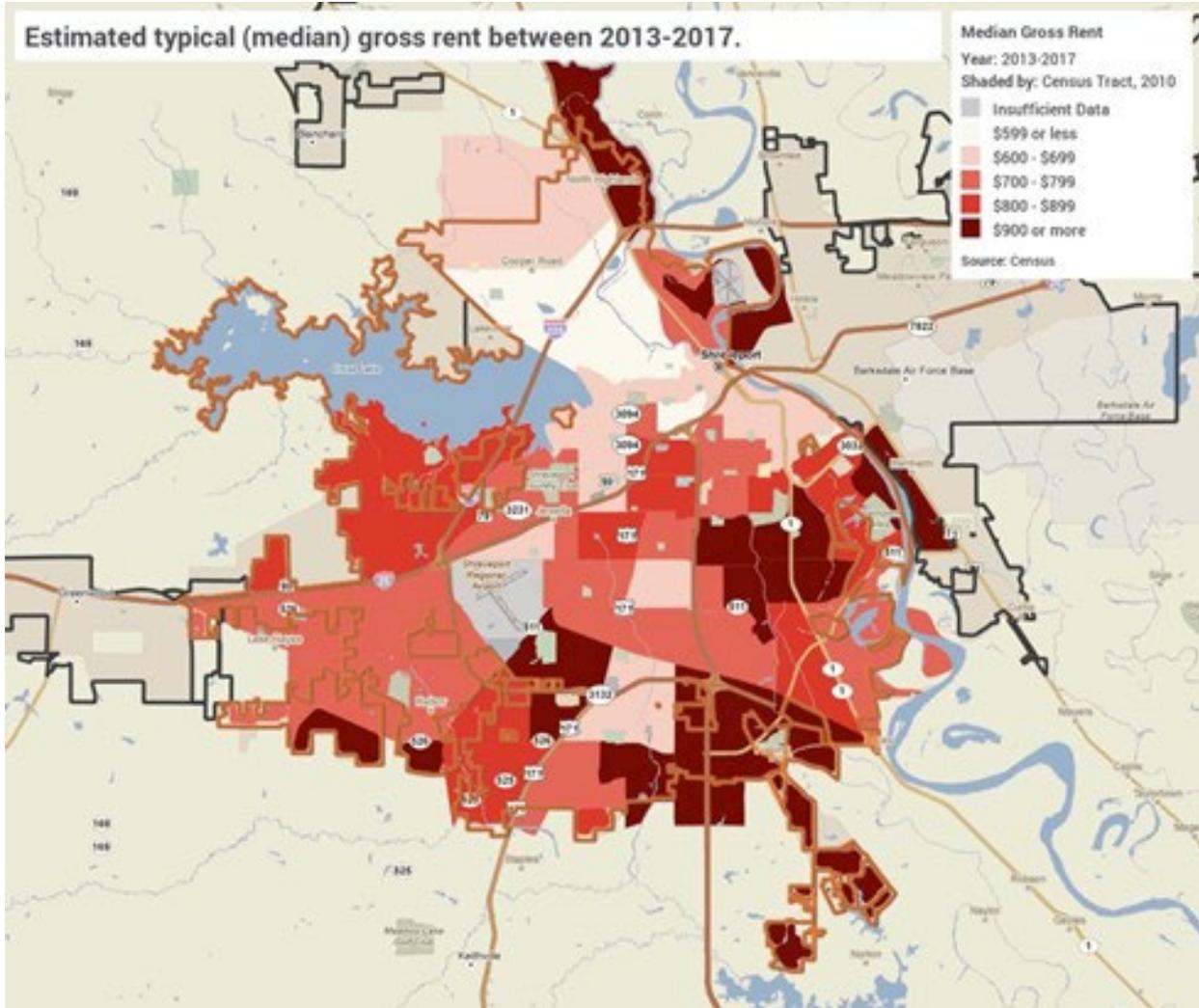
several places the median home value is over \$250,000 in the southeast while most tracts in the city have a median home value of less than \$100,000.

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



Medium Home Value
Medium 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.



Medium Rent

Housing Affordability

Number of 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

Data Source Comments:

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

Data Source Comments: 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)

Describe the jurisdiction's definition of "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

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: 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

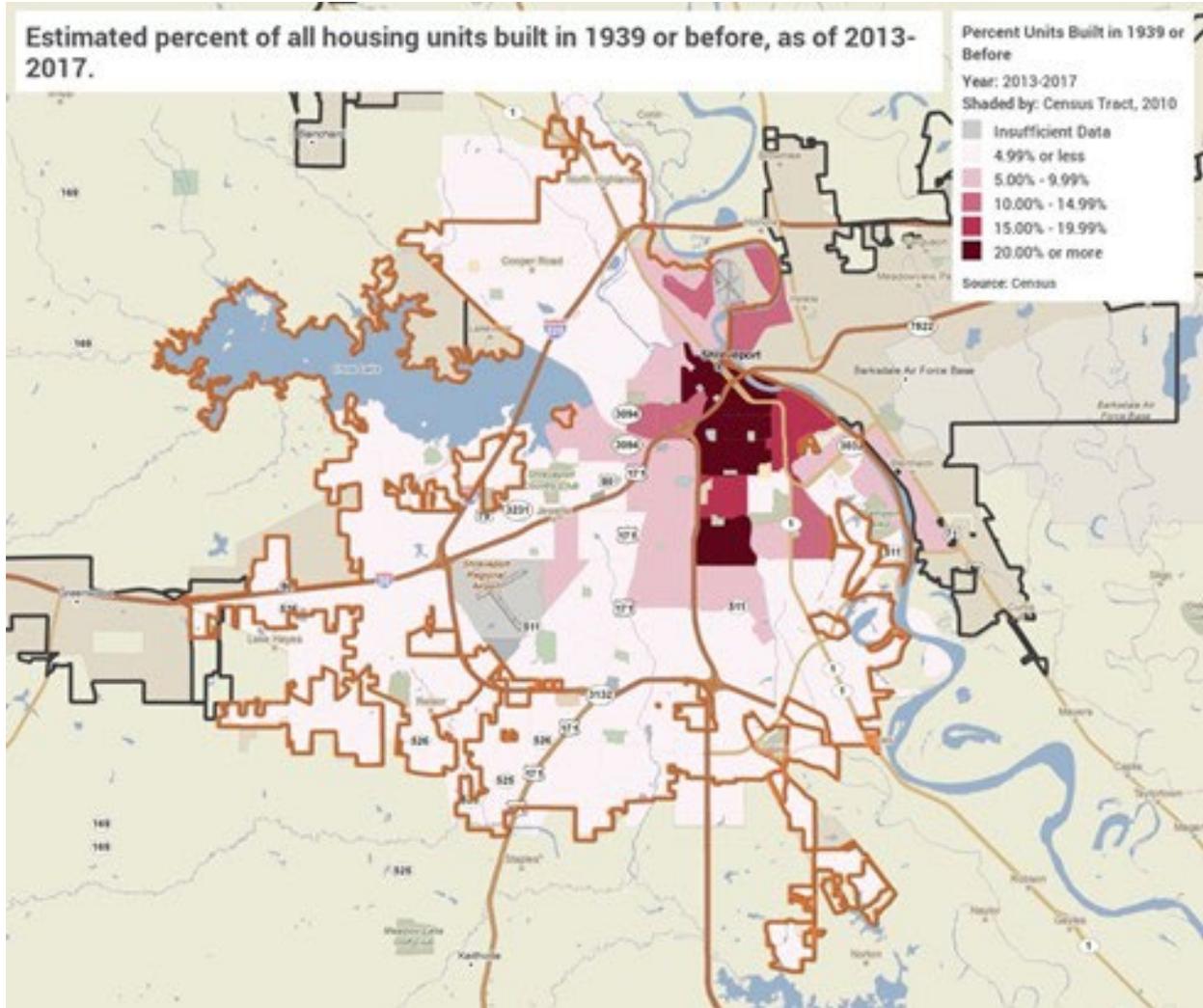
Alternate Data Source Name:
2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments: 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

