City of Kansas City, Missouri
2022-2026

Five-Year Consolidated Plan and One-Year Action Plan

Prepared by: Housing and Community Development Department
Jane P. Brown, Director

Executive Summary

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

1.   Introduction

The City of Kansas City, Missouri, has prepared a Five-Year Consolidated Plan (the "Plan") for 2022–2026. The Plan is a requirement for federal funding by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); and it covers planned investments in four entitlement programs including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnership (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). The Plan documents a local jurisdiction's assessment of their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, allowing them to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions. Requirements of the Plan include a needs assessment, housing market analysis, and fair housing analysis among other HUD requirements. As required by HUD, a Needs Assessment was done that included a housing market analysis, the fair housing analysis, and the outreach and engagement process which yielded policy recommendations for the city. The selected neighborhoods represent a concentration of minority and low-income families and individuals, as well as opportunities to build needed assets in those communities. The target areas are Washington Wheatley/Wendell Phillips, Northeast, KC-CUR, Mount Cleveland, St. Michaels/Vineyard, Blue Hills, Bannister, South Round Top, 49/63 neighborhood and Blenheim/Marlborough.   The plan will support the development, maintenance, and revitalization of sustainable, stable, and healthy communities through equitable policies and programs aimed at improving housing, neighborhoods, and health care services in all areas throughout the City.

The City of Kansas City will meet the requirements of HUD to increase the supply of affordable housing for low to moderate-income areas and families which is a key component of the overall strategy for the use of federal resources. These resources provide for the creation and preservation of housing; financing of homeownership opportunities; housing opportunities for homeless individuals and families; special needs and supportive housing; housing mobility objectives; public service activities that include housing assistance, homeless prevention, housing counseling, day care, eviction prevention and economic development activities. The funding continues to serve those families that are at the lower income levels and in need of services.

The City of Kansas City and Mid America Regional Council continue to support a regional approach to Fair Housing and has over the last five years created several programs and workshops in cooperation with the region. This collaboration will continue into the next Five-Year Plan. Some of our accomplishments regionally include collaborations and funding of the Whole Person, the creation of the Road Forward to assist families with moving to areas of opportunities, and a Supportive Housing Program that spans Kansas/Missouri. Just recently, we will be working on a Housing Connector that will have a regional focus. The Fair Housing Analysis is focused on neighborhoods with concentrated poverty and persons of color which are trends listed in the 2020 census data largely around discrimination complaints made to HUD and mortgage lending activity. Housing activities are listed to help the City

meet its Fair Housing goals. KCMO funding resources will provide for the creation and preservation of housing; financing of homeownership opportunities; housing opportunities for homeless individuals and families; special needs and supportive housing; housing mobility objectives; public service activities that include housing assistance, housing counseling, day care, eviction prevent and economic development activities. The funding continues to serve those families that are at the lower income levels and in need of services.

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development policies and requirements for increasing the supply of affordable housing for low to moderate-income areas and families is a key component of the overall strategy for the use of federal resources. These resources provide for the creation and preservation of housing; financing of homeownership opportunities; housing opportunities for homeless individuals and families; special needs and supportive housing; housing mobility objectives; public service activities that include housing assistance, housing counseling, day care, eviction prevent and economic development activities. The funding continues to serve those families that are at the lower income levels and in need of services.

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

The Department of Housing and Urban Development requirements for increasing affordable housing for low to moderate-income areas and families is a key component of the overall strategy for the use of federal resources. These resources provide for the creation and preservation of housing; financing of homeownership opportunities; housing opportunities for homeless families; special needs and supportive housing; housing mobility objectives; public services that include housing assistance, housing counseling, day care, eviction prevention and economic development activities. The funding continues to serve those families at the lower income levels.

Kansas City, Missouri and Mid America Regional Council continue to support a regional approach to Fair Housing and has over the last five years created programs and workshops in cooperation with the region. This collaboration will continue. Some of our accomplishments regionally which include collaborations and funding of the Whole Person, the creation of the Road Forward to assist families with moving to areas of opportunities, and a Supportive Housing Program that spans the Kansas/Missouri. Just recently, we will be working on a Housing Connector that will have a regional focus.

The Fair Housing Analysis focused on neighborhoods with concentrated poverty and persons of color, emerging trends provided by 2020 Census data, trends in housing discrimination complaints made to HUD, and mortgage lending activity.

Kansas City, Missouri and the metro area has large racial disparities. Whites have higher levels of income, homeownership, and education than people of color, and much lower rates of poverty, unemployment, and health disparities than people of color. At the heart of these disparities is the concentration of poverty geographically within the city which creates wealth deserts – areas with low levels of human, financial, and physical capital. The concentration leads to depressed maintenance activities and lower home values. Approximately 46% of African Americans and 38% of Latinos live in high poverty neighborhoods compared with just 10% of whites.

Low-income Blacks are twice as likely to live in high poverty neighborhoods than whites. To a large degree, these wealth deserts are the result of intentional policy at federal, state, and local levels, and can be seen by the continued pattern of persons of color concentrated in neighborhoods east of Troost to the Blue River and from the Missouri River to 85th Street. This remains the case even as 2020 Census data shows an increase of the non-white population.

Although concentrations remain, there are a number of changing trends within the data including an increase in White populations within the central part of the city and decreased concentration of persons of color; a loss of Black populations throughout the city in Jackson County and an increase in the city in Clay and Platte counties; an increase in the Hispanic population within the city; the Asian population growing in more dispersed patterns; and an increase of multi-racial persons of color throughout the city.

The greatest housing burdens are located south of the Missouri River between Troost Avenue and I-435, in Ruskin Heights (census tracts 132.03 and 132.08) and in Martin City (census tract 134.05). Areas with more Black residents overlap with high housing burden areas in Kansas City, Missouri, between Troost Avenue and the Blue River. The area with Latino residents overlaps with a high housing burden area in the area south and west of downtown Kansas City. There is considerable overlap between areas with more housing problems and housing cost burden and areas with high concentrations of non Hispanic Blacks, Hispanics and new immigrants. CHAS data for 2013-2017 identified 13,120 large family households, with 31% having incomes below 50% of the area median income.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Evaluation of past performance

Past performance included tenured city staff providing expertise and implementation in the housing department. This led to successful implementation of projects and programs.   The City has created a new Housing and Community Development Department in August of 2021. Due to pandemic and retirements, many of the experienced staff left the department. As a result, there is a need for increased high level staff to successfully implement the federal programs, and more specifically in the areas of compliance, loans, and financial capacity. In addition, t he department has added three new sections to its responsibilities: Rental Assistance Resource, Houseless Programs and the new Housing Trust Fund funded with federal funds. The department is the primary entity responsible for all aspects

of the planning and delivery of community, housing and economic development programs; and needs additional staffing to be successful.

4.   Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Five-Year Plan process started in July of 2021 and continued to May 2022. Sixteen (16) meetings were held with Focus Groups which included City Staff, Developer/Builders, Landlords, Board and Commissions, Public Sector, Non-profit/Community Groups, Elected Officials, Tenants; Neighborhood Groups, Council of Neighborhood Leaders. An additional seven meetings were held with Fair Housing Stakeholders which include homeownership agencies, Health Department, UMKC, Realtors and Persons with Disability Stakeholders.   In addition, residents had the opportunity to submit comments to the department. The public notices for the public hearings detailing the dates, times and locations of the public meetings were placed in the Kansas City Star, The Call and Dos Mundos newspapers, as well as on the department's webpage at https://www.kcmo.gov/city-hall/housing. On March 6, 2022 and March 30, 2022 took citizen testimony for at public meeting at the City Council with the Special Committee on Housing Policy (See attachment for Summary of Public Testimony).

5.   Summary of public comments

Residents had the opportunity to submit written comments and participate in many public meetings for the five-year plan and the action plan. Many comments were accepted and can be found in the attached document of the Consolidated plan.

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

N/A

7.   Summary

The 2022-2026 Five Year Consolidated Plan provides guidance for the effective implementation of community development, community services, affordable housing and economic development programs. Federal resources continue to be stable or decrease, and local funding is also scarce, as a result, funding is paramount to the success of creating a successfully housing program. The Department will continue to use all funding in an effective and efficient manner to provide the greatest number of affordable housing units and services to assist residents in Kansas City, Missouri.

Goals and Strategies for the Five Year Consolidated Plan:

Goal 1: Create and Fund a Housing Trust Fund that will work in partnership with federal, state, and philanthropic resources to have a catalytic impact to create and preserve units and provide the needed funding to meet the needs of households at the lowest income levels and of those who need supportive services.Goal 2: Maintain and strengthen relationships with Missouri officials. Goal 3: Develop plans

and strategies for affordable housing in transit corridors with close proximity to education, health care jobs, and retail to give residents increased access to jobs and services. Goal 4: Address barriers to securing affordable, safe and decent rental housing for those low and very low incomes. Goal 5: Continue creating redevelopment efforts and provide sustainable and vibrant neighborhoods through community led housing creation. Goal 6: Increase opportunities for homeownership at all income levels. Goal 7. Implement housing preservation recommendations which includes funding, strategies for blighted residential properties and small multifamily units across distressed census tracts. Goal 8. Support aging in place programs and housing supportive services. Goal 9. Increase the understanding of equity around housing and Fair Housing. Goal 10. Create a comprehensive strategy and robust infrastructure to address homelessness including seniors, LBGTQ, Homeless Youth and Youth aging out of foster care and families and individuals. Goal 11. Maximize Section 3 and Minority and Business participation.

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		Housing and Community Development Department
HOPWA Administrator		Health Department
HOME Administrator		Housing and Community Development Department
ESG Administrator		Housing and Community Development Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The CDBG, HOME and ESG Programs, as well as all COVID/US Treasury Housing Programs are administered by the new Housing and Community Development Department and the Health Department administers the HOPWA. The Housing and Community Development Department is responsible for developing the overall plan.

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 Kansas City, Missouri's Housing and Community Development Department, with assistance from the Mid-America Regional Council and Vireo, held a series of focus group discussions for the *Housing Market and Fair Housing Analysis* during July and August 2021. Engagement objectives involved coordinating nine focus group discussions via web/conference call platform; providing a brief overview of the purpose and process; data collection and analysis; and further engagement opportunities. Discussion involved around housing challenges, residents and groups most affected by housing problems and policies. The input gathered will be included in the Housing Market and Fair Housing Analysis for Kansas City, Missouri.

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)).

Housing and Community Development and Mid America Regional Council met with City staff, public housing providers, service providers, health and mental health agencies, boards and commissions, landlords and tenant organization, as well as developers/builders and public sector. The surveys indicate the top three challenges facing Kansas City, Missouri is the availability of Affordable Housing, the quality of affordable housing units and evictions/foreclosures. In additions, the top three groups most affected by housing problems are the unhoused population, renters and special needs populations (for example: domestic violence, youth aging out of foster care/homeless youth; seniors). In addition, the surveys asked what can the city do to help facilitate the affordable housing: Prioritize the recommendations listed in the City's Five Year Housing Plan and actively support non profit and small developers located in the urban core and support multifamily affordable housing along transit corridors and work centers.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The Greater KC Coalition to End Homelessness is the lead agency for the Continuum of Care. The City of Kansas City has been coordinating with them on a number of issues to address the needs of homeless individuals and families, veterans, families with children and unaccompanied youth. In addition, over the last year, the City has coordinated with the Continuum of Care service providers, as well as other service providers to assist persons at risk of homelessness secure rental and utility assistance. Data collected from serving those most at need will assist KCMO and the Continuum of Care to prevent and assist homelessness better in the future.

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

*GKCCEH staff participate in pre-meetings with City staff to determine HUD based performance measures for the contract year.

*City staff attend the monthly meetings of the GKCCEH to understand the use of ESG funds in tanderm with other HUD funding sources.

*The GKCCEH executive director serves on the ESG Allocation committee to provide data analysis of the performance outcomes of applications.

*Throughout the year GKCCEH staff meet with City staff to develop, implement and monitor policies that further the community efforts to prevent, divert persons and end homelessness.

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	Kansas City Health Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Lead-Based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The HIV Services Program contributed non-homeless special needs content and the Healthy Homes and Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program provided lead based paint strategies for consolidated plan.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority of Kansas City, MO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Housing Authority of Kansas City (HAKC) provided information on the 5 year housing plan regarding public housing strategies as well as housing production needs. The HAKC was apart of the strategy plan stake holders to discuss vulnerable populations being served by the HAKC and how to coordinate with the City of Kansas City, MO. HAKC is a partner with the City of Kansas City, MO to strategically include project based vouchers in development to address households in need.

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

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		

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 Office of Emergency Management (OEM) provides support for Kansas City, MO (KCMO), and its partners to operate efficiently during all phases of Emergency Management. KCMO OEM accomplishes this mission by following the federal guidelines. Some of the hazards we face that could result in a disaster include:

- Severe Thunderstorms
- Tornadoes
- Flooding
- Winter Storms
- Excessive Heat
- Drought
- Earthquakes
- Utility Outages
- Terrorism

The office was created to protect lives and property by taking reasonable measures to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disaster. The OEM has also worked with the Housing and Community Development Department, Councilmembers and our community partners on homeless issues that provide data on shelter spaces and other resources necessary during extreme weather. The office is responsible for the management of flood prone areas and public land. The Housing Department is particularly involved as it relates to eliminating the placement of affordable housing in areas subject to flooding based on the requirements from KCMO Emergency Management office.

Narrative (optional):

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

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

The Five-Year Plan process started in July of 2021 and continued to May 2022. Sixteen (16) meetings were held with Focus Groups which included City Staff, Developer/Builders, Landlords and their Associations, Board and Commissions, Public Sector, Non-profit/Community Groups, Elected Officials, Tenants; Landlords, Neighborhood Groups, Council of Neighborhood Leaders, Housing Counseling Agencies and Realtors. An additional seven meetings were held with Fair Housing Stakeholders which include homeownership agencies, Health Department, UMKC, Realtors and Persons with Disability Stakeholders.   In addition, residents had the opportunity to submit comments to the department. The notices for the public hearings detailing the dates, times and locations of the public meetings were placed in the Kansas City Star, The Call and Dos Mundos newspapers, as well as on the department's webpage at https://www.kcmo.gov/city-hall/housing. On March 3, 2022 and March 30, 2022, the City of Kansas City took citizen testimony for the Five Year Consolidated Plan/Action Plan during the City Council's Special Committee on Housing Policy.

Residents could also provide written input at the public hearings or complete resident input sheets available on our website or at the public hearings. The full City Council approved the 2022-2026 Five Year Consolidated Plan/2022 Action Plan on April 21, 2022

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)

1	Public Hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Public Meeting by Zoom - Due to the pandemic, public meeting was held by Zoom. Eleven community members attended which include Neighborhood leaders, Health Commission representative, Housing Counseling Agencies, and residents	Discussion Summary: 1) Affordability-how can we assist the elderly, develop along transit corridors for families with lower income so they will be closer to stores and other amenities. Desire to bring back the 80/20 Homeownership program and down payment assistance programs in all areas of Kansas City. Minor Home Repair programs are needed. Working with low income homeowners to make major repairs. Creating a funding mechanism that helps homebuyers to		

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)
				help core city communities. Need more resources for residents so families do not "fall through the cracks." Building wealth in KC Neighborhoods. Data is not new or surprising; there is a racial movement towards downtown. Housing for persons with disabilities in transit corridors. Rehabilitations of deteriorating homes. Creating ways to enhance homeownership		

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)
2	Public Hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Council members, general public were in attendance.	Discussion regarding the Housing Trust Fund and how it will be used; are there income restrictions. What is the timing of a new comprehensive housing plan and will it include housing trust fund dollars, philanthropic funding and federal funding to work together?	N/A	
3	Newspaper Ad	Minorities	The Call Newspaper serves the Central City and people of color	N/A	N/A	
4	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish	Dos Mundos Newspaper primarily for Spanish Speaking residents	N/A	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community KC Star	Published in the KC Star Paper	N/A	N/A	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Needs Assessment Overview   The housing markets across Kansas City, the metro area and the nation have become both an availability and affordability challenge for many households. Rents and home purchase prices continue to increase while vacancy rates for rental units and homes for sale on the market decrease. The 2013–2017 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data for the city of Kansas City, Missouri, (KCMO) showed that 40% of all renter households and 16% of owner households had incomes at or below 50% of the area median family income. With housing costs increasing and the impact of the 2020/2021 National/Local pandemic disproportionately affecting low-income workers. The need for affordable housing units in the city has increased over the past two years. The average monthly rent for multi-unit rental units increased by 5% city-wide over the past 18 months, from $999 in the first quarter of 2020 to $1,051 in the third quarter of 2021.

The greatest housing burdens in Kansas City, MO are located south of the Missouri River between Troost Avenue and I-435, in the Ruskin Heights vicinity (census tracts 132.03 and 132.08) and in the Martin City vicinity (census tract 134.05). Areas with more Black residents overlap with high housing burden areas between Troost Avenue and the Blue River. An area with more Latino residents overlaps with a high housing burden area in the area south and west of downtown KCMO. There is considerable overlap between areas with more housing problems and housing cost burden and areas with high concentrations of non-Hispanic Blacks, Hispanics and new immigrants.

CHAS data for 2013-2017 identified 13,120 large family households, with 31% having incomes below 50% of the area median income (AMI).

Publicly supported housing in KCMO provides proportionally greater assistance to the needs of households with children. The public housing and the housing voucher programs have considerable waiting lists for access to affordable units. These units are not generally available to the estimated 41,914 renter households with incomes at or below 50% of AMI. Many renter households with incomes between 50-80% of AMI (20,225) require financial assistance to afford units.

The median household income in KCMO, increased by 13% adjusted for inflation from 2009 through 2019 (see Figure 6). Household incomes for small and large families, households with children under the age of six, households with at least one person 62-74 years of age and households with at least one-person age 75 or older are more likely to be below 80% of the AMI. The lower the household income, the higher the probability that the household experiences one or more severe housing conditions. Severe housing conditions include: 1) Lack of complete kitchen facilities; 2) Lack of complete plumbing facilities; 3) More than 1.5 persons per room; and 4) Cost burden over 50% of income.

KCMO 2017 CHAS data shows there were **21,290 renters and 9,385 owners** that were experiencing one or more severe housing conditions. African-Americans experienced greater severity in housing conditions than the remaining population. For households with incomes below 80% AMI, 579 renters and 285 owners lived in dwellings that lacked complete kitchen or plumbing facilities; and 1,154 renters and 512 owners lived in crowded conditions with more than 1.5 persons per sleeping room and none of the other problems. 18,620 renters and 8,235 owners with incomes below 80% AMI experienced severe housing cost burden by spending more than 50% of their household incomes on housing costs (which includes rent/mortgage costs plus utilities). There are 6,383 elderly homeowners with income below 80% AMI who pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs. ***Limited income makes it difficult for elderly homeowners to repair and maintain their residences.***
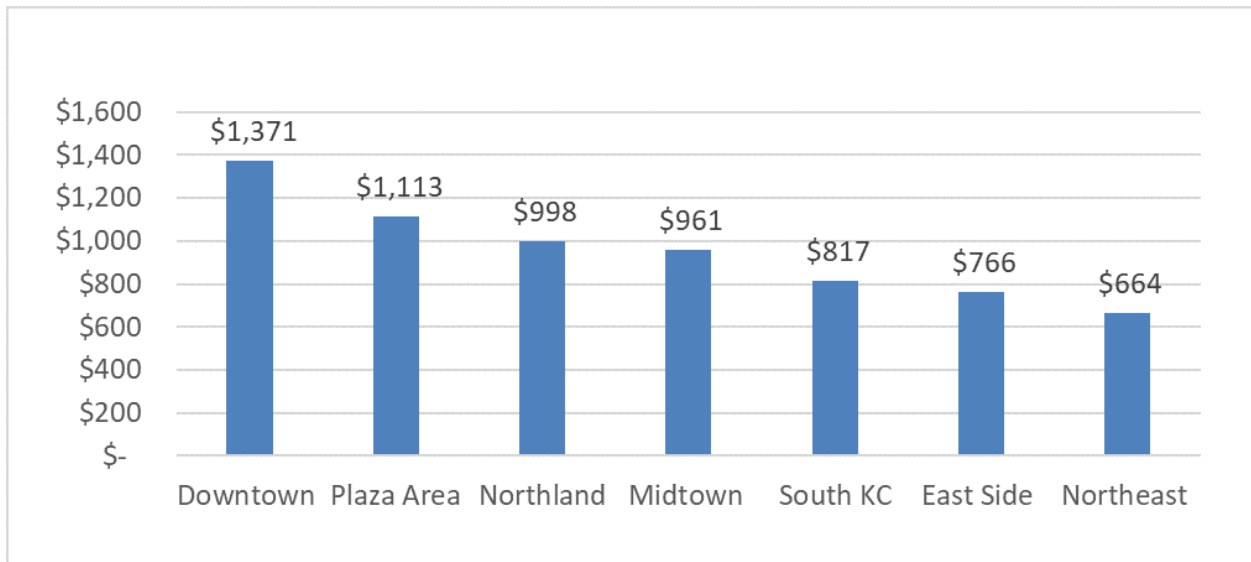

Figure 1: Market Rents for Kansas City, MO Neighborhoods

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Population Changes
The total population in Kansas City, Missouri, increased 10.5% during the period from 2010 to 2020, according to the most recent decennial census. This is more than double the population increase from 2000 to 2010 of only 4.1%. During the recent 10-year time period, the city's population increased by 22% in the Clay County portion of the city, 5% in the Jackson County portion, and 22% in the Platte County portion. During this time, the city's population decreased by 47% in Cass County.

The population change by race and ethnicity over the 10-year, with non-white, non-Hispanic persons representing most of the city's growth. The Black, non-Hispanic population showed a slight decline of 4% while multi-racial population grew by 139%. The 2020 Census data shows 53% of Kansas City's population was white, non-Hispanic, 26% Black, non-Hispanic, and 12% Hispanic persons. By county portion, 71% of Clay County is white, non-Hispanic, followed by 11% of its population being Black, non-Hispanic. Platte County followed a similar distribution of race and ethnicity as Clay County. The largest concentration of Hispanics and multi-racial residents are in Cass County, although there is a small city population in that county. Cass County also has the smallest distribution of Black, non-Hispanic residents. The majority of Kansas City, Missouri, residents who are people of color reside in Jackson County, including persons who are Black, non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Asian, multi-racial, and other groups. Platte and Cass counties had the smallest distribution of non-white, non-Hispanic residents.

