



Executive Director

St. Louis, MO



Gans, Gans & Associates

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ST. LOUIS HOUSING AUTHORITY

The St. Louis Housing Authority is a federally funded agency, operating independently of city government. The agency, with its 61 employees, helps provide low and moderate-income public housing for more than 24,000 residents and clients in the City of St. Louis, and, through partner programs, offer residents opportunities to improve their lives

Mission

The St. Louis Housing Authority commits to efficiently build and maintain desirable, affordable housing for residents of the St. Louis area through forthright leadership, innovative partnerships, progressive technology, and expansion of new resources. We seek to improve quality of life for our employees, residents, and the community by providing employment opportunities, education, training, and ethical, professional service.

Vision

Creating a better tomorrow through innovative housing solutions that meet the challenges of our changing world.

POSITION SUMMARY

Reporting to the Board of Commissioners the Executive Director is responsible for leading the development and implementation of the St. Louis Housing Authority's (SLHA) vision, mission and strategic goals. The Executive Director is responsible for overseeing all aspects of the SLHA's operations, including its 2,790 public housing units, all of which are managed by third-party contractors, and the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, with over 7,000 allocated units. This position conforms to a contract between the Board of Commissioners and the Executive Director.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Responsible for leading the day-to-day operations of SLHA, including, but not limited to, public housing management, the HCV program, procurement and contract oversight, financial oversight, grant administration, resident initiatives, information technology, human resources, capital projects, development, legal and compliance.
- Establish and implement administrative goals, objectives, policies, and priorities; determined by the use of SLHA policy, appropriate service, and staffing levels.
- Oversee the preparation of all material; to be reviewed by and to be acted upon by the Board of Commissioners (Board), including recommendations to the Board on adoption of new policies and changes to existing policies.
- Act as Secretary to the Board; supervise the taking, recording and maintaining of minutes and other official documents.
- Continuously monitor and evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the service delivery methods and procedures; oversee the monitoring and assessment of workload, administrative and support systems; internal and external reporting relationships; identify opportunities for improvement; direct the implementation of changes.
- Oversee the design, implementation and administration of SLHA's functions to meet or exceed the SLHA'S PHAS and SEMAP goals.
- Plan, direct, and coordinate, through management staff, SLHA's work plans, including a strategic plan and agency plans; meet with management staff to identify and resolve problems; assign projects and programmatic areas of responsibility; review and evaluate work methods and procedures.
- Manage and participate in the development and administration of the SLHA budget; direct the forecast of additional funds needed for staffing, equipment, materials, and supplies; direct the monitoring of and approve expenditures; direct the preparation of and implement budgetary adjustments.
- Ensure appropriate program monitoring, evaluation, disbursement of funds and fiscal control; oversee program compliance with all requirements, including, but not limited to, proper grant management.
- Identify and secure opportunities for funding from federal, state and local agencies; authorize staff to prepare and submit required documents in response to proposals for funding.
- Represent SLHA with other public agencies, elected officials and outside agencies; explain, promote and support SLHA programs, policies, and activities; meet with community and resident groups; negotiate and resolve sensitive citizen inquiries and complaints.
- Select, train, motivate, and evaluate SLHA management and administrative staff. Supervise managerial direct reports and Executive Office Coordinator and indirectly monitor the performance of all SLHA employees. Ensure all appropriate personnel policies and procedures are implemented.
- Review, interpret, and oversee implementation of HUD and other federal and state policies and regulations by management and supervisory staff and ensure SLHA and staff comply with applicable state and federal regulations and SLHA policies.
- Establish and maintain effective working relationships with those contacted in the course of work, including employees, participants in programs, residents of developments, government officials, community groups, the public, and media representatives.
- Performs other duties as assigned.

REQUIRED KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND ABILITIES

- Skill in reading and interpreting complex federal, state and local regulations.

- Knowledge of financial management and public housing accounting.
- Effective communication and interpersonal skills in dealing with residents, commissioners, community partners, elected officials, city, state and federal partners.
- Keen analytical and problem solving abilities.
- Knowledge of HUD's public and assisted housing programs, including Operating Subsidy and Capital Fund, experience in Mixed-Finance development or Choice Neighborhoods or Low Income Tax Credits.
- Ability to enforce FHEO policies, including Section 3 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.
- Knowledge of public housing software programs/systems, HUD systems, business applications (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Access, Outlook, etc.), and the internet.
- Ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with HUD, local, state and federal officials.
- Excellent written and communication skills.
- Ability to maintain and enforce confidentiality in all assignments.
- Must have and maintain a current driver's license and be insurable under the Authority's automobile insurance.

EDUCATION & EXPERIENCE

- Required knowledge, skills and abilities for this position would normally be gained through the equivalent of a 4-year college degree from an accredited college or university. (an advanced degree is preferred)
- Ten (10) years of progressively responsible experience in a public housing authority or the affordable housing field.

How to Apply

If you are interested in this exceptional opportunity, please submit a detailed resume immediately to:

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Should you have any questions in consideration of your own interest, or a referral of a colleague, please contact us at the number above.