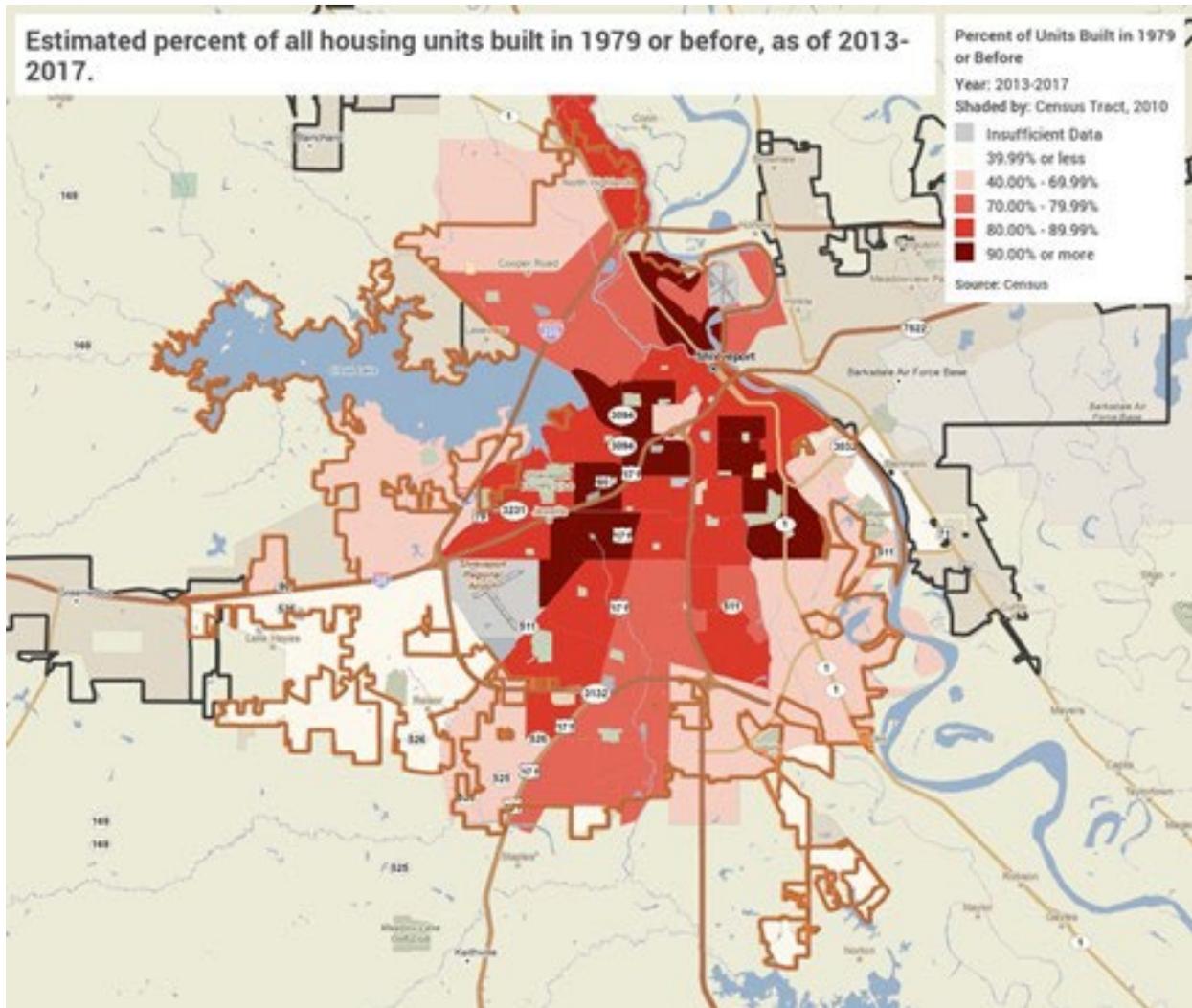
Age of Housing

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



Units Built Pre-1939



Units Built 1979 or Before

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

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

Data Source Comments: 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.

Vacant Units

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

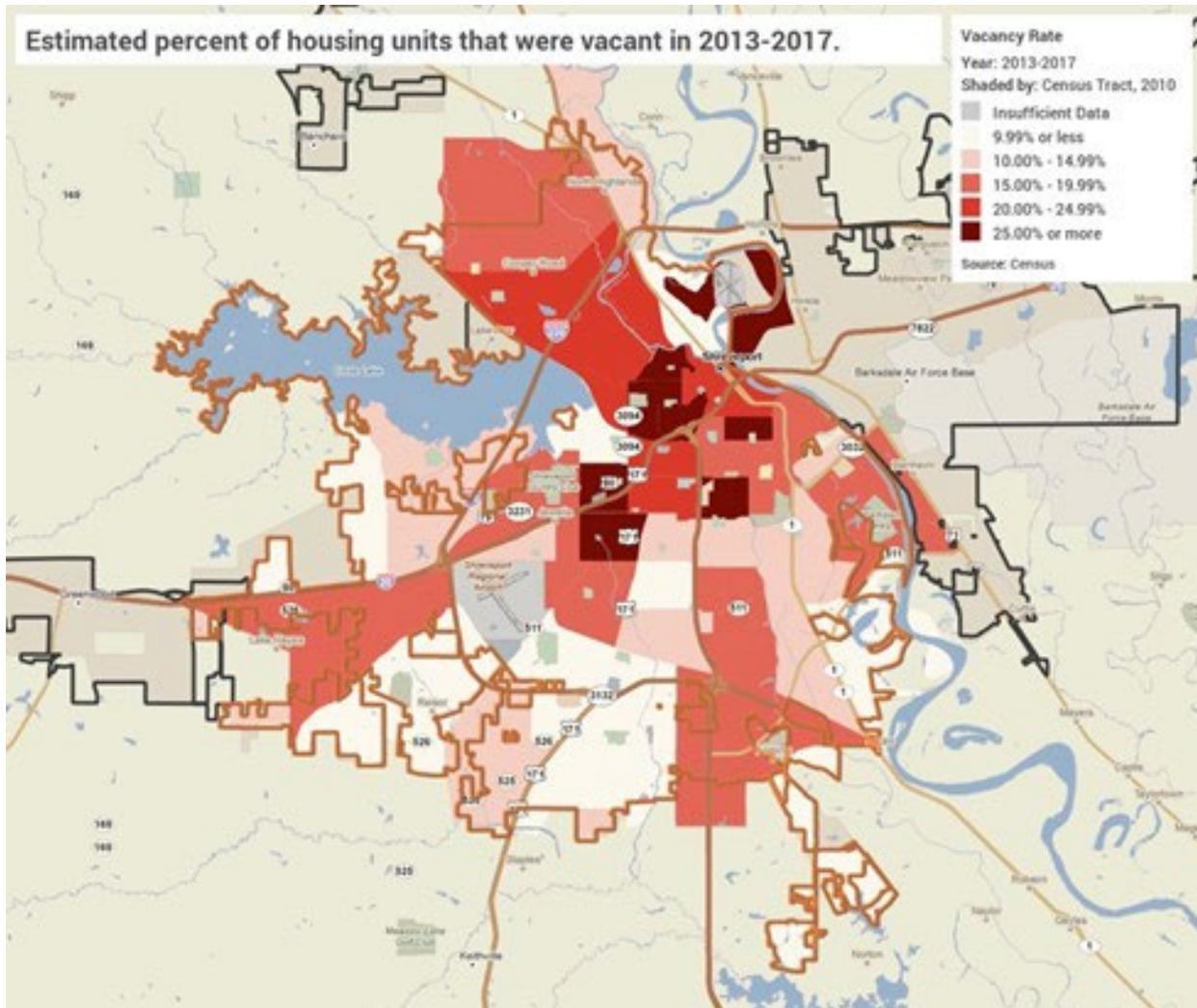
Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Vacancy Map

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



Percent Vacant Units 2013-2017

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

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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

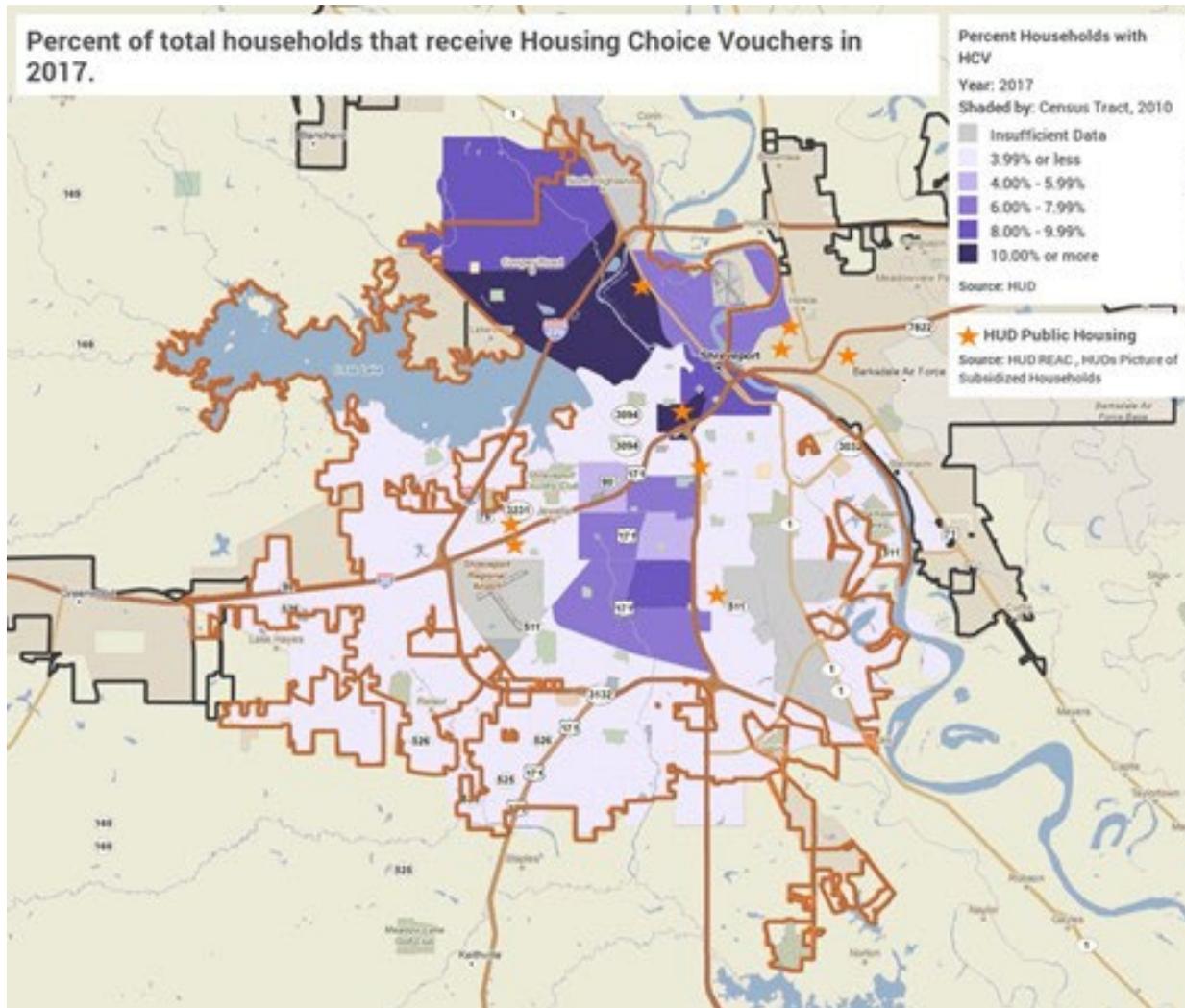
The Housing Authority of the City of Shreveport (HACS) is the local public housing authority in Shreveport with 665 public housing units and over 3,200 participants in the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. The mission of HACS is to provide quality affordable housing to low-income families and individuals 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 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)



Households With Vouchers

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
67 ACQUISITION	57
BARTON DRIVE MANOR	61
GREENWOOD TERRACE	48
HOLLYWOOD HEIGHTS	65
RENNAISSANCE AT ALLENDALE	97
FAIRFIELD ESTATES TERRACE	49

Table 38 - 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 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

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, they 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

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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))

See discussion above.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

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.