According to the U.S. Census 2020 Redistricting Data, Kansas City, Missouri has grown by 7 % from 2009 to 2020 with a total population of 508,090. The city experienced a smaller increase between 2009 and 2017 at 1% as seen in Figure 5. Since 2018Q1, the city of Kansas City has seen an increase in net migration from large metros across the country given the lower cost of living. Furthermore, recent data from Redfin shows that net migration (immigrants-emigrants) for Kansas City has steadily been increasing since 2018Q1. The net migration rate increased by 15.7% between 2018Q1 and 2021Q1. Adjusted for inflation, the median income for Kansas City grew 13% between 2009 and 2017. Between 2017 and 2019, median income grew by 8% from $50,136 to $54,194 according to the American Community Survey (ACS) 2019.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	474,396	476,965	1%
Households	194,444	198,930	2%
Median Income	$44,436.00	$50,136.00	13%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Figure 2: Percent Change in Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2010-2020, KCMO Total

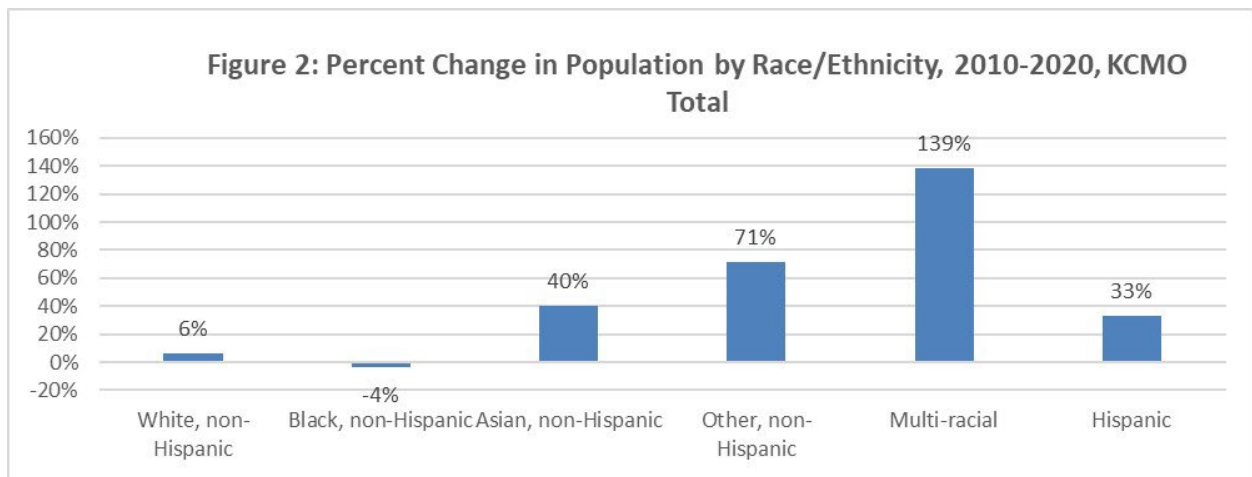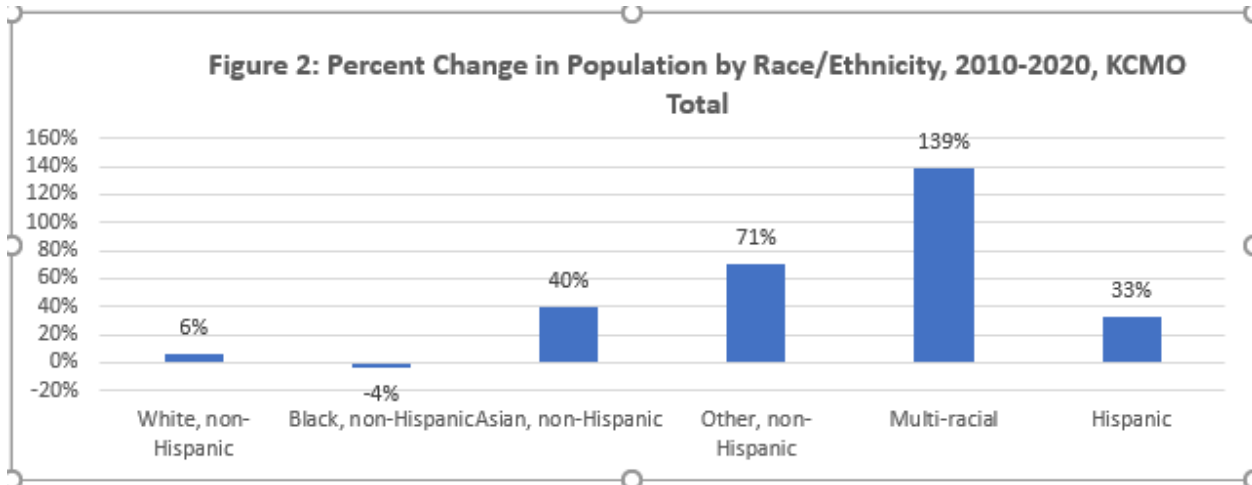Figure 2: Percent Change in Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2010-2020, KCMO Total

Figure 1

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	35,925	26,550	38,455	20,715	77,290
Small Family Households	9,474	7,990	12,455	7,590	36,645
Large Family Households	2,130	1,955	2,650	1,380	5,005
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	6,040	5,410	7,075	3,960	14,063
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	3,754	3,670	4,210	1,762	4,170
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	6,250	3,929	5,787	2,894	8,179

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	305	129	145	75	654	145	75	65	65	350
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	219	65	225	95	604	0	80	14	20	114
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	630	245	279	209	1,363	109	199	204	65	577
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	15,295	2,830	495	59	18,679	5,010	1,945	1,280	115	8,350

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,783	8,715	5,670	734	18,902	1,835	3,415	4,315	1,530	11,095
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	2,205	0	0	0	2,205	1,065	0	0	0	1,065

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	16,435	3,260	1,155	440	21,290	5,255	2,300	1,565	265	9,385
Having none of four housing problems	7,484	12,530	19,070	8,660	47,744	3,470	8,465	16,665	11,355	39,955

	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
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	2,205	0	0	0	2,205	1,065	0	0	0	1,065

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	6,069	4,135	1,758	11,962	1,500	1,495	1,769	4,764
Large Related	1,429	523	163	2,115	270	545	238	1,053
Elderly	3,349	1,993	1,041	6,383	3,200	2,260	2,177	7,637
Other	9,099	5,065	3,315	17,479	2,019	1,184	1,397	4,600
Total need by income	19,946	11,716	6,277	37,939	6,989	5,484	5,581	18,054

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	4,599	840	63	5,502	1,145	440	374	1,959
Large Related	1,180	93	0	1,273	155	215	89	459
Elderly	2,315	689	278	3,282	2,145	775	562	3,482
Other	7,775	1,280	210	9,265	1,634	565	242	2,441

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	15,869	2,902	551	19,322	5,079	1,995	1,267	8,341

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	744	315	368	190	1,617	104	149	168	59	480
Multiple, unrelated family households	33	34	60	59	186	4	129	53	18	204
Other, non-family households	70	0	75	55	200	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	847	349	503	304	2,003	108	278	221	77	684

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source Comments:

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

There are 75,262 persons living in single-person households in Kansas City, Missouri, representing 37% of all households. Of this total, 34,246 are male and 41,016 are female. 10% of all persons living alone are 65 years of age and older.

Among total households, 49% of all households in Kansas City, Missouri, live above 80% HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI), while 51% live below 80% of HAMFI. Of total households:

• 18% are extremely low income (<30% HAMFI)
• 13% are very-low income (30-50% HAMFI)
• 19% are low income (50-80% HAMFI)

Of all households with one or more children 6 years old or younger, 59% are living below 80% of HAMFI. Approximately 19% of households containing at least one person 62–74 years of age are low-income. Just over 21% of households containing at least one person 75 years of age or older are extremely low-income.

Small family households (4 people or less) comprise 37% of all Kansas City, Missouri, households, and 40% of all small family households live on less than 80% HAMFI. Large households (5 people or more) comprise 7% of all Kansas City households and 51% of all large family households live on less than 80% HAMFI.

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.

There are 60,966 disabled persons living in Kansas City according to the 2019 ACS estimate. This is 12.7% of the Kansas City population. Based on 2019 ACS data for the metropolitan area the % of those with a disability that have incomes below the poverty level is 25.5%. Disabled children number 4,350, or 4% of those under 18 years. Disabled adults 18 to 64 years were 11.2% of that age group, and 36% of older adults are disabled.

There are five agencies comprised of the Metro Family Violence Coalition (MFVC). These agencies have worked together to find creative ways to combine the use of shelter, hotels, and expanded housing to try to meet the needs of clients throughout the pandemic. However, the trend of insufficient resources and capacity to provide shelter, counseling, housing, and wrap-around services for domestic violence survivors and their children. Insufficient resources have been a long-standing circumstance that was only exacerbated by COVID-19. Along with other community trauma in addition to systemic racism to natural disasters. The agencies in the MFVC know how to address these serious problems but the ongoing pattern of scarcity of sufficient resources continues to create a continuous cycle of housing needs.   The domestic violence advocates will continue to play key roles in the collaborative initiative supporting all the agencies and coordinating with the KC Police Department, Jackson County Prosecutor's Office and the all the partners in the partnership.   They will continue to foster a system level approach to address the safety of victims of domestic violence and housing.

They will continue to foster a system level approach to address the safety of victims of domestic violence and housing.   The Coalition served 956 in shelters and/or hotels and 169 in permanent affordable housing in 2020. The Coalition members believe based on unduplicated estimates they were not able to serve 2,500 households.

Additionally, the MFVC Coalition determined that housing services is the most cost effective and beneficial way of helping survivors and their children. The housing services will assist with rebuilding their lives and have a genuine opportunity to overcome the impact of domestic violence. The group concluded it costs approximately $35,000 to $45,000 per household per year. This cost includes rent, utilities, counseling, and case management for support services.

In 2020, 18% of the clients who participate in the Continuum of Care coordinated entry system were fleeing domestic violence living conditions. Of this group of individuals, 21% of those who reported domestic violence as a reason for their housing crisis were youth. Furthermore, 59% of individuals in this system have an incapacitating condition, with 42.9% of youth and 73.5% of seniors being a member of this group

What are the most common housing problems?

A review of data and input from stakeholders indicate the following as the most pressing housing needs for the city of Kansas City, Missouri:

1)   Availability of affordable rental housing units throughout the city, particularly close to public transit services and near job centers. The availability is most acute for very low-income renters who need units priced at or under $600/month and for efficiency and one-bedroom sized units.

1)   The quality of affordable rental housing, particularly for those units with modest rents and those that are occupied by households, where subsidies are provided to cover a portion or all of their rent. Many low-income renters contend with poor housing conditions rather than risk losing shelter altogether. The undersupply of affordable cost housing means that lower-income households are disproportionately cost burdened (spending more than 30% of their income on housing). This is especially true for renters. The cost of high energy and water costs also adds to the burden. In a 2016 study KCMO ranked the 7th highest in energy costs.

2)   Eviction of renters by landlords, without legal support services, creates the potential for an increase in homeless households which makes it more difficult for the evicted household to secure future housing.

3)   Families with children are greatly impacted by a lower income and lack of affordable units, especially those impacted by domestic violence.

4)   Lack of affordable housing for disabled renters. There are few designated units for disabled persons/households, and most have waiting lists.   For those individuals and households with a decrease in mobility, they are unable to afford to make their units more accessible.

5)   There is a growing number of elderly homeowners who need support to maintain their properties and to afford increasing property taxes and utilities. In addition, seniors at the low-income level struggle to afford their rental units.

6)   While the number of homeless identified through the Jan 2021 Point in Time Count is under 2,000 persons, there are many who are not counted, many persons are doubled up with family or friends or in temporary hotels/ other shelter. These persons/ families are at greatest risk for poor health outcomes and housing options.

7)   This includes the increased number of families affected by domestic violence and those whose past trauma has created serious mental health issues.

8)   Minority households are more likely to be low-income renters, and the limited availability of public programs to support first-time homeownership contributes to the disparity of income and opportunities to gain wealth between white and minority households.

9)   Investors are buying more of the modest cost housing available in the city. Further analysis of this trend is needed, and possible policy intervention may be necessary to ensure that the city's housing stock is available for both ownership and renters to attain affordable housing.

10) Homeownership among persons of color has decreased over time. The lack of homeownership assistance and counseling and the increasing prices of homes have further caused the decline of families wanting to create wealth through the purchase of a home.

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

What we learned from the data, stakeholder meetings and public hearings is the following

- Housing costs are rising for both renters and owners with low income and very low-income families being most impacted.
- Populations/households most likely to be affected by these problems are low-income households, especially persons of color, elderly households 65 years and older, and families with young children or families with at least one person 75 years and older.
- Disabled persons are more likely to have housing problems in finding accessible affordable units and affording the increasing rents.

- Cost burdened households are increasing because of stagnant incomes and increasing rents and mortgages. Renters are more likely to have housing fewer housing options because of the scarcity of affordable housing.
- Households that have poor credit or eviction history have a more difficult time finding housing.
- Victims of domestic violence are challenged in finding rental housing and more likely to face eviction if their abuser creates conflict/violence.

The following neighborhoods see a higher proportion of households at or below 80% of median income.

- Bannister Corridor: The percent of households in the Bannister Corridor with incomes below 80% of the HAMFI has increased from 56% to 79% over the past 5 years.
- Blenheim Marlborough: The percent of households in this neighborhood has increased from 69% to 85.2% of all households with incomes below 80% of the HAMFI.
- Blue Hills: The percent of households in the Blue Hills neighborhood with incomes below 80% of the HAMFI has increased from 66% to 82.2% of all households with incomes below 80% of the HAMFI.
- KC CUR: All households have incomes below 80% of the HAMFI, up from 78% five years ago.
- Mt Cleveland: All households have incomes below 80% of the HAMFI, up from 71% five years ago.
- St Michaels/Vineyard: All households have incomes below 80% of the HAMFI, up from 73% five years ago.
- Northeast: All households have incomes below 80% of the HAMFI.
- Wendell-Phillips/Washington-Wheatley: The percent of households with incomes below 80% of the HAMFI is 84.8%.
- South Roundup: The percent of households with incomes at or below 80% of median income.

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

Low-income households, including families with children, are more likely to occupy rental units that lack complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, and are overcrowded with larger number of persons per room. These low-income households are severely cost burdened, paying more than half of their incomes on housing. Many are struggling to pay utility bills, including water service, and many risk evictions for a number of reasons. Low-income households are more likely to be disabled than those households who are not very low income. Many low-income families with young children are likely to be victims of domestic violence or other trauma. Seniors households on a fixed income at or below 50% of median income also struggle with the risk of eviction. A recent analysis by the US Center for Budget and Policy Priorities estimates that 1 of every 7 renter households struggle to pay rent.

According to the 2019 ACS (5-year) data, 11.7% of all family households in Kansas City were living below the federal poverty level, with 19.5% of families with children under 18 years. By race, 5.4% of white family households live in poverty compared to 21.6% of black families and 19.7% of Hispanic families. Renters were six times more likely to live in poverty than owner household families, 4.7% compared to 24.4%.

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

The needs assessment done by the Greater Kansas City Continuum of Care in 2020, "Community Data Review," indicated the largest populations using Emergency Shelter Beds was low income single parent households with children (including domestic violence survivors) and households with one adult. In addition, the largest growing population is homeless youth which includes youth aging out of foster care. Disabled households and recent immigrants with limited English proficiency make up the at-risk category.

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

There are many housing and household characteristics that have been linked with instability and increased risk of homelessness include the lack of affordable housing and the income level to secure and maintain housing, severe cost burden for low-income households, households impacted by domestic violence, particularly where the abuser has continued to cause problems for the household (mainly women with children), overcrowding making conditions difficult and impacting landlord action to move toward evicting problem households, rental housing units in poor condition, lacking some or all plumbing, or kitchen facilities, mold or insect/rodent infestation often occupied by low-income households, housing units in neighborhoods where reinvestment is occurring, and landlords choose to evict tenants or not renew leases in order to take advantage of changing economic conditions for the property's use, and homeowners who are low income and seniors that can no longer afford utility and water costs, maintenance and property taxes.

Additionally, according to the Kansas City Missouri Public School District Transitional Program, homeless children who lack a fixed, regular or adequate nighttime residence are:

- Temporarily Doubled-up with relatives or friends due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar issues.
- Living in motels, hotels, or campgrounds
- Living in emergency or transitional shelters
- Runaway youth, as well as youth not residing with their legal guardian
- Living in housing without heat, lights or water

These characteristics contribute to the number of children and youth who are unstable and at risk and in need services.

The lack of affordable housing units within the jurisdiction contributes to the increasing rate of homelessness in Kansas City. Access to affordable housing is crucial to preventing individuals from experiencing a housing crisis. There is a significant shortage in affordable homes for low-income renters in Missouri, 117,557 units as identified by GKCCEH. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition in Jackson County it costs, on average, $978 for a two-bedroom apartment. At this rent rate, a household would need an hourly wage of $18.81 when working in a full-time position to afford a housing unit. However, Missouri has a minimum wage of $9.45, requiring an individual with this hourly wage to work about 86.31 hours per week for a unit.

Discussion

Rising rents and home prices strain the budget of many low and moderateâÂ¿ÂÂÂ income residents who face the real possibility of losing their homes through eviction or foreclosure. For homeless households, high housing costs are a key factor, along with poor credit or rental housing history, to housing instability.

Kansas City has considered adopting national best practices and proven local strategies to address the challenges of the availability of affordable housing. Strategies include production and preservation of affordable housing, rent assistance, stability services to help people access and sustain housing, and housing repairs. Additionally, we believe energy efficiency improvements that preserve lowâÂ¿ÂÂÂ income housing and lower operating costs are critical for housing stability.

Substandard housing is an issue for homeowners and renters. Housing in poor conditions due to cost considerations. Substandard housing is an important issue for many lowâÂ¿ÂÂÂ income renters and owners. Generally, they are often forced to accept housing in poor condition due to cost considerations and are unable to maintain their dwelling. As a strategy KCMO implemented the Healthy Homes Program for Low-income renters to require minimum quality standards in living conditions. A Minor Home Repair is available for homeowners in need of housing repairs.

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

Disproportionally Greater Need: Housing Problems.

The four housing problems are:
1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities: A complete kitchen consists of a sink with a faucet, a stove or range, and a refrigerator.
2. Housing unit complete plumbing facilities: Complete plumbing consists of hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower.
3. More than one person per room (overcrowded).
4. Household is cost burdened; between 30%-50% percent of income is devoted to housing costs.

The tables and analyses below identify the share of households by race/ethnicity and income level experiencing one or more of the four housing problems outlined by HUD guidelines.

In every racial group, those with a housing problem have incomes that skew strongly poorer than average. This is especially true for households headed by people of color. White households are significantly less poor. Overall, only 22% are in the lowest two income groups.

Black and Latino households generally have lower incomes than white households. While white households account for 60 % of all households in Kansas City, Missouri, they comprise less than half the households with a housing problem 48%. Black households are overrepresented in this population, comprising 28% of all households but 38% of those with a housing problem. Lack of income is strongly related to the likelihood of experiencing a housing problem. Some three-quarters of those with extremely low incomes, two-thirds of those with low incomes between 30% and 50% of AMI, and one-third of those with moderate incomes between 50% and 80% of AMI experience housing problems, compared to only 18% of households with incomes above the moderate level.

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	29,910	5,204	3,325
White	10,905	1,919	1,325
Black / African American	14,497	2,550	1,460
Asian	685	125	184

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	85	55	25
Pacific Islander	50	0	0
Hispanic	3,040	510	280

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	17,720	9,224	0
White	8,410	4,464	0
Black / African American	6,829	3,090	0
Asian	310	229	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	159	52	0
Pacific Islander	35	40	0
Hispanic	1,629	1,149	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	12,084	25,935	0
White	7,489	14,044	0
Black / African American	3,245	8,230	0
Asian	245	514	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	24	48	0
Pacific Islander	34	125	0
Hispanic	800	2,494	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	2,969	17,410	0
White	2,369	11,040	0
Black / African American	400	4,378	0
Asian	40	244	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	54	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	143	1,340	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

Discussion. The income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need are discussed by range of income.

Extremely Low-Income (0-30% AMI) Among those with one or more of the four housing problems, Blacks households represent the largest percentage of city households with 48.5 % followed by Hispanics at 10.2% and Whites at .5 %. The share of those with a housing problem for each of these groups within the extremely low-income category is about the same with Whites 77 %, Blacks are 78 %, and Hispanics 79 %. Although there are fewer Blacks households in the city, more of the households in this income group experience one or more problems than any other race or ethnic group. Among those with none of the four housing problems within the extremely low-income 0-30% AMI category, there are more Blacks in this income category than other races. By percentage, this income category with no housing problems represents the greatest share for American Indians 33.3 % followed by Blacks 13.8%, Whites 13.6 %, and Hispanics 13.3 %. The percentage breakdown of those with none of the housing problems within this extremely-low income 0-30% AMI category is disproportionately large for Blacks 49 %, followed by Whites 37 %, with Hispanics 10 %.

Very Low-Income (30-50% AMI) Similar to the extremely low income (0-30% AMI), Blacks disproportionately experience one or more of the four housing problems, and represent 38.5 % of the city's households with one or more of the four housing problems within the very low-income 30-50% AMI, 69% of all Blacks households in this income category have one or more housing problems. Whites comprise a smaller share of those with a housing problem 47.5 %, of those with a housing problem within the low-income 30-50%, However, the trends within KCMO with none of the housing problems in the low-income 30-50%, Whites comprise a larger share of total households with none of the housing problems at 48.4 %, following Blacks 33.5 %.

Low Income (50-80% AMI) The share of those within the city with one or more of the housing problems at this income level is the largest among Whites at 62%, followed by Blacks at 27%, and Hispanics at 7 %. Of total households by each racial group, 35% of White, 3% of American Indians, 32% of Asian, and 28% of Blacks are in this category. The percentage of Blacks with one or more of the four housing problems is low income 50-80% AMI compared to the extremely low-income(0-30% AMI and very low income 30-50% AMI categories which were 78 and 69% respectively. The share of those within KCMO with none of the housing problems in the moderate income 50-80% AMI category are: White 54%, Blacks 32%, Hispanic 10%, and Asian 2% with no American Indians and Pacific Islanders with no housing problems.

Among those with none of the four housing problems, the share of those in KCMO in the 80-100% AMI category are as follows: White 63.4%, Blacks 5.1%, Hispanic 7.7%, Asian 1.4%, American Indians .3% and Pacific Islanders reporting 0%.

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

The four severe housing problems are:

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities: A complete kitchen consists of a sink with a faucet, a stove or range, and a refrigerator

2. Housing unit complete plumbing facilities: Complete plumbing consists of hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower

3. More than 1.5 persons per room (severely overcrowded)

4. Household is severely cost burdened; 50% of income or more is devoted to housing costs

Among extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income groups, Black/African Americans experienced a large disproportionate need with respect to severe housing problems.

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	24,140	10,979	3,325
White	8,855	3,955	1,325
Black / African American	11,598	5,449	1,460
Asian	530	280	184
American Indian, Alaska Native	75	59	25
Pacific Islander	50	0	0
Hispanic	2,455	1,099	280

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	6,079	20,874	0
White	3,200	9,664	0
Black / African American	2,303	7,599	0
Asian	115	429	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	39	168	0
Pacific Islander	20	55	0
Hispanic	344	2,434	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	3,090	34,945	0
White	1,835	19,720	0
Black / African American	719	10,760	0
Asian	145	619	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	73	0
Pacific Islander	30	129	0
Hispanic	304	2,985	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	543	19,830	0
White	423	12,995	0
Black / African American	100	4,688	0
Asian	0	289	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	54	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	28	1,460	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

Extremely Low Income (0-30% AMI) Among those with one or more of the four severe housing problems, Blacks represent the largest percentage of 48%, followed by Whites at 36.7%, and Hispanics at 10.2%. The share of those with a housing problem within this extremely low-income category represents about two-thirds in each of the three racial groups. For Whites and Blacks, it is 63%, and Hispanics are 64%. The percentage of Blacks households experiencing one or more problems represents a disproportionate greater need for Blacks households at this income bracket. Those with none of the four severe housing problems within the extremely low-income 0-30% AMI category, American Indians represent the largest percentage with 37% of their households in this income category followed by Blacks and Hispanics at 29%, and Whites and Asians at 28%. The share of those with none of the severe housing problems within this extremely-low income 0-30% AMI category is disproportionately large for Blacks 49.6%, followed by Whites 36%, with Hispanics 10%.

Very Low Income (30-50% AMI) Those with one of the four severe housing problems, about one-fourth of each group are in this category, with Blacks at 23 % and Whites at 25 %. The share of Blacks with one or more of the four severe housing problems is 37.9 % and for Whites it is 52.6 %. Among those with none of the four severe housing problems within the low-income 30-50% AMI category, Hispanics represent the largest percentage at 88 % of their total households followed by American Indians at 81%, and Asians at 41%. The trends are a bit different when examining the share of those within KCMO with

none of the severe housing problems in the low-income 30-50% AMI category. For example, Whites comprise a larger share of those with none of the housing problems at 46.3%, following Blacks 36.4%.

Low Income (50-80% AMI) Those with one or more of the four severe housing problems within the moderate income 50-80% AM), 19% of total Asian and Pacific Islander households are in this category, followed by 9% of Whites and Hispanics, and Blacks 6%. The percentage of Blacks with one or more of the four severe housing problems is lower for low income (50-80% AMI) compared to the extremely low-income 0-30% AMI and low income 30-50% AMI categories which were 63 and 23%, respectively. The share of those within KCMO with one or more of the four severe housing problems is the largest among Whites 59.4%, followed by Blacks 23.3%, and Hispanics 9.9%. Those with none of the four severe housing problems within the low income 50-80% AMI, all American Indians were in this category followed by Blacks at 94%, and then Whites and Hispanics at 91%. The share of those within KCMO with none of the four severe housing problems in the low income 50-80% AMI category are as follows: White 56.4%, Blacks 30.8%, Hispanic 8.5%, and Asian- households 1.8%.

In Summary, People of Color with lower incomes correlates with severe housing problems and disparities.

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:

According to HUD, disproportionate need refers to any need for a certain race/ethnicity that is more than ten percentage points above the need demonstrated for the total households within the jurisdiction at a specific income level. The table below indicates the share of households by race/ethnicity experiencing cost burden (paying 30%â¿ÂÂÂÂ50% of household income towards housing costs) and severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of household income towards housing costs).

Disproportionate need for each race/ethnicity is determined by calculating the share of the total number of cost-burdened and severely cost burdened households from each race/ethnicity and comparing that figure to the share of all Kansas City households. (Share of Race/Ethnicity = # of households for that race/ethnicity with cost burden / total # of households for that race/ethnicity.)

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	128,279	31,810	31,534	3,395
White	84,549	16,925	13,785	1,390
Black / African American	29,360	10,800	13,794	1,475
Asian	2,755	545	620	189
American Indian, Alaska Native	442	163	114	25
Pacific Islander	259	39	50	0
Hispanic	8,775	2,699	2,520	280

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Discussion:

Discussion:

Households that are housing cost burdened, over 30% of their income, have the greatest challenges in finding quality housing that is affordable. Barriers such as poor credit history, prior evictions, and ex-offender status affect the ability to secure rental housing. A tight housing market has made the

availability of affordable quality rental housing limited, and many landlords have tightened their application requirements for renters. Some low-income households with public housing vouchers have had trouble in finding rental housing that meets their needs and where landlords are willing to accept vouchers.

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?

In every income group (0-30% AMI, 30-50% AMI, 50-80% AMI, 80-100% AMI and 100% AMI and above), minority households have greater housing needs. As shown in Figure 32, 54% of Black/African American households within the extremely-low income (0-30% AMI) group have a housing problem compared to 49% of Hispanic and 32% of White households. Within the very low income (30-50% AMI) group, 32% of Hispanic households have a housing problem while 27% of Black/African American and White households each have a housing problem. Conversely, at the low income (50-80% AMI) group, 26% of White households have a housing problem compared to 15% of Blacks/African American and 14% of Hispanic households. This is true for the income groups above 80% with fewer households proportionately by race and ethnicity with a housing problem.

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

For households with incomes of less than 100% of AMI, income appears to be a more significant corollary with housing problems than does race or ethnicity. Households with incomes below 100% AMI incomes is a much more significant factor in determining the likelihood that they will live in a housing unit with one or more problems than is race or ethnicity; however, race and ethnicity are significant when considering the population.