*St. Louis had an estimated March 22, 2018 population of 308,626 and is the cultural and economic center of the Greater St. Louis Metropolitan area (home to nearly 3,000,000 people), which is the largest metropolitan area in Missouri and the 19th-largest in the United States.

Prior to European settlement, the area was a major regional center of Native American Mississippian culture. The city of St. Louis was founded in 1764 by French fur traders Pierre Laclède and Auguste Chouteau and named after Louis IX of France. In 1764, following France's defeat in the Seven Years' War, the area was ceded to Spain and retroceded back to France in 1800. In 1803, the United States acquired the territory as part of the Louisiana Purchase. During the 19th century, St. Louis developed as a major port on the Mississippi River. In the 1870 Census, St. Louis was ranked as the 4th-largest city in the United States. It separated from St. Louis County in 1877, becoming an independent city and limiting its own political boundaries. In 1904, it hosted the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the Summer Olympics.

The economy of metropolitan St. Louis relies on service, manufacturing, trade, transportation of goods, and tourism. Its metro area is home to major corporations, including Anheuser-Busch, Express Scripts, Centene, Boeing Defense, Emerson, Energizer, Panera, Enterprise, Peabody Energy, Ameren, Post Holdings, Monsanto, Edward Jones, Go Jet, Purina and Sigma-Aldrich. Nine of the ten Fortune 500 companies based in Missouri are located within the St. Louis metropolitan area. This city has also become known for its growing medical, pharmaceutical and research presence. St. Louis has two professional sports teams: the St. Louis Cardinals of Major League Baseball and the St. Louis Blues of the National Hockey League. The city is commonly identified with the 630-foot tall Gateway Arch in the city's downtown.

Landmarks of St. Louis

Gateway Arch
At 630-foot, it is the world's tallest arch and tallest man-made monument in the Western Hemisphere. Built as a monument to the westward expansion of the United States, it is the centerpiece of the Gateway Arch National Park which was known as the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial until 2018.



St. Louis Art Museum
Built for the 1904 World's Fair, with a building designed by Cass Gilbert, the museum houses paintings, sculptures, and cultural objects. The museum is located in Forest Park, and admission is free.



Missouri Botanical Garden

Founded in 1859, the Missouri Botanical Garden is one of the oldest botanical institutions in the United States and a National Historic Landmark. It spans 79-acres in the Shaw neighborhood, including a 14-acre Japanese garden and the Climatron geodesic dome conservatory.



Cathedral Basilica of St. Louis

Dedicated in 1914, it is the mother church of the Archdiocese of St. Louis and the seat of its archbishop. The church is known for its large mosaic installation (which is one of the largest in the Western Hemisphere with 41.5 million pieces), burial crypts, and its outdoor sculpture.



City Hall

Located in Downtown West, City Hall was designed by Harvey Ellis in 1892 in the Renaissance Revival style. It is reminiscent of the Hôtel de Ville, Paris.



Central Library

Completed in 1912, the Central Library building was designed by Cass Gilbert. It serves as the main location for the St. Louis Public Library.



City Museum

City Museum is a play house museum, consisting largely of repurposed architectural and industrial objects, housed in the former International Shoe building in the Washington Avenue Loft District.



Old Courthouse

Built in the 19th century, it served as a federal and state courthouse. The Dred Scott case was tried at the courthouse in 1846.



St. Louis Science Center

Founded in 1963, it includes a science museum and a planetarium, and is situated in Forest Park. Admission is free. It is one of only two science centers in the United States which offers free general admission.



St. Louis Symphony

Founded in 1880, the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra is the second-oldest symphony orchestra in the United States, preceded only by the New York Philharmonic. Its principal concert venue is Powell Symphony Hall.



Union Station

Built in 1888, it was the city's main passenger intercity train terminal. Once the world's largest and busiest train station, it was converted in the early 1980s into a hotel, shopping center, and entertainment complex. Today, it also continues to serve local rail (MetroLink) transit passengers, with Amtrak service nearby.



St. Louis Zoo

Built for the 1904 Worlds Fair, it is recognized as a leading zoo in animal management, research, conservation, and education. It is located in Forest Park, and admission is free.



EDUCATION

Colleges and universities

The city is home to three national research universities, University of Missouri-St. Louis, Washington University in St. Louis and Saint Louis University, as classified under the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis has been ranked among the top 10 medical schools in the country by US News & World Report for as long as the list has been published, and as high as second, in 2003 and 2004.

In addition to Catholic theological institutions such as Kenrick-Glennon Seminary, St. Louis is home to three Protestant seminaries: Eden Theological Seminary of the United Church of Christ, Covenant Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in America, and Concordia Seminary of the St. Louis-based Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod.