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.

Goals

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.

Goals 5-8

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.

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.

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 40 - Business Activity

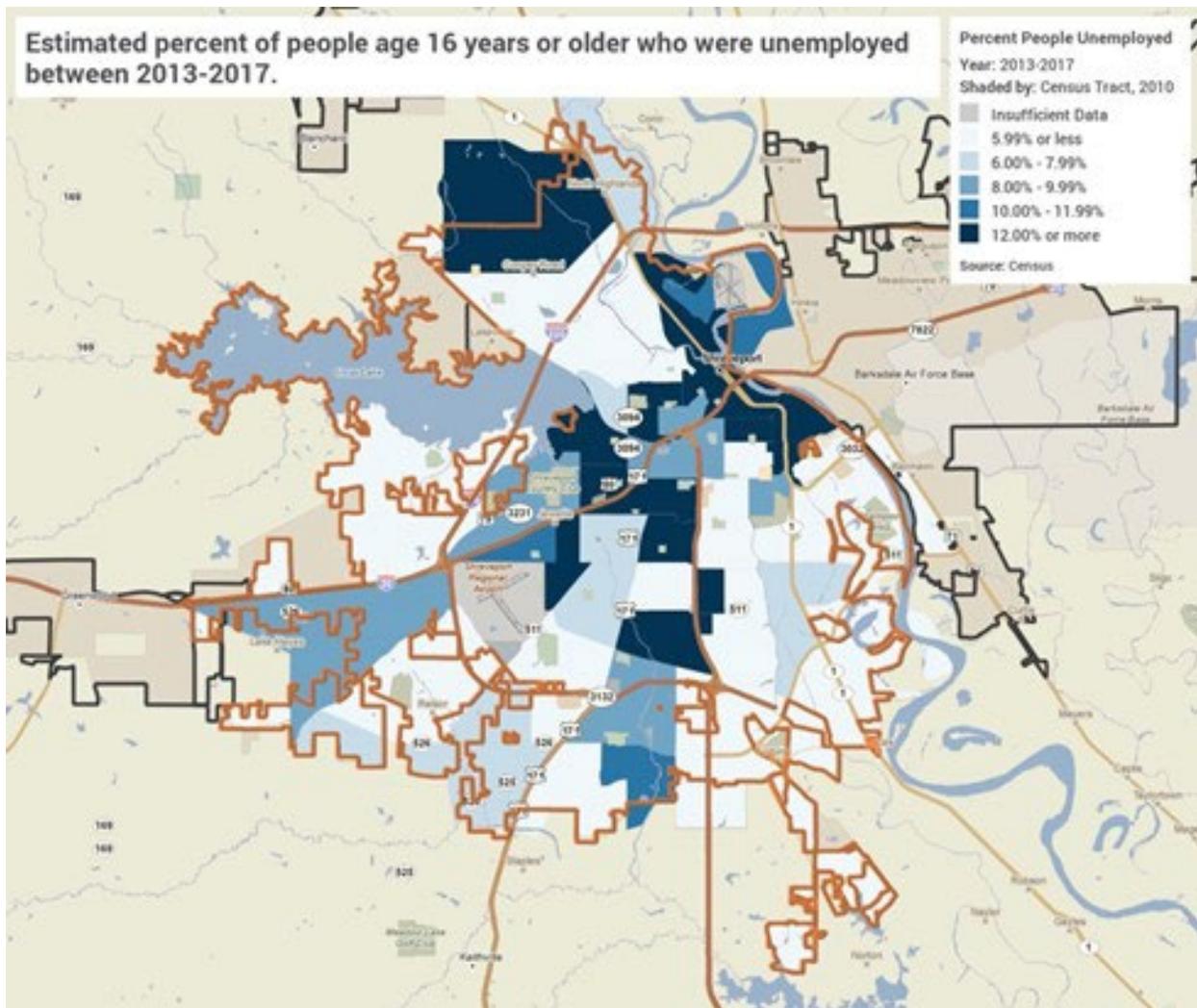
Data Source Comments:

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 41 - Labor Force

Data Source Comments: 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



Unemployment

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	27,506
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	227
Service	19,432
Sales and office	20,427
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	5,976
Production, transportation and material moving	9,155

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

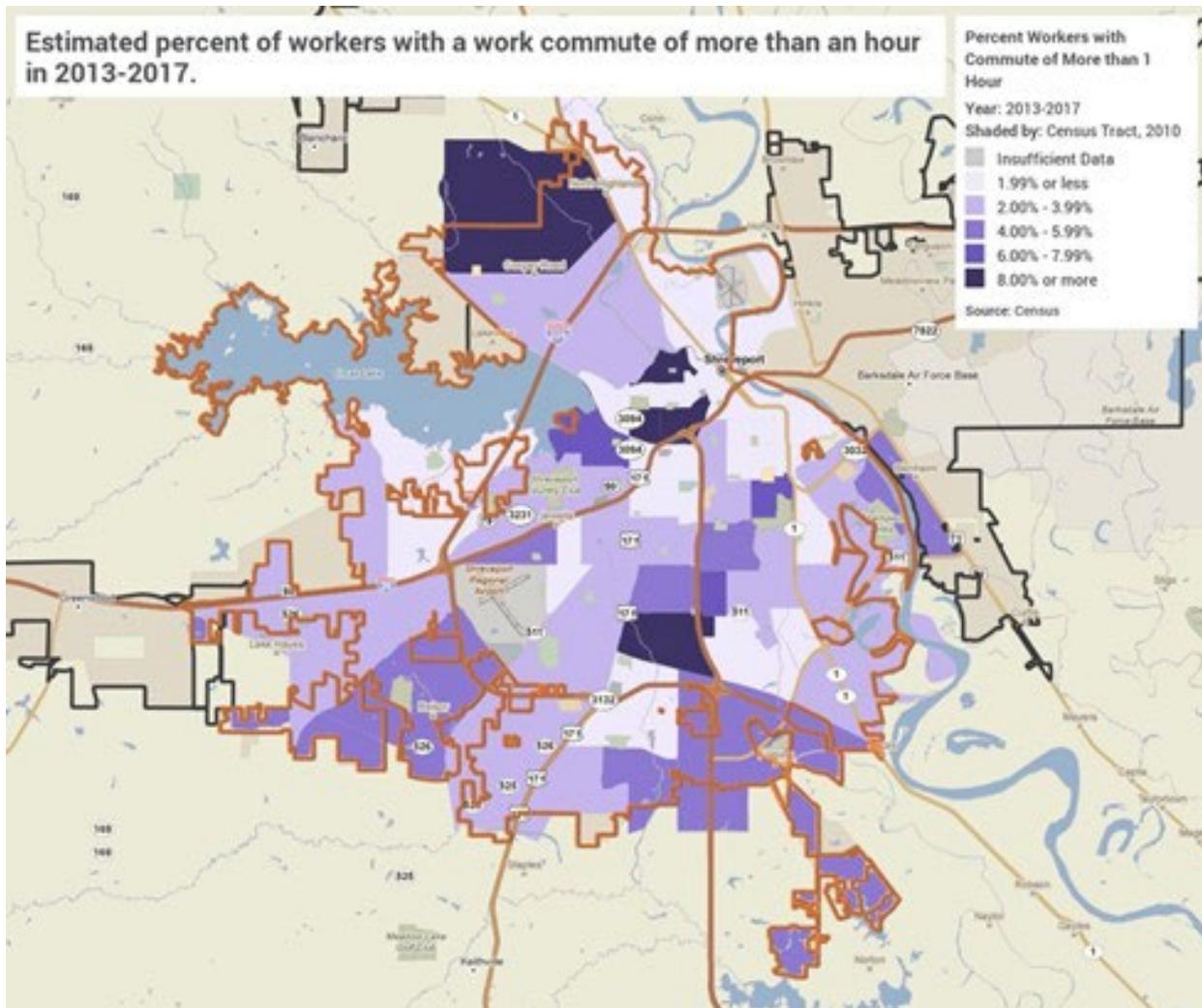
Data Source Comments: The largest employment sector is the management, business and financial sector, employing 27,506 persons throughout the City. This sector is followed closely by the sales and office sector with 20,427 persons employed and the service sector with 19,342.

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 43 - Travel Time

Data Source Comments: 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



Commute Time

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	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 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	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 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	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 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source Comments: 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.

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Discussion

The economic activity within the city of Shreveport is detailed by the tables, maps, and narratives included in this section.

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.

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

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

The City of Shreveport has strived to more effectively locate deficits in broadband accessibility through the development of more precise mapping of coverage. In the past service providers had the ability to claim that service to one house indicated that the entire census block in which it was located was covered.

The City of Shreveport's digital divide initiative sought to map the digital divide, by implementing a low-cost, accurate method to assess the issue of sparse broadband connectivity.

