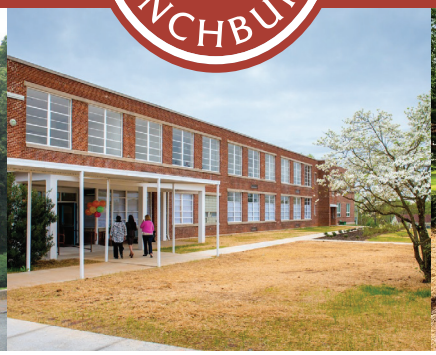
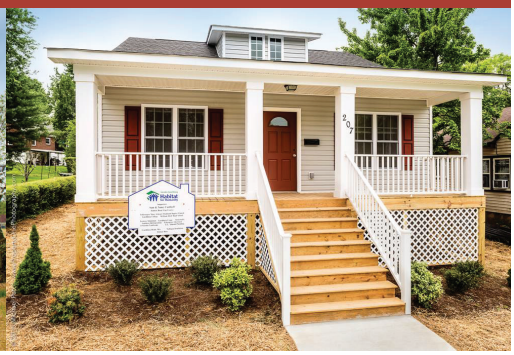




Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Program

Consolidated Plan • July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2020

Annual Action Plan • July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016

Table of Contents

Table of Contents 2
Executive Summary 4
ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b) 4
The Process 10
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b) 10
PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l) 11
PR-15 Citizen Participation 16
Needs Assessment 21
NA-05 Overview 21
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c) 23
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2) 31
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2) 34
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2) 38
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2) 40
NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b) 48
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c) 53
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d) 58
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f) 61
Housing Market Analysis 63
MA-05 Overview 63
MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2) 64
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a) 66
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a) 69
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b) 73

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c) 75

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d) 78

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e) 81

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f) 82

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion 89

Strategic Plan 90

SP-05 Overview 90

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1) 93

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2) 94

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b) 98

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c) 110

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h) 112

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d) 113

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i) 117

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j) 118

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230 120

DRAFT

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Lynchburg receives an annual entitlement allocation of funding from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to be used for the benefit of low-income persons or neighborhoods. The funding is based on a formula and a number of community development factors including population, the extent of poverty, housing overcrowding, and slower population growth in relationship to other metropolitan areas.

The City of Lynchburg receives two different entitlement grants from HUD, the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program Grant. The City uses these funds to leverage other public and private funding towards community development and housing projects.

The City of Lynchburg, as an entitlement jurisdiction in the CDBG and HOME Programs, is required by HUD to submit a consolidated plan every five years. The Consolidated Plan defines a specific course of action to meet the community development and housing needs for the citizens of Lynchburg. It integrates economic, physical, environmental, community and human development in a comprehensive and coordinated fashion so that the City, Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA), and nonprofit organizations can work together to assist in meeting the needs of families and/or individuals. The strategic plan in this document also sets forth program goals, specific objectives, annual goals, and benchmarks for measuring progress. In so doing, it helps the City and citizens keep track of results and learn what works in the community.

This Consolidated Plan corresponds to the City's next five fiscal years, which begin July 1, 2015 and end June 30, 2020. Once a year, City staff writes an Action Plan. The Action Plan outlines projects and the amount of funding that will go towards the goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan. At the conclusion of each fiscal year, City staff writes a final report, called the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), to report the progress towards the Consolidated Plan goals and accomplishments by project.

The CDBG and HOME funding allocations have been trending downwards and that trend is expected to continue. However, this Plan takes into account the increasing importance of

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

identifying and prioritizing the most critical needs to be addressed with CDBG and HOME Program funds.

Structure of the Plan

The Consolidated Plan consists of three major sections: a housing and community development needs assessment, a housing market analysis, and a strategic plan which identifies those priority housing and community development needs and strategies that the City plans to address with the available HUD resources over the next five years. This plan was formulated using HUD's eConPlan tool, which dictates the plan's structure and provides a series of pre-populated tables.

Data in the three major sections was drawn primarily from HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data set, which is a special tabulation of 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Census Bureau. The CHAS data is a fixed set of data in pre-populated tables. The CHAS data describes housing problems, such as overcrowding or incomplete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities, as well as cost burden, which occurs when a household pays more than 30% of its gross income on housing costs. Extreme cost burden occurs when a household pays more than 50% of its gross income on housing costs.