Race and ethnicity are the greatest determinant for households that earn income below the average median income. For those with lower incomes, lack of incomes is a major factor in determining those with one or more housing problems, with cost burden being the greatest housing problem. This pattern repeats itself by race. In every racial group, those with a housing problem have incomes that skew strongly poorer than average. This is especially true for households headed by people of color. About 80% of Black and Latino households with a housing problem have incomes in the bottom two income groups, while Black and Hispanic proportions in these income groups are 51% and 44%, respectively. White households are significantly less poor - Overall, only 22% are in the lowest two income groups. Still, for White households with a housing problem, this increases dramatically to 59%.

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

People of color are concentrated in the targeted neighborhoods identified in this document. Kansas City's neighborhoods reflect historic patterns of racial and ethnic segregation that is a result of

blockbusting, restrictive covenants, urban renewal, residential lending, and other policies that were intentionally designed to segregate black residents. At a neighborhood level, Kansas City's racial integration is increasing, predominantly in areas where multifamily housing is available. The early analysis of the 2020 Census shows some promising changes in levels of segregation by race/ethnicity as reinvestment occurs east of Troost Avenue, the city's historic racial dividing line. Also, the majority of KCMO residents who are people of color reside in Jackson County. Platte and Cass counties had the smallest proportion of non-White, non-Hispanic residents.

The concentration of persons of color in the KC metro region, are in central Kansas City and Wyandotte County east of I-635, the two urban core portions of the region. Hispanic residents are more dispersed; however, there are concentrations in Kansas City on the Westside and Northeast neighborhoods. The Kansas City neighborhoods east of Troost and north of 85th Street have concentrations of 75% of greater. There are also significant concentrations in southeast Kansas City, including the Ruskin and Hickman Mills' neighborhoods. A comparison of the 2010 and 2020 Census data does show some improvement with decreases in the level of concentration in some city neighborhoods that have been most impacted.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Publicly supported housing includes both public housing units and housing vouchers, both offered by the Housing Authority of Kansas City, Missouri (HAKC). The publicly supported housing offers the opportunity for decent, safe and affordable housing to extremely low-income households. The need for publicly supported housing exceeds the supply of public housing units and project-based, special purpose, and portable tenant vouchers.

The HAKC reports that their waiting lists for public housing units is 4,661, and 11,065 for Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV). The average wait time for a public housing unit range from a high of 2,244 days for a large family needing 6 bedrooms, to a low of 418 days for a small family needing 2-bedroom unit. For those seeking a voucher, the average wait ranges from a high of 985 days for a 4-bedroom unit to a low of 635 days for a one-bedroom unit. For vouchers, 68% of those households on the waiting list are Black, 6% are disabled and 48% are families. The wait list for public housing is similarly a high proportion of Black households, 71%. Two-thirds of those waiting for a public housing unit are single persons.

Totals in Use

				Program Type					
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	1,804	6,793	112	6,512	93	59	1

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

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
Program Type				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	**Special Purpose Voucher**	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	11,642	10,441	11,121	10,414	9,730	11,090
Average length of stay	0	0	4	5	2	5	0	8
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	2	17	0	3	14	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	312	707	63	628	11	4
# of Disabled Families	0	0	492	1,772	23	1,671	56	13
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	1,804	6,793	112	6,512	93	59
# 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	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	200	672	5	618	34	10	0
Black/African American	0	0	1,444	6,022	107	5,796	58	49	1
Asian	0	0	74	17	0	17	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	12	18	0	17	1	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	74	64	0	64	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	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	140	149	2	143	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	1,664	6,644	110	6,369	93	59	1
*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:

The most immediate needs of voucher holders and residents in public housing vary based on service population and demographic characteristics. The Housing Authority of Kansas City (HAKC) operates public housing units in six traditional public housing developments for families, three developments for seniors and disabled, seven privately-owned mixed income sites, and scattered sites including single family homes. HAKC administers Project Based Section 8 (PBV), Veteran Vouchers (VASH), mainstream vouchers, and Shelter Plus Care Vouchers.   HAKC was awarded in partnership with City of Kansas City, a Choice Implementation Grant to replace 134 units of housing units. In addition, HAKC administers the Self Sufficiency FSS program which provides financial literacy, employment services, an escrow account the tenant earns while working to have the opportunity to join the Homeownership Program.

According to HAKC, the most immediate need among disabled residents is case management to help them maintain a degree of self-sufficiency. This is particularly true among residents experiencing some form of mental illness, especially if it impairs their ability to manage their daily affairs. HAKC has 3 case managers, two family case managers and one serving seniors. HAKC needs more funding to provide greater capacity for case management services. To the greatest extent possible, HAKC attempts to support disabled clients through cooperation with case managers assigned by the State, local institutions such as Truman/University Health Center, and nonprofits such as the Whole Person, Inc. Case managers make referrals and coordinate services with multiple partner agencies.

For elderly disabled residents, in home services to support independent living would be especially helpful. There is only one case manager for 304 public housing senior households, over two-thirds of which are disabled.

For many families, immediate needs include food, clothing, and furniture. Partner agencies help provide these items. Nearly all families experience an urgent need for medical care. Many low-income families lack health insurance, do not have a primary care relationship with a doctor or clinic, and depend on the emergency room when a health problem arises. HAKC assists families with primary and preventative care through partnerships with Samuel Rodgers Health Center, Swope Health Center, and Truman/University Medical Center. The KCMO Community Intervention Team Police Officers assist in mental health situations. HAKC refers to outside agencies for assistance with prescription services, or if Medicare or Medicaid is denied.

The vast majority of renters in Kansas City have tenant paid utilities. Many of the families served, particularly those issued a voucher, require utility assistance to clear outstanding utility bills to obtain service and use the voucher.

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

The most immediate needs of voucher holders and residents in public housing vary based on service population and demographic characteristics. According to the Housing Authority of Kansas City, Missouri (HAKC), the most immediate need among disabled residents is case management to help them maintain a degree of self-sufficiency. This is particularly true among residents experiencing some form of mental illness, especially if it impairs their ability to manage their daily affairs or causes distress for their neighbors. HAKC has 3 case managers, two family case managers and one serving seniors; however, this is insufficient to address the need.

To the greatest extent possible, HAKC attempts to support disabled clients through cooperation with case managers assigned by the State, local institutions such as Truman/University Health Center, and nonâ¿ÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂprofits such as the Whole Person, Inc. Case managers make referrals and coordinate services with multiple partner agencies.

For elderly disabled residents, inâ¿ÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂhome services to support independent living would be especially helpful. There is only one case manager for 304 public housing senior households, over twoâ¿ÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂÂthirds of which are disabled.

For many families, immediate needs include food, clothing, and furniture. A number of partner agencies help provide these items. Examples include Harvesters maintains food pantries on the three sites for seniors and the Missouri Division of Senior Services arranges in home nursing care, durable medical equipment, and homemaking services.

 Nearly all families experience an urgent need for medical care at some point. Many low-income families lack health insurance, do not have a primary care relationship with a doctor or clinic, and depend on the emergency room when a health problem arises. HAKC assists families with primary and preventative care through partnerships with Samuel Rodgers Health Center, Swope Health Center, and Truman/University Medical Center. The KCMO Community Intervention Team Police Officers assist in mental health situations. HAKC refers to outside agencies for assistance with prescription services, or if Medicare or Medicaid is denied.

The vast majority of renters in Kansas City have tenant paid utilities. Many of the families served, particularly those issued a voucher, require utility assistance to clear outstanding utility bills to obtain service and use the voucher.

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

In general, HAKC has a higher concentration of disabled families and seniors than in the population at large. Disabled households and seniors often have limited support networks. The existence of many senior properties with services within in the Kansas City, Missouri, has made it possible for elderly above 50% of median income to have greater access to affordable housing, however, this resource is scarce, as well. Many seniors below the 50% of median income and disabled individuals find it more difficult to find access to resources that support independent living.

Incomes for elderly and disabled are much lower living in public housing and Section 8 Voucher residents' which average income is at 15 – 17% of AMI in the Kansas City metro area. Although difficult to quantify, extremely low income disabled households often have limited support.

Discussion

Families that are struggling with housing costs need housing assistance and services that will allow them to obtain and maintain their housing stability, secure a healthy living environment, and increase their income and assets. The demand for publicly assisted housing, both public housing and housing choice vouchers, far exceeds the availability of units. Over 80 % of those on the waiting list have extremely low incomes and cannot afford market rate rental units. Households must wait in some cases up to six years to be eligible to secure a public housing unit and over 2 years for a voucher.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Housing is a necessity for every person, but maybe taken for granted by those where shelter is secure and adequate. Unfortunately, for many this necessity has been transformed into an opportunity that is still far from their grasp. Whether it be as a result of the loss of a job that led to an eviction after falling behind in rent or due to making the arduous decision to flee an abusive relationship, homelessness can emanate from many different circumstances. As such, it is crucial to develop programs that allow members of the homeless community to access and maintain housing while also addressing the root cause of their housing crisis to prevent another episode in the future. The Greater Kansas City Coalition to End Homelessness conducts a Point in Time count annually and additional analyses to count the numbers and understand the characteristics of the city's homeless population. Currently, the process used by the Continuum of Care(CoC) serving Kansas City, MO to connect homeless persons and families in need with housing and supportive services is the coordinated entry system. Additional training, coordination, peer learning is necessary to provide an effective coordinating entry system. Ensuring points of entry accessible is extremely important, as well. The lack of affordable housing units has been a hinderance to placement.

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)	681	651	711	293	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	3	277	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	683	584	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	265	40	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0

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				
Unaccompanied Child	0	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):

Five organizations in Jackson County serve as coordinated entry access points where members of the homeless community can undergo an assessment Vulnerability Assessment Tool (VAT)to determine their vulnerability on a standardized scale through consideration of factors such as medical risk, domestic violence, and unsheltered status. In this way, the most vulnerable individuals are prioritized for housing. Once an individual's or a family's VAT score is determined they are placed on the By-Name list and referred to participating housing agencies. If they are successful in attaining housing, they are moved from the By-Name list to the New Housed list. According to the CoC, as of 2020, there were 760 individuals on the By-Name list and 432 on the New Housed list who had no missing information. From these two lists, agencies can evaluate the characteristics of homeless individuals seeking assistance, including the length of time in homelessness. On average, most individuals were homeless for 11.4 months before participating in the coordinated entry system. This length of time is primarily due to the subgroup of adults ages 25-60, who make up 74% of those on the By-Name list and have the longest pre-coordinated entry length of homelessness of any group at

11.8 months. They are followed closely by Youth (17-24) 10.5 months and Seniors (60+) 10.8 months in homelessness. Families with children experience the shortest length of homelessness before entering the system with an average of 5.7 months, and veterans averaged 6.9 months. This trend stays mostly consistent when looking at the rates at which each group progresses through the system. The only significant difference is seniors experience, on average, the shortest interval from assessment to being housed. While youth surpass the average for adults by just under 60 days to become the group with the longest interval from entry into the system to housing placement. On the other hand, veterans have the shortest length of homelessness, followed by families with children.

While youth, seniors, and adults ages 25-60 experience on average the longest length of homelessness prior to participating in the coordinated entry system, they appear to be accessing housing at a consistent rate. According to the Greater Kansas City Coalition to End Homelessness (GKCCEH), youth comprise 10% of both the By-Name and New Housed lists, while adults amount to 73% and seniors to 5-6% on both lists. Families with children as they compose four times as much of the By-Name list than the New Housed list, indicating a delay in families obtaining housing. This trend is particularly concerning as families with children constitute 25% of the homeless population, with 48.6% of this group being African American and composing 9.2% of the chronically homeless. Veterans are experiencing more success in obtaining housing than any other subgroup as they comprise five times as much of the New Housed list as compared to the By-Name list. The VAT assessment allows agencies to determine the percentage of homeless individuals and families that are coping with various difficult factors that increase the adversity they face to obtain housing. In 2020, 18% of the people in the coordinated entry system were fleeing domestic violence. Of this group of individuals, 21% of those who reported domestic violence as a reason for their housing crisis were youth. Furthermore, 59% of individuals in this system have a disabling condition, with 42.9% being youth and 73.5% being seniors.

In 2019, the VAT scores for housed individuals and families were significantly higher than those still waiting for a housing placement, with the New-Housed list having an average score that falls within the intermediate range of vulnerability. The system is succeeding in prioritizing housing of the most vulnerable members of the homeless populations.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	481	412
Black or African American	376	232
Asian	6	5
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	15
Pacific Islander	2	4
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	117	62
Not Hispanic	754	649

Data Source Comments: Sheltered 57 Multiple Races; Unsheltered 43 Multiple Races

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

According to the 2020 PIT Count, there were a total of 141 households with children experiencing homelessness in Jackson County. Those households include 432 individuals, 61% of which are under the age of 18. The count found that none of these families were unsheltered. However, 79% of these households were in emergency shelters while only 21% in transitional housing. Forty-nine percent of these individuals were African American or Black while 30% were White, 19% of multiple races, 2% were American Indian or Alaska Native, and 9% were Hispanic. Finally, six of the 141 households were identified as families that were experiencing chronic homelessness and all six families resided in emergency shelters.

The 2020 PIT count identified only four families of veterans, with a total 11 individuals. Out of these four households, three of them were families of female veterans. All the veterans were non-Hispanic. Three were White and one was Black or African American. Finally, one veteran family of four was identified as chronically homeless and was reported as residing in an emergency shelter. The overall number of veterans experiencing a housing crisis in the KC area has steadily decreased over the past four years. Between 2017 and 2020, there has been a 39% decline in the number of homeless veterans. This steady decline highlights the effectiveness of the work of the veteran housing programs and various organizations that focus specifically on the needs of veterans by providing them wrap around services

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

The breakdown of the homeless population by race mirrors the economic disparities existing for these population groups. Despite comprising less than a quarter of the county's population, in the 2020 PIT

count, African Americans represented 41% of KC's homeless population, an 8% decline from the 49% in 2019. Due to the effects of COVID-19 restrictions on the occupancy levels of shelters as well as the disproportionate rate of job loss and evictions within communities of color as a result of the pandemic, it is expected that this statistic is lower than the persons of color represented in the homeless population. As shown in the 2020 PIT Count, no other racial or ethnic group has experienced this level of disproportionate rates of homelessness in KC. However, all racial and ethnic groups recorded increases in homelessness, but at lower rates than African-American households. The overrepresentation of African Americans in KC's homeless population suggests the need for a targeted analysis in order to determine the causes of this disparity and to establish ways to strengthen approaches to services for this specific population.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

According to the Greater Kansas City Coalition to End Homelessness (GKCCEH), between 2019 and 2020, there was a 13% decline in the number of individuals experiencing homelessness in Jackson County, Kansas City north of the Missouri River and Wyandotte County from 1,952 to 1,733 persons. Provisional 2021 data shows a further slight decline of total homeless to 1,675. The PIT count of unsheltered individuals increased from 318 in 2019 to 443 in 2020; and a further increase to 476 in 2021. The number of individuals in transitional housing increased from 431 to 442, then increased again to 508 for 2021. On the other hand, emergency shelters in the CoC service area experienced a 40% decline in the number of individuals staying at their centers between 2019 and 2020, and a further decline to 576 persons in 2021.

There are a number of reasons for the decrease in homelessness for those identified in emergency shelters. The information shared by community organizations serving those facing homelessness and local media reports indicated a sharp increase in the number of homeless persons and families due to COVID-19 and continued evictions. These trends are due to the restrictions implemented in shelters to curb the spread of COVID-19 as well as individuals within the homeless population attempting to limit their contact with others. In some cases, individuals and families occupying housing with other family members or friends were forced to leave due to concern over the spread of the COVID-19.

The trends noted above may also be due to the disparity in available shelters across the region. Most unsheltered individuals are served because of the availability of shelter space and supportive services.

Discussion:

Even though the PIT count of the overall homeless population in Kansas City, Mo/Jackson County has recorded a decline between 2019 and 2021, it is unlikely that this trend will continue as more households face eviction or other loss of stable housing. It is essential to increase the number of affordable housing and resources to assist the unhoused or at-risk households. There is a need to expand the permanent supportive housing programs, shelters and transitional housing units for homeless and at-risk youth and families with children. An important step that could result in increased

access to housing for members of the homeless population is to adjust the coordinated entry system methods for VAT Assessment. This can be accomplished by allowing over the phone and online examination as well as increasing the number of organizations that serve as points of entry. Youth within the homeless community need more transitional programs to prevent recurring episodes of homelessness. Additionally, it is important to support the Kansas City MO Public School district and surrounding districts who are addressing the youth under age 18 with the following services: school transportation, school supplies in back packs, uniforms for schools, school activity and field trips, before and after school tutoring, case management and resource referrals to local service providers that are addressing homelessness. Finally, there needs to be an increased number of programs, effectively funded, to combat the large disparity of African Americans in the KC Homeless population.

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

Introduction:

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	5,759
Area incidence of AIDS	87
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	233
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	499
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	239
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	174

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Alternate Data Source Name:
HOPWA CAPER 2021

Data Source Comments:

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	365
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	2,476
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	350

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need

Alternate Data Source Name:
HOPWA CAPER 2021

Data Source Comments:

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The number of persons living with HIV (PWH) in the KC-TGA has increased by 28% from 4362 in 2012 to 5759 in 2020. The number of deaths due to any cause among individuals reported with HIV decreased 45% from 58 in 2012 to 32 in 2020. The number of individuals diagnosed with HIV in the KC-TGA has fluctuated over the past decade, but disparities have persisted by race/ethnicity, age, and exposure

mode. Individuals diagnosed with HIV in the KC-TGA in 2021 were predominantly male sex at birth (84%), young (25 to 34, 39%), Black (42%), and MSM (63%).

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

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

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))

Discussion:

HIV Services Housing recognizes that housing is a key component of health and, conversely, housing instability is a major deterrent to engaging in care and treatment adherence. HOPWA services are essential in supporting people living with HIV in achieving housing stability and viral load suppression through a "Housing First" approach in providing housing support and homelessness diversion. The most significant challenge in addressing housing disparities for people living with HIV is the lack of sufficient funding to provide adequate housing support for people living with HIV – the need is far greater than our funding can address.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Kansas City's public infrastructure and facilities are older and require continual maintenance and replacement. On-going public facility (non-city owned) needs continue to grow and are evident throughout low to moderate income areas in the city. In addition, it is becoming more challenging for service oriented and not for profit agencies to raise the funds necessary to preserve public facility structures. In older neighborhoods there continues to be a need for ongoing improvements with public infrastructure, as well as preservation of older structures used for services and the construction of new facilities as demands for public services continue to rise.

How were these needs determined?

While the City does not conduct a needs assessment of nonâÂ¿Âcity owned facilities, the needs are annually apparent by the number of applications received for CDBG funds. Due to ever decreasing funding allocations the City leverages its CDBG funds with funding provided by other sources.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City's Public Works Department and Water Services Department are responsible for determining and maintaining public streets and water and stormwater facilities. Upon determination of needs, public resources are budgeted to address those needs. The city has older utility infrastructure, including combined sanitary and stormwater sewers, that require replacement.

Overall satisfaction rates for street and sidewalk infrastructure are at a low 17% in KCMO, while 51% of residents are satisfied with city water utilities and 35% with stormwater runoff/management. Both city water utilities and stormwater runoff/management experienced an increase in satisfaction rates. Parks and recreation received a rating of 59% even though it experienced a decline in satisfaction for questions related to the services it provides except for customer service. When looking specifically at streets and infrastructure, two areas experienced extremely low satisfaction ratings, specifically street maintenance, and sidewalk conditions, which respectively received a satisfaction rating of 13% and 17%. When analyzing residents' need for assistance in covering housing costs, utilities were one of the most prominent needs. The need to utility assistance comprised 30.6% of service requests from the 211 United Way information line, with most of these requests being for electric, gas, and water bills.

How were these needs determined?

The City of KCMO distributed a resident satisfaction survey to a random sample of resident, ensuring that the sample was consistent across Council districts to have a proportionate number of respondents that come from different racial, ethnic, gender, economic, and age groups so that the results would be

representative of the general population. Using the results of this survey, the needs noted above were determined. Additionally, the United Way 211 live dashboard from 8/24/2021, which summarizes the needs of residents based on service requests received within a 24-hour period, was utilized to determine the need for assistance in covering utility costs in the metro. The city's 311 system tracks requests for assistance or problems reported by residents.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

A range of organizations annually apply for public service assistance through CDBG and other funds to attempt to meet the needs of city residents. The services provide support for food insecurity, housing and utility costs, child care, tutoring, housing counseling, domestic abuse counseling, elderly services, educational opportunities for youth, case management for behavioral and physical health, and other social service needs.

How were these needs determined?

Ever increasing applications and requests for service are the primary indicators of need. United Way 211 and the city's 311 system track requests for assistance. The pandemic has challenged many households because of loss of a job or reduction in wages. The City of Kansas City has provided over 5,000 households with eviction prevention and utility funding to stay housed through federal assistance. Case management and service providers have expanded their services to meet the needs of the residents.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Over the past seven years, house prices and rents have risen rapidly. Zillow reports an observed rent index called ZORI,(Zillow Observed Rent Index) which measures changes in asking rents over time, while controlling for changes in the quality of the available rental housing stock. The reported ZORI for Kansas City from January 2014 to May 2021 has steadily been increasing, with prices rising from $908 to $1,236. American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2015-2019 shows that the median house value of owner-occupied units increased by 16%. The result has been an increase in low-income renters and owners, who are cost burdened or severely cost burdened, are forced to relocate, or become unhoused.

Housing in general is more affordable in the Kansas City region and within Kansas City, MO, than many other metropolitan regions. However, housing costs have increased faster than the national average in many parts of the Kansas City region where units are unaffordable to many households. There is a lack of quality affordable rental housing for very low-income residents. Within selected target areas, while rents may be affordable, the quality of the rental property is generally poor. In other areas of the city and the region, rents are generally too high for low-income renters. There are concentrations of substandard housing in target areas, which is a challenge for homeowners and renters. With people of color concentrated in the target areas, these households are disproportionately impacted by substandard housing conditions.

Major investments are needed in target areas to improve housing quality and provide more housing options including preservation of existing units, transitional housing and the creation of new housing. In addition, affordable housing for very low to moderate income households are needed outside of the target areas, as well. Recent data from CoStar shows that the Kansas City Market Asking Rents increased for the three-year period of 2018 Q1 to 2021 Q2 by 8.6%.

Overall, market asking rent per unit has increased by 8.6% for the KCMO market from 2018Q1 to 2021Q2. The neighborhoods of Wendell Phillips, Bannister Corridor, and Blue Hills experienced the highest percentage change over the three-year period. Northeast only saw a more modest 4% change over the three-year period. The neighborhood of Blenheim experienced a decline in rent by .7%. The selected neighborhoods of Bannister Corridor, KCCUR, St. Michaels/Vineyard, Marlborough/Blenheim, South Roundtop, Mt. Cleveland, Wendell Phillips/Washington Wheatley, Blue Hills, and Northeast experienced an 8.4% change over the three-year period compared to a 10.7% change in other target KCMO neighborhoods such as Chouteau Hills, Crestview, Riverview, Eastern, Lea Manor, Willow Creek, Linden Hills, Longfellow, North Hyde Park, and Volker.

Based on the above graph, the largest share of homes for sale in KCMO fall within the $100,001 – 200,000 range followed by those between $200,001 and $300,000. As of June 2021, 63% of homes for sale were above $200,000. Only 8% of for sale units were priced less than $100,000. Taking a closer look at homes for sale for $200K or less, most of these homes are listed for sale at between $125,001 and $175,000. Additionally, within each price range, single-family homes make up the largest share of homes, followed by Condos/Lofts.

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

Introduction

According to the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) (5-year estimates) there were 232,537 housing units in Kansas City. Of that total, there were 203,356 occupied units (87.5 %) and 29,181 vacant units (12.5%). Homeowner vacancies were extremely low 1.5 % and renter vacancies were also low at 6.2%. Sixty-two percent of the housing units are single family, detached homes; 5% are single-family attached; 7% are two to four-unit homes; 13% are five to nineteen units; 12% are more than 20 units; and 1% are other, according to 2019 ACS data. Using the 2019 ACS data and comparing these numbers with 2014 information, the number of housing units in Kansas City has increased by five percent (about 12,341 units). Single-family detached homes, single-family attached homes, ten to nineteen-unit buildings, and twenty or more-unit buildings showed the largest increases - totaling 16,938 units. Two-unit building units showed the largest decrease, totaling a loss of 1,189 units, a 17% decrease.

Of the 203,356 occupied housing units, the majority of units, 53%, are owner-occupied. This is up slightly from 48% of households that owned their home in the 2014 American Community Survey. Renters occupy 47% of occupied units and this percentage decreased slightly from 2014.

According to a recent study conducted by the University of Missouri-Kansas City, 'Small Apartment Affordable Housing Survey, there has been a decrease in the multi-family unit housing stock. Preservation of this housing stock is necessary to maintain affordability in Kansas City. The study also found that the rate of loss of small apartment buildings is increasing, resulting in increased economic inequality and less affordable units available for residents living in central city neighborhoods.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	144,525	63%
1-unit, attached structure	10,595	5%
2-4 units	16,435	7%
5-19 units	28,300	12%
20 or more units	27,579	12%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,043	1%
Total	*229,477*	*100%*

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
No bedroom	195	0%	3,890	4%

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
1 bedroom	2,140	2%	26,040	28%
2 bedrooms	18,830	18%	34,755	38%
3 or more bedrooms	86,184	80%	26,900	29%
Total	*107,349*	*100%*	*91,585*	*99%*

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source:　2013-2017 ACS

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

There are 20,374 units of publicly assisted housing in Kansas City, Missouri. Of the total units, the largest share includes those in Low-Income Housing Tax Credit properties: 7,090 LIHTC units, 1,207 public housing units, 7,434 housing choice vouchers and 4,643 other units.