GPS chip software attached to the City's garbage trucks provided an innovative method of detecting service set identifiers and Wi-Fi networks, which in turn assisted in developing a clear mapping of the City's Wi-Fi landscape, particularly in low-moderate income neighborhoods. These maps identified a vast need for greater broadband and wiring connections for households.

In addition, the internet is not affordable for many who earn \$35,000 or less, which is a 42.8 percent of those living in Shreveport.

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

Increased competition by having more than one broadband internet service provider is essentially to maintain competitive pricing for internet services and to prevent even greater lack of affordability for low-moderate income households.

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

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

Heat risk, precipitation risk and drought risk for the City of Shreveport have greatly increased due to ongoing climate change. About 70% of buildings in Shreveport, LA are at risk of wildfire, and the risk level for these buildings is significant. About 35% of buildings in Shreveport, LA are at risk of flooding, and the risk level for these buildings is high.

In a typical year around 1990, people in Shreveport, LA experienced about 7 days above 99.4°F in a year. By 2050, people in Shreveport are projected to experience an average of about 42 days per year over 99.4°F.

A downpour for Shreveport, LA is a two-day rainfall total over 1.1 inches. Around 1990, about 44.0% of precipitation fell during these downpours. In 2050, this is projected to be about 47.0%. The annual precipitation in Shreveport, LA is projected to remain about 48.1".

Extreme precipitation in any form can pose significant risks. Climate change is increasing the potential for extreme rainfall or snowfall because warmer air can hold more water vapor. See more information on storm risk. Property owners can take steps to reduce their risks from extreme precipitation.

Of 138 census tracts in Shreveport, LA, there are 34 where more than half of buildings have significant risk from surface (pluvial) flooding and riverine (fluvial) flooding.

Climate change is increasing inland and coastal flooding risk due to sea level rise and increasing chances of extreme precipitation. See more information on flooding risk.

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

Those who are low income and others who are marginalized have a lower capacity to prepare for and cope with extreme weather, climate-related events, and other changes due to financial limitations. Vulnerable populations may also be disproportionately affected by actions taken to address the underlying causes and impacts of climate change if those inequities and circumstances are not considered explicitly.

National studies have documented a lack of tree canopy and a greater instance of impervious surfaces in low-income communities relative to higher income communities and parts of cities that are poorer and with higher concentrations of residents of color can be 5 to 20° hotter in the summer than wealthier and whiter areas of the same city.

The impacts to people being felt today in Louisiana include direct physical, mental, and financial tolls from extreme weather and indirect impacts to social systems and infrastructure that is struggling to cope with the increasing prevalence and severity of natural disasters. As is the case globally, Louisiana's low-income communities and other marginalized residents without the resources to mitigate and adapt to these evolving environmental hazards are being hit especially hard. These groups have been excluded from the opportunity to build wealth for generations, they are more likely to live and work near heavily-polluting facilities, are more likely to live in areas with higher flood risk, and more likely to experience insufficient or delayed investments in infrastructure and disaster recovery efforts.

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

Are a N am e:	Are a T ype :	Other Tar get Area D escription :	HUD A pprov al Dat e:	% of Low/ Mod :	Revi tal T ype: :	Other R evital De scription :	Iden tify the neig hbor hoo d bou ndar ies for this targ et area .	Inclu de spec ific hous ing and com mer cial char acte ristic s of this targ et area .	How did your cons ultat ion and citiz en parti cipa tion proc ess help you to iden tify this neig hbor hoo d as a targ et area ?	Id en tif th e ne s in th is targ et area ?	Wha t are the opp ortu nities for imp rove men t in this targ et area ?	Are ther e barr iers to imp rove men t in this targ et area ?

<TYPE=[pivot_table] REPORT_GUID=[580A1C4243185DA4A57AD1B7DE5CFB16] >

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

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

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Preserve & Develop Affordable Rental Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate 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	
	Associated Goals	Increase Affordable Rental Housing Increase Homeownership Opportunities Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab (Reconstructi 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 using, supportive housing, and rental rehabilitation
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community Outreach including Surveys, Interviews, and Public Hearings.
2	Priority Need Name	Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Public Housing Residents 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	
	Associated Goals	Expand & Improve Public Facilities Provide Vital Services for LMI & Special Needs Preserve Historic Structures
	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.
3	Priority Need Name	Economic Development Opportunities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provide Job Creation and Training Opportunities Provide for Business Assistance
	Description	Provide assistance to strengthen the City's economy including through business assistance, job creation and training programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community Outreach including Surveys, Interviews, and Public Hearings.

4	Priority Need Name	Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provide Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing Provide HMIS/Stabilization Services
	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 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 not be pursuing a TBRA program during this Consolidated Plan cycle and instead will invest in new unit construction.
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 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

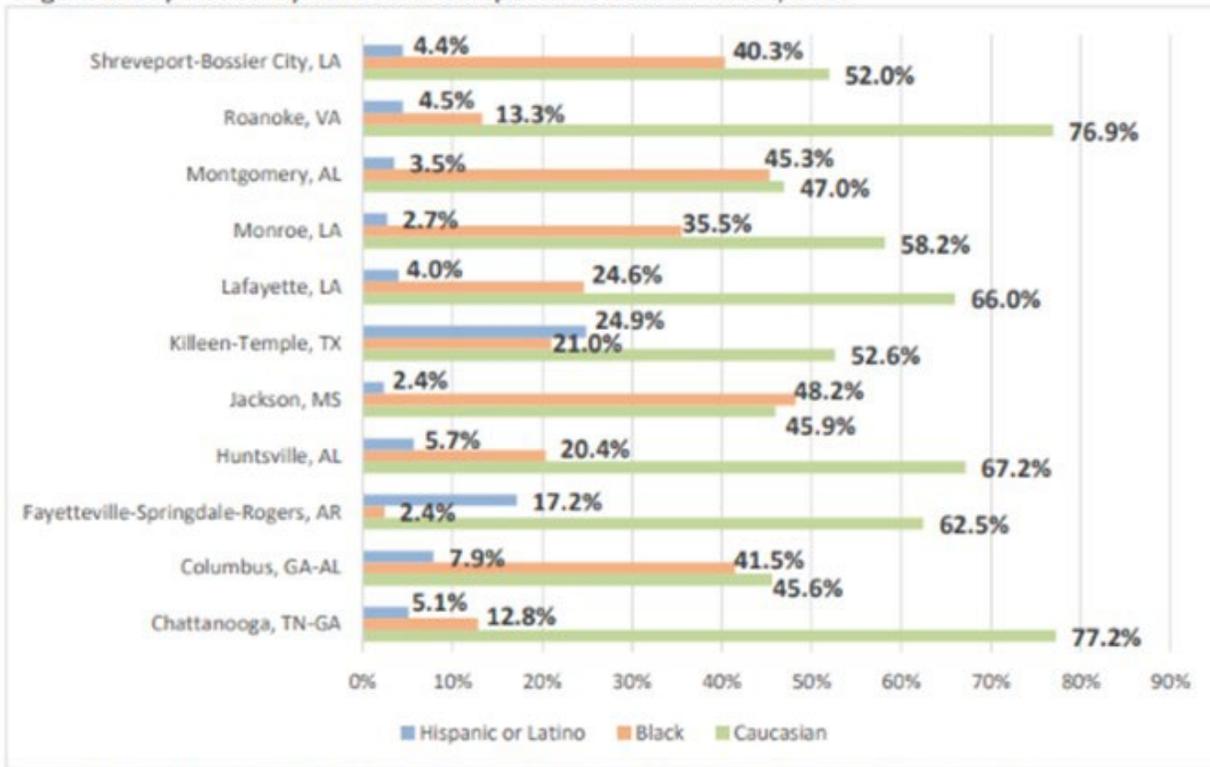
Table 3: Total Population of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2021

MSA	Population	Rank	2020 Rank
Jackson, MS	586,758	1	
Chattanooga, TN-GA	567,395	2	
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	558,507	3	
Huntsville, AL	502,728	4	
Killeen-Temple, TX	486,416	5	
Lafayette, LA	479,212	6	
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	389,155	7	→ 7
Montgomery, AL	386,814	8	
Columbus, GA-AL	326,491	9	
Roanoke, VA	315,442	10	
Monroe, LA	204,884	11	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates at <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

Total Population - MSA

Figure 1: Population by Race for Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates at <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

Population by Race - MSA

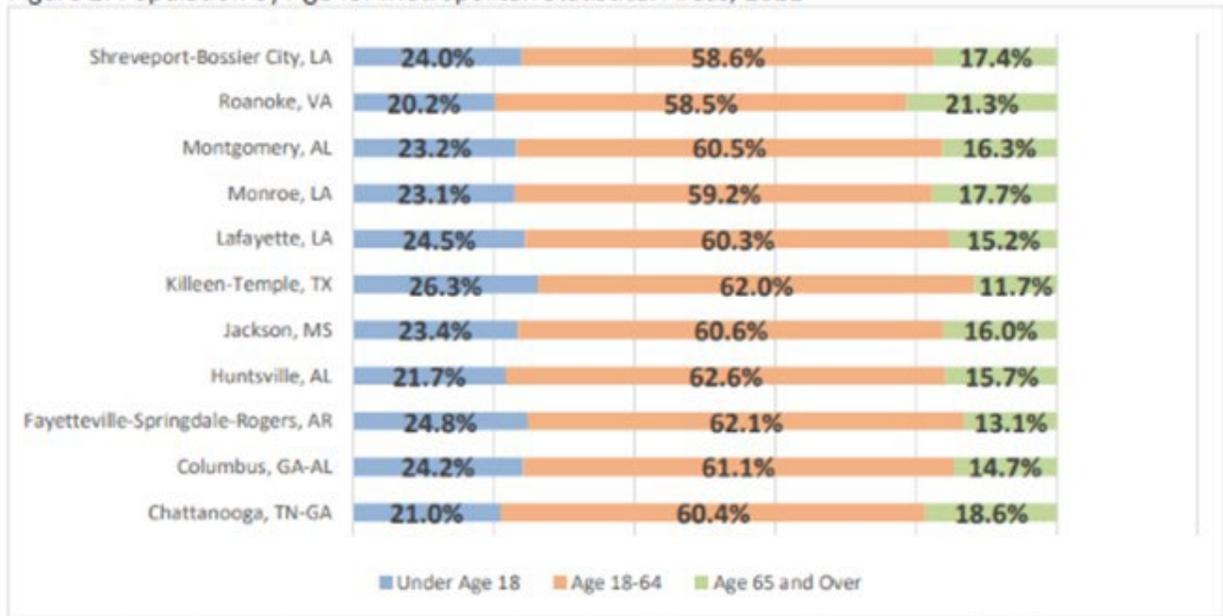
Race	2000	2010	2020	Percent of Total Population in 2020	Percent of State Population in 2020 (Louisiana)
White	93,563	82,027	67,509	35.99%	57.06%
African American	101,838	109,022	105,088	56.02%	31.43%
Asian	1,715	2,628	3,049	1.63%	1.86%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	96	97	108	0.06%	0.04%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	682	725	733	0.39%	0.68%
Some Other Race	837	1,854	2,993	1.6%	3.06%
Two or More Races	1,818	2,958	8,113	4.32%	5.87%