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

The Strategic Plan provides a framework to address the needs of the City for the next five years using CDBG and HOME funds. The three overarching objectives guiding the proposed activities are:

- Providing Decent Affordable Housing
- Creating Suitable Living Environments
- Creating Economic Opportunities

Outcomes show how programs and activities benefit a community or the people served. The three outcomes that will illustrate the benefits of each activity funded by the CDBG and HOME programs are:

- Improve Availability/Accessibility
- Improve Affordability
- Improve Sustainability

All future activities funded in the next five years will support at least one objective and one outcome. The City's framework for realizing the objectives and outcomes include the following goals:

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

- Provide Decent, Affordable Housing
- Provide a Suitable Living Environment
- Increase Homeownership
- End Chronic Homelessness

The goals listed below are intended to provide broad guidance in the allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Program funds granted to the City by HUD for the five years beginning July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2020. The Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) supports the allocation of funds to achieve measurable results for both housing and non-housing goals.

The primary objective of the CDBG and HOME Program is to continue to develop viable urban communities through decent housing, suitable living environments and expanded economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons; the City of Lynchburg supports assisting individuals with disabilities, substance abuse or addiction, persons with AIDS, persons that are homeless, and elderly persons.

Housing Goals

- Increase the number of owner-occupied units.
- Rehabilitate substandard housing units. Emphasis is to be placed on programs that require an investment of funds and/or labor on the part of the owner commensurate with the owner's resources.
- Support initiatives to increase permanent affordable rental and housing ownership opportunities.
- Promote programs that assist eligible individuals in retaining their homes.

Non-Housing Goals

- Support efforts for the removal and redevelopment of dilapidated and condemned structures to eliminate neighborhood deterioration, blight and blighting influences.
- Support neighborhood partnerships that facilitate self-sufficiency and enable families and individuals to maintain their housing, remain in their neighborhoods, and age in place.
- Support economic development initiatives that improve the economic base, job skills, and health of the community.
- Promote public service activities which support the healthy development of the City's at-risk youth, adults, and families.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

- Support efforts to develop, sustain, and coordinate a comprehensive, seamless system of services for homeless citizens in order to move the homeless population toward obtaining permanent housing.
- Support efforts to remove barriers to escape poverty and strengthen low-income households and families.

3. Evaluation of past performance

In the Fifth Year of the Consolidated Plan, Program Year 2014 (FY15), the City received $687,496 in CDBG entitlement funds and $311,795 in HOME Program entitlement funds. Along with these entitlement funds, reprogrammed prior year funds of $148,605.89 and $8,176, respectively, in the CDBG and HOME Program were allocated to eligible projects. The City also estimated program income in the amount of $2,030 for the CDBG Program. Therefore, the total amount of CDBG and HOME funds the City allocated for projects and activities during the Program Year 2014 was $1,158,103. This represented a total of $838,131.89 in CDBG and $319,971 in HOME Program dollars.

The City allocated the majority of its CDBG and HOME funds for projects and activities classified as housing, parks and recreation, public improvements, and public services.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Lynchburg's goal for citizen participation is to ensure a broad participation of City residents, local jurisdictions, housing, economic, and service providers in the planning and implementation of community development and housing programming. Citizen participation takes the form of advertised community meetings and public hearings, in addition to the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC).

The planning process for the preparation of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2016 Annual Action Plan included the following distinct elements:

- Focus group sessions with representatives from City government (staff), non-profit organizations, and other service providers to gain stakeholder input on the identification of City needs.

- Additional meetings and telephone interviews with City departmental staff and other provider agencies and stakeholders throughout the planning process to understand the current scope of programs, issues, and concerns. The one-on-one conversations helped to develop strategies to address the community needs that were identified in the focus group sessions.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

- Review of existing community development-related planning documents, including the City of Lynchburg's 2030 Comprehensive Plan (2013).

5. Summary of public comments

For the development of the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan and FY 2016 Annual Action Plan, CDAC and City Council conducted several public meetings and/or public hearings to receive input from community stakeholders and to develop their recommendations for the goals and Program Year 2015 (FY 2016) projects to be funded with the CDBG and HOME Program funds.

On February 3, 2015 CDAC conducted a public meeting to receive comments on the housing and non-housing community development needs common to low and moderate income persons and individuals with mental illness, intellectual and physical disabilities, substance abuse or addiction, persons with HIV-Aids, persons that are homeless, and elderly persons. Individuals were asked to suggest priorities among these needs, as well as reasonable goals and objectives for addressing priority needs over the next five years.