The residents of public housing units in the city are predominantly Black/African-American, composing 80% of all public housing households. All types of publicly supported housing in the city have high proportions of Black/African-American heads of household, ranging from a high of 85% for Housing Choice Vouchers to a low of 47% for other multi-family housing. Hispanic households in publicly supported housing are in very low percentages, 6% each for public housing and Section 8 project-based units as well as 1% and 3%, respectively, for Housing Choice Vouchers and other multi-unit housing. White households are found in higher proportions in other multi-family housing, about half, and lowest proportions in the Housing Choice Voucher program, only 11%. Similarly, older adults are found in higher proportions in Section 8 project-based and other multi-family units and lowest in public housing and Housing Choice Vouchers. Families are highest in public housing, 72%. Disabled households are lowest in public housing at 10% and higher in the other types of publicly supported housing, such as with Housing Choice Vouchers where 23% of households include at least one person with a disability.

Based on the Greater KC Coalition to End Homelessness Report in 2020, the Emergency shelter beds numbered 1,355 with a number of agencies such as reStart, City Union Mission, Kansas City Rescue Mission and Footprints, 582 transiitional housing beds, 25 Safe Haven beds, and 545 Rapid Rehousing beds.

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

The COVID-19 Pandemic has caused loss of jobs with many renters and homeowners unable to pay their rent and/or mortgage. The eviction moratorium issued by barious government agencies have helped households avoid evictions, however, the moratorium generated a loss of income for an estimated 61% of landlords between March of 2020 to February of 2021 based on national data. The financial pressure has caused landlords to sell their properties. As a result, there has been a lost of affordable units from

these sales. In addition, there was already a steady rise of affordable housing turning to market rate housing in the Kansas City area. Both effects have the potential to yield negative consequences for renters in terms of affordability or loss of units.   Many properties have also delayed maintenance due to the loss of revenue which also may contribute to the need to sell. Furthermore, as Section 8 and other public subsidy contracts have expired, some property owners are renovating their units into market-rate rents. As a result of this, a number of publicly assisted housing units have been lost in the last decade. Additionally, new developments market-rate units by investors, are being introduced into these formally moderate-income neighborhoods. With the increasing demand for rental units, some property owners are renovating properties and transitioning them to market rate units.

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

The availability of housing does not meet the needs of the population. The Five year housing policy plan created by the City of Kansas City indicated that those very low income renters cannot afford units and their is a lack of units available. The document also indicated there is a lack of housing units for every income group except for those households above 100% of median income. There is a shortage of housing units especially for low to moderate income families, large families, youth, disabled persons and neighborhoods that are low and very low income.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

There is a significant need for quality rental housing units for very low-income residents. There is also the need for higher quality and affordable owner and rental housing units in the target areas. Additionally, small apartment buildings, with two to nineteen housing units, are essential to the maintenance of the city's affordable housing stock. However, despite a high demand, they are currently known as the "missing middle" as developers for this type of apartment buildings lack access to credit/funds. Older multi-unit rental units owned by smaller developers are at risk of disappearing. Consequently, it is important for the city to invest in the preservation of small apartment buildings and encourage the construction of new small-scale developments. Overall the availability of housing for seniors, youth aging out of foster care and large families are needed through Kansas City. There is a need for more multifamily rental housing meeting 60% or lower of median income.

Discussion

This goal addresses the need to both maintain (preserve/rehab) and produce (new construction) the supply of affordable housing. The City has a high number of aging single family structures and small multifamily structures which have moved through a life cycle, starting out as an occupied home to eventual neglect and abandonment and vacancy, and finally to deterioration, dangerous and blighted. These structures will need to be preserved. Maintaining the affordability of either subsidized or unsubsidized multifamily developments and rental homes and units that are at risk of becoming no

longer affordable for low to moderate income households. Creating programs and opportunities for developers and home buyers to stimulate new home construction on vacant lots and providing rehabilitation opportunities for homeowners and new buyers of single family houses at an accelerated pace.   Maintain and increase housing supply to meet the demands of a diverse populations.

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

Introduction

Recent data from ACS 2019 reports that median home value and median contract rent have increased for Kansas City since 2009. As of 2019, the median home value was reported at $168,400, up by 27% since 2009. Similarly, the median monthly contract rent as of 2019 was reported at $767, up by 36 % since 2009.

Data from CoStar on various neighborhoods in Kansas City shows that overall market asking rent per unit has increased by 8.6% for the city overall, and 9.9% for the Kansas City region from 2018Q1 to 2021Q2. The neighborhoods of Wendell Phillips, Bannister Corridor, and Blue Hills experienced the highest percentage change over the three-year period, where Northeast only saw a four % change over the three-year period. The neighborhood of Blenheim experienced a decline in rent by .7%. The selected neighborhoods of Bannister Corridor, KC CUR, St. Michaels, Blenheim, Mt. Cleveland, Wendell Phillips, Blue Hills, and Northeast experienced an 8.4% change over the three-year period compared to a 10.7% change in other KCMO neighborhoods such as Chouteau Hills, Crestview Riverview, and Eastern.

Housing Affordability

Only 9% of units are affordable to extremely low-income renters and there was no data available on owners. Among low-income residents, 31% of renters and 16% of owners could afford housing, while affordability increased for middle income residents, specifically, 60% of renters and 36% of owners. The figures below show the income distribution of owners vs. renters for KCMO, and 29% of renters and 9% of owners are categorized in the extremely low income, while 22% of renters are in the moderate-income category. The bulk of owners fall into the above median income category, 53%.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	132,900	139,900	5%
Median Contract Rent	564	681	21%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	22,685	24.8%
$500-999	54,904	60.0%
$1,000-1,499	10,870	11.9%
$1,500-1,999	1,944	2.1%
$2,000 or more	1,144	1.3%
Total	*91,547*	*100.0%*

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	9,430	No Data
50% HAMFI	33,894	16,535
80% HAMFI	65,228	36,125
100% HAMFI	No Data	48,620
Total	*108,552*	*101,280*

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	731	857	1,021	1,364	1,552
High HOME Rent	731	857	1,021	1,364	1,552
Low HOME Rent	731	812	975	1,126	1,256

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No. There is a particular need for rental housing units for very low-income residents, however, renters are cost burden at all levels up to 80% of median income. There is also the need for higher quality and affordable owner and rental housing units in the target areas.

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

Home prices and rents are continuing to escalate. There is a particular emphasis on higher priced rental property. This trend does not address the lack of affordability of rental property for extremely low to moderate income residents. Over the longer term, rents may come down if the rental market becomes over saturated.   In addition, new home and rental unit construction continues to be concentrated outside of the target areas.

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

The rental rates are increasing as result it make it more difficult to produce housing that support low and moderate income families.

Discussion

There is a demonstrated need for more affordable rental units, both in and out of target areas. Within target areas government financial assistance will be necessary to assist private and public housing developers compensate for lower rents. Outside of target areas low-income residents will need rent subsidies to afford prevailing rents, which will be rising, at least over the short term. This will require a range of strategies not only to overcome rent and sale deficiencies, but also to create a selfâ¿ÂÂÂ⬚sustaining housing market not dependent on government subsidies.

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

Introduction

The 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) shows that there are 2,968 substandard housing units (lacking complete plumbing/and or kitchen facilities), representing 1% of occupied housing units in Kansas City, Missouri. Overall, 31% of households experience housing problems (plumbing and kitchen deficiencies, overcrowded conditions and cost burden), while 69% do not have a housing problem. Renters are 1.9 times more likely to experience a housing problem compared to owners.

Regarding tenure, 79% of owners and 55% of renters had no selected housing problems, where 44.5% of renters and 21% of owners had one or more selected housing problems. The housing stock with one or more housing problems tend to be in older neighborhoods, and many of the units are occupied by low-income households and households of color.

The 2019 ACS data shows that 23% of total housing units were built 1939 or earlier. Older housing tends to be more prone to experiencing one or more housing conditions.

Definitions

Definitions

Much of the following discussion and data is based on an analysis of the HUD definition of housing problems as housing units having one or more of the following conditions:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities

2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities

3. More than 1.5 persons per room

4. Cost Burden over 30% of income

Approximately 42% of rent occupied and 40% of owner occupied units were built from 1950 to 1979. Just over 1/4 of all units were built prior to 1950.

In 2001, the City initiated a comprehensive housing conditions survey in partnership with the Kansas City Neighborhood Alliance and the University of Missouri at Kansas City. The survey provided a "snap-shot" of the city's housing conditions on an estimated 82,000 residential parcels from Vivion Road to 85th, State Line to Van Brunt, and in the Ruskin/Hickman Mills Areas. The survey used a model Housing Conditions Needs Assessment Worksheet which surveyed exterior housing rehabilitation needs

according to five structural categories: Roofs, Foundations & Wall, Windows & Doors, Porches, and Exterior Paint. The results are presented in the following section.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	22,525	21%	39,400	43%
With two selected Conditions	340	0%	1,328	1%
With three selected Conditions	19	0%	85	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	84,465	79%	50,750	55%
Total	*107,349*	*100%*	*91,563*	*99%*

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Year Built

42% of renter-occupied and 40% of owner-occupied units were built from 1950 to 1979. Just over one-fourth of all units were build prior to 1950.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	17,005	16%	11,180	12%
1980-1999	18,675	17%	18,405	20%
1950-1979	42,505	40%	38,288	42%
Before 1950	29,160	27%	23,695	26%
Total	*107,345*	*100%*	*91,568*	*100%*

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	71,665	67%	61,983	68%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	10,218	10%	6,318	7%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	40	35	75
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 38 - Vacant Units

Alternate Data Source Name:
Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source Comments: The properties in Land Bank and Homestead Authority are received from Jackson County after 3-4 years of nonpayment of taxes. Tipcally 53% of the properties are suitable for rehabbed.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

According to CHAS 2017 data, 19% of owner-occupied units suffer from one or more housing conditions and 30% of rental units suffer from one or more housing conditions. Substandard renter occupied units occupied by households with incomes less than 100% AMI constitute 2% of all renter occupied units. These are units more likely to be in need of assistance.

There is a substantial need for housing rehabilitation for owner and renter units in Kansas City. While many of the problem properties are investor owned and typically not eligible for assistance from the city, there are many owner-occupied single-family homes in need of rehabilitation where the owner does meet income and other guidelines for assistance. In addition, several community development corporations (CDCs) and other non-profit organizations are active locally in housing rehabilitation.

The Healthy Homes program licenses rental units in the city and could analyze units where tenant complaints have been filed and inspections conducted due to problems with the health and safety of the dwellings. This information by neighborhood would be helpful in identifying target areas for interventions with landlords. In addition, an analysis of code enforcement citations and applications for

the city's minor home repair program could provide insights for a owner-occupied housing rehabilitation program.

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

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

The presence of lead in dwelling units creates a serious environmental threat to the health of all occupants, but particularly children. Units built before 1980 were more likely to have had paint with lead content. About two-thirds of the city's housing stock was built prior to 1980, and 10 percent of owner units built before 1980 had children in the home, compared to 7 percent of renter units.

Households living in properties built before 1980 are at a higher risk of exposure to lead-based paint. For Kansas City, MO 67 percent of owner units and 68 percent of renter units were built prior to 1980. Of these units, 10 percent of owner units are occupied by families with children. For rental units, 7 percent are occupied by families with children. Children are at greater risk due to their play activities and the impact of lead on physical and cognitive

The Kansas City region have older housing stock, which may contain lead-based paint. Children's Mercy Hospital had mapped the location of children identified with elevated levels of lead in their blood. These areas were concentrated in the central part of the cities of Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas, from incidents reported over four years.

Discussion

The City has significant issues with housing conditions because of the age of the housing stock which adversely impacts many of the targeted areas, people of color and low income households. The city continues to work with community development corporations through our minor home repair program and with private partners to address the housing conditions within the city.

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

Introduction

The Housing Authority of Kansas City provides public housing and housing vouchers to qualified households in the city. Ninety-five percent (95%) of vouchers are tenant-based, while 5% are project-based. Within the special purpose vouchers, 70% are Veteran Affairs Supportive, 10% are Family Unification Program, and 20% are for Disabled.

The Housing Authority of Kansas City, Missouri (HAKC) maintains affordable housing assets including the Public Housing Program (PH) and the Housing Choice Voucher program (HCV – Section 8). The Public Housing Program consists of 1,787 units in apartment complexes, townhomes and scattered sites within Kansas City, Missouri, 1,289 units are in traditional sites where the entire site is dedicated to public housing. 209 units are in mixed-income sites with public housing, LIHTC and market rate units included on the same site. The remaining 428 units are located in scattered site housing made up of single-family houses, duplexes, and townhomes across the city.

HAKC has budget authority for approximately 8,044 Housing Choice Vouchers. 434 of these are assigned to specific apartment developments (Project-Based Vouchers). HAKC also administers Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers, Mainstream vouchers, and Shelter-Plus-Care vouchers.

Public housing had an occupancy rate of approximately 97%. The HCV utilization rate is 99% of allocated funding. Allowing for routine turnover, this is essentially full occupancy and utilization in both programs

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	1,927	7,651	94	7,557	608	550	779
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

Households with a disabled member make up 38% of those in public housing and 42% of those served by the HCV program. Elderly residents make up 8% of public housing residents. Children make up a large ratio of residents, with 48% of public housing and 36% of HCV residents under the age of 18. There were 4,661 households on the waiting list for public housing as of September 2021. The HCV waiting list had 11,065. Of those on the housing voucher wait list, 67.9% were Black/African American; white households represented 26.5% and the remaining 4% were other races. Only 5 % were Hispanic or Latino. Families represented 48.5% of all households and 38.7% were single persons. Disabled households were 6.3%. The average wait time on the voucher list is 661 days but is greater for larger families. For those on the public housing wait list, 71.4% are Black/African American and 21.5% are white. Families represented 64.2% and single persons were 31.3%. Hispanic/Latino households represent 5.6% of those on the wait list. The average time on the public housing wait list is somewhat longer than for a voucher, 781 days, but more than double that time for larger families. 82.9% of voucher households and 85.8% of public housing households on the waiting lists qualify as extremely low income. 6.3% of voucher applicants and 2.1% of public housing applicants are disabled.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Brush Creek Towers	99
Cardinal Ridge Apartments	84
Crooked Creek	85
Dunbar Gardens	95
Guinotte Manor	90
Mount Cleveland	88
Pemberton Heights	95
Riverview	96
Theron B Watkins	94
Villa de Sol	86
West Bluff	90
Willow Glen	95
North Park Place	79
Beacon Park Townhomes	97

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

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

Across the ten traditional public housing developments and the older scattered site inventory, the advanced age of many of the units and constrained budgets environment of recent years have combined to produce a large backlog of deferred maintenance. To give a sense of the scope of the challenge, the capital fund expenditures for FY 2017 are forecast to be $2,340,000, but capital requirements are forecast to be close $10.5 million in FY 2018, $9.5 million in FY 2019, and close to $7.5 million each of the following two years. Many of the upgrades are needed to improve energy efficiency and reduce operating expenses. Many of the repairs are needed to avoid higher maintenance expenses that would be incurred with delayed repairs.

Several categories make up a large segment of needed capital investments in FYs 2018-2021:

•   MEP upgrades and repairs for aging systems

•   General carpentry, painting and maintenance

•   Concrete and landscape repairs

•   Window replacement

•   Roofing and guttering

- Safety and security updates

- Demolition

- Specific to the scattered site housing, site acquisition, demolition and development needs for FYs 2018-2019 are forecast to be nearly $2 million.

The 134-unit Chouteau Courts development is the subject of a HUD Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant. The development will be replaced in 6 – 7 mixed-income sites over the next four years in locations within the Paseo Gateway planning district, and in opportunity neighborhoods in Kansas City, Missouri. Phase 1 at Rose Hill Townhomes is complete, Phase II at Pendleton Flats is under construction, and Phases III – V have received awards of Low Income Housing Tax Credits assuring the beginning of construction in 2017.

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

The Resident Services Department of the Housing Authority of Kansas City, Missouri works with multiple partner agencies to provide services, which support family health and self-sufficiency. In 2016, 450 heads-of-household from the HCV and public housing programs participated in the Self-Sufficiency program. Approximately 200 public housing households participated in the Community-Centered Care Initiative in partnership with Samuel Rodgers Community Health Center. Approximately 250 public housing senior and disabled households receive case management services. Numerous additional programs for public housing and HCV residents including employment and job readiness, financial literacy, utility assistance, food pantries, and youth programs were provided with the assistance of community partners. Google Fiber and other partners provided computer labs, internet connections, and digital literacy classes. HAKC provides financial literacy and home ownership training and assistance in partnership with local lenders.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

The number of homeless individuals within Kansas City continues to rise due to the effects of COVID-19 and the increasing cost of housing, and these factors continue to disproportionately affect certain populations including minority populations, youth, and families at 30% of median income (AMI) or less. Overall changes in the homeless population, according to annual Point-in-Time counts, show an increase in unsheltered homeless individuals, a decrease in homeless at emergency shelters, and an increase in homeless in transitional housing in 2020.

The decrease in homelessness within emergency shelters can be attributed to restrictions implemented within shelters to curb COVID-19, as well as homeless person's desire to limit contact with one another. Due to continued evictions and a loss of stable housing due to COVID-19, there is a significant need to increase the number of affordable housing units and resources, including mental health resources, that assist unhoused or at-risk households.

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)	549	10	506	291	0
Households with Only Adults	576	100	96	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	14	0	0	1,321	0
Veterans	39	0	56	407	0
Unaccompanied Youth	28	0	106	0	0

Table 41 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

GKCCEH holsd a series of focus groups with service providers, adults, and youth who have experienced homelessness. The participants shared that the health and employment services provided to the KC homeless population have both strengths and weaknesses. Service providers noted that initiating services is often very difficult for homeless individuals due to the requirements for a state-issued ID and a birth certificate, which many do not possess due to the instability that comes with homelessness. This critique was reiterated by members of the adult focus group. Additionally, service providers stated that while certain medical services are being managed well, such as refilling prescriptions, others, like dental care and medical monitoring equipment (blood glucose and pressure), required additional funding for these needs to be met. Mental health services were continuously cited as lacking in availability and accessibility along with concern over high turnover rates among counselors and case managers. When asked to identify a group that is being overlooked, focus group members reported chronically homeless, families, LGBTQ, domestic violence victims, single adults, veterans, and youth. Finally, service providers also highlighted the need for non-traditional employment opportunities, especially those that would accommodate mental health needs and disabilities, as well as peer mentorship to reduce stigma and provide support.

On the other hand, members of the adult focus group highlighted health care services as a strength, citing mobile units specifically as an accessible source for health care for individuals experiencing homelessness. However, they noted the need for mental health services "in emergency shelters and other housing programs to help mitigate the stressors of the shelter environment." Similarly, members of the youth focus group emphasized the need for increased availability of trauma-informed mental health services that are embedded in housing programs, as many had a history of abuse that led to various mental health issues. Finally, they also noted the need for "ongoing support to find a job, acquire housing, [and] pay rent". COVID-19 created new challenges to the provision of services.

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.

A number of community nonprofit agencies are supporting unhoused and at-risk individuals and families, below are those agencies providing the programs and services.

Benilde Hall, Servie the World Charities, Metropolitan Lutheran Ministry, Guadalupe Center, SAVE, Inc., Journety to New Life, Hope Faith Synergy Services, Rose Brooks Center, Care Beyond the Boulevard, ReStart, KC Anti Violence Program, Greater KC Housing Information Center, CHES, St. Michaels Veteran Center, Community LINC, Community Assistance Council, City Union Mission, Life in Full Transformation, ReDiscover, Mattie Rhodes, Veterans Community Project, Westside Housing Organization, Whole

Person.

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

Introduction

Persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH), elderly, frail elderly persons with disabilities, and persons with alcohol or drug addictions have a number of supportive housing needs. This includes but is not limited to the need for: housing case management; safe, decent, and affordable housing; assistance in applying for Social Security; accessing comprehensive health care; access to HIV medication assistance; increased access to employment opportunities and transportation.

The conditions in which people with special needs live, work, learn, and play contribute to their ability to live healthy lives. With safe, decent, and affordable housing, people with HIV and special needs are better able to access comprehensive health care and supportive services, get on HIV or substance abuse treatment, take their medications consistently, and see their health care provider regularly.

Special needs housing and facilities can be seen as a medical intervention for those who are homeless or unstably housed. Persons living with HIV/AIDS who take their medication consistently become virally suppressed (a low level of HIV in the body), and if virally suppressed an individual cannot transmit HIV to an uninfected person. Housing services improve health outcomes of those living with HIV and reduces the number of new HIV infections. Stable housing is a fundamental need for most persons and families to ensure positive health outcomes.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	110
PH in facilities	48
STRMU	50
ST or TH facilities	64
PH placement	35

Table 42– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Alternate Data Source Name:
HOPWA CAPER 2021

Data Source Comments:

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

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

Program participants benefit from various supportive services through in house, strengths-based case management, substance abuse counseling, mental health therapy, employment services, and assistance in accessing benefits and health-related services. Outside referrals and support from partner agencies are also provided. This includes partnerships with many community organizations such as partnerships with University Health (formerly Truman) Medical Center Behavioral Health, ReDiscover, Swope Health Services, Comprehensive Mental Health, County Mental Health, SAVE, Inc., Sheffield Place, Rose Brooks, Newhouse and the local substance abuse treatment centers. Program participants benefit from various supportive services through in house, strengths-based case management, substance abuse counseling, mental health therapy, employment services, and assistance in accessing benefits and health-related services. Outside referrals and support from partner agencies are also provided. This includes partnerships with many community organizations such as partnerships with University Health (formerly Truman) Medical Center Behavioral Health, ReDiscover, Swope Health Services, Comprehensive Mental Health, County Mental Health, SAVE, Inc., Sheffield Place, Rose Brooks, Newhouse and the local substance abuse treatment centers. The HOPWA program helps ensure People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH) can access and maintain adherence to necessary medical care and other services through assisting them with stable housing and support services. HOPWA views client termination as a last resort. If a client needs to access mental and/or physical health institutions while enrolled in a HOPWA program, a client's voucher or bed space will be held for up to 90 days without termination of the client's lease agreement. This allows clients the empowerment and flexibility to access and return from mental and physical health institutions without fear of losing their housing. HOPWA regulations require appropriate supportive services to be provided as part of any HOPWA-assisted housing. Housing Case Management (HCM) is an essential supportive service offered to clients to promote long-term housing stability. Housing Case Managers act as liaisons with agencies that provide direct services for residents, i.e., physicians, visiting nurses, hospital social workers, case managers, and probation/parole officers, etc. to ensure that all clients' wraparound needs are met. Housing Case Managers also broker linkage to additional resources for housing, health care and social support needs by working in coordination with the Ryan White System of Care. Do we list the agencies receiving HOPWA funding from the other agencies doing supportive housingThe *HIV Continuum of Care* system approach to service delivery involves community planning for a full range of HIV-related services and an integrated model for providing services based on the community plan. For the KC-TGA, the HIV Continuum of Care includes HIV Housing, the HUD Continuum of Care's GKCCEH, Ryan White Medical Case Management, HIV Prevention, Surveillance and additional care services. All HOPWA Program staff coordinate services with other relevant programs/services to ensure all clients receive appropriate care which meets their specific needs. Ryan White Case Managers and HOPWA Program staff document within the same client-level database, SCOUT (Securing Client Outcomes Using Technology).

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)

Short Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility assistance is time limited housing assistance designed to prevent homelessness and increase housing stability. This assistance is designed to be meet short term needs intervention to prevent homelessness for persons who are not homeless. Assistance is provided to help homeowners and renters remain in their place of residence. In addition, funds are leveraged from Health Care Strategic Initiatives (H.S.I.), a Ryan White Part B funded program which provides emergency utility assistance to individuals to promote housing stability for those who are not homeless but have other special needs. Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program provides housing assistance and related supportive services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Persons living with HIV/AIDS experience high rates of housing loss and instability and HOPWA program funds can assist clients throughout various stages of the housing spectrum, as HOPWA Program funds are not limited to serving only homeless clients. The Kansas City Health Department's HIV Housing Program supports the philosophy that housing is a necessary structural intervention to end the HIV epidemic and it is recognized that persons with HIV/AIDS and their families who are not literally homeless may also need assistance to obtain, maintain, and sustain stable housing.