Primary and secondary schools

The St. Louis Public Schools (SLPS) operate more than 75 schools, attended by more than 25,000 students, including several magnet schools. SLPS operates under provisional accreditation from the state of Missouri and is under the governance of a state-appointed school board called the Special Administrative Board, although a local board continues to exist without legal authority over the district. Since 2000, charter schools have operated in the city of St. Louis using authorization from Missouri state law. These schools are sponsored by local institutions or corporations and take in students from kindergarten through high school. In addition, several private schools exist in the city, and the Archdiocese of St. Louis operates dozens of parochial schools in the city, including parochial high schools. The city also has several private high schools, including secular, Catholic and Lutheran schools. St. Louis University High School - a Jesuit preparatory high school founded in 1818 - is the oldest secondary educational institution in the U.S. west of the Mississippi River.

Sports

St. Louis is home to Major League Baseball and the National Hockey League, notable collegiate-level soccer teams, and has hosted several collegiate sports tournaments. It is one of three American cities to have hosted an Olympic Games.

Professional sports

St. Louis is home to two major league sports teams. The St. Louis Cardinals are one of the most successful franchises in Major League Baseball. The Cardinals have won 19 National League (NL) titles (the most pennants for the league franchise in one city) and 11 World Series titles (second only to the New York Yankees and the most by any NL franchise), most recently in 2011. They play at Busch Stadium. Previously, the St. Louis Browns played in the American League (AL) from 1902 to 1953, before moving to Baltimore, Maryland to become the current incarnation of the Orioles. The 1944 World Series was an all-St. Louis World Series, matching up the St. Louis Cardinals and St. Louis Browns at Sportsman's Park.

The St. Louis Blues of the National Hockey League (NHL) play at the Scottrade Center. They were one of the six teams added to the NHL in the 1967 expansion. The Blues have never won the Stanley Cup, and are the oldest team not to do so. Prior to the Blues, the city was home to the St. Louis Eagles. The team only played in the 1934-35 season.

St. Louis has been home to four different National Football League (NFL) teams. The St. Louis All-Stars played in the city in 1923, the St. Louis Gunners in 1934, the St. Louis Cardinals from 1960 to 1987, and the St. Louis Rams from 1995 to 2015. The football Cardinals advanced to the NFL playoffs just three times (1974, 1975 and 1982), never hosting or winning in any appearance. The Cardinals moved to Phoenix, Arizona, in 1988. The Rams played at the Edward Jones Dome from 1995 to 2015 and went on to win Super Bowl XXXIV. The Rams returned to Los Angeles, California in 2016.

The St. Louis Hawks of the National Basketball Association (NBA) played at Kiel Auditorium from 1955 to 1968. They won the NBA championship in 1958 and played in two other NBA Finals: 1957 and 1960. In 1968 the Hawks moved to Atlanta, Georgia.

St. Louis also hosts several minor league sports teams. The Gateway Grizzlies and the River City Rascals of the Frontier League (which are not affiliated with Major League Baseball) play in the area. The St. Louis Trotters of the Independent Basketball Association play at Matthews Dickey. St. Louis FC of the United Soccer League play at World Wide Technology Soccer Park and both River City Raiders and St. Louis Ambush play at the Family Arena. The region hosts INDYCAR, NHRA drag racing, and NASCAR events at the Gateway International Raceway in Madison, Illinois. St. Louis Slam play at the Harlen C. Hunter Stadium

PARKS

The city operates more than 100 parks, with amenities that include sports facilities, playgrounds, concert areas, picnic areas, and lakes. Forest Park, located on the western edge of city, is the largest, occupying 1,400 acres of land, making it almost twice as large as Central Park in New York City. The park is home to five major institutions, including the St. Louis Art Museum, the St. Louis Zoo, the St. Louis Science Center, the Missouri History Museum, and the Muny amphitheatre. Another significant park in the city is the Gateway Arch National Park, a National Memorial which was known as the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial until 2018 and is located on the riverfront in downtown St. Louis. The centerpiece of the park is the 630 feet tall Gateway Arch, designed by noted architect Eero Saarinen and completed on October 28, 1965. Also part of the historic park is the Old Courthouse, where the first two trials of Dred Scott v. Sandford were held in 1847 and 1850.

Other notable parks in the city include the Missouri Botanical Garden, Tower Grove Park, Carondelet Park and Citygarden. The Missouri Botanical Garden, a private garden and botanical research facility, is a National Historic Landmark and one of the oldest botanical gardens in the United States. The Garden features 79 acres of horticultural displays from around the world. This includes a Japanese strolling garden; Henry Shaw's original 1850 estate home and a geodesic dome called the Climatron. Immediately south of the Missouri Botanical Garden is Tower Grove Park, a gift to the city by Henry Shaw. Citygarden is an urban sculpture park located in downtown St. Louis, with art from Fernand Léger, Aristide Maillol, Julian Opie, Tom Otterness, Niki de Saint Phalle, and Mark di Suvero. The park is divided into three sections, each of which represent a different theme: river bluffs; flood plains; and urban gardens. The park also has a restaurant – Death in the Afternoon. Another downtown sculpture park is the Serra Sculpture Park, with the 1982 Richard Serra sculpture Twain.

*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Louis