At the meeting there were approximately 35 persons of whom 11 persons spoke to the Committee regarding the proposed goals. Two individuals submitted written comments prior to the public meeting. These comments were provided to the Committee members. The comments made to the Committee carried general themes of the need for goals that would provide for programs and activities that serve the homeless and persons in poverty; provide education awareness activities to guide persons in securing homeownership through pre-and post-counseling and maintaining/retaining their homes; and provide affordable housing for low-to-moderate income persons and persons with disabilities.

At the conclusion of the public comment period the members of the CDAC discussed the comments presented to them in relation to the proposed goals. The Committee's discussion included wanting to ensure that the proposed goals would provide a funding avenue for programs that would assist the homeless, persons in poverty, and education opportunities to better inform citizens regarding affordable rental and homeownership units in the community. City staff stated that the proposed goals lay a foundation for projects/activities that could be recommended for funding through the CDBG and HOME Program. While not all programs can be funded through these grant programs, the proposed goals support similar types of programs offered within the community by the nonprofit agencies, Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority, and economic development within the City. At the end of the discussion the Committee members unanimously agreed to recommend to City Council that the proposed goals be approved as presented.

On February 24, 2015 City Council conducted a public hearing to receive citizens' comments concerning the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Program housing and non-housing goals for the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan. At the public hearing, City

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

staff gave a summary of the request with recommendations from the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC). Three individuals spoke and thanked Council for their past support and asked Council to continue supporting their programs. There was no one else present who wished to speak to this item, and the public hearing was closed. City Council approved the goals as recommended by CDAC.

On April 7, 2015, CDAC held a public meeting to review submitted CDBG and HOME Program applications and formulate recommendations for consideration by City Council regarding the allocation of approximately $734,483 in CDBG entitlement, program income and reprogrammable funds and approximately $347,926 in HOME Program entitlement, program income and reprogrammable funds.

There were representatives from the various agencies that had submitted project applications present at this meeting. CDAC members reviewed each application and asked questions of the respective agency representatives for clarifications. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Committee unanimously agreed on the recommended projects for the CDBG and HOME Program that would be submitted to City Council for approval.

On April 28, 2015 City Council conducted a public hearing to receive public input and adopt the proposed 2015-2016 CDBG and HOME Program projects. There was no one present form the public to speak to the recommended projects. There were agency representatives, who had submitted applications for funding, present at the public hearing; however, no one spoke to City Council regarding the projects. City Council unanimously approved the CDAC recommendations for projects to be funded.

For additional information on public comments and public outreach efforts, including public hearing notices and minutes, please see the attachment in AD-25, Administration, Citizen Participation Comments.

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

To be completed when the document is on public display.

7. Summary

To be completed when the document is on public display.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

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
Lead Agency	LYNCHBURG	Community Development-Grants Administration Office

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Lynchburg's Community Development Grants Administration Office is the lead agency for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

City of Lynchburg Department of Community Development

Grants Administration Office

900 Church Street

Lynchburg, VA 24504

Contact: Melva C. Walker, Grants Manager

Phone: 434.455.3916

Email: melva.walker@lynchburgva.gov

Website: www.lynchburgva.gov

DRAFT

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

1. Introduction

The City of Lynchburg developed an outreach effort to maximize input from a large cross-section of stakeholders. This outreach effort included Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) meetings, public meetings, published meeting notices, stakeholder meetings, in-person interviews, and telephone interviews.

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

To ensure the participation of and coordination between public and private agencies, the Grants Administration staff sent informational material and written communication to community organizations for preliminary discussions on the Plan and the needs of the citizens of Lynchburg. Some of the agencies contacted included: Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA), Lynchburg Health Department, Johnson Health Center, Lynchburg Department of Human Services, Miriam's House, The Gateway, Inc., Rush Homes, Central Virginia Continuum of Care, City of Lynchburg Office of Economic Development, Lynchburg Community Action Group, United Way of Central Virginia, Region 2000, and Divisions of Neighborhood Services/Code Enforcement and Inspections within the Department of Community Development.

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 City of Lynchburg is a member of the Central Virginia Continuum of Care, which is a regional Continuum of Care (CoC) group of agencies that focuses on issues pertaining to homelessness.