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

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program provides housing assistance and related supportive services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Persons living with HIV/AIDS experience high rates of housing loss and instability and HOPWA program funds can assist clients throughout various stages of the housing spectrum, as HOPWA Program funds are not limited to serving only homeless clients. The Kansas City Health Department's HIV Program supports the philosophy that housing is a necessary structural intervention to end the HIV epidemic and it is recognized that persons with HIV/AIDS and their families who are not literally homeless may also need assistance to obtain, maintain, and sustain stable housing.

a. Additional one-year goals include annual HOPWA CAPER (e.g., exiting to or maintaining stable housing; a housing plan; contact with a case manager; accessing/maintaining insurance; maintaining sources of income; and having routine contact with a primary care medical provider). Other key HIV health indicators are tracked among participants including viral load suppression and retention in medical care.

b.110 households are expected to be assisted with Tenant Based Rental Assistance. This form of assistance is permanent, and the client selects a housing unit of their choice. While homeless clients are given priority, clients do not have to be homeless to qualify for this program and clients are selected via a housing lottery process. Supportive services such as housing case management are provided to clients in this program.

c.50,000 households are expected to be assisted with short term rental, mortgage, and utility (STRMU) assistance. This time-limited housing assistance is designed to prevent homelessness and increase housing stability. STRMU is designed to be a short-term, needs-based intervention to prevent homelessness for persons who are not homeless. Assistance is provided to help homeowners and renters remain in their current place of residence.

d.48,000 households are expected to be assisted with permanent housing facilities. This program also known as "Managed Properties" consists of 6 residential buildings providing permanent housing to eligible households with no time-limit on occupancy. Supportive services are offered to all program participants.

e.35- households are expected to be assisted with permanent housing placement. Refer to this HOPWA eligible service as the TAP program. Assistance is designed to help establish permanent residence when continued occupancy is expected. Eligible expenses include first month's rent, deposits, and securing necessary identification (e.g. birth certificate, driver's license).

f.50- households are expected to be assisted with transitional housing. Thirty households in shelter-based housing and 20 households in off-site housing. This program allows eligible participants to live in a safe, secure environment for up to 2 years while stabilizing their lives and working towards self-sufficiency and permanent housing. Transitional housing units are located both in-shelter at reStart, Inc. and through a master-leased property off-site from reStart's shelter.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

According to the Brookings Institute, there are three areas where city policy could have a negative effect on affordable Housing, First, local government regulations are intended to support health and safety objective, one over time developing and building codes make it harder for small lot and small-scale multi unit developments. This is a particular challenge in older neighborhoods, where lot sizes may be smaller and integrating new development into an existing neighborhood becomes more challenging. Local regulations and infrastructure fees favor large scale development. Too often this can create the process whereby the character of the urban areas is changed by more affluent families moving in and improving housing, typically displacing current inhabitants who then can no longer afford the cost of housing in their neighborhoods. Second, zoning regulations often limit the market's ability to build small, lower cost homes. Therefore, in places where places are expensive, building multiple homes on a given lot is the most direct

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

Introduction

The city and region have embarked on a focused, cooperative economic development strategy emphasizing the development of key economic sectors and matching sector needs, including the needs for workers, with available resources. Education and job training is major element of this strategy. There are a number of initiatives that focus on matching business labor needs with skill training and certification. Reducing income inequality is a major focus of the overall strategy.

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	336	308	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	28,876	36,710	15	14	-1
Construction	7,722	11,273	4	4	0
Education and Health Care Services	38,785	48,956	20	19	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	16,972	26,415	9	10	1
Information	4,572	8,299	2	3	1
Manufacturing	16,470	17,119	8	7	-1
Other Services	6,768	8,950	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	29,032	48,668	15	19	4
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	23,364	26,154	12	10	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	10,934	13,199	6	5	-1
Wholesale Trade	10,373	15,144	5	6	1
Total	194,204	261,195	--	--	--

Table 43 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	257,797
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	242,535
Unemployment Rate	5.92
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	19.54
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.09

Table 44 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	60,070
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	10,820
Service	25,880
Sales and office	58,960
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	15,052
Production, transportation and material moving	11,899

Table 45 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	349,689	64%
30-59 Minutes	171,892	32%
60 or More Minutes	22,493	4%
Total	*544,074*	*100%*

Table 46 - Travel Time

Data Source Comments: The majority of workers have less than a 30-minute commute to work each day, with only 4% driving an hour or more to arrive at their place of employment. However, those relying on public transit face longer commutes than those who drive to work

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	13,183	1,209	8,449
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	45,869	2,353	20,732
Some college or Associate's degree	62,478	1,736	13,410
Bachelor's degree or higher	92,312	1,547	9,985

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source Comments: Educational attainment is a critical factor in determining employment for city residents. Within each educational attainment group, the majority of individuals at every level are employed. For example, 91.6% of individuals in KCMO with less than a high school diploma or GED are employed. Similarly, only 1.6% of individuals with a bachelorÃ¿Â¢Ã¿Â¿Ã¿Â¿s degree or higher are unemployed. There are significant differences between each educational level. The rate of unemployment is inversely correlated to educational attainment level as 8.4% of less than high school graduates, 4.9% of high school graduates, 2.7% of some college or associate degree, and 1.6% of bachelorÃ¿Â¢Ã¿Â¿Ã¿Â¿s degree or higher are unemployed.

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	437	1,809	2,605	3,943	3,541
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4,630	4,885	3,750	8,842	5,879
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	13,146	18,545	14,806	32,860	20,778
Some college, no degree	15,898	18,545	14,806	32,860	20,778
Associate's degree	2,096	6,423	5,020	9,440	3,808
Bachelor's degree	7,076	26,324	15,124	21,866	9,754
Graduate or professional degree	393	11,850	9,786	13,622	8,485

Table 48 - 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	24,967
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,815
Some college or Associate's degree	36,156
Bachelor's degree	52,242
Graduate or professional degree	65,142

Table 49 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source Comments:

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

The sector with the largest number of jobs is education and health care services, followed closely by professional, scientific, and management services. The next biggest employment sector is arts, entertainment, and accommodation as well as retail trade and finance, insurance, and real estate. Manufacturing, wholesale trade, construction, transportation, and warehousing account for a substantial number of available jobs in the jurisdiction

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

In the past two years, construction has increased with the new KCI Airport terminal and should increase further with the construction of the new Buck O'Neill Bridge. The Missouri Department of Transportation along with the City of Kansas City, Missouri, worked together to procure the $220 million dollars (that includes a $25 million federal grant) for this future transportation facility to improve regional and local system performance.

Additional transportation, water/sewer, and other infrastructure investments along with a strong demand for skilled labor and affordable/new housing is need. The region continues to see business growth in professional services, health care and logistics despite the pandemic.

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.

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

The Full Employment Council (FEC)is one of the largest workforce investment organization serving the city of Kansas City, Missouri. The FEC provides employment services and career counseling for adult and young adult job seekers, and comprehensive recruitment, screening, and customized training programs for employers. FEC is partnering with K-12 and universities to help youth and adults secure the education and employment training needed.

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.

Strategic Workforce Initiative, Connecting for Good and Goodwill Industries, offer digital literacy classes for residents. The library system provides literacy training and GED services to help young adults, as well as Adults secure the skills needed for job placement. The United Way of Greater Kansas City and LISC, operate several Financial Opportunity Centers that assist residents in addressing financial challenges and guide them toward economic success. The Metropolitan Community College has relocated they're Workforce Center to 29th and Troost to increase opportunities for any resident who wishes to enroll in the technical and associate degree programs that are connected to corporate job placement, such as Honeywell Manufacturing,

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

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.

One of this plan's goals is to "create a region that provides quality technology infrastructure", via high-speed fiber internet and other technology that will allow Kansas City to attract companies. This goal will inevitably lead to residential areas having the same amount of access to these technologies. Another CEDS goal is the "creation of a region that trains and develops an educated workforce". Fulfilling this goal would include the increased inclusion of employers needs in available training programs and community investment in advanced training in specific certifications and degrees, both of which would lead to residents being better qualified for available jobs within their area, an aspect of the workforce that is already experiencing an imbalance. Furthermore, the plan also includes a goal of "providing mobility for the workforce" via improved public transportation in KCMO such as the development and expansion of the KC streetcar. Finally, the CEDS plan has a goal of "supporting the development of older neighborhoods". This could potentially lead to more housing options in low-income areas as well as more job opportunities.

Discussion

There are major changes in Kansas City, MO and the workforce and employment centers are changing to included needed infrastructure to improvement the transportation, roads and housing.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The urban center of the city east of Troost has concentrations of minority and low-income persons. The city has identified 11 target areas where concentrations of these populations reside and opportunities to build on assets exist.

Concentration is defined as having a higher percentage of these households than the city as a whole. These concentrated elements include concentrations of households of low income, people of color, and persons living in overcrowded, substandard, or price burdened housing.

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

Racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs) are defined as "**a geographic area with a significant concentration of poverty and minority concentrations**." 24 CFR § 5.152. Identify any R/ECAPs or groupings of R/ECAP census tracts within the jurisdiction. Areas of low income concentration are areas that have income inequality in the distribution of income. Areas that have a high concentration of 0 to 50% of area median income which provide a concentration of low income.

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

In summary, all of the neighborhoods include some access to public transportation and public parks and recreation. However, many of the target neighborhoods lack full-service grocery stores, drugstores, and other essential services to meet the needs of the lower-income residents. There are safety net clinics, hospitals, behavioral health clinics and other health services throughout the city's urban core. Additionally, there are a number of cultural and historical institutions and facilities in the urban core. Lastly, the Metropolitan Community Colleges has four campuses serving the Kansas City Region including Maple Woods, Penn Valley, the Health Sciences and Business and Technology; and Longview.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Yes. There are a number of community assets throughout all the neighborhoods in the core city.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The following are opportunities for growth and improvement

- Examine public transit investments along key corridors.

- Suggest locations for new affordable housing
- Meeting the public needs such as locations for public WI-FI, public green space for recreation or community gardens.
- Addressing the continued need for grocery stores and other essential goods/services, such as community centers that will provide resources and neighborhood connectivity.
- Examine land bank properties in each neighborhood and determine how to make best use of the properties working with neighborhood leaders.
- Addressing the need for financial institutions in the urban core, to encourage investments opportunities such as a purchasing fund to build, buy and rehabilitate properties.

Continue to identify housing and economic development opportunities within the urban core

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.

There are two issues regarding broadband needs – the availability of adequate infrastructure in Kansas City neighborhoods and to homes (first, middle and last mile infrastructure) and the presence of devices. There is a lack of use of broadband connections due to limited financial resources to pay for monthly services. While much of the city has broadband infrastructure, there are neighborhoods that are not well served or have limited infrastructure.

The 2015-2019 ACS data shows 7% of the city's population does not have a computer device and 33.1% of all city households do not have internet access. The map below shows the percent of population with broadband access. Availability of broadband is lowest in low-income neighborhoods.

KCMO residents in low to moderate income (LMI) neighborhoods households and neighborhoods continue to have significant struggles as it relates to broadband, primarily due to the costs. Due to the pandemic there is funding available to provide subsidies to these households. There are a number of organizations who specifically function within these low income neighborhoods providing computers and laptops to assist both seniors, students, and other LMI Households. KCMO also provided some of the American Rescue Plan funding to serve those neighborhoods most in need of broadband.

According to the Kansas City Coalition for Digital Inclusion, 70% of Kansas City School District students do not have access to internet in their homes. They report that 17% of Kansas Citians do not use the internet, citing the cost, the lack of a reliable computer, and not viewing it as relevant/not having adequate knowledge, training, of how to use it as their reasons. Of this those city residents not using the internet, 44% are 65 and older, 46% are African American, 42% have an annual income of $25,000 or less, and 64% have a high school education or less.

Access to a computer device and broadband internet is crucial to everyday living as we learned during the COVID-19 pandemic. Nationally and in Kansas City residential use of computers and internet access for students to learn, for adults to search for and apply for employment, and for employed persons to work was vital to everyone. Additionally, there was a need for households to search for resources, apply for benefits, to access telehealth services, and to connect with family and friends. Finally, Broadband allows for people to engage in civic affairs and community meetings. We have learned the digital divide will continue to grow based on these factors.

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

The KCMO area is served by three large broadband providers which include ATT, Spectrum, Goggle and T-Mobile.

Currently, in KCMO there are 35 internet service providers, 22 of which offer residential service, so the average household has a choice between 6-7 providers. In fact, according to FCC data, Kansas City is well connected and have multiple broadband options, i.e., fiber or cable/DSL. In general, this level of competition and the availability of such a wide range of internet options results in robust broadband internet, increased bandwidth, and lower regional pricing. According to the FCC, the city's average internet speed surpasses that of the Missouri average by 16.5%. However, "approximately 7,000 people don't have access to 25Mbps (minimum download speed to be classified as broadband by FCC) wired broadband" in Jackson County and 2,000 lack access to any wired internet. Within the city and metro region, there are populations that live in areas that are not serviced by even one broadband provider.

These providers have service throughout the metropolitan area. KCMO is partnering with the Kansas City Coalition for Digital Inclusion, a collaborative group of local nonprofits, individuals and government entities and businesses focused on fostering internet access and digital readiness in the greater KC to help maximize the oppportunity of funding through the American Rescue Plan.

The temporary benefit will help to lower the cost of internet service for eligible households during the COVID-19 pandemic by providing a discount of up to $50 per month toward internet service for eligible households. The benefit also provides up to a $100 discount per household toward a one-time purchase of a computer, laptop, or tablet if the household contributes more than $10 and less than $50 toward the purchase through a participating broadband provider.   Kansas City, we are continuing to build a strong digital engagement ecosystem that includes a multitude of stakeholders and partnerships that is benefiting residents.

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

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

Flooding, drought, and extreme heat are the most significant climate threats facing Kansas City today and in the future. Climate changes are expected to intensify these hazards and their risks to human and natural systems, infrastructure, and the built environment. While all parts of the region are vulnerable to the impacts of these hazards, community vulnerabilities are concentrated in the urban core. Frontline communities—vulnerable persons including disabled, those with limited English proficiency, those that are low-income, and people of color have the least ability to withstand and recover from disaster events. Climate adaptation initiatives and investments could build resilience by addressing the systemic inequities that perpetuate vulnerability within these communities. (Source: 2020 Climate Action Plan, Climate Action KC) https://kcmetroclimateplan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Climate-Action-Plan.pdf

There are many properties without shelters from tornadoes. Many lower-price single-family properties are in areas more prone to flooding, and many lower-income owners and renters lack access to air conditioning deemed more important due to hotter summers. Weatherization programs to help improve the livability of homes occupied

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

Climate vulnerability and risks are unevenly distributed across the population and neighborhoods. In general, economically disadvantaged populations are more vulnerable to climate impacts and at higher risk of suffering negative impacts to their health and financial sustainability. There are three primary mechanisms for the persisting inequity in climate impacts:

- Disadvantaged groups are more likely to be exposed to the adverse impacts of climate change.
- Disadvantaged groups are more susceptible to damage caused by climate change.
- Disadvantaged groups are less able to cope with and recover from damage caused by climate disaster.

For disadvantaged communities who live or work in flood-prone areas, arid regions or communities without adequate tree cover, their risk of climate-related disaster is much higher than communities situated on higher ground or those shaded by trees and other cooling assets. Disadvantaged communities are often situated in these higher-risk areas. Much of the city's older neighborhoods were built before modern flood protection standards were in place and where stormwater infrastructure may be insufficient to handle runoff. Often, low-income neighborhoods have older housing that is not able to withstand high winds or provide comfort in extreme hot or cold weather conditions. Economically disadvantaged communities often have less access to private, community, and public resources for

mitigation, response, and adaptation efforts. As a result, recovery is often slow or comes at the expense of future adaptive and growth capacity. Lower-quality housing stock may result in more damage and fewer available resources will result in a disproportionate loss of physical, human, and social assets. For this reason, disrupting the regressive cycles and negative feedback loops between climate change and inequity is a necessary part of climate planning and resiliency efforts.

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) provides support for Kansas City, MO (KCMO), and its partners to operate efficiently during all phases of Emergency Management. KCMO OEM accomplishes this mission by following the federal guidelines.

Some of the hazards we face that could result in a disaster include:

- Severe Thunderstorms
- Tornadoes
- Flooding
- Winter Storms
- Excessive Heat
- Drought
- Earthquakes
- Utility Outages
- Terrorism

The office was created to protect lives and property by taking reasonable measures to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disaster. The OEM works with the Housing and Community Development Department, Councilmembers and our community partners on homeless issues that provide data on shelter spaces and other resources necessary during extreme weather. The office is responsible for the management of flood prone areas and public land. The Housing Department is particularly involved as it relates to eliminating the placement of affordable housing in areas subject to flooding based on the requirements from KCMO Emergency Management office.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Priority Areas for the City are Washington Wheatley/Wendell Phillips, Northeast, KC-CUR, Mount Cleveland, St. Michaels/Vineyard, Blue Hills, Bannister, South Round Top, 49/63 neighborhood and Blenheim/Marlborough, Key Coalition and Santa Fe, 18th and Vine Street area and   The plan will support the development, maintenance, and revitalization of sustainable, stable, and healthy communities through equitable policies and programs aimed at improving housing, neighborhoods, and health care services in all areas throughout the City

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

Geographic Area

Table 50 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	39th Street Corridor
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	Area Name:	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	

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

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

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

	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
9	**Area Name:**	LITTLE BLUE VALLEY/HICKMAN MILLS
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
10	**Area Name:**	Marlborough Neighborhood
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	

	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
11	**Area Name:**	Mt. Cleveland
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
12	**Area Name:**	NORTHEAST SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	NRSA
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	

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

	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
15	**Area Name:**	Santa Fe Neighborhood
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
16	**Area Name:**	VINE STREET CORRIDOR SERVICE DEVIVERY AREA
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive

	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
17	**Area Name:**	WESTSIDE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	NRSA
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
18	**Area Name:**	Boston Heights/Mount Hope
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	

	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
19	**Area Name:**	Oak Park Neighborhood
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
20	**Area Name:**	South Round Top Neighborhood Ass
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	

% of Low/ Mod:	
Revital Type:	Housing
Other Revital Description:	
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
Identify the needs in this target area.	
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

The Local Targeted Areas were selected because when compared to the City as a whole, they have more low to moderate income residents, a higher incidence of housing problems, blight, vacancy, property maintenance code infractions and exhibit more distressed housing market values.

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

Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing & Planning Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Associated Goals	Housing & Planning Administration FH 11: Expedite the planning of affordable housing
	Description	Planning and administration activities for CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA grants
	Basis for Relative Priority	Need for planning and administration activities.
2	Priority Need Name	108 Debt Repayment
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Associated Goals	108 Debt Repayment
	Description	Section 108 debt service for 18th and Vine and Oak Point Replacement Housing Projects
	Basis for Relative Priority	Need for Section 108 loan debt service

3	Priority Need Name	Child Care
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Associated Goals	Child Care
	Description	Operating support for child care centers
	Basis for Relative Priority	Need for childcare
4	Priority Need Name	Youth
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Associated Goals	Youth Services
	Description	Youth services
	Basis for Relative Priority	need for youth services
5	Priority Need Name	Senior Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Associated Goals	Senior Services FH 5: Support disable, elderly, and special needs
	Description	Senior Services
	Basis for Relative Priority	need for senior services
6	**Priority Need Name**	Homeless Prevention Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Associated Goals	Homeless Prevention Services
	Description	Homeless outreach and prevention, shelter operating support
	Basis for Relative Priority	need for homeless prevention

7	Priority Need Name	Housing Counseling
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Associated Goals	Housing Counseling FH 12: All Fair housing laws/housing counseling
	Description	Homeownership counseling
	Basis for Relative Priority	Certified Homeownership counseling
8	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities & Improvements (Non-Housing)

	Description	Community centers, homeless shelters, transitional housing, treatment centers, infrastructure in support of housing or other public facilities
	Basis for Relative Priority	Need for public facilities
9	**Priority Need Name**	Owner Housing - Rehab/Single Family Rehab
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA Santa Fe Neighborhood Marlborough Neighborhood Oak Park Neighborhood South Round Top Neighborhood Ass
	Associated Goals	Single Family Rehabilitation
	Description	Single family purchase/rehab and owner occupied minor home repair
	Basis for Relative Priority	Need for owner housing rehabilitation
10	**Priority Need Name**	Single Family New Construction
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA Oak Park Neighborhood Boston Heights/Mount Hope
	Associated Goals	Single Family Homes
	Description	Single Family new construction
	Basis for Relative Priority	Need for affordable new housing

11	Priority Need Name	Other Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Associated Goals	Social services - Other (Community Development)
	Description	Community Development
	Basis for Relative Priority	community gardens and other public services
12	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Associated Goals	Economic Development FH 9: Max the benefits of Section 3 and MBE/WBE
	Description	Microenterprise assistance, job training
	Basis for Relative Priority	Need for economic development
13	Priority Need Name	HOPWA Non-homeless Special Needs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

	Associated Goals	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS FH 5: Support disable, elderly, and special needs FH 7: Support disable, elderly and special needs
	Description	Transitional housing and rental assistance for special needs persons with HIV/AIDS
	Basis for Relative Priority	HOPWA Special Needs Housing
14	**Priority Need Name**	Emergency Solution Grants
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Elderly Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Associated Goals	Emergency Solution Grants (ESG) FH 5: Support disable, elderly, and special needs
	Description	Homeless Shelters, rental assistance,
	Basis for Relative Priority	Need for ESG Support
15	**Priority Need Name**	Multi-family Units
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly

Geographic Areas Affected	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	
Associated Goals	Multi-family Units FH 4: Address barriers to rental housing/mobility	
Description	Developing multi-family units	
Basis for Relative Priority	Need for multi-family rental units	

Narrative (Optional)

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)	Rental housing prices are increasing faster than income creating housing cost burdens for extremely low, low and moderate income households of all types. Emergency Solutions Grant funds will be utilized to provide rental assistance through rapid rehousing programs.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	One hundred percent of clients served in the HOPWA Tenant Based Rental Assistance program are considered low-income (80% or less of HUD's Area Median Income). A majority (86%) are considered extremely low-income (30% Area Median Income or less). These economic factors highlight the severity of housing needs for renters and owners by income level, and the severity of need for those persons at risk of homelessness and homeless persons. Fair Market Rent (FMR) and overall housing affordability also influence the use of funds available for TBRA housing assistance. FMR is the cap on the amount of rent HUD will pay. This limit, paired with participants having low-income, to extremely low-income status, limit the amount of safe, decent, and affordable housing. A recommended alternative to this issue would be for certain areas of the City to set FMRs by zip code – what HUD calls Small Area Fair Market Rents (SAFMRs) – instead of the current metropolitan area-wide standard with an adjustment for high-cost areas. This would give voucher holders access to areas of high opportunity by providing a subsidy that is adequate to cover rents in those areas
New Unit Production	New housing prices are unaffordable for extremely low, low and moderate income households. HOME funds will be utilized to create new infill housing which will sell at prices affordable for low to moderate income households.
Rehabilitation	The supply of existing decent, safe and affordable housing is decreasing. Community Development Block Grant funds will be utilized for rehabilitation of owner occupied housing for extremely low, low and moderate income households of all types.
Acquisition, including preservation	The supply of existing decent, safe and affordable housing is decreasing. HOME funds will be expended for acquisition and substantial rehabilitation of existing homes which will be sold at prices affordable for low to moderate income households.

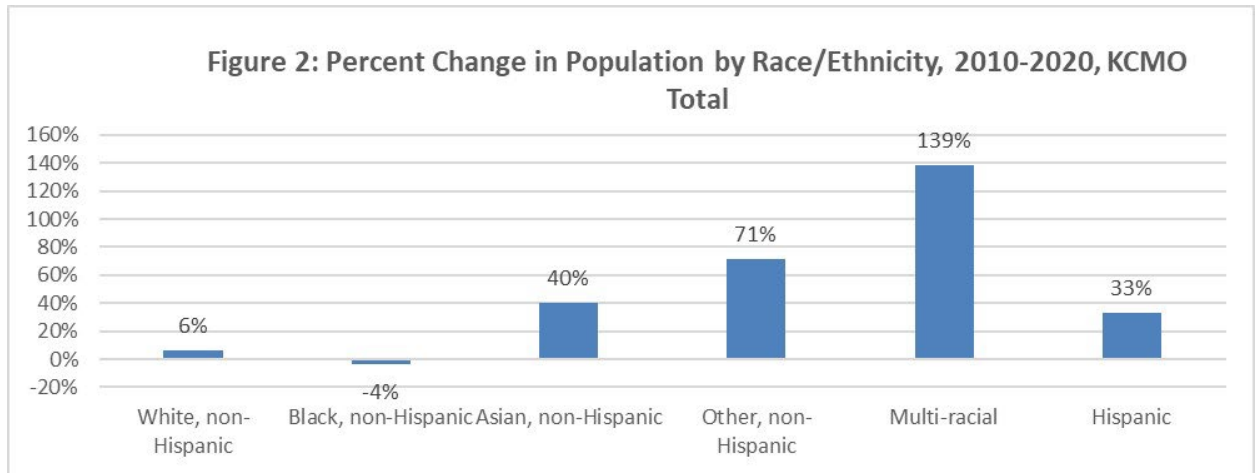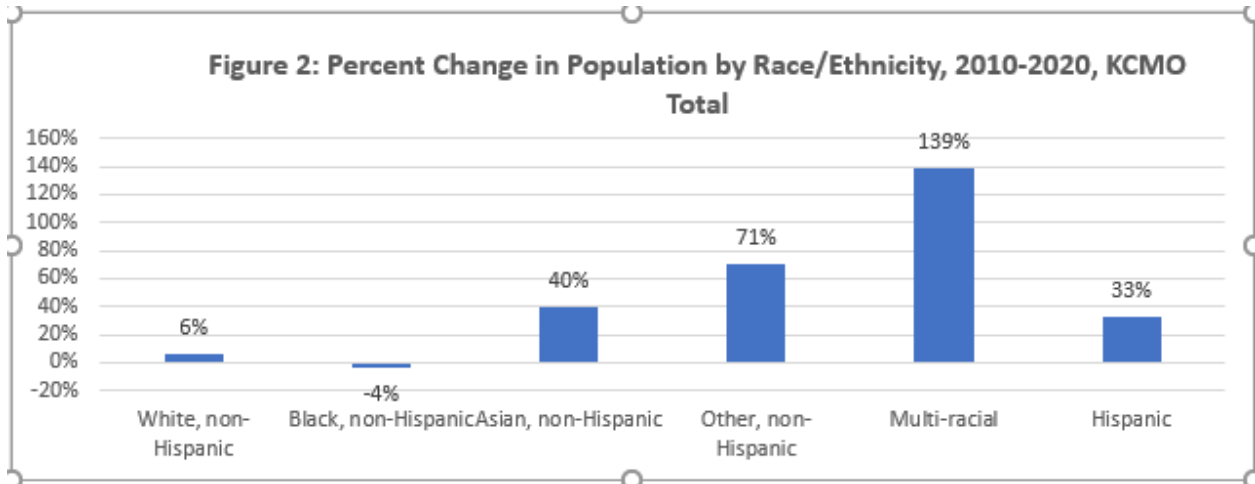**Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions**

Figure 2: Percent Change in Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2010-2020, KCMO Total

Figure 2: Percent Change in Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2010-2020, KCMO Total

Figure 1

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

Introduction

The City of Kansas City, Missouri, has prepared a Five-Year Consolidated Plan (the "Plan") for 2022–2026. The Plan is a requirement for federal funding by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); and it covers planned investments in four entitlement programs including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnership (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). The Plan documents a local jurisdiction's assessment of their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, allowing them to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions. Requirements of the Plan include a needs assessment, housing market analysis, and fair housing analysis among other HUD requirements. As required by HUD, a Needs Assessment which included the housing market analysis, the fair housing analysis, and the outreach and engagement process which yielded policy recommendations for the city. The selected neighborhoods represent a concentration of minority and low-income families and individuals, as well as opportunities to build needed assets in those communities. The target areas are Washington Wheatley/Wendell Phillips, Northeast, KC-CUR, Mount Cleveland, St. Michaels/Vineyard, Blue Hills, Bannister, South Round Top, 49/63 neighborhood, Ivanhoe, Oak Park, Santa Fe, Key Coalition and Blenheim/Marlborough.   The plan will support the development, maintenance, and revitalization of sustainable, stable, and healthy communities through equitable policies and programs aimed at improving housing, neighborhoods, and health care services in all areas throughout the City.