Ethnicity	2000	2010	2020	Percent of Total Population in 2020	Percent of State Population in 2020 (Louisiana)
Hispanic	2,704	5,018	6,658	3.55%	6.92%

Source: [Census](https://data.census.gov/)
 Data aggregated by:
 2000 - 2020 Data Contains: 1 City (show)

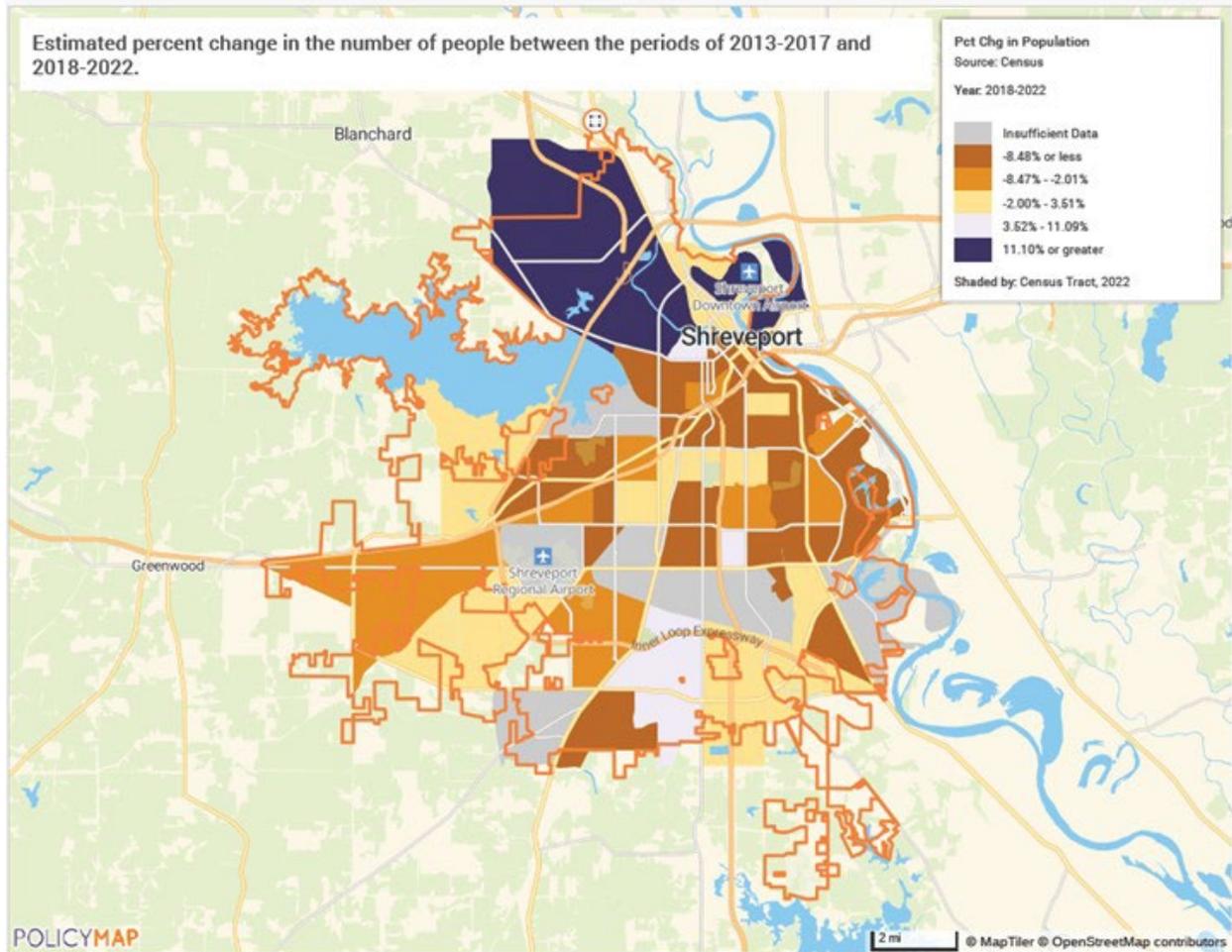
Population by Race - City

Figure 2: Population by Age for Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2021

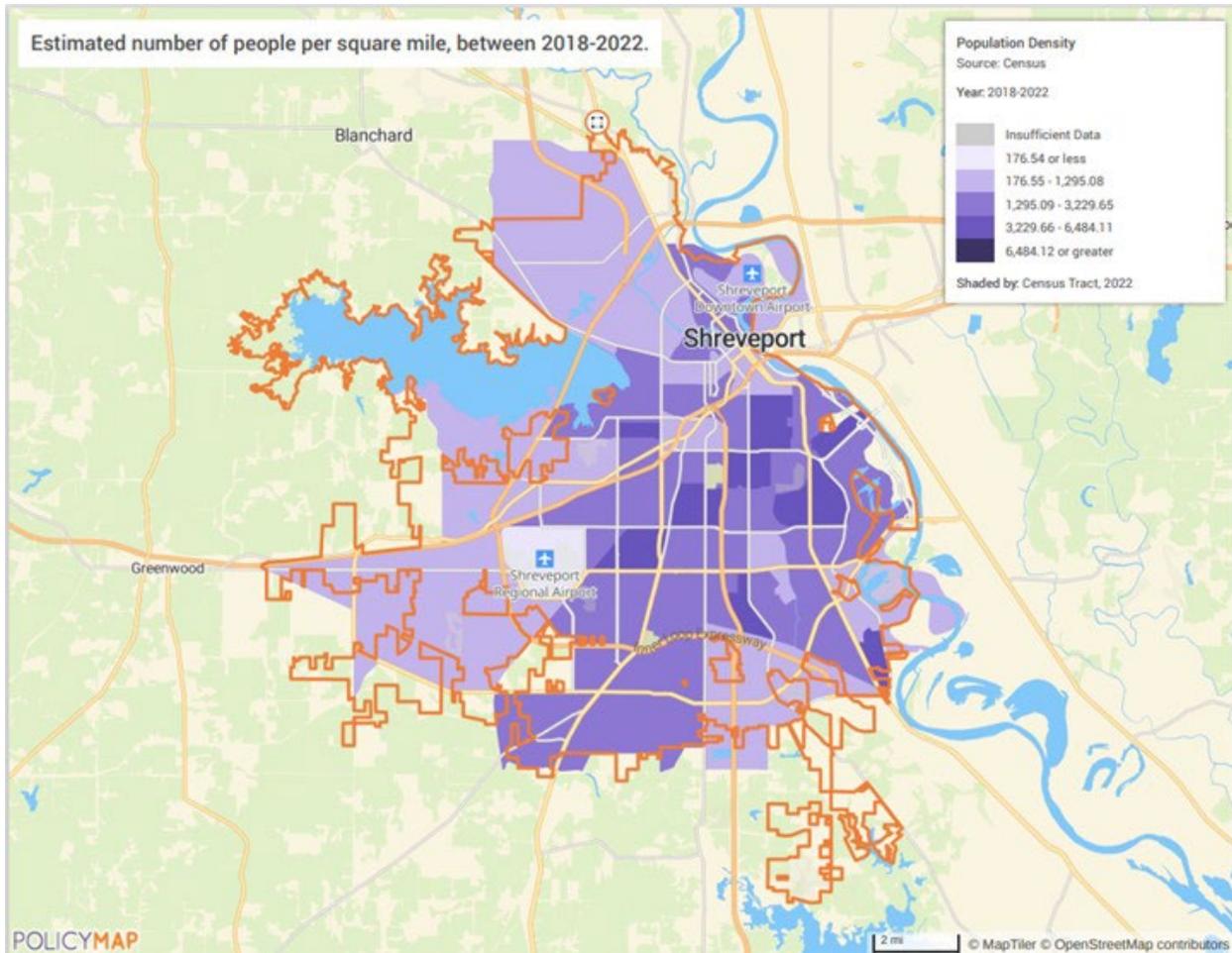


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates at <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