Through the participation of the members of the CoC the agency can more effectively address the needs of homeless individuals and families, including the following: homelessness prevention; outreach/assessment (i.e. case management); emergency services; transitional housing; and permanent supportive housing. In addition, the City will be working with the CoC in partnership with Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) to fund a Homeless Intake Coordinator position to provide a coordinated intake process for homeless persons. This part-time position was previously located in the Department of Human Services for the City of Lynchburg. By transferring this position and the coordinated intake process to

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

LRHA, this will provide a higher level of coordination with the CoC to address the needs of homeless persons.

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

The City of Lynchburg does not receive Emergency Solutions (ESG) funds. The City works with the CoC to allocate funds provided to the local non-profit by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) for an ESG grant.

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

The City worked with the major public and private agencies responsible for administering programs within this Plan, including the following: Fifth Street Community Development Corporation, Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity (GLHFH), Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA), City of Lynchburg Division of Social Services, Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG), Rush Homes, The Gateway, Miriam's House, and various other nonprofit service agencies. These and others work separately and collectively, along with City staff, on projects that achieve the goals stated by City Council.

DRAFT

Community Outreach for Five-Year Consolidated Plan			
Source	**Name**	**Agency**	**Email/Address**
CDAC	Jeff Helgeson	City Council	jeff.helgeson@lynchburgva.gov
CDAC	Ceasar Johnson	City Council	Ceasor.johnson@lynchburgva.gov
CDAC	Michael Bedsworth	Daniel's Hill	mike@thecarriagehouseinnbandb.com
CDAC	Pamela Brown	Tinbridge Hill	77 Federal Street, Lynchburg VA 24504
CDAC	Michelle Jackson	College Hill	michellejack625@gmail.com
CDAC	Jeffery Schneider	Diamond Hill	jwsconsult@ntelos.net
CDAC	Jimmie Stevens	Diamond Hill- South	1105 15th Street Lynchburg, VA 24504
Leadership Team	Kimball Payne	City of Lynchburg	kimball.payne@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Bonnie Svrcek	City of Lynchburg	bonnie.svrcek@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Greg Daniels	City of Lynchburg	greg.daniels@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Walter Erwin	City of Lynchburg	walter.erwin@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Valeria Chambers	City of Lynchburg	valeria.chambers@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Mitch Nuckles	City of Lynchburg	mitch.nuckles@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Michael Doucette	City of Lynchburg	michael.doucette@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	JoAnn Martin	City of Lynchburg	JoAnn.martin@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Kent White	City of Lynchburg	kent.white@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Marjette Upshur	City of Lynchburg	marjette.upshur@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Melissa Foster	City of Lynchburg	melissa.foster@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Donna Witt	City of Lynchburg	donna.witt@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Brad Ferguson	City of Lynchburg	brad.ferguson@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	John McCorkhill	City of Lynchburg	john.mccorkill@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Margaret Schmitt	City of Lynchburg	margaret.schmitt@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Tamara Rosser	City of Lynchburg	tamara.rosser@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Michael Goetz	City of Lynchburg	michael.goetz@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Marilyn Martin	City of Lynchburg	marilyn.martin@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Kay Frazier	City of Lynchburg	kay.frazier@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Parks Snead	City of Lynchburg	parks.snead@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Gaynelle Hart	City of Lynchburg	gaynelle.hart@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Sergei Troubetzkoy	City of Lynchburg	sergei.troubetzkoy@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Tim Mitchell	City of Lynchburg	tim.mitchell@lynchburgva.gov
Housing Collaborative	Jeff Smith	Rush Homes	jeff@rushhomes.org
Housing Collaborative	Dawn Fagan	LRHA	dawn.fagan@lynchburgva.gov
Housing Collaborative	Donna Vincent	GLHFH	dvincent@glhfh.org
Housing Collaborative	Cindy Sommers	LNDF	sommers.cindy918@gmail.com
Housing Collaborative	Denise Crews	LynCAG	dcrews@lyncag.org
Housing Collaborative	Connie Snavely	LCF	connies@lcfhousing.org
Housing Collaborative	Kevin Henry	City of Lynchburg	kevin.henry@lynchburgva.gov