In addition, the City of Kansas City has prepared an Homeless Strategic Plan and a Community Needs Assessment. These two documents were prepared in collaboration with the KCMO Houseless Task Force, Greater KC Coalition to End Homelessness, Housing and Community Development Department, and Dr. Anne Willamson with Community Analytics, LLC. The document will serve as the foundation for ending homelessness. In addition, KCMO continues to follow its Five Year Consolidated Plan and the KCMO Strategic Plan for Housing.

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	7,719,899	400,000	0	8,119,899	32,479,596	
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,632,335	400,000	0	3,032,335	12,129,340	

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: $		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	1,958,985	0	0	1,958,985	7,835,940	
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	668,032	0	0	668,032	2,672,128	

Table 53 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City provides gap funding after substantial review and underwriting which maximizes matching funds from other sources. The required 25% HOME match funding is derived from property tax abatement and associated public improvements. In addtion, the City's Land Bank and Homestead Authority provides properties to homebuyers who are financially capable of rehabilitating them to low and moderate income individuals. ESG requires a dollar for dollar match in case or in-kind donations equal to or above the amount of the grant received. The match must be used for HUD defined ESG eligible activities.

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

The City's Land Bank ownes over 2800 improved and vacant parcels and the KCMO Homesteading Authority has upwards of 350 parcels. HCDD will work with Land Bank and KCMO Homestead Authority to provide collaborative strategic planning for improved and vacant properties that promote successful rehabilitation and new construction activities in the targeted redevelopment areas.

Discussion

The goals of the 5 years plan is to create additional affordable housing city-wide for a diverse population providing rental and homeownership opportunities as well as providing for services and housing for very low income resident and homeless families and undividuals.

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
GUADALUPE CENTER	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Operation Breakthrough, Inc	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Emmanuel Daycare & Child Develop Center	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Boys and Girls Club of Greater Kansas City	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
WEB Dubois Learning Center	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Mattie Rhodes Memorial Society	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Rose Brooks Center	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
aSteam Village Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Palestine Senior Citizens Activity Center, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
KC Community Gardens	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Synergy Services, Inc	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
SHEFFIELD PLACE	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Amethyst Place, Inc	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
ReStart, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
Community Assistance Council, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Benilde Hall	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Legal Aid of Western Missouri	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
METROPOLITAN LUTHER MINISTRIES	Community/Faith-based organization	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Journey To New Life	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Hope Faith Ministries	Community/Faith-based organization	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Newhouse	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
WESTSIDE HOUSING ORGANIZATION	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
NORTHLAND NEIGHBORHOODS INC	Community/Faith-based organization	Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	
IVANHOE NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL	Community/Faith-based organization	Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public services	
The Whole Person	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
CHES, Inc (Credit & Homeownership Empowerment Services, Inc.)	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development	Jurisdiction
Strategic Workforce Development Inc	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs	
HISPANIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF GREATER KANSAS CITY	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs	
Greater Kansas City Housing Information Center	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
Swope Health Services	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
United Way of Greater Kansas City	Regional organization		

Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Multiple organizations provide homeless prevention, special needs, economic development and other public services in the juridiction. Lack of adequate funding limits the number persons served.

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		
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X		X
Utilities Assistance	X		X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X		
Other Street Outreach Services	X		

Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			

Table 55 - 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 startegic plan proposes funding support to eight homeless prevention organizations and three organizations who serve persons with HIV.

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

There are numerous services available to homeless and special needs populations. There is a lack of adequate funding for all service providers to assist those population in need.

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

There are no institutional structure gaps identified which would hinder carrying out the strategy to address priority needs.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing & Planning Administration	2022	2026	Housing & Planning Administration	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	Housing & Planning Administration	CDBG: $7,050,000 HOPWA: $292,955 HOME: $1,316,150 ESG: $240,000	Other: 1 Other
2	108 Debt Repayment	2022	2026	Debt Service	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	108 Debt Repayment	CDBG: $2,950,000	Other: 0 Other
3	Child Care	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	Child Care	CDBG: $400,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 450 Persons Assisted
4	Youth Services	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA Choice Neighborhoods Hardesty Renaissance	Youth	CDBG: $1,000,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 12950 Persons Assisted
5	Senior Services	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	Senior Services	CDBG: $335,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Social services - Other (Community Development)	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	Other Public Services	CDBG: $275,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3000 Persons Assisted
7	Homeless Prevention Services	2022	2026	Homeless	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	Homeless Prevention Services	CDBG: $2,920,000	Homelessness Prevention: 31500 Persons Assisted
8	Housing Counseling	2022	2026	Homeless	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	Housing Counseling	CDBG: $860,000	Homelessness Prevention: 3100 Persons Assisted
9	Public Facilities & Improvements (Non-Housing)	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	Public Facilities	CDBG: $5,009,080	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6 Persons Assisted
10	Single Family Rehabilitation	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	Owner Housing - Rehab/Single Family Rehab	CDBG: $12,800,415	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 405 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	Housing Developments- Single Family/Blight Eliminat	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Blight Elimination & Multi-family Rehab	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA KC CUR		CDBG: $4,125,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 1 Business Rental units rehabilitated: 1 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit Buildings Demolished: 1 Buildings
12	Fair Housing	2022	2026	Fair Housing Supportive Activities	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $875,000	Other: 1 Other
13	Economic Development	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	WESTSIDE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA NORTHEAST SERVICE DELIVERY AREA ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA KC CUR	Economic Development	CDBG: $2,000,000	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
14	Single Family Homes	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA KC CUR	Single Family New Construction	HOME: $5,845,525	Homeowner Housing Added: 14 Household Housing Unit
15	Multi-family Units	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA KC CUR	Multi-family Units	HOME: $8,000,000	
16	Emergency Solution Grants (ESG)	2022	2026	Homeless	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	Emergency Solution Grants	ESG: $3,340,160	
17	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	2022	2026	Non-Homeless Special Needs	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	HOPWA Non-homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: $9,794,925	
18	FH 1:Strenghten relationships with MO officials	2022	2026	Strengthen relationships with MO officials	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA			
19	FH 2: Address barriers for low-income households	2022	2026		ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA			
20	FH 3: Data driven approach to evictions	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA			
21	FH 4: Address barriers to rental housing/mobility	2022	2026			Multi-family Units		

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
22	FH 5: Support disable, elderly, and special needs	2022	2026			Senior Services HOPWA Non-homeless Special Needs Emergency Solution Grants		
23	FH 6: Strategically allocate funds	2022	2226		ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA			
24	FH 7: Support disable, elderly and special needs	2022	2026	Affordable Housing develop supportive services	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	HOPWA Non-homeless Special Needs		
25	FH 8: Partnership with Housing Authority of KC	2022	2026	Public Housing	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA			
26	FH 9: Max the benefits of Section 3 and MBE/WBE	2022	2026	Maximize benefits of Section 3	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	Economic Development		
27	FH 10: Strategies for Corridors/Work Centers	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA			
28	FH 11: Expedite the planning of affordable housing	2022	2026	Planning process for affordable housing developments	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	Housing & Planning Administration		

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
29	FH 12: All Fair housing laws/housing counseling	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	Housing Counseling		

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing & Planning Administration
	Goal Description	Planning, grant administration and fair housing activities and training.
2	Goal Name	108 Debt Repayment
	Goal Description	Debt Service for 18th & Vine and Oak Point Replacement Housing
3	Goal Name	Child Care
	Goal Description	Provide quality early childhood education to low-income families from the urban core by subrecipants.
4	Goal Name	Youth Services
	Goal Description	Youth Services
5	Goal Name	Senior Services
	Goal Description	Senior Services

6	Goal Name	Social services - Other (Community Development)
	Goal Description	Other Public Services Activities
7	Goal Name	Homeless Prevention Services
	Goal Description	Homeless Prevention Services
8	Goal Name	Housing Counseling
	Goal Description	Housing counseling and credit and homeownership counseling services by HUD approved housing counseling agencies.
9	Goal Name	Public Facilities & Improvements (Non-Housing)
	Goal Description	Public Facilities
10	Goal Name	Single Family Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Owner Housing - Rehabilitation
11	Goal Name	Housing Developments-Single Family/Blight Eliminat
	Goal Description	Housing Development of single family units, blight elimination, and multi-family: Elevator & air conditioning replacement
12	Goal Name	Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Administration, Supporting Housing Training, and Housing Mobility Program
13	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Microenterprise, supportive vocational training,employment, and recruitment services

14	Goal Name	Single Family Homes
	Goal Description	Development of new single family homes
15	Goal Name	Multi-family Units
	Goal Description	Developed of multi-family units and supportive housing
16	Goal Name	Emergency Solution Grants (ESG)
	Goal Description	Rental Assistance, case management, essential services, shelter operations,
17	Goal Name	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
	Goal Description	HOPWA Special Needs Housing
18	Goal Name	FH 1:Strenghten relationships with MO officials
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Goal 1: Strengthen relationships through ongoing meetings with Missouri officials to discuss housing policy and other issues related to community development. Strategies: a. Maintain regular meetings with Missouri Housing Development Commission (MHDC) representatives to discuss the city's housing needs and options for addressing them through the use of MHDC or other state resources b. Work with the City Council's Committee on Legal Review and the City hired lobbyists to push for stronger housing legislation in the city, state, and nationally.

19	Goal Name	FH 2: Address barriers for low-income households
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Goal: Continue to address barriers that low-income households face in securing rental housing. Strategies a. Examine best practices by other cities to remove the barrier to rental housing by low-income households. b. Collaborate with housing providers to provide training, workshops, education, and other partnership opportunities to increase housing access for low-income renters and families. c. Collaborate with KC Housing Authority that issues vouchers and nonprofit agencies providing counseling/case management services to explore options to secure housing. d. Support the development and implementation of a housing locator service. e. Discuss policy changes with councilmembers to outline an approach, and if feasible, draft an ordinance to make a source of income a protected category under the city's fair housing regulations. Sources of income may include child support, social security and disability, housing vouchers, and more.
20	Goal Name	FH 3: Data driven approach to evictions
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Goal 3: Work with partners across the city, non-profits, and County jurisdictions to take a data-driven approach to reducing evictions. Strategies a. Work with partners to develop a data review process to review and regularly update housing and eviction data from a range of sources. b. Continue providing annual funding support for legal services through efforts of the United Way of GKC, Heartland Center, Legal Aid of Western MO, CHES, and other partners as identified and encourage positive approaches to reduce evictions. c. Continue supporting nonprofit organization case management to help tenants apply for rent and utility assistance to avoid eviction

21	Goal Name	FH 4: Address barriers to rental housing/mobility
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Goal 4: Address barriers to securing affordable, safe, and decent rental housing for those low and very low incomes.
		1) Develop an effective marketing program and provide training, workshops, education, and opportunities for low-income renters to assist them with resources, knowledge of their rights, and other service opportunities.
		2) Implement a Housing locator to help with locating housing units and resources around the city and across the metropolitan area.
22	Goal Name	FH 5: Support disable, elderly, and special needs
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Goal 5: Support disabled, elderly, and special needs residents through aging-in-place programs and the development of housing that provides supportive services.
		a. Address costs to allow disabled and elderly residents to remain living independently by assisting with home repairs and modifications through the Minor Home Repair program.
		b. Set priorities for Low-Income Housing Tax Credit projects to include units for older adults, non-elderly disabled persons, and special needs populations.
		c. Work with non-profits, Community Development Corporations, and neighborhood organizations (such as Westside Housing Organization, Ivanhoe Neighborhood Council, The Whole Person, and MARC Area Agency on Aging) to build new and renovate existing housing units that meet the needs of priority populations to reduce mobility barriers.

23	Goal Name	FH 6: Strategically allocate funds
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Goa 6: Strategically allocate funds to implement and evaluate housing goals. Areas of focus include fair housing, production, housing mobility, preservation, and neighborhood stabilization.
		Strategies
		a. Develop and implement public information program to raise public awareness of fair housing rights through the Office of Tenant Advocacy and Resources.
		b. Set annual goals for the production of new affordable housing to be supported with CDBG and HOME funds.
		c. Implement and evaluate the success of the ROAD Forward program and continue regional efforts to promote and support housing mobility.
		d. Implement the recommendations of the Housing Preservation Task Force.
		e. Set goals for annual investments in neighborhood stabilization, working with City Planning and Development, to identify priority areas for removal of blight, protect affordable housing units, and prevent displacement of current residents.
		f. Regularly meet with financial institutions, insurance companies, landlords, realtors, foundations, and others to enhance their knowledge of and support for fair housing and to redress past harms.
		g. Work with financial institutions to identify and promote Community Reinvestment Act-supported actions that could respond to fair housing issues.
24	Goal Name	FH 7: Support disable, elderly and special needs
	Goal Description	Fair Housing 7 Goal: Support disabled, elderly, and special needs residents through aging-in-place programs and the development of housing that provides supportive services.
		Strategies
		a. Address costs to allow disabled and elderly residents to remain living independently by assisting with home repairs and modifications through the Minor Home Repair program.
		b. Set priorities for Low-Income Housing Tax Credit projects to include units for older adults, non-elderly disabled persons, and special needs populations.
		c. Work with non-profits, Community Development Corporations, and neighborhood organizations (such as Westside Housing Organization, Ivanhoe Neighborhood Council, The Whole Person, and MARC Area Agency on Aging) to build new and renovate existing housing units that meet the needs of priority populations to reduce mobility barriers.

25	Goal Name	FH 8: Partnership with Housing Authority of KC
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Goal 8: Through a continued partnership with the Housing Authority of Kansas City (HAKC), work to increase the number of housing units available to very low- and low-income residents. Strategies a. Market existing publicly owned vacant single-family homes, multi-family properties, and vacant lots for affordable redevelopment opportunities.
26	Goal Name	FH 9: Max the benefits of Section 3 and MBE/WBE
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Goal 9: Work with the City's Section 3 Program Administrator, the Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity Department, and local, state, and federal contractors to maximize the benefits of Section 3 and MBE/WBE participation for the workforce and area businesses. Strategies a. Work with city departments implementing capital and development projects to set MBE/WBE and Section 3 goals, and work with the city's Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity Department to help other departments identify and encourage participation in contracts by MBE/WBE firms b. Encourage local businesses to participate in the program by hiring low-income persons who are seeking employment opportunities. Increase engagement with organizations serving disadvantaged small local businesses and identify opportunities for Section 3 Business Concerns for Community Development Block Grant projects. c. Advertise thoroughly both through print and non-media, informing the public about the Section 3 Program and how important it is to the training and development of the workforce within the community. d. Identify and fund non-profits that provide job training programs to low-income persons.

27	Goal Name	FH 10: Strategies for Corridors/Work Centers
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Goal 10: Develop plans and strategies for senior and affordable housing that support walkability, and other forms of non-auto-oriented mobility, in transit corridors and other areas in close proximity to education, health care, retail, and recreational facilities. Strategies a. Identify target areas along transit corridors where incentives could be offered to developers that propose affordable rental housing to promote non-motorized travel b. Identify target areas around health care facilities (hospitals, safety net clinics) where incentives could be offered to developers that propose affordable rental housing for older adult households.
28	Goal Name	FH 11: Expedite the planning of affordable housing
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Goal 11: Actively work with City Planning and Development (CPD) to expedite the planning process for affordable housing developments and mitigate community opposition. Strategies a. Identify barriers in the review of development proposals to secure zoning and plan approval, and work with CPD to remove those barriers
29	Goal Name	FH 12: All Fair housing laws/housing counseling
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Goal 12: Strengthen support for renter households and those seeking to become homeowners to understand their rights under the federal, state, and local fair housing laws and provide support in ensuring their equitable access to housing. Strategies a. Take steps to communicate fair housing rights to tenants and prospective homeowners through city communications (website, social media) b. Support housing counseling services to educate and support households that may have been subject to discriminatory practices. c. Build support within the City and seek HUD grants to create and fund a Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP) in Kansas City

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)

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)

According to the Housing Authority of Kansas City, Missouri (HAKC), the most immediate need among disabled residents is case management to help them maintain a degree of self-sufficiency. This is particularly true among residents experiencing some form of mental illness, especially if it impairs their ability to manage their daily affairs or causes distress for their neighbors. HAKC has 3 case managers, two family case managers and one serving seniors; however, this is insufficient to address the need.

To the greatest extent possible, HAKC attempts to support disabled clients through cooperation with case managers assigned by the State, local institutions such as Truman/University Health Center, and nonprofits such as the Whole Person, Inc. Case managers make referrals and coordinate services with multiple partner agencies.

For elderly disabled residents,home services to support independent living would be especially helpful. There is only one case manager for 304 public housing senior households, over two thirds of which are disabled.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Public Housing Residents Council (PHRC) is the primary vehicle for resident involvement and input. Each public housing development elects a representative to the Council. The PHRC meets with HAKC staff at the monthly Partnership Meeting. HAKC staff provide updates on programs and residents can voice their concerns regarding building maintenance or HAKC services. Legal Aid of Western Missouri continues to provide legal consultation and advice to the PHRC.

Any resident may also attend the HAKC monthly Board of Commissioner meetings and voice concerns. There are two residents appointed to the HAKC Board of Commissioners with full membership and voting rights. One is from Public Housing and one from Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV or Section 8).

All residents are encouraged to participate in the numerous programs and classes coordinated by the HAKC Resident Services Department. These include the Family Self-Sufficiency Program, and job-readiness and employment programs including Section 3. Residents interested in homeownership are encouraged to participate in the FDIC MoneySmart financial literacy and homeownership classes. Participating residents are referred to agents and lenders willing to participate in the HCV (Section 8) Homeownership Program.

HAKC is the recipient of a 2014-2015 HUD Choice Neighborhood Implementation Grant for the Paseo Gateway District. Chouteau Courts is the target public housing development of the grant. Residents of the development have been invited to participate in all phases of the grant. Their input was critical in

the development of the Paseo Gateway Transformation Plan. Meetings with former Chouteau Courts residents continue to be held quarterly to provide them with updates on progress on the construction of replacement housing, opportunities for relocation, and to make them aware of additional services funded by the Choice Implementation grant including education, employment, digital literacy, and health programs.

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

According to the Brookings Institute, there are three areas where city policy could have a negative effect on affordable Housing, First, local government regulations are intended to support health and safety objective, one over time developing and building codes make it harder for small lot and small-scale multi unit developments. This is a particular challenge in older neighborhoods, where lot sizes may be smaller and integrating new development into an existing neighborhood becomes more challenging. Local regulations and infrastructure fees favor large scale development. Too often this can create the process whereby the character of the urban areas is changed by more affluent families moving in and improving housing, typically displacing current inhabitants who then can no longer afford the cost of housing in their neighborhoods. Second, zoning regulations often limit the market's ability to build small, lower cost homes. Therefore, in places where places are expensive, building multiple homes on a given lot is the most direct

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The Consolidated Plan provides funding for affordable housing development and housing counseling services in partnership with public and private community stakeholders which assist in the removal of barriers to affordable housing. In addition, the the Affirmative Furthering Fair Housing containes numerous strategies and goals to remove barriers identified in the plan.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Identify stakeholders and new partnerships to host emergency shelter, safe places to park with access to services, and sanctioned encampments that are not swept and include hygiene and supportive services.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Our key objectives is to expand capacity and increase access to existing shelter beds, create new low-barrier emergency shelter; 2) increase street outreach engagement, hygiene services and transportation options to match the needs of unsheltered residents; 3) decommission encampments through a coordinated effort between community partners; 4) provide wrap-around support to connect individuals to housing and healthcare quickly; and 5)
ensure that community spaces are safe and welcoming for both housed and unhoused residents.

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.

Our priority is to increase affordable housing stock and focus on housing stability. The most effective strategy for ending homelessness is leveraging a community's resources to create, preserve and access housing. The Kansas City rental market has become increasingly tight, making it difficult for extremely low-income renters to keep up. Issues such as wage stagnation, the "cliff effect" experienced by those receiving public benefits, and the eroding social safety net make it increasingly difficult for families to make ends meet. Once housed, housing retention becomes a critical concern amongst individuals who have experienced homelessness, especially amongst those with the longest histories of unsheltered homelessness and the most significant health and behavioral health needs. To end homelessness, we will need to continue to build capacity to provide a broad array of housing options and services focused on immediate temporary accommodations, recovery, community integration, and long-term stability. KEY OBJECTIVES:
1) Invest ample resources into high-quality, deeply affordable housing stock for costburdened households and those with extremely low income; 2) pursue ambitious housing production and

preservation projects to swiftly meet the growing need; and 3) address housing instability amongst high-risk subpopulations.

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

Develop and/or support programs tailored to the needs of specific populations of
people experiencing homelessness, including: Youth and young adults Older
adults (55+) and seniors Families with children, Adults without children, domestic Survivors, and people released from prisons.

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

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

Addressing lead paint hazards in residences is an integral part of any housing program. It is of particular concern to the City of Kansas City, Missouri, where as much as 70% of the existing housing stock (153,795 of 220,969 units) predates the 1978 ban on lead-based paint. Approximately 23% of the existing houses (50,025) were built before 1940. Those older homes are the most likely to still contain original paint with the highest concentration of lead, even though it may since have been painted over with safer, lead-free alternatives. The age of those houses also puts them at high risk for significant deterioration. Moreover, a considerable number of these older homes are located in the lower-income areas of the City, where lead-based paint identification and remediation may be beyond the owners' reach without education and financial assistance. In addition, a significant percentage of them are home to those most susceptible to lead poisoning: young children. These factors combined put these homes and their occupants at the highest risk for lead paint exposure, poisoning and resulting negative health effects. In addition, many of these older homes are owner occupied 'family homes' that have been in families for many generations and represent the historical wealth of their owners. Members of the same family may move in and out of the home over the years making lead poisoning a 'generational environmental hazard' for the occupants.

The City has developed a number of programs and activities to attempt to mitigate the risks of exposure to lead-based paint in residential housing. With the exception of its Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) courtesy home investigations and special investigations, which are complaint-and lead poisoning case-driven; and education and outreach activities, which are available to anyone with a need to know, all of the City's lead hazard control programs are limited to serving households whose total income is 80% or less of the area median income.

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

Lead-based paint in homes is the primary cause of lead poisoning in children; and the effects can be severe: permanent brain, heart, and kidney damage; attention deficit disorder; learning disabilities; and in extreme cases, death. While lead poisoning can strike both children and adults, children and babies in utero are more vulnerable and suffer the most damage from it. Children under six years of age have been deemed the most at-risk population; and the City's efforts are particularly aimed at protecting them.

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

The Housing Department is working with the Health Department and other stakeholders to mitigate lead hazards in the production of multifamily housing and minor and sigificant home repairs and single family homes.

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

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

Poverty is the state of having few material possessions or little income. Poverty can have diverse social, economic, and political effects on families and individuals in our communities. When evaluating in statistics and economics there are two main reasons for poverty: absolute poverty compares income against how families can meet their basic personal needs, such as food, clothing, and shelter; relative poverty measures when a person cannot meet a minimum level of living standards compared to others in the same time and place. Many strategis include how to raise income levels for families to meet their basic needs. In addition, housing costs is one of the basic necessities and brings tability to a family and their children. As a result, the production of housing is one of the coordinating policies needed to reduce poverty among low income families. Once in safe, healthy housing it becomes a place for families to flourish Education is also a key player in the success of families. Social forces such as gender, disability, race and ethnicity can exacerbate issues of poverty with women, children and minorities frequently bearing unequal burdens of poverty.