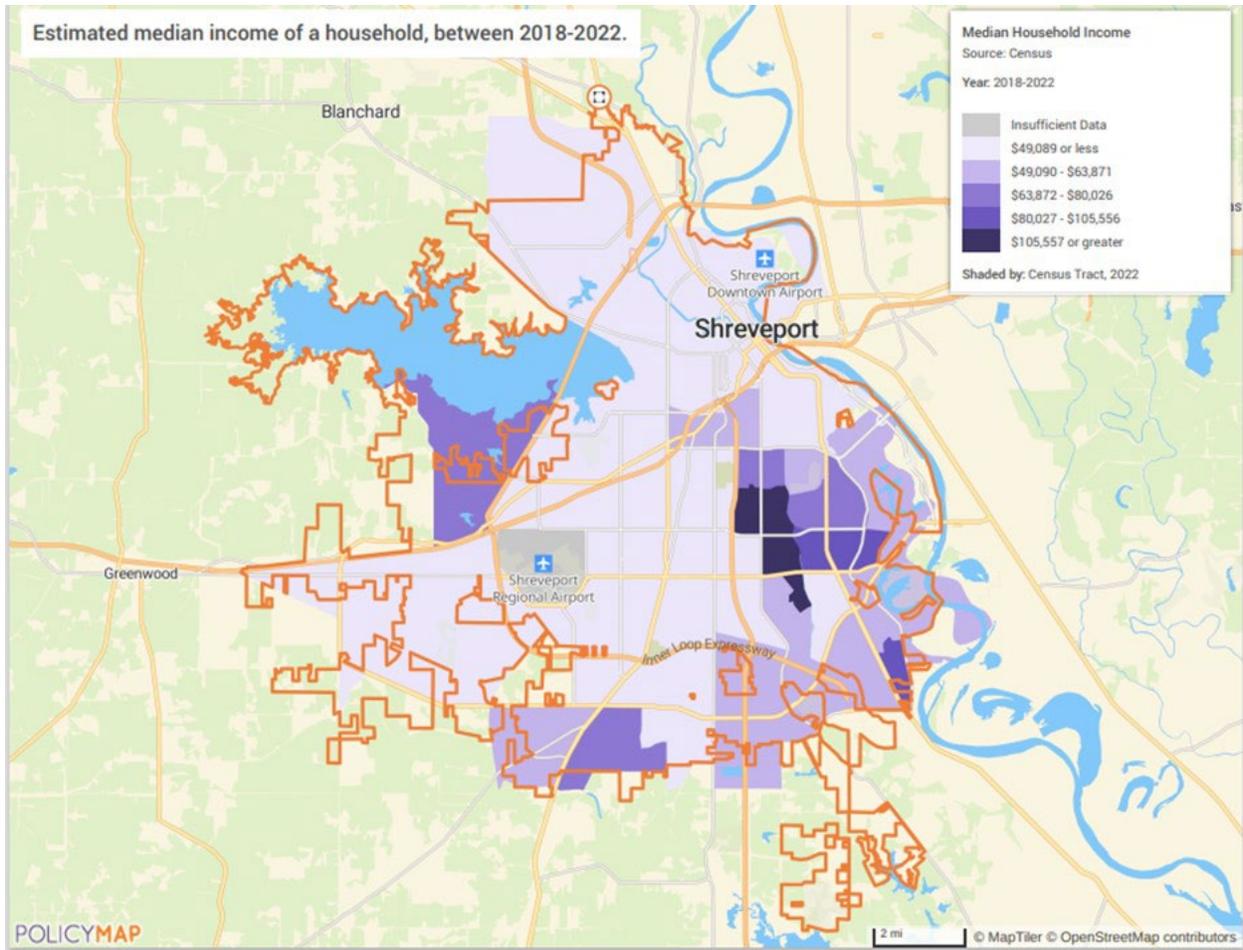
Population by Age - MSA



Population Change Map



People Per Square Mile Map



Median Income Map

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	1,987,413	0	0	1,987,413	7,949,652	CDBG funds may be used on activities that make for viable communities.

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	827,252	500,000	0	1,327,252	3,309,008	HOME funds may be used on activities that provide affordable homeownership opportunities, preserve affordable income housing for low to moderate income homeowners, and provide units to be rented to low to moderate income tenants.

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	175,881	0	0	175,881	703,524	HESG funds may be used on activities which prevent homelessness and to assist those experiencing homelessness with shelter and supportive services.

Table 50 - 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

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
Housing Authority of 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 51 - 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	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			
Other			

Table 52 - 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	Increase Affordable Rental Housing	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Preserve & Develop Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: \$2,000,000	Rental units constructed: 135 Household Housing Unit
2	Increase Homeownership Opportunities	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Preserve & Develop Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: \$2,136,260	Homeowner Housing Added: 150 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 60 Households Assisted
3	Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Preserve & Develop Affordable Rental Housing	CDBG: \$6,968,533	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 350 Household Housing Unit
4	Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab (Reconstructi	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Preserve & Develop Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: \$500,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit
5	Enhance Rental Rehab	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Preserve & Develop Affordable Rental Housing	CDBG: \$606,178	Rental units rehabilitated: 60 Household Housing Unit
6	Expand & Improve Public Facilities	2025	2028	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements	CDBG: \$700,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Provide Vital Services for LMI & Special Needs	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements	CDBG: \$700,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
8	Provide Job Creation and Training Opportunities	2025	2028			Economic Development Opportunities	CDBG: \$350,000	Jobs created/retained: 10 Jobs
9	Provide for Business Assistance	2025	2028	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development Opportunities	CDBG: \$456,177	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 20 Business Businesses assisted: 40 Businesses Assisted
10	Provide Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing	2024	2028	Homeless		Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services	ESG: \$325,380	Homelessness Prevention: 150 Persons Assisted
11	Provide HMIS/Stabilization Services	2024	2028	Homeless		Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services	ESG: \$400,000	Homelessness Prevention: 1000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Homeless Shelters & Street Outreach	2024	2028	Homeless			ESG: \$154,025	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2000 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 25 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 150 Persons Assisted
13	Preserve Historic Structures	2025	2028			Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements	CDBG: \$156,177	Other: 1 Other

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase Affordable Rental Housing
	Goal Description	The City will assist with the construction of new affordable rental housing and tenant based rental assistance.
2	Goal Name	Increase Homeownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City will provide assistance to increase homeownership opportunities.
3	Goal Name	Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	The City will assist with Energy Efficiency Improvements, Lead Based Paint Remediation and Accessibility Improvements.

4	Goal Name	Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab (Reconstructi
	Goal Description	Increase owner-occupied housing reconstructions.
5	Goal Name	Enhance Rental Rehab
	Goal Description	The City will assist with the rehabilitation of rental housing units.
6	Goal Name	Expand & Improve Public Facilities
	Goal Description	The City will expand and improve public facilities.
7	Goal Name	Provide Vital Services for LMI & Special Needs
	Goal Description	The City will provide funding for supportive services for LMI and special needs populations.
8	Goal Name	Provide Job Creation and Training Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City will assist with job creation and training programs.
9	Goal Name	Provide for Business Assistance
	Goal Description	The City will provide assistance to businesses to strengthen the economy.
10	Goal Name	Provide Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing
	Goal Description	The City will provide assistance for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing programs.
11	Goal Name	Provide HMIS/Stabilization Services
	Goal Description	The City will provide HMIS and Stabilization Services.
12	Goal Name	Homeless Shelters & Street Outreach
	Goal Description	The City will provide assistance for homeless shelters and street outreach.
13	Goal Name	Preserve Historic Structures
	Goal Description	The City will assist with the preservation of historic structures.

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

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.

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.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

See above.

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.

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Strategies 4-6

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.

Strategies 7-10

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.

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.

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. The City will provide support for those facing homelessness through its rapid rehousing and homelessness prevention programs.

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.
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 been 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	1,987,413.00	0.00	0.00	1,987,413.00	7,949,652.00	CDBG funds may be used on activities that make for viable communities.

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	827,252.00	500,000.00	0.00	1,327,252.00	3,309,008.00	HOME funds may be used on activities that provide affordable homeownership opportunities, preserve affordable income housing for low to moderate income homeowners, and provide units to be rented to low to moderate income tenants.

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	175,881.00	0.00	0.00	175,881.00	703,524.00	HESG funds may be used on activities which prevent homelessness and to assist those experiencing homelessness with shelter and supportive services.

Table 54 - 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

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	Increase Affordable Rental Housing	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Preserve & Develop Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: \$418,014.00	Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit
2	Increase Homeownership Opportunities	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Preserve & Develop Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: \$341,663.00	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 25 Households Assisted
3	Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Preserve & Develop Affordable Rental Housing	CDBG: \$1,590,042.00	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit
4	Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab (Reconstructi	2024	2028	Affordable Housing		Preserve & Develop Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: \$567,575.00	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Provide Vital Services for LMI & Special Needs	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development		Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services	CDBG: \$397,370.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted
6	Homeless Shelters & Street Outreach	2024	2028	Homeless		Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services	ESG: \$105,529.00	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2000 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 25 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 150 Persons Assisted
7	Provide Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing	2024	2028	Homeless		Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services	ESG: \$70,352.00	Homelessness Prevention: 150 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase Affordable Rental Housing
	Goal Description	The City will assist with the construction of new affordable rental housing and tenant based rental assistance
2	Goal Name	Increase Homeownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City will provide assistance to increase homeownership opportunities.