DRAFT

Community Outreach for Five-Year Consolidated Plan (continued)			
Continuum of Care	email list	CoC	
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Lisa Dibble	The Gateway House	ldibble@gatewayprogram.com
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Ashleigh Karol	Amazement Square	ashleigh@amazementsquare.org
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Karen Wesley	Smart Beginnings	karen.wesley@unitedwaycv.org
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Caroline Hudson	YWCA DVPC	chudsonywca@yahoo.com
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Sarah Quarantotto	Miriam's House	sarah@miriamshouseprogram.org
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Tom Martin	CDC	tom.martin@lynchburgva.gov
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Virginia Huntington	City of Lynchburg	virginia.huntington@lynchburgva.gov
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Megan Wood	City of Lynchburg	megan.wood@lynchburgva.gov
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Melissa Yuille	Lyn-CAG	myuille@lyncag.org
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Dr. Jim Mundy	Lyn-CAG	jmundy@lyncag.org
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Susie Kitchen	LCF	susiekitchen@ntelos.net
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Greg Tyree	GLHFH	gtyree@glhfh.org
Neighborhood Watch	Steven Wood (Police)	City of Lynchburg	steven.wood@lynchburgva.gov
LRHA Public Housing	Glenna Jordan	LRHA	gwj@lynchburgva.gov
Agency/Organization	Christina Delzingaro	Free Clinic- Main Street	christina@fccv.net
Agency/Organization	Kerry Gateley	Central VA Health Dept	Kerry.gateley@vdh.virginia.gov
Agency/Organization	Chelsey Tomlin	Johnson Health Center	ctomlin@jhcvirginia.org
Agency/Organization	Randall Walton	Centra Health	randal.walton@centrahealth.org
Agency/Organization	Bob White	Region 2000	bwhite@region2000.org
Agency/Organization	Megan Lucas	Region 2000	meganlucas@region2000.org
Agency/Organization	Jamie Glass	Region 2000	jglass@region2000.org
Agency/Organization	Christine Kennedy	Chamber of Commerce	ckennedy@lynchburgchamber.org
Agency/Organization	Sandra Maschal	Association of Realtors	sandra@lynchburgvarealtors.com
Agency/Organization	Meredith Thompson	Association of Realtors	meredith@lynchburgvarealtors.com
Agency/Organization	Wanda Fitzgerald	Association of Realtors	wanda@lynchburgvarealtors.com
Agency/Organization	Amy Huskin	Lynchburg City Schools	huskinad@lcsedu.net
Agency/Organization	Lori Meadows	Lynchburg City Schools	meadowsla@lcsedu.net
Agency/Organization	Scott Brabrand	Lynchburg City Schools	brabrandss@lcsedu.net
Agency/Organization	Wendie Sullivan	Lynchburg City Schools	sullivanwl@lcsedu.net
Agency/Organization	Deena Ruiz	Camp Kum-Ba-Yah	campkby@verizon.net
Economic Development	Marjette Upshur	City of Lynchburg	Marjette.upshur@lynchburgva.gov
Economic Development	Anna Bentson	City of Lynchburg	anna.bentson@lynchburgva.gov
Parks & Rec	Charlotte Lester	City of Lynchburg	charlotte.lester@lynchburgva.gov
Parks & Rec	Andrew Reeder	City of Lynchburg	andrew.reeder@lynchburgva.gov
Parks & Rec	John Ramsey	City of Lynchburg	john.ramsey@lynchburgva.gov
Comm. & Marketing	Jan Ramsey	City of Lynchburg	jan.ramsey@lynchburgva.gov
Lynch's Landing	Heather Kennedy	City of Lynchburg	heather.kennedy@lynchburgva.gov
City Museum	Doug Harvey	City of Lynchburg	doug.harvey@lynchburgva.gov
Parks & Rec	Ashley Kershner	City of Lynchburg	ashley.kershner@lynchburgva.gov
Citizen Inquiry/Request	Terrick Moyer	Citizen	tdmoyer@hotmail.com
Citizen Inquiry/Request	Andy Rosen	Citizen	rosen@blue22dev.com
Comm. & Marketing	Sent Press release to media contacts		
	Article in News & Advance 1/26/2015 - "City seeks input on long-range planning"		
	Will include notice in February 15 City Source		
	Will post on City's Facebook page and Twitter Accounts		
Parks & Rec	Sent press release to Ashley asking to be posted on Parks & Rec facebook page		
Lynch's Landing	Sent press release to Heather asking to be posted on Lynch's Landing facebook page		
City Engineering	Don DeBerry displaying meeting notice on mobile electronic reader board 1/26/2015		

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

City staff is not aware of any agencies that were not contacted to participate in relation to the housing and community development needs for the City.

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?
The City of Lynchburg Comprehensive Plan 2013-2030	City of Lynchburg	The Comprehensive Plan was reviewed to match the CP/AP goals.
City of Lynchburg Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (2014)	City of Lynchburg	The Fair Housing Action Plan implementation recommendations from the AI were reviewed for the CP.
CoC Two Year Application (2014)	Continuum of Care	Information from the application provided a framework for the homeless needs section.