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

Poverty is the state of having few material possessions or little income. Poverty can have diverse social, economic, and political causes and effects. When evaluating poverty in statistics or economics there are two main measures: absolute poverty compares income against the amount needed to meet basic personal needs, such as food, clothing, and shelter; relative poverty measures when a person cannot meet a minimum level of living standards, compared to others in the same time and place. Many strategies include how to raise income levels for families to meet their basic needs. In addition, housing costs is one of the necessities and brings stability to the family and children. As a result, the production of housing is one of the coordinating policies needed to reduce poverty among low income families. In addition, safety, health and education play a part in assisting those vulnerable families and children.

Social forces, such as gender, disability, race and ethnicity, can exacerbate issues of poverty—with women, children and minorities frequently bearing unequal burdens of poverty.

The City is coordinating with health department, social service agencies that provide wrap around services to low income families which can include educational opportunities, financial management services, and food delivery.   Producing low cost rental housing relates to stability for many low-income families and individuals.

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 objectives of monitoring are to: ensure uniformity & efficiency in the administration of Entitlement funds; ensure compliance with Federal, State & local statutory & regulatory requirements for the CDBG, HOME, ESG & HOPWA programs; reduce/eliminate compliance issues & enhance administrative/management capacities of program managers, other departments & sub-recipients through training & technical assistance. The Program Monitoring Section implements mandatory administrative guidance for the CDBG, HOME & ESG-funded programs & has primary responsibility for monitoring CDBG & HOME-funded activities. The Health Department's HIV Services Program monitors the HOPWA funded activities.

Agency & Sub-recipient Monitoring Procedures: Before funding, an agency & activity are assessed for capacity, alignment with the City's Consolidated Plan priorities & adherence to Federal regulations. Monitoring is an ongoing process, beginning with contract execution & continuing until a project is complete & achieves a national objective or meets its affordability period. Staff provides technical assistance, perform desk audits & monitor on-site to ensure activities are being completed, goals are being met & performance requirements are being fulfilled.   Monitoring addresses contract performance/progress; procurement; national objectives/eligibility; record retention; overall management systems; Davis Bacon & related acts; financial management; Section 3 & MBE/WBE; program income accountability; allowable costs & cost principles; HQS & other cross-cutting Federal regulations.

Staff conducts technical assistance visits during the execution of the contract, written agreement or commitment of funds. An on-site monitoring review will be conducted for all sub-recipients. Beginning the second quarter of the fiscal year, staff will conduct this review utilizing the appropriate checklist as outlined in the Sub-recipient Monitoring section of the Department's policies & procedures manual, which insures an in-depth look at financial, operational, & personnel policies & procedures & includes a review of the audit, procurement policies & records, equipment & property inventory, record retention, status of the scope of work, composition & activity of a sub-recipient's board, conflict of interest for board members/staff, & reviewing client files for eligibility and/or affordability & rent. The outcome will be communicated in writing to the sub-recipient/agency & will include any noncompliance issues & recommendations for achieving compliance, if warranted.

Because compliance issues result directly from a lack of internal capacity or awareness of HUD regulations, sub-recipients will be required to attend applicable HUD or City provided training during the program year.

The ESG on-site monitoring reviews include, but are not limited to the following: eligibility; entries in HMIS; intake & assessment; general recordkeeping; established goal plan by the grant; regular client contact & notes related to the goal plan & health/safety inspections. More than one monitoring visit may take place based upon a risk assessment. Risk assessment factors include, but are not limited to the following: significant change in program guidance; change in significant staff working on grant; failure to submit request for payment timely or repeated errors observed; reports submitted late or inaccurately & no services recorded in HMIS.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Kansas City, Missouri, has prepared a Five-Year Consolidated Plan (the "Plan") for 2022–2026. The Plan is a requirement for federal funding by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); and it covers planned investments in four entitlement programs including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnership (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). The Plan documents a local jurisdiction's assessment of their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, allowing them to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions. Requirements of the Plan include a needs assessment, housing market analysis, and fair housing analysis among other HUD requirements. As required by HUD, a Needs Assessment which included the housing market analysis, the fair housing analysis, and the outreach and engagement process which yielded policy recommendations for the city. The selected neighborhoods represent a concentration of minority and low-income families and individuals, as well as opportunities to build needed assets in those communities. The target areas are Washington Wheatley/Wendell Phillips, Northeast, KC-CUR, Mount Cleveland, St. Michaels/Vineyard, Blue Hills, Bannister, South Round Top, 49/63 neighborhood, Ivanhoe, Oak Park, Santa Fe, Key Coalition and Blenheim/Marlborough.   The plan will support the development, maintenance, and revitalization of sustainable, stable, and healthy communities through equitable policies and programs aimed at improving housing, neighborhoods, and health care services in all areas throughout the City.

In addition, the City of Kansas City has prepared an Homeless Strategic Plan and a Community Needs Assessment. These two documents were prepared in collaboration with the KCMO Houseless Task Force, Greater KC Coalition to End Homelessness, Housing and Community Development Department, and Dr. Anne Willamson with Community Analytics, LLC. The document will serve as the foundation for ending

homelessness. In addition, KCMO continues to follow its Five Year Consolidated Plan and the KCMO Strategic Plan for Housing.

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	7,719,899	400,000	0	8,119,899	32,479,596	
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,632,335	400,000	0	3,032,335	12,129,340	

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: $		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	1,958,985	0	0	1,958,985	7,835,940	
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	668,032	0	0	668,032	2,672,128	

Table 57 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City provides gap funding after substantial review and underwriting which maximizes matching funds from other sources. The required 25% HOME match funding is derived from property tax abatement and associated public improvements. In addtion, the City's Land Bank and

Homestead Authority provides properties to homebuyers who are financially capable of rehabilitating them to low and moderate income individuals. ESG requires a dollar for dollar match in case or in-kind donations equal to or above the amount of the grant received. The match must be used for HUD defined ESG eligible activities.

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

The City's Land Bank ownes over 2800 improved and vacant parcels and the KCMO Homesteading Authority has upwards of 350 parcels. HCDD will work with Land Bank and KCMO Homestead Authority to provide collaborative strategic planning for improved and vacant properties that promote successful rehabilitation and new construction activities in the targeted redevelopment areas.

Discussion

The goals of the 5 years plan is to create additional affordable housing city-wide for a diverse population providing rental and homeownership opportunities as well as providing for services and housing for very low income resident and homeless families and undividuals.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing & Planning Administration	2022	2026	Housing & Planning Administration	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $1,410,000	Other: 1 Other
2	108 Debt Repayment	2022	2026	Debt Service	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $590,000	Other: 2 Other
3	Child Care	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $80,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 90 Persons Assisted
4	Youth Services	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $200,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Senior Services	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $67,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
6	Social services - Other (Community Development)	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $55,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 600 Persons Assisted
7	Homeless Prevention Services	2022	2026	Homeless	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $584,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6300 Persons Assisted
8	Housing Counseling	2022	2026	Homeless	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $172,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3100 Persons Assisted
9	Public Facilities & Improvements (Non-Housing)	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $1,001,816	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6 Persons Assisted
10	Single Family Rehabilitation	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $2,560,083	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 405 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	Housing Developments-Single Family/Blight Eliminat	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Blight Elimination & Multi-family Rehab	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $825,000	
12	Fair Housing	2022	2026	Fair Housing Supportive Activities	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $175,000	
13	Economic Development	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		CDBG: $400,000	
14	Single Family Homes	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		HOME: $1,169,105	Homeowner Housing Added: 14 Household Housing Unit
15	Multi-family Units	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA		HOME: $1,600,000	
16	Emergency Solution Grants (ESG)	2022	2026	Homeless	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	Emergency Solution Grants	ESG: $668,032	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 500 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 466 Persons Assisted
17	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	2022	2026	Non-Homeless Special Needs			HOPWA: $1,958,985	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 43 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
18	FH 1:Strenghten relationships with MO officials	2022	2026	Strengthen relationships with MO officials	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA			
19	FH 2: Address barriers for low-income households	2022	2026		ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA			
20	FH 3: Data driven approach to evictions	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development				
21	FH 6: Strategically allocate funds	2022	2226		ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA			
22	FH 5: Support disable, elderly, and special needs	2022	2026		ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA			
23	FH 8: Partnership with Housing Authority of KC	2022	2026	Public Housing	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA			
24	FH 9: Max the benefits of Section 3 and MBE/WBE	2022	2026	Maximize benefits of Section 3	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA			

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
25	FH 10: Strategies for Corridors/Work Centers	2022	2026	Affordable Housing				
26	FH 11: Expedite the planning of affordable housing	2022	2026	Planning process for affordable housing developments	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA			
27	FH 12: All Fair housing laws/housing counseling	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development				

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing & Planning Administration
	Goal Description	Planning and Administration
2	Goal Name	108 Debt Repayment
	Goal Description	Section 108 Debt Service Repayment
3	Goal Name	Child Care
	Goal Description	Child care activities

4	**Goal Name**	Youth Services
	Goal Description	Youth Services
5	**Goal Name**	Senior Services
	Goal Description	Senior Services
6	**Goal Name**	Social services - Other (Community Development)
	Goal Description	Community Development
7	**Goal Name**	Homeless Prevention Services
	Goal Description	Homeless Prevention Services
8	**Goal Name**	Housing Counseling
	Goal Description	Housing Counseling
9	**Goal Name**	Public Facilities & Improvements (Non-Housing)
	Goal Description	Public Faciltiies and improvements
10	**Goal Name**	Single Family Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Single Family Rehabilitation
11	**Goal Name**	Housing Developments-Single Family/Blight Eliminat
	Goal Description	Housing Developments-Single Family Homes/Blight Removal

12	Goal Name	Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Fair Housing Activities
13	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Economic Development
14	Goal Name	Single Family Homes
	Goal Description	KC HOME Projects
15	Goal Name	Multi-family Units
	Goal Description	HOME: Development of Multifamily Units
16	Goal Name	Emergency Solution Grants (ESG)
	Goal Description	Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)
17	Goal Name	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
	Goal Description	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS

18	**Goal Name**	FH 1:Strenghten relationships with MO officials
	Goal Description	Goal: Strengthen relationships through ongoing meetings with Missouri officials to discuss housing policy and other issues related to community development. Strategies a. Maintain regular meetings with Missouri Housing Development Commission (MHDC) representatives to discuss the city's housing needs and options for addressing them through the use of MHDC or other state resources b. Work with the City Council's Committee on Legal Review and the City hired lobbyists to push for stronger housing legislation in the city, state, and nationally.
19	**Goal Name**	FH 2: Address barriers for low-income households
	Goal Description	Goal: Continue to address barriers that low-income households face in securing rental housing.a. Examine best practices by other cities to remove the barrier to rental housing by low-income households.b. Collaborate with housing providers to provide training, workshops, education, and other partnership opportunities to increase housing access for low-income renters and families.c. Collaborate with KC Housing Authority that issues vouchers and nonprofit agencies providing counseling/case management services to explore options to secure housing.d. Support the development and implementation of a housing locator service.e. Discuss policy changes with councilmembers to outline an approach, and if feasible, draft an ordinance to make a source of income a protected category under the cityâ¿¿s fair housing regulations. Sources of income may include child support, social security and disability, housing vouchers, and more.
20	**Goal Name**	FH 3: Data driven approach to evictions
	Goal Description	Goal: Work with partners across the city, non-profits, and County jurisdictions to take a data-driven approach to reducing evictions. Strategies a. Work with partners to develop a data review process to review and regularly update housing and eviction data from a range of sources. b. Continue providing annual funding support for legal services through efforts of the United Way of GKC, Heartland Center, Legal Aid of Western MO, CHES, and other partners as identified and encourage positive approaches to reduce evictions. c. Continue supporting nonprofit organization case management to help tenants apply for rent and utility assistance to avoid eviction

21	Goal Name	FH 6: Strategically allocate funds
	Goal Description	Goal: Strategically allocate funds to implement and evaluate housing goals. Areas of focus include fair housing, production, housing mobility, preservation, and neighborhood stabilization. Strategies a. Develop and implement public information program to raise public awareness of fair housing rights through the Office of Tenant Advocacy and Resources. b. Set annual goals for the production of new affordable housing to be supported with CDBG and HOME funds. c. Implement and evaluate the success of the ROAD Forward program and continue regional efforts to promote and support housing mobility. d. Implement the recommendations of the Housing Preservation Task Force. e. Set goals for annual investments in neighborhood stabilization, working with City Planning and Development, to identify priority areas for removal of blight, protect affordable housing units, and prevent displacement of current residents. f. Regularly meet with financial institutions, insurance companies, landlords, realtors, foundations, and others to enhance their knowledge of and support for fair housing and to redress past harms. g. Work with financial institutions to identify and promote Community Reinvestment Act-supported actions that could respond to fair housing issues.
22	Goal Name	FH 5: Support disable, elderly, and special needs
	Goal Description	Goal: Support disabled, elderly, and special needs residents through aging-in-place programs and the development of housing that provides supportive services. Strategies a. Address costs to allow disabled and elderly residents to remain living independently by assisting with home repairs and modifications through the Minor Home Repair program. b. Set priorities for Low-Income Housing Tax Credit projects to include units for older adults, non-elderly disabled persons, and special needs populations. c. Work with non-profits, Community Development Corporations, and neighborhood organizations (such as Westside Housing Organization, Ivanhoe Neighborhood Council, The Whole Person, and MARC Area Agency on Aging) to build new and renovate existing housing units that meet the needs of priority populations to reduce mobility barriers.

23	Goal Name	FH 8: Partnership with Housing Authority of KC
	Goal Description	Goal: Through a continued partnership with the Housing Authority of Kansas City (HAKC), work to increase the number of housing units available to very low- and low-income residents. Strategies a. Market existing publicly owned vacant single-family homes, multi-family properties, and vacant lots for affordable redevelopment opportunities.
24	Goal Name	FH 9: Max the benefits of Section 3 and MBE/WBE
	Goal Description	Goal: Work with the City's Section 3 Program Administrator, the Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity Department, and local, state, and federal contractors to maximize the benefits of Section 3 and MBE/WBE participation for the workforce and area businesses. Strategies a. Work with city departments implementing capital and development projects to set MBE/WBE and Section 3 goals, and work with the city's Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity Department to help other departments identify and encourage participation in contracts by MBE/WBE firms b. Encourage local businesses to participate in the program by hiring low-income persons who are seeking employment opportunities. Increase engagement with organizations serving disadvantaged small local businesses and identify opportunities for Section 3 Business Concerns for Community Development Block Grant projects. c. Advertise thoroughly both through print and non-media, informing the public about the Section 3 Program and how important it is to the training and development of the workforce within the community. d. Identify and fund non-profits that provide job training programs to low-income persons.

25	Goal Name	FH 10: Strategies for Corridors/Work Centers
	Goal Description	Goal: Develop plans and strategies for senior and affordable housing that support walkability, and other forms of non-auto-oriented mobility, in transit corridors and other areas in close proximity to education, health care, retail, and recreational facilities. Strategies a. Identify target areas along transit corridors where incentives could be offered to developers that propose affordable rental housing to promote non-motorized travel b. Identify target areas around health care facilities (hospitals, safety net clinics) where incentives could be offered to developers that propose affordable rental housing for older adult households.
26	Goal Name	FH 11: Expedite the planning of affordable housing
	Goal Description	Goal: Actively work with City Planning and Development (CPD) to expedite the planning process for affordable housing developments and mitigate community opposition. Strategies a. Identify barriers in the review of development proposals to secure zoning and plan approval, and work with CPD to remove those barriers
27	Goal Name	FH 12: All Fair housing laws/housing counseling
	Goal Description	Goal: Strengthen support for renter households and those seeking to become homeowners to understand their rights under the federal, state, and local fair housing laws and provide support in ensuring their equitable access to housing. Strategies a. Take steps to communicate fair housing rights to tenants and prospective homeowners through city communications (website, social media) b. Support housing counseling services to educate and support households that may have been subject to discriminatory practices. c. Build support within the City and seek HUD grants to create and fund a Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP) in Kansas City

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

This is first year of the five-year consolidated plan to implement housing and community development strategies described in the plan. The annual action plan funds child care, youth services, senior services, housing counseling, homeless prevention and other public services. The plan also allocates funding for public facilities, owner occupied housing repairs, economic development activities, single family homebuyer new construction or substantial rehabilitation and multifamily rental rehabilitation and new construction activities. The Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESGP) and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS Grant (HOPWA) provide assistance through permanent housing, short-term assistance, resource identification, homeless shelter operations, rapid rehousing and other urgent services for homeless clientele and special needs populations.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	108 Debt Repayment
2	Administration
3	Child Care
4	Youth Services
5	Senior Services
6	Social services (community development) - Non Housing
7	Homeless Prevention Services
8	Housing Counseling
9	Public Facilities - Non Housing
10	Single Family Rehabilitation
11	Single Family - New Construction
12	Blight Elimination and Acquisition
13	Economic Development
14	Rental Housing Rehab
15	Rental Housing - New
16	Emergency Solutions Grant
17	HOPWA Special Needs Housing
18	Fair Housing Activities

Table 59 – Project Information

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

needs

The allocation priorities were established in the Citizens Guide for 2022 applications that identified targeted areas of greatest need, public services, facilities, and emphasis on emergency housing needs for low income/elderly, affordable housing, and special needs housing. A greater number of permanent affordable housing units are needed for families and individuals below 30% of the area median income and those that have special housing needs.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	108 Debt Repayment
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	108 Debt Repayment
	Needs Addressed	108 Debt Repayment
	Funding	CDBG: $590,000
	Description	Section 108 debt service for 18th and Vine and Oak Point
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	N/A
	Planned Activities	Debt service for Oak Point and Vine Section 108 loans.
2	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Housing & Planning Administration Fair Housing Emergency Solution Grants (ESG) Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Housing & Planning Administration Single Family New Construction HOPWA Non-homeless Special Needs Emergency Solution Grants Multi-family Units
	Funding	CDBG: $1,410,000 HOPWA: $58,591 HOME: $263,230 ESG: $50,102
	Description	Planning, grant administration and fair housing activities and training.
	Target Date	4/30/2023

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	N/A
	Planned Activities	Planning, grant administration and fair housing activities and training.
3	**Project Name**	Child Care
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Child Care
	Needs Addressed	Child Care
	Funding	CDBG: $80,000
	Description	Child care activities done by subrecipients.
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	90 low income children benefit from early childhood education allowing parents to seek or obtain gainful employment.
	Location Description	Guadalupe Centers Early Childhood Center at MC-Penn Valley Campus - 3201 Southwest Trafficway and Operation Breakthrough located at 3039 Troost Ave.
	Planned Activities	Guadalupe Center Early Childhood Center and Operation Breakthrough offer early childhood education for low and extremely low income households.
4	**Project Name**	Youth Services
	Target Area	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Goals Supported	Youth Services
	Needs Addressed	Youth
	Funding	CDBG: $200,000
	Description	Youth Services
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2590 youth

	Location Description	Boys and Girls Club - 2405 Elmwood, WEB Dubois Learning -4510 E Linwood, Mattie Rhodes -148 N. Topping, Rose Brooks Center (Domestic Violence Agency), Asteam Village - 1600 Paseo Blvd.
	Planned Activities	Funding for youth activities at Boys and Girls Club, WEB Dubois Learning Center, Mattie Rhodes Center, Rose Brooks Center, and Asteam Village Youth Development.
5	**Project Name**	Senior Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Senior Services
	Needs Addressed	Senior Services
	Funding	CDBG: $67,000
	Description	Senior Services
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	500 Senior Citizens
	Location Description	Palestine Senior Activity Center - 3325 Prospect Ave.
	Planned Activities	Senior Programming at Palestine Senior Activity Center.
6	**Project Name**	Social services (community development) - Non Housing
	Target Area	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Goals Supported	Social services - Other (Community Development)
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: $55,000
	Description	Community and household gardens serving low to moderate income areas and job training.
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	600 persons residing in low income areas of low to moderate income household garden plots.
	Location Description	Kansas City Community Gardens - 6917 Kensington Ave.
	Planned Activities	Funding for community and individual garden plots in low income areas or beneficiaries.

7	Project Name	Homeless Prevention Services
	Target Area	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Goals Supported	Homeless Prevention Services
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Prevention Services
	Funding	CDBG: $584,000
	Description	Homeless Prevention Services
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	6300 families at risk of homeless
	Location Description	Synergy Services - 2001 NE Parvin Road; Guadalupe Center - 1015 Avenida; Sheffield Place - 6604 E 12th Street; Amethyst Place - 2735 Troost; ReStart Inc -1444 E 8th Street; Community Assistance Council - 10901 Blue Ridge; Beniled Hall - 3220 E 23rd Street; Legal Aid of Western Missouri - 4001 Blue Parkway Ste 300; Metropolitan Luthern Ministry-3031 Holmes; Journey to New Life-3120 Troost;
	Planned Activities	Guadalupe Centers, Inc, Synergy Services, Sheffield Place, Amethyst Place, ReStart, Inc, Community Assistance Council, Beniled Hall, Metropolitan Luthern Ministry, Journey to New Life will provide homeless prevention services. Legal Aid of Western Missouri will provide legal advise/counsel to tenants on their way to landlord tenant dockets and defense against unlawful evictions.
8	Project Name	Housing Counseling
	Target Area	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Goals Supported	Housing Counseling
	Needs Addressed	Housing Counseling
	Funding	CDBG: $172,000
	Description	Housing counseling and credit and homeownership counseling services by HUD approved housing counseling agencies.
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	3000 persons at risk of homelessness

	Location Description	Greater Kansas City Housing Information Center - 3200 Wayne Ave and Credit and Homeownership Empowerment Service (CHES, Inc) - 3125 Gillham Plaza
	Planned Activities	Greater Kansas City Housing Information Center and Credit and Homeownership Empowerment Service will provide housing counseling and homeownership services.
9	**Project Name**	Public Facilities - Non Housing
	Target Area	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities & Improvements (Non-Housing)
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: $1,001,816
	Description	Public Facilities
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	6 public facility/infrastructure projects benefiting low income areas/persons.
	Location Description	Guadalupe Center - 1015 Avenida Cesar E. Chavez; Hope Faith - 705 Virginia Ave; WEB Dubois Learning - 4510 E. Linwood; Newhouse KC-Kansas City; Amethyst Place - 2735 Troost; WEB Dubois - 4510 E Linwood;
	Planned Activities	Guadalupe Center, Inc, make the school energy efficient; Hope Faith, install 7 new shower stalls; WEB Dubois, replace elevator and replace outdated building lighting; Newhouse, create intake center; Amethyst Place, Inc install a new playground equipment.
10	**Project Name**	Single Family Rehabilitation
	Target Area	WESTSIDE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA NORTHEAST SERVICE DELIVERY AREA ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA Marlborough Neighborhood Blue Hills KC CUR Oak Park Neighborhood Boston Heights/Mount Hope
	Goals Supported	Single Family Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Owner Housing - Rehab/Single Family Rehab

	Funding	CDBG: $2,560,083
	Description	Owner occupied home repair and moderate homebuyer rehabilitation
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	405 low/mod households will receive home repairs costing $25,000 or less per unit and 2 homebuyer single family purchase/rehab units for low to moderate income households.
	Location Description	Citywide; Key coalition Neighborhoods; Santa Fe Neighborhoods; Boston Heights Neighborhoods; Oak Park Neighborhoods; South roundtop Neighborhoods; Ruskin; Marlborough; Blue Hills Neighborhoods; Wendall Phillips Neighborhoods; NE Neighborhoods; Midtown Neighborhoods; Northland; Ivanhoe Neighborhoods;
	Planned Activities	City and Community Development Corporation administered owner occupied minor home repairs and mobility/accessibility activities.
11	**Project Name**	Single Family - New Construction
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Single Family Homes
	Needs Addressed	Single Family New Construction
	Funding	HOME: $1,169,105
	Description	Owner Housing - New
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	14 low to moderate income homebuyers
	Location Description	4 new homes on the Little Sisters of Poor site, 4 new homes in Key Coalition Neighborhood, 1 new home in the NEAT Program, 1 new home at 1400 E 80th Street, and Habitat of Humanity will construct 4 new homes on 23rd & 24th Street.
	Planned Activities	Construction of 14 New Single Family Homes
12	**Project Name**	Blight Elimination and Acquisition
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Housing Developments-Single Family/Blight Eliminat
	Needs Addressed	

	Funding	CDBG: $525,000
	Description	Acquisition and Blight Clearance
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Jackson and Clay County
	Planned Activities	Acquisition of dilapidated structures and clearance activities that eliminate blighting influences on neighborhoods.
13	**Project Name**	Economic Development
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG: $400,000
	Description	70 microenterprise in NE and Westide areas, Section 3 business concerns, supportive vocational training, employment, recruitment services, and trainings & workshops.
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	75 small business and 100 perons vocational trainings and workshops.
	Location Description	Citywide Hispanic Economic Development Corp, Section 3 Office, Strategic Workforce Development
	Planned Activities	Hispanic Economic Development Corp, Section 3 Office, and Strategic Workforce Development plan to offer microenterprise education or job development training.
14	**Project Name**	Rental Housing Rehab
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Multi-family Units
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: $300,000
	Description	Pasada Apartments - rehab of the elevator and central air system.

	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
15	**Project Name**	Rental Housing - New
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Multi-family Units
	Needs Addressed	Multi-family Units
	Funding	HOME: $1,600,000
	Description	Amethyst Place - 1,000,000, Gym Theatre Live/Work Townhomes - 300000 - , 29th & Bellew - 300000
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Construction of new multifamily housing
16	**Project Name**	Emergency Solutions Grant
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Homeless Prevention Services
	Needs Addressed	Emergency Solution Grants
	Funding	ESG: $668,032
	Description	Emergency Solutions Grant
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	966 homeless or at risk of being homeless citizens or households.