3	Goal Name	Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	The City will assist with Energy Efficiency Improvements, Lead Based Paint Remediation and Accessibility Improvements.
4	Goal Name	Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab (Reconstructi
	Goal Description	Increase owner-occupied.
5	Goal Name	Provide Vital Services for LMI & Special Needs
	Goal Description	The City will provide funding for supportive services for LMI and special needs populations.
6	Goal Name	Homeless Shelters & Street Outreach
	Goal Description	The City will provide assistance for homeless shelters and street outreach.
7	Goal Name	Provide Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing
	Goal Description	The City will provide assistance for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing programs.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The projects listed below will carry out the activities in PY 2024 that will address the Goals identified in this Plan.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	21A: CDBG Administration
2	14A: Single Unit Housing Rehabilitation
3	05: Services for Children, Families & Special Needs
4	HOME: Administration
5	HOME: CHDO Reserves
6	HOME: Non-CHDO Development Activities
7	ESG24 Shreveport, LA

Table 56 – 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	21A: CDBG Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$397,482.00
	Description	Program administration of the CDBG program.
	Target Date	12/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	N/A
	Planned Activities	Program administration of the CDBG program Planning
2	Project Name	14A: Single Unit Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,291,931.00
	Description	Provide for owner occupied housing rehabilitation in target areas of the jurisdiction. These activities will benefit LMI households.
	Target Date	12/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	A total of 80 low to moderate income homeowners will have their units rehabilitated.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation Admin, Housing Programs & Codes Administration.
3	Project Name	05: Services for Children, Families & Special Needs
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Vital Services for LMI & Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements

	Funding	CDBG: \$298,000.00
	Description	Provide funding for supportive services for LMI and special needs populations.
	Target Date	12/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 2000 low to moderate income persons and households will benefit from activities under this program.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Public services that will serve children, families, and special needs populations
4	Project Name	HOME: Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	HOME: \$82,725.00
	Description	Administration of the HOME program.
	Target Date	12/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	N/A
	Planned Activities	N/A
5	Project Name	HOME: CHDO Reserves
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase Homeownership Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Preserve & Develop Affordable Rental Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$124,087.00
	Description	Increase homeownership opportunities for LMI households through homeowner housing added.
	Target Date	12/31/2024

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	A total of 5 first time homeowners may benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	Affordable Housing Development for Home Ownership
6	Project Name	HOME: Non-CHDO Development Activities
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Rental Housing Provide Owner Occupied Housing Rehab (Reconstructi
	Needs Addressed	Preserve & Develop Affordable Rental Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$1,120,440.00
	Description	Increase affordable rental housing opportunities in LMI areas through rental units constructed and rental units rehabilitated.
	Target Date	12/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 15 low to moderate income households will be provided affordable rental units.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	Rental Housing Development
7	Project Name	ESG24 Shreveport, LA
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Homeless Prevention & Rapid Rehousing Homeless Shelters & Street Outreach
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Housing & Supportive Services
	Funding	ESG: \$175,881.00
	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	12/31/2024

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Homelessness Prevention Rapid Rehousing Homeless Person Overnight Shelter Assistance

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

Table 57 - 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	150
Non-Homeless	95
Special-Needs	0
Total	245

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	150
The Production of New Units	5
Rehab of Existing Units	90
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	245

Table 59 - 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-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(I)(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(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
<TYPE=[text] REPORT_GUID=[A698417B4C924AE0218B42865313DACF] DELETE_TABLE_IF_EMPTY=[YES]>	
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(I)(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 to support those communities that have undergone a comprehensive local planning process 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.

5. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of the preference for persons with special needs or disabilities. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(i) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). <TYPE=[text] REPORT_GUID=[A0BBB986408D8C25582AC4BE59FA99C5]>

Not applicable as the city does not plan to use HOME funds for TBRA.

6. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of how the preference for a specific category of individuals with disabilities (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness) will narrow the gap in benefits and the preference is needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(ii) and 91.220(l)(2)(vii)).

Not applicable as the city does not plan to use HOME funds for TBRA.

7. If applicable, a description of any preference or limitation for rental housing projects. (See 24 CFR 92.253(d)(3) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). Note: Preferences cannot be administered in a manner that limits the opportunities of persons on any basis prohibited by the laws listed under 24 CFR 5.105(a).

Not applicable as the city does not plan to use HOME funds for TBRA.

**Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(l)(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 Care 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.

Attachments

Grantee Unique Appendices



Order Confirmation
Not an Invoice

Account Number:	1181228
Customer Name:	City of Shreveport
Customer Address:	City of Shreveport Po Box 31109 Shreveport, LA 71130-1109
Contact Name:	Bridgette Clark
Contact Phone:	318.675.5357
Contact Email:	Bridgette.Clark@shreveportla.gov
PO Number:	Control #24145

Date:	08/01/2024
Order Number:	10449073
Prepayment Amount:	\$ 0.00

Column Count:	1.0000
Line Count:	77.0000
Height in inches:	0.0000

Print			
Product	#insertions	Start - End	Category
SHR Shreveport Times	1	08/06/2024 - 08/06/2024	Govt Public Notices
SHR shreveporttimes.com	1	08/06/2024 - 08/06/2024	Govt Public Notices

As an incentive for customers, we provide a discount off the total order cost equal to the 3.99% service fee if you pay with Cash/Check/ACH. Pay by Cash/Check/ACH and save!

Total Cash Order Confirmation Amount Due	\$45.41
Tax Amount	\$0.00
Service Fee 3.99%	\$1.81
Cash/Check/ACH Discount	-\$1.81
Payment Amount by Cash/Check/ACH	\$45.41
Payment Amount by Credit Card	\$47.22

Order Confirmation Amount	\$45.41
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Ad Preview

**PUBLIC NOTICE
- 2024-2028
Consolidated
Strategy Plan/2024
Annual Action Plan**

The City of Shreveport's Department of Community Development is in the process of developing the 2024-2028 Consolidated Strategy Plan and the 2024 Annual Action Plan for proposed entitlements funds through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The draft Consolidated Strategy Plan and the 2024 Annual Action Plan has been available for review beginning July 3, 2024 through July 24, 2024 at the City of Shreveport, Department of Community Development, 411 Texas Street, Shreveport, LA, Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

The plans are also posted on the city's website at www.shreveportla.gov. Written comments may be submitted to Post Office Box 21106, Shreveport, LA 71220-1106 or emailed to Thao.Scott@shreveportla.gov or Colby.Nichols@shreveportla.gov. Interested parties are encouraged to provide comments until August 15, 2024.

The completed plan is posted on the city's website at www.shreveportla.gov. Department of Community Development/2024-2028 Consolidated Strategy Plan/2024 Annual Action Plan for final comments.
10440073 6/8/24



NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
Notice Posted: 7/3/2024 12:00 PM

PUBLIC NOTICE: Notice is hereby given that the City Council of the City of Shreveport shall hold its Administrative Conference on Monday, July 8, 2024, at 3:00 P. M. and its Regular Meeting, Tuesday, July 9, 2024, at 3:00 P.M. Both meetings will be held in the Government Chamber at Government Plaza (505 Travis Street).

Pursuant to La. R.S. 42:14(E)(2), any Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accommodation requests, and any accompanying public comments requests, can be submitted to Office of the Clerk, via email council@shreveportla.gov or telephone (318) 673-5262, by 2:00 p.m. the day of meeting.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE
July 8, 2024
AND
CITY COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA
July 9, 2024

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **INVOCATION**
3. **ROLL CALL**
4. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES: ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE AND CITY COUNCIL MEETING – JUNE 24, 2024 JUNE 25, 2024**
5. **AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, COMMUNICATIONS OF THE MAYOR RELATIVE TO CITY BUSINESS, AND REQUIRED REPORTS**
 - A. **AWARDS AND RECOGNITION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS BY CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS, NOT TO EXCEED FIFTEEN MINUTES**
 - B. **AWARDS AND RECOGNITION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS BY THE MAYOR, NOT TO EXCEED FIFTEEN MINUTES**
 - C. **COMMUNICATIONS OF THE MAYOR RELATIVE TO CITY BUSINESS OTHER THAN AWARDS AND RECOGNITION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS**
 - D. **REPORTS:**
 - Property Standards Report (resolution 7 of 2003)
 - Revenue Collection Plan & Implementation Report (resolution 114 of 2009)
 - Master Plan Committee Report (resolution 132 of 2012)
 - Budget to Actual Financial Report (resolution 183 of 2017)

- 6. **PUBLIC HEARING: NONE**
- 7. **ADDING ITEMS TO THE AGENDA, PUBLIC COMMENTS, CONFIRMATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS**
 - A. **ADDING LEGISLATION TO THE AGENDA (REGULAR MEETING ONLY) AND PUBLIC COMMENTS ON MOTIONS TO ADD ITEMS TO THE AGENDA**
 - B. **PUBLIC COMMENTS (IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 1.11 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE) (ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE ON ANY MATTER OF PUBLIC CONCERN REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE ITEM IS ON THE AGENDA) (REGULAR MEETING ON MATTERS WHICH ARE ON THE AGENDA)**
 - C. **CONFIRMATION AND APPOINTMENTS:** Mario Chavez – Downtown Development Authority
- 8. **CONSENT AGENDA LEGISLATION**
 - A. **TO INTRODUCE ROUTINE ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**
RESOLUTIONS: NONE
ORDINANCES: NONE
 - B. **TO ADOPT ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**
RESOLUTIONS: NONE
ORDINANCES: NONE
- 9. **REGULAR AGENDA LEGISLATION**
 - A. **RESOLUTIONS ON SECOND READING AND FINAL PASSAGE OR WHICH WILL REQUIRE ONLY ONE READING**
 - 106 To enter into a cooperative endeavor agreement with the Shreveport Implementation and Redevelopment Authority to donate funds to acquire the Lake Life Development Center and to otherwise provide with respect thereto.
 - 107 Authorizing the Mayor to enter into a lease agreement with SWEPCO for Shreveport Police Department to occupy premises of 430 Travis Street, and otherwise providing with respect thereto.
 - 108 Authorizing BRF Properties, LLC at 808 Stewart Drive to make a connection to the City of Shreveport's water and/or sewer system and to otherwise provide with respect thereto.
 - 109 To suspend certain provisions of Chapter 10 and any applicable provisions of the Shreveport Code of Ordinances and the Shreveport Unified Development Code relative to the sale, dispensing and consumption of alcoholic beverages in connection with the Humor & Harmony Festival, and to otherwise provide with respect thereto. (A/Taylor)
 - 110 Dedicating the 400 block of Abilene Street in honor of Carita Gray, and otherwise providing with respect thereto. (E/Jackson)
 - B. **INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS (NOT TO BE ADOPTED PRIOR TO JULY 23, 2024)**
 - 111 Authoring a contract between the City of Shreveport and the Krewe of Centaur relative to Mardi Gras parades and to otherwise provide with respect thereto.
 - 112 Authoring a contract between the City of Shreveport and the Krewe of Gemini relative to Mardi Gras parades and to otherwise provide with respect thereto.