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))

In accordance with 24 CFR 91.100(4), the City of Lynchburg will notify, to the extent possible, adjacent units of local government of the non-housing community development needs included in its Consolidated Plan. The City will continue to interact with public entities at all levels to ensure coordination and cooperation in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan and thereby maximize the benefits of the City's housing and community development activities for the residents being served.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The goals listed below are intended to provide broad guidance in the allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Program funds granted to the City by HUD for the five years beginning July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2020. The Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) supports the allocation of funds to achieve measurable results for both housing and non-housing goals.

The primary objective of the CDBG and HOME Program is to continue to develop viable urban communities through decent housing, suitable living environments and expanded economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons; the City of Lynchburg supports assisting individuals with disabilities, substance abuse or addiction, persons with AIDS, persons that are homeless, and elderly persons.

Housing Goals

- Increase the number of owner-occupied units.
- Rehabilitate substandard housing units. Emphasis is to be placed on programs that require an investment of funds and/or labor on the part of the owner commensurate with the owner's resources.
- Support initiatives to increase permanent affordable rental and housing ownership opportunities.
- Promote programs that assist eligible individuals in retaining their homes.

Non-Housing Goals

- Support efforts for the removal and redevelopment of dilapidated and condemned structures to eliminate neighborhood deterioration, blight and blighting influences.
- Support neighborhood partnerships that facilitate self-sufficiency and enable families and individuals to maintain their housing, remain in their neighborhoods, and age in place.
- Support economic development initiatives that improve the economic base, job skills, and health of the community.
- Promote public service activities which support the healthy development of the City's at-risk youth, adults, and families.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

- Support efforts to develop, sustain, and coordinate a comprehensive, seamless system of services for homeless citizens in order to move the homeless population toward obtaining permanent housing.
- Support efforts to remove barriers to escape poverty and strengthen low-income households and families.

On February 3, 2015 CDAC conducted a public meeting to receive comments on the housing and non-housing community development needs common to low and moderate income persons and individuals with mental illness, intellectual and physical disabilities, substance abuse or addiction, persons with HIV-Aids, persons that are homeless, and elderly persons. Individuals were asked to suggest priorities among these needs, as well as reasonable goals and objectives for addressing priority needs over the next five years.

At the conclusion of the public comment period the members of the CDAC discussed the comments presented to them in relation to the proposed goals. The Committee's discussion included wanting to ensure that the proposed goals would provide a funding avenue for programs that would assist the homeless, persons in poverty, and education opportunities to better inform citizens regarding affordable rental and homeownership units in the community. City staff stated that the proposed goals lay a foundation for projects/activities that could be recommended for funding through the CDBG and HOME Program. While not all programs can be funded through these grant programs, the proposed goals support similar types of programs offered within the community by the nonprofit agencies, Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority, and economic development within the City. At the end of the discussion the Committee members unanimously agreed to recommend to City Council that the proposed goals be approved as presented.

CDAC conducted a public meeting on April 7, 2015 and received information from staff regarding the Annual Action Plan allocation of project funds. In accordance with the process outlined in the City's Citizen Participation Plan, a notice was published in The News and Advance on March 23, 2015 stating the purpose of this meeting was to review submitted CDBG and HOME Program applications and formulate recommendations for consideration by City Council regarding the allocation of entitlement and reprogrammable funds.

CDAC reviewed the applications, summary allocation worksheet, and the various requirements/regulations for the allocation of the CDBG and HOME Program funds. CDAC members discussed and developed their recommendations for CDBG and HOME Program projects for Program Year 2015 (FY 2016). CDAC made recommendations to City Council for projects that they concluded would be most beneficial to the low and moderate income persons within the targeted neighborhoods and within the broad national goals established by

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

HUD of providing decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities.

CDAC and the public were informed that City Council would hold a public hearing on April 28, 2015 on the project recommendations of the CDAC. In addition, a timetable was provided that noted the remaining public meetings that would be held to complete the allocation process and submittal of the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan.

DRAFT

The following is a list of organizations and people that were contacted and involved in the development of various sections of the Consolidated Plan.

Community Outreach for Five-Year Consolidated Plan			
Source	**Name**	**Agency**	**Email/Address**
CDAC	Jeff Helgeson	City Council	jeff.helgeson@lynchburgva.gov
CDAC	Ceasar Johnson	City Council	Ceasor.johnson@lynchburgva.gov
CDAC	Michael Bedsworth	Daniel's Hill	mike@thecarriagehouseinnbandb.com
CDAC	Pamela Brown	Tinbridge Hill	77 Federal Street, Lynchburg VA 24504
CDAC	Michelle Jackson	College Hill	michellejack625@gmail.com
CDAC	Jeffery Schneider	Diamond Hill	jwsconsult@ntelos.net
CDAC	Jimmie Stevens	Diamond Hill- South	1105 15th Street Lynchburg, VA 24504
Leadership Team	Kimball Payne	City of Lynchburg	kimball.payne@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Bonnie Svrcek	City of Lynchburg	bonnie.svrcek@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Greg Daniels	City of Lynchburg	greg.daniels@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Walter Erwin	City of Lynchburg	walter.erwin@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Valeria Chambers	City of Lynchburg	valeria.chambers@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Mitch Nuckles	City of Lynchburg	mitch.nuckles@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Michael Doucette	City of Lynchburg	michael.doucette@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	JoAnn Martin	City of Lynchburg	JoAnn.martin@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Kent White	City of Lynchburg	kent.white@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Marjette Upshur	City of Lynchburg	marjette.upshur@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Melissa Foster	City of Lynchburg	melissa.foster@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Donna Witt	City of Lynchburg	donna.witt@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Brad Ferguson	City of Lynchburg	brad.ferguson@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	John McCorkhill	City of Lynchburg	john.mccorkill@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Margaret Schmitt	City of Lynchburg	margaret.schmitt@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Tamara Rosser	City of Lynchburg	tamara.rosser@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Michael Goetz	City of Lynchburg	michael.goetz@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Marilyn Martin	City of Lynchburg	marilyn.martin@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Kay Frazier	City of Lynchburg	kay.frazier@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Parks Snead	City of Lynchburg	parks.snead@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Gaynelle Hart	City of Lynchburg	gaynelle.hart@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Sergei Troubetzkoy	City of Lynchburg	sergei.troubetzkoy@lynchburgva.gov
Leadership Team	Tim Mitchell	City of Lynchburg	tim.mitchell@lynchburgva.gov
Housing Collaborative	Jeff Smith	Rush Homes	jeff@rushhomes.org
Housing Collaborative	Dawn Fagan	LRHA	dawn.fagan@lynchburgva.gov
Housing Collaborative	Donna Vincent	GLHFH	dvincent@glhfh.org
Housing Collaborative	Cindy Sommers	LNDF	sommers.cindy918@gmail.com
Housing Collaborative	Denise Crews	LynCAG	dcrews@lyncag.org
Housing Collaborative	Connie Snavely	LCF	connies@lcfhousing.org
Housing Collaborative	Kevin Henry	City of Lynchburg	kevin.henry@lynchburgva.gov

DRAFT

Community Outreach for Five-Year Consolidated Plan (continued)			
Continuum of Care	email list	CoC	
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Lisa Dibble	The Gateway House	ldibble@gatewayprogram.com
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Ashleigh Karol	Amazement Square	ashleigh@amazementsquare.org
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Karen Wesley	Smart Beginnings	karen.wesley@unitedwaycv.org
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Caroline Hudson	YWCA DVPC	chudsonywca@yahoo.com
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Sarah Quarantotto	Miriam's House	sarah@miriamshouseprogram.org
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Tom Martin	CDC	tom.martin@lynchburgva.gov
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Virginia Huntington	City of Lynchburg	virginia.huntington@lynchburgva.gov
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Megan Wood	City of Lynchburg	megan.wood@lynchburgva.gov
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Melissa Yuille	Lyn-CAG	myuille@lyncag.org
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Dr. Jim Mundy	Lyn-CAG	jmundy@lyncag.org
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Susie Kitchen	LCF	susiekitchen@ntelos.net
CDBG/HOME Applicant	Greg Tyree	GLHFH	gtyree@glhfh.org
Neighborhood Watch	Steven Wood (Police)	City of Lynchburg	steven.wood@lynchburgva.gov
LRHA Public Housing	Glenna Jordan	LRHA	gwj@lynchburgva.gov
Agency/Organization	Christina Delzingaro	Free Clinic- Main Street	christina@fccv.net
Agency/Organization	Kerry Gateley	Central VA Health Dept	Kerry.gateley@vdh.virginia.gov
Agency/Organization	Chelsey Tomlin	Johnson Health Center	ctomlin@jhcvirginia.org
Agency/Organization	Randall Walton	Centra Health	randal.walton@centrahealth.org
Agency/Organization	Bob White	Region 2000	bwhite@region2000.org
Agency/Organization	Megan Lucas	Region 2000	meganlucas@region2000.org
Agency/Organization	Jamie Glass	Region 2000	jglass@region2000.org
Agency/Organization	Christine Kennedy	Chamber of Commerce	ckennedy@lynchburgchamber.org
Agency/Organization	Sandra Maschal	Association of Realtors	sandra@lynchburgvarealtors.com
Agency/Organization	Meredith Thompson	Association of Realtors	meredith@lynchburgvarealtors.com
Agency/Organization	Wanda Fitzgerald	Association of Realtors	wanda@lynchburgvarealtors.com
Agency/Organization	Amy Huskin	Lynchburg City Schools	huskinad@lcsedu.net
Agency/Organization	Lori Meadows	Lynchburg City Schools	meadowsla@lcsedu.net
Agency/Organization	Scott Brabrand	Lynchburg City Schools	brabrandss@lcsedu.net
Agency/Organization	Wendie Sullivan	Lynchburg City Schools	sullivanwl@lcsedu.net
Agency/Organization	Deena Ruiz	Camp Kum-Ba-Yah	campkby@verizon.net
Economic Development	Marjette Upshur	City of Lynchburg	Marjette.upshur@lynchburgva.gov
Economic Development	Anna Bentson	City of Lynchburg	anna.bentson@lynchburgva.gov
Parks & Rec	Charlotte Lester	City of Lynchburg	charlotte.lester@lynchburgva.gov
Parks & Rec	Andrew Reeder	City of Lynchburg	andrew.reeder@lynchburgva.gov
Parks & Rec	John Ramsey	City of Lynchburg	john.ramsey@lynchburgva.gov
Comm. & Marketing	Jan Ramsey	City of Lynchburg	jan.ramsey@lynchburgva.gov
Lynch's Landing	Heather Kennedy	City of Lynchburg	heather.kennedy@lynchburgva.gov
City Museum	Doug Harvey	City of Lynchburg	doug.harvey@lynchburgva.gov
Parks & Rec	Ashley Kershner	City of Lynchburg	ashley.kershner@lynchburgva.gov
Citizen Inquiry/Request	Terrick Moyer	Citizen	tdmoyer@hotmail.com
Citizen Inquiry/Request	Andy Rosen	Citizen	rosen@blue22dev.com
Comm. & Marketing	Sent Press release to media contacts		
	Article in News & Advance 1/26/2015 - "City seeks input on long-range planning"		
	Will include notice in February 15 City Source		
	Will post on City's Facebook page and Twitter Accounts		
Parks & Rec	Sent press release to Ashley asking to be posted on Parks & Rec facebook page		
Lynch's Landing	Sent press release to Heather asking to be posted on Lynch's Landing facebook page		
City Engineering	Don DeBerry displaying meeting notice on mobile electronic reader board 1/26/2015		

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Housing needs were determined by analyzing housing problems by income level, tenure, and households with special needs. The Consolidated Plan uses the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data developed by the Census Bureau for HUD. CHAS data is based on the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) Census and analyzes households with one or more housing problems (those experiencing overcrowding, lacking adequate kitchen or plumbing facilities), and those experiencing cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income for housing costs) and extreme cost burden (spending over 50% of household income for housing costs).

Based on the data and analysis included within this section of the Strategic Plan, the following conclusions relative to housing needs in the City of Lynchburg for all household types, income groups and racial/ethnic groups can be made:

- Among renter households, Other* households had the highest level of cost burden (i.e., housing costs between 30% and 50% of household income); among for owner households, Small Related households had the highest level of severe cost burden (i.e., housing costs greater than 50% of household income).

  *Other households are generally defined as all other households (other than small related, large related, or elderly, and are predominately single person households.

- Racial/ethnic groups with disproportionate housing problems include the following:

  <u>Housing Problems</u>

  - Asian households with incomes at 0-30%, 30-50%, 50-80%, and 80-100% of AMI
  - Hispanic households at 0-30%, 30-50%, and 80-100% of AMI
  - American Indian/Alaska Native households with incomes at 50-80% of AMI

  <u>Severe Housing Problems</u>

  - Asian households with incomes at 