	Location Description	Beniled Hall; Journey to New Life; ReStart; Rose Brooks Center; Save, Inc; Synergy Services
	Planned Activities	Shelter Operations; Essential Services; Rapid Rehousing; and Rental Assistance
17	**Project Name**	HOPWA Special Needs Housing
	Target Area	ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
	Goals Supported	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
	Needs Addressed	HOPWA Non-homeless Special Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: $1,958,985
	Description	HOPWA non-homeless special needs
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	300 persons with HIV/AIDS
	Location Description	Restart - 918 E. 9th Street; 622 Hardesty; Save, Inc - 911 E. 31st; and scattered sites.
	Planned Activities	Grant administration, transitional and rental supportive services for special needs residents at Save, Inc. and Restart facilities. Permanet housing through Tenant-Based Rental Assistance via scattered sites.
18	**Project Name**	Fair Housing Activities
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: $175,000
	Description	Fair Housing Activities, Supportive Housing Training, Housing Mobility Programs
	Target Date	4/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	Fair housing workshops and events. Also, supportive housing training and housing mobility programs.

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

The target areas identified in the Action Plan have concentrations of households with multiple housing problems. Concentration is defined as having a higher percentage of these households than the city as a whole. These concentrated elements include concentrations of households of low-income, people of color, and persons living in overcrowded, substandard, or price burdened housing.

The market in the target areas generally supports lower rents and home prices compared to the city or the region as a whole. The development and turnover of housing is slow in these areas. For that reason, much of the housing development that does occur in these target areas requires public subsidies through loans, grants, rent subsides, down payment subsidies, and tax credits for developers.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
LITTLE BLUE VALLEY/HICKMAN MILLS	1
NORTHLAND SERVICE STRATEGY AREA	2
WESTSIDE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	2
NORTHEAST SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	2
VINE STREET CORRIDOR SERVICE DEVIVERY AREA	0
ALL LMI SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	70
Northeast NRSA	0
Santa Fe Neighborhood	1
Marlborough Neighborhood	0
39th Street Corridor	3
Choice Neighborhoods	1
Hardesty Renaissance	1
Mt. Cleveland	1
Bannister Corridor	1
Blenheim Marlborough	5
Blue Hills	5
KC CUR	5

Table 60 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The Local Target Areas and were selected because, when compared to the City as a whole, they have

more low to moderate income residents, a higher incidence of housing problems, blight, vacancy, property maintenance code infractions and exhibit more distressed housing market values. The Local Target areas have also benefitted from current or planned economic, transportation and public infrastructure investments along major corridors creating greater opportunities for their residents.

Discussion

The target areas were based on the areas of greater needs.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Over nine hundred households are expected to be assisted with owner occupied minor home repairs, rapid rehousing rental assistance, homebuyer new and rehabilitated affordable housing options.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	106
Non-Homeless	503
Special-Needs	303
Total	912

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	406
The Production of New Units	221
Rehab of Existing Units	282
Acquisition of Existing Units	3
Total	912

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

Discussion

An estimated 513 extremely low-income (0-30% AMI), 264 low-income (30-50% AMI) and 135 moderate-income (50-80% AMI) households are expected to benefit from affordable housing activities this program year.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of Kansas City, Missouri (HAKC) provides housing and housing assistance to approximately 10,000 low, very low and extremely low-income families each year. The average household income of the families HAKC serves is $13,600 per year, or less than 20% of the area median household income. There are currently over 10,500 households on the public housing and Housing Choice Voucher waiting lists.

HAKC operates 1,787 public housing units in six traditional public housing developments for families, three developments for seniors and disabled, seven privately-owned mixed-income sites, and 423 scattered sites including single-family homes.

HAKC also has budget authority through HUD for approximately 7,600 vouchers under the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. 471 of these are assigned to seventeen privately-owned apartment developments as Project-Based Vouchers (PBV). These mixed-income sites serve families, seniors, grand-families, the disabled, and those with special needs including formerly homeless. HAKC also administers Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers, Mainstream vouchers, and Shelter-Plus-Care vouchers. HAKC pays out approximately $55 million each year to private landlords through the Housing Choice Voucher program.

HAKC, in partnership with the City of Kansas City, Missouri, was awarded a $30 million Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant in September 2015. The purpose of the grant is to replace the obsolete 134-unit Chouteau Courts development and revitalize the surrounding Paseo Gateway District. The first five replacement housing sites have been completed. Phase 6, now known as Brookwood at Antioch will have 26 replacement housing units in a new 66-unit mixed-income development of family apartments and townhomes with a community center. Phase 7, known as Sam Rodgers Place, will be 27 Chouteau Court replacement housing units in a new 62-unit mixed-income development. These family apartments and townhomes will be served by a community center and located on the Sam Rodgers Health Center Campus. Supportive Services will be provided in partnership with United Way and Sam Rodgers Health Center.

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

HAKC will issue up to 2,000 Housing Choice Vouchers in 2021. HAKC will issue its annual Request for Proposals (RFP) for Project-Based Vouchers (PBV) in Spring 2022. The RFP will invite developers and property owners to submit proposals for vouchers to be placed in their properties serving mixed-income families, seniors, and those with special needs. Up to 100 PBV will be issued over the course of 2022.

The housing goals for the Choice Neighborhoods program in 2022 are 1) begin construction of the 66 mixed-income units of Brookwood at Antioch, and 2) close on the construction financing for the final phase of Chouteau Court replacement housing at Sam Rodgers Place. In addition, HAKC will coordinate

with the City's Planning and Housing Departments as the City implements its new affordable housing requirements and initiatives.

HAKC has a full-time Section 3 Coordinator who works with the developer and general contractors on the Choice Neighborhoods construction sites. The general contractors are required to submit Section 3 Plans for themselves and all sub-contracts. The Section 3 goals for each site include a target of 10% of total contract amounts for Section 3 certified businesses, and 30% of all new hires for Section 3 as qualified public housing and neighborhood residents. The HAKC Section 3 Coordinator assists the contractor in finding qualified public housing and HCV residents and works with these residents to help them prepare for and retain their new jobs.

In addition to the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) awards for Chouteau Court replacement housing, HAKC has also received initial HUD approval for RAD conversions of the 65 public housing units in the 120-unit mixed-income Villa Del Sol and the 69 public housing units in the 160-unit mixed income Cardinal Ridge. RAD subsidy has a distinct advantage over public housing subsidy in its availability for mortgage debt service. Thus, the subsidy provides critical support in the financial resyndication and rehabilitation of affordable housing assets. Villa Del Sol has been awarded LIHTC and HAKC will be assisting the developer in closing on construction financing and its RAD operating subsidy award in 2021. HAKC will also be assisting The Cleveland (formerly Mt. Cleveland Heights) in the resyndication and rehabilitation of this mixed-income public housing site in 2021.

HAKC is currently seeking a new location for its administrative office. The goals are to improve access for its public housing and HCV clients and service partners, locate close to public transportation, and consolidate multiple offices under one roof for better operating efficiency. HAKC is looking at both lease and purchase options in central Kansas City, Missouri.

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

The Public Housing Residents Council (PHRC) is the primary vehicle for resident involvement and input. Each public housing development elects a representative to the Council. The PHRC meets monthly with HAKC staff at the Partnership Meeting. HAKC staff provide updates and residents can voice their concerns regarding building maintenance or HAKC programs. Legal Aid of Western Missouri continues to provide legal consultation and advice to the PHRC.

Any resident may also attend the HAKC monthly Board of Commissioner meetings and voice concerns. There are two residents appointed to the HAKC Board of Commissioners with full membership and voting rights. One is from Public Housing and one from Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8).

All residents are also encouraged to participate in the numerous programs and classes coordinated by the HAKC Resident Services Department. These include the Family Self-Sufficiency Program, job-readiness and employment programs including Section 3. Residents interested in homeownership are

encouraged to participate in the FDIC MoneySmart financial literacy and homeownership classes. Participating residents are referred to agents and lenders willing to participate in the HCV (Section 8) Homeownership Program.

HAKC is the recipient of a 2014-2015 HUD Choice Neighborhood Implementation Grant for the Paseo Gateway District. Chouteau Courts is the target public housing development of the grant. Residents of the development have been invited to participate in all phases of the grant. Their input was critical in the development of the Paseo Gateway Transformation Plan. Meetings with former Chouteau Courts residents continue to be held quarterly to provide them with updates on progress of the construction of replacement housing, and to make them aware of additional services funded by the Choice Implementation grant including education, employment, digital literacy, and health programs.

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

N/A

Discussion

The Housing Authority of Kansas City, Missouri (HAKC) provides numerous services and housing units for extremely low and low income households across the City.

Families that are struggling with housing costs need housing assistance and services that will allow them to obtain and maintain their housing stability, secure a healthy living environment, and increase their income and assets. The demand for publicly assisted housing, both public housing and housing choice vouchers, far exceeds the availability of units. Over 80 % of those on the waiting list have extremely low incomes and cannot afford market rate rental units. Households must wait in some cases up to six years to be eligible to secure a public housing unit and over 2 years for a voucher. KCMO will continue to work with HAKC to provide units and to partner on housing initiatives.

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

Introduction

The City will continue to support homeless prevention and special needs service providers in the One Year Action Plan. Emergency Shelter Grant Program (ESGP) homeless prevention funds to provide rent, utility assistance and necessary case management to households at risk of homelessness. Homeless prevention activities target single person, single parent, households with children and special needs households. Assistance is provided to any at-risk household that meets the income eligibility requirements set forth by HUD.

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

All agencies receiving funding under the ESGP are required under HUD to be a member of the local Continuum of Care. The Greater Kansas City Coalition to End Homelessness serves as HUD's designed Continuum of Care (CoC) for Jackson County, Missouri and Wyandotte County, Kansas. The CoC implemented the Coordinated Entry requirement for all agencies. There has been progress in the last year, particularly in regard to Coordinated Entry. A collaborative foundation and effective systems means of moving forward to a community wide response to 1) preventing individuals and families from entering homelessness, 2) becoming involved in repeated homelessness, 3) divert as many persons as possible from losing their current housing and 4) helping people who are experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve sustainable, permanent housing.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The ESPG funds both emergency shelter and transitional housing operating support. Agencies operate emergency shelters, domestic violence shelters, Safe Havens, and transitional housing for men and women with substance abuse, mental health issues. Mothers with children seeking to gain self-sufficiency are also assisted. Agencies offer case management, supportive services, mental health and substance abuse treatment, educational groups and employment assistance. Together these essential

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 Continuum of Care (CoC) has created an additional coordinated entry position with the CoC Lead Agency to focus on moving clients through the process to permanent housing as quickly as possible. The Coordinated Entry Workgroup is currently re-evaluating the existing prioritization scale of clients on the by name list and is reviewing other additional assessment tools to use in combination with their process. There are 6 agencies who are funded with Rapid Rehousing dollars to meet the urgent need of permanent housing. Aftercare is provided to clients by most of these agencies to assist in the transition to permanent housing and providing support to keep those clients from becoming homeless again.

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

Under the One Year Action Plan funds have been allocated to agencies that serve those released from incarceration on the local, state, or federal level and are now on parole and or probation as a diversion from incarceration. The funding also addressees targeted population of homeless transition aged youth 18-24 of age who are socially disadvantaged or have medical disability that makes maintaining safe and stable housing a challenge. Homeless prevention is targeting all households that are below 30% of the average median income and who are at imminent risk of homelessness. Efforts are planned in coordination with several social service agencies that provide expanded career, financial and follow-up services up to five years through Financial Opportunity Centers which address the root causes of poverty and homelessness.

Discussion

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

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	16
Tenant-based rental assistance	275
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	32
Total	323

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

Introduction:

There are a variety of factors affecting the development of affordable housing in Kansas City. These factors include policies on property taxes, land use and zoning ordinances, building codes, building fees, and charges, additional non-federal funds for affordable housing and subdivision regulations. These factors serve an important function in controlling the type and quality of growth in Kansas City. The City has chosen to require that developments within the city adhere to specific regulations. The imposition of these rules and regulations has not impaired the ability of the City to create affordable housing stock while at the same time allowing the City to ensure orderly and compatible community growth.

However, Kansas City is sensitive to the effects that public policies have on the cost of housing, or how they serve to discourage development of affordable housing. While some of the barriers to the cost of producing affordable housing are beyond the control of local government, the goal is that City policies do not create more barriers. The City has identified regulatory, transportation, utility costs, and financing issues as barriers to affordable housing.

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

The City works to establish positive marketing strategies and program criteria increasing housing choices for households with limited income, to provide geographical choice in assisted housing units, and to improve the physical quality of existing affordable housing units. In addition, the AFH Plan has established numerous goals to address barriers to affordable housing that will be pursued and monitored over the five-year housing and community development plan period. In 2018 the City convened a series of public sessions to gain input on the development of a new, five-year housing policy.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The needs assessment completed as part of the strategic plan process identified the availability of decent, safe and affordable housing as major problems in Kansas City, especially in areas with high minority populations. There are challenges in the institutional delivery structure, although the lack of adequate funding for these entities continue to limit the services and housing offered to low and moderate income citizens. The number of poverty-level families will be served through the use of targeted economic development incentives, microenterprise technical assistance and on-going implementation of MBE/WBE and Section 3 programs The implementation of the Plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFH Plan) will enhance coordination between state, units of local government, public and assisted housing providers, governmental health, mental health and service agencies in the region.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Unserved needs will be addressed by exploring regional solutions identified in the AFH Plan for economic development, affordable housing and homeless prevention activities. Local foundations, businesses and lending institutions are expected to provide resources which will also assist in meeting unserved needs in the community. The City is addressing the reduction in resources through: (1) the coordination of the 1/8 cent sales tax for targeted housing and economic development over a ten year period; (2) Increased use of tax increment financing for housing improvements; (3) new partnerships with local and national lending institutions to create loan programs for housing development and rehabilitation; and (4) increased review of activities by local banks receiving deposits of City revenues; (5) new housing policies that explore additional funding options.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

City home repair, mobility barrier removal and other owner occupied housing programs will assist low income families, disabled persons and senior citizens maintain decent, safe and affordable housing. Preservation of existing affordable multi-family rental and construction of new affordable rental projects will maintain or expand the supply of affordable housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City has multiple plans in place to protect residents from lead paint hazards. Federal, state and local laws require people who work with lead paint and those who might encounter lead paint when doing their regular work (such as maintenance workers) to have special training to keep themselves and others safe from lead paint and dust. There are also inspectors who work for the City, State and Federal government who routinely inspect homes where construction and renovation is being performed to make sure the people doing the work have the appropriate training and licenses. When the City performs housing work, precautions are taken to make sure homeowners are not exposed to lead paint

hazards. The City, through the Health Department, also has a Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention/Healthy Homes Program (CLPPP/HH). This program provides free blood lead testing for children and adults. The CLPPP/HH also has educational information and can provide advice to people who have questions about lead poisoning, removing lead paint safely and other lead related topics. CLPPP lead risk assessors provide free home inspections for families with lead poisoned children. These risk assessors can provide advice to property owners about how to safely repair lead paint hazards. CLPPP/HH nurses and risk assessors also provide case management services to families with lead poisoned children. Case management involves a nurse and risk assessor visiting the family's home, determining how the child became lead poisoned, educating the family and property owner about what they can do to help the lead poisoned child and other children in the family, and providing resources to help improve the health of the lead poisoned child and prevent lead poisoning in the other children who are living in the home. Risk assessors respond to complaints regarding lead exposure due to property owners or contractors sanding, sand blasting, scraping or performing other high- risk activities without proper precautions to protect residents and workers. Free rental of contractor-grade HEPA style vacuums is available to families and home daycares performing renovation. Free or low-cost removal of lead paint hazards is available through the CLPPP/HH, Lead Safe KC Program. This program is available to low income families with children Less than six years of age and to rental property owners who agree to give rental priority to low income families with young children. The Lead Safe KC Program (LSKC), is funded by a U.S. Housing and Urban Development, Lead Hazard Control Grant. Using these funds, the program plans to remove lead hazards in approximately 60 homes this fiscal year.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Poverty-level families will benefit from targeted job creation using a range of economic development incentives, on-going implementation of MBE/WBE and Section 3 programs, vocational training in the construction sector, business development financing, and a renewed emphasis on the part of policy-makers to address business and job creation issues.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

There were no institutional delivery structure gaps identified in the needs analysis completed as part of the strategic plan needs assessment.

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

Implementation of the Plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFH) will require enhanced coordination between public and private housing, economic development and social service agencies.

AFH implementation meetings are ongoing and progress toward achieving AFH goals will be evaluated

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	300,000
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	**300,000**

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	100,000
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income.Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

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

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

    Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected t 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. Affordable housing is being supported by investments through tax increment financing housing programs, public infrastructure improvements around affordable housing developments, private equity in investments and tax abatement incentives for affordable multi-family projects and improvements to public transporation access that serve HOME funded 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:

    See appendix C for Resale and Recapture Provisions

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:

    See appendix C for Resale and Recapture Provisions

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:

    There are no plans to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME Funds at this time.

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)).

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)).

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).

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

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

   See Appendix R - Emergency Solutions Grant Policies and Procedures.

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

   GKCCEH, the COC Lead Agency for MO-604 has been leading the Coordinated Entry System (CES) since July 2017. COC Mo-604 has maintained an active CES Workgroup that meets at least twice monthly to offer ongoing support to and evaluation of the COC's Coordinated Entry process.

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 process for making sub-awards and how the ESG allocation is made available to private nonprofit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations is done by releasing a public notice informing organizations who are interested in applying for funding under the City of Kansas City, Missouri's Annual Action Plan. Public notice of availability of funds and advertisement of workshops and public hearing dates are published in the Kansas City Star, The Call, Dos Mundos, and the City of Kansas City's, website.

   The process is as follows:

   - Release of a Public Notice of availability of funds and advertisement of workshops
   - Three (3) separate workshops throughout various sites within the jurisdiction
   - Adoption of Citizen Participation Plan; 30-day review period
   - All funding request due to Neighborhoods and Housing Services Department by stated deadline
   - Review of the Request for Proposal (NHSD ESG review panel)
   - Publish draft of Action Plan recommendations in Kansas City Star, The Call, and Dos Mundos
   - Action Plan Recommendations presented to the City Manager and City Council for public testimony
   - Action Plan approved by Full City Council Chambers; public testimony taken
   - Submittal of Consolidated Action Plan to or HUD approval (45-day review period)
   - Consolidated Action Plan Program Year begins

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.

   As in the past, the Neighborhoods and Housing Services Department review panel assembles to

evaluate proposals each year. The team consists of NHSD and Health department staff, two representatives from the local CoC, a formerly homeless person, and a nonprofit non applicant. Recommendations made by the panel are submitted to the department's designated representative for presentation to the City Manager's Office and City Council for final review and adoption. In addition to having a formerly homeless person on the review panel, the City also has a formerly homeless person on the city council that reviews recommendations. This is a significant and critical development in our public policy position.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

1. The performance standards for evaluating ESG are HUD priority goals for their services to clients which help to improve agency's achievement of outcomes that are consistent with HUD benchmarks.   The performance standards are monitored through monthly Emergency Solutions Grant Performance Reports submitted by sub-recipients. The report includes minimum data elements required by HUD, in addition to more specific outcome-performance measures data used to assist the City in determining the effectiveness of the investment of HUD funds. Agencies submit Annual Performance Reports (APR) at end of contract year. This report is generated in HMIS and submitted in the SAGE HMIS Reporting Repository.

In accordance with HUD, we are working with the Continuum of Care currently to enhance performance measurement of all Emergency Solutions Grant sub-recipients to more closely align with how the Continuum of Care monitors sub-recipients. This change in data measurement will closely resemble the HUD mandated System Performance Measures, as well as looking at sub-recipient's Annual Performance Reports in HMIS (Caseworthy). The new Caseworthy system will be instrumental in providing better data collection and reporting, thereby giving the full community a better view of the outcomes for individual Emergency Solutions Grant and Continuum of Care projects and overall system performance.

One-year goals include the projected utilization of HOPWA services, or the total number of clients to be served by housing assistance type (e.g. Tennant-Based Renal Assistance; Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance, Permanent Housing Placement, Transitional Housing, and Short-Term Housing).

Additional one-year goals include those outlined in the annual CAPER (e.g., exiting to or maintaining

stable housing; having a housing plan; having contact with a case manager; accessing/maintaining insurance; accessing/maintaining sources of income; and having routine contact with a primary care medical provider). Other key HIV health indicators are tracked among HOPWA participants including viral load suppression and retention in medical care.

One hundred ten households are expected to be assisted with tenant-based rental assistance; eighty-five households are expected to be assisted with short-term rent, mortgage, or utility assistance; sixty-two are expected to be assisted with permanent housing placement; thirteen are expected to be assistance with short-term housing; and thirty households are expected to be assisted with transitional housing utilizing HOPWA funds.

Resource Identification funds will be used to establish, coordinate, and develop housing assistance resources for eligible households (development of housing resources, system coordination, training costs, and HIV/AIDS housing needs assessment/research). Supportive Services funds will be used to increase housing stability (e.g., employment and job training or job coaching, resume development, job search assistance, budgeting, and money management).

Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids Program (HOPWA)

6. Identify the method of selecting project sponsors and describe the one year goals for HOPWA funded projects.

Project sponsors are identified through the annual Citizen Participation Plan and Request for Proposal. Applications are ranked and reviewed based on evaluation criteria established in the HOPWA Proposal Instructions within the Citizen Participation Plan.

One-year goals include the projected utilization of HOPWA services, or the total number of clients to be served by housing assistance type (e.g. Tennant Based Renal Assistance; Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance). Additional one-year goals include those outlined in the annual CAPER (e.g. exiting to or maintaining stable housing; having a housing plan; having contact with a case manager; accessing/maintaining insurance; accessing/maintaining sources of income; and having routine contact with a primary care medical provider).

Ninety households are expected to be assisted with tenant based rental assistance, sixty-two household are expected to be assisted with short term rental assistance and fifty households are expected to be assisted with transitional housing utilizing HOPWA funds. There are no funds being utilized for new HOPWA unit development during the current year.

7. The HOME program: The City will publish the Notice of Funding Availability, Resident Participation Plan and Request for Proposals Guide, public meeting and applicant workshop dates and proposed funding recommendations in local newspapers and electronic copy is posted on the City's official government website as well as hard copies are available to the public. All submitted proposals will be reviewed, evaulated, and ranked by a committee. The Committee consisting of Housing and Community Development Department (HCDD) staff will review and rank CDBG and HOME applications while a Community Review Committee made up of HCDD staff and Continuum of Care CoC representative will review and rank the ESGP submittals.

The Resident Participation Plan and Request for Proposals Guide informs applicants that HOME funds may be used to assist low and moderate homebuyers and homeowners and for development of rental housing and homeownership opportunities with is affordable to low and moderate income persons. The City is required to set aside a mininum of 15 percent of its HOME allocation for development activities in which qualifed CHDO's are the owner, developer or sponsor of the housing. CHDO project funding will be determine after an evaluation of the CHDO's prior year's expenditure rate and the CHDO's past performance.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	**Data Source Name**
	Total Number of Units by Program Type
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Housing Authority of Kansas City
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	Number of public housing units and vouchers
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	Number of public housing units and vouchers
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	Public Housing Residents
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	2016

	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?	
	Complete	
2	**Data Source Name**	
	Total Number of Units by Program Type 1	
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	
	Housing Authority of Kansas City	
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	
	Total number of public housing and vouchers	
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?	
	Total number of public housing and vouchers	
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?	
	Public housing residents	
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?	
	2016	
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?	
	complete	
3	**Data Source Name**	
	ACS 2013-2017	
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	
	U.S. Census Bureau	
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	
	2013 - 2017 American Community Survey	
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?	
	U.S. Sensus Bureau creates the ACS	
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.	
	2013-2017	
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.	
	US Census Bureau periodically updated census data	
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.	
	All local population	

	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
	The American Community Survey collects demographic and other data from a sample of the population.
4	**Data Source Name**
	PIC (PIC Information Center)
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	PIH Information Center - 2016 Data
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	Current PIH Information Center 2016 Data
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	The purpose of the data set is to provide the most current data for the consolidated plan
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	2016
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	PIH determines the data collected
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	PIH determines the data collected
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
	PIH determines the data collected
5	**Data Source Name**
	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.
	2013-2017 ACS
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	Data set provided by eCon Plannnig Suite
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	2008-2012
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	The US Census Bureau collects this data

	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.	
	All local population	
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.	
	The American Community Survey collects demographic and other data from a sample of the population	
6	**Data Source Name**	
	HOPWA CAPER 2017	
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	
	City of Kansas City, Missouri	
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	
	HOPWA CAPER data	
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?	
	Required HUD data to report activities completed	
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.	
	2015 CAPER	
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.	
	Most current HOPWA data available	
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.	
	HOPWA funding recipients	
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.	
	Persons with HIV/AIDS	
7	**Data Source Name**	
	2019 COC Point in Time Information	
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	
	Continuum of Care	
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	
	Homeless needs	
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?	
	Homeless needs	
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.	
	2019	

	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	Homeless HIMS
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	Homeless persons
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
	Homeless persons
8	**Data Source Name**
	HOPWA CAPER 2021
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Kansas City, MO Health Department
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	HOPWA 2021 CAPER
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
9	**Data Source Name**
	Public Housing Inspection Scores
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Public Housing
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	Inspection Scores
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	Inspection Scores
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?

What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?	
What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?	