- 113 Authorizing the submission of the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan and 2024 Annual Action Plan to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and otherwise provide with respect thereto.
- 114 Authorizing the Mayor to execute a Cooperative Endeavor Agreement between the City of Shreveport and Caddo Parish School Board, and to otherwise provide with respect thereto.
- 115 Approving an annual payment in lieu of tax in accordance with a term sheet issued by the Northwest Louisiana Finance Authority to Laidley, LLC, and otherwise providing with respect thereto.

C. INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES (NOT TO BE ADOPTED PRIOR TO JULY 23, 2024)

- 76 Amending the 2024 Capital Budget and otherwise providing with respect thereto.
- 77 Amending the 2024 Capital Budget and otherwise providing with respect thereto.
- 78 Amending the 2024 Community Development Special Revenue Fund Budget and to otherwise provide with respect thereto.
- 79 To revise Chapter 34 Flood Prevention and Protection, Article II “Floods” Sec 34-28 of the City of Shreveport, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances, relative to definitions in accordance with detention pond design, and to otherwise provide with respect thereto.
- 80 To revise Chapter 34 Flood Prevention and Protection, Article III “Drainage and Stormwater Drainage Control” Sec 34-94 of the City of Shreveport, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances, relative to storm water detention requirements and to otherwise provide with respect thereto.
- 81 To revise Chapter 34 Flood Prevention and Protection, Article III “Drainage and Stormwater Drainage Control” Sec 34-95 of the City of Shreveport, Louisiana, Code of Ordinances, relative to storm water detention requirements and to otherwise provide with respect thereto.
- 82 To amend section 29b of Chapter 62 Department of Public Assembly and Recreation of the City of Shreveport, Louisiana Code of Ordinances, relative to park closing time, and to otherwise provide with respect thereto.
- 83 Amending Chapter 90, Article XIII, of the Code of Ordinances, relative to electronic traffic enforcement, and to otherwise provide with respect thereto.

D. ORDINANCES ON SECOND READING AND FINAL PASSAGE (NUMBERS ARE ASSIGNED ORDINANCE NUMBERS)

- 40 An ordinance authorizing the lease of portions of Stageworks of Louisiana, a city-owned property, to G-Unit Film & Television Louisiana, LLC, and to otherwise provide with respect thereto.
- 70 To amend Chapter 38 of the Shreveport Code of Ordinances relative to vacant structures, and to otherwise provide with respect thereto
- 72 Amending the City of Shreveport, Louisiana, 2024 Capital Projects Fund Budget, appropriating the funds authorized herein and to otherwise provide with respect thereto.
- 73 Amending Ordinance No. 52 of 2024 which amended the 2024 budget funding contractual services provided to Sportran by Metro Management Associates, Inc., and otherwise providing with respect thereto.

- 74 **Zoning Case No. 24-53-C:** An ordinance to amend the official zoning map of the City of Shreveport Unified Development code, by rezoning property located North side of Bert Kouns Industrial Loop, approximately 585' east of Dean Road, Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana., from R-1-12 Single Family Residential to R-1-12 SPUD Single Family Residential Small Planned Unit Development, and to otherwise provide with respect thereto. (E/Jackson)
- 75 **Zoning Case No. 24-68-C:** An ordinance to amend the official zoning map of the City of Shreveport Unified Development code, by rezoning property located West side of Linwood Avenue, approximately 445' North of Mount Zion, Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana., from C-1 Neighborhood Commercial Zoning district to C-4 Heavy Commercial Zoning district, and to otherwise provide with respect thereto. (E/Jackson)

10. TABLED LEGISLATION

A. ORDINANCES/RESOLUTIONS:

11. APPEALS

A. PROPERTY STANDARDS APPEALS: NONE

B. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE ORDINANCE APPEALS: NONE

C. METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION AND ZBA APPEALS: NONE

D. OTHER APPEALS

SOB APPEALS: NONE

TAXI APPEALS: NONE

12. REPORTS FROM OFFICERS, BOARDS, AND COMMITTEES

13. CLERK'S REPORT: NONE

14. ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

A. ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MAYOR

B. ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM COUNCIL MEMBERS

15. EXECUTIVE SESSION: NONE

16. ADJOURNMENT

RESOLUTION NO. 113 OF 2024

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE SUBMISSION OF THE 2024-2028 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2024 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN TO THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD) AND OTHERWISE PROVIDE WITH RESPECT THERETO.

BY: COUNCILWOMAN BOWMAN

WHEREAS, pursuant to regulation of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City of Shreveport is required to submit a Consolidated Annual Action Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Consolidated Plan serves as the consolidation of the planning and application aspects of the Community Planning and Development formula grant programs, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG); and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Shreveport, in due regular and legal session convened, that the Mayor is hereby authorized to submit the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan to HUD substantially in accordance with the attached draft which is filed for public inspection.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that that Mayor is hereby authorized to execute and submit any and all documents necessary for the submission of 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that if any problems or item of this resolution or the application thereof is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions, items or applications of this resolution which can be given effect without the invalid provisions, items or applications and to this end the provisions of this resolution are hereby declared severable.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all ordinances or ordinances or resolutions or parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM:



City Attorney's Office

RESOLUTION NO. 113 OF 2024

July 9, 2024

Read by title and as read motion by Councilman Boucher seconded by Councilwoman Bowman for Introduction

July 23, 2024

Read by title and as read motion by Councilwoman Bowman seconded by Councilman Taliaferro for adoption. Approved by the following vote: Ayes: Councilmembers Tabatha Taylor, Gary Brooks, Jim Taliaferro, Grayson Boucher, Alan Jackson, James Green, and Ursula Bowman. 7. Nays: 0. Absent: 0. Out of the Chamber: 0. Abstentions: 0.



Alan Jackson, Chairman

Approved:



Tom Arceneaux, Mayor

Approved by the City Council JUL 23 2024

Approved by the Mayor JUL 25 2024

And Effective on AUG 02 2024

at 12:01 O'clock A.M."



Tonya Bogan, Chief Deputy Clerk of Council

FACT SHEET

CITY OF SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

TITLE A Resolution authorizing the submission of the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan And 2024 Annual Action Plan to the United States Department of Housing And Urban Development (HUD) and otherwise provide with respect thereto.	DATE 7/8/2024	ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT Community Development COUNCIL DISTRICT City-Wide SPONSOR
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PURPOSE
To authorize the submission of the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION
The City of Shreveport is required to submit a Consolidated Plan to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) which sets forth the planning and application aspects of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program into a single submission. The Annual Action Plan contains the City's one-year plan of action for implementation of the 2024 Consolidated Plan Activities. The Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan are a collaborative process whereby the community establishes a unified vision for community development actions. It integrates housing, economic, environmental, community, and human development in a comprehensive and coordinated fashion so that families and communities can work together and thrive.

TIMETABLE Introduction: 07/09/2024 Final Passage: 07/23/2024	ATTACHMENTS
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SPECIAL PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS
None.

FINANCES \$ None.	SOURCE OF FUNDS N/A
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ALTERNATIVES
(1) Adopt the resolution as submitted, or (2) amend the resolution, or (3) reject the resolution.

RECOMMENDATION

FACT SHEET PREPARED BY:
Thea Scott

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Online Survey
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. J-QUAD Planning Group
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Collection of responses to closed end questions requesting ranking of service priorities.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Collection of community input for the Consolidated Plan
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2013
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Online survey through Survey Monkey, posted on City website and hardcopy distributed at community meetings.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Residents and business owners in Shreveport.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. The respondents were not asked for identifying demographics. Over 450 surveys were collected.
2	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.

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Census information affects the numbers of seats a state occupies in the U.S. House of Representatives. An accurate count of residents can also benefit the community. The information the census collects helps to determine how more than \$400 billion dollars of federal funding each year is spent on infrastructure and services. Among other things, Census data is used to advocate for causes, rescue disaster victims, prevent diseases, research markets, locate pools of skilled workers and more.</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Shreveport, LA</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2000 Census, 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2011-2015 CHAS</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Each year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) receives custom tabulations of American Community Survey (ACS) data from the U.S. Census Bureau. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The CHAS data are used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Shreveport, LA</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2011-2015 CHAS</p>

	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Shreveport, LA</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
5	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS and 2015 Longitudinal Employee-Household Dynamics: United States Census Bureau</p>

	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p> <p>The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program is part of the Center for Economic Studies at the U.S. Census Bureau. The LEHD program produces new, cost effective, public-use information combining federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers and employees under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership.</p> <hr/> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p> <p>LEHD: Information from the LEHD help state and local authorities who increasingly need detailed local information about their economies to make informed decisions. The LEHD Partnership works to fill critical data gaps and provide indicators needed by state and local authorities. LEHD's mission is to provide new dynamic information on workers, employers, and jobs with state-of-the-art confidentiality protections and no additional data collection burden.</p> <hr/> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Shreveport, LA</p> <hr/> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)</p> <hr/> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
6	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>HUD 2018 FMR and HOME Rents</p> <hr/> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</p> <hr/> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Shreveport-Bossier City, LA HUD Metro FMR Area</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2018</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
7	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>PIC (PIH Information Center)</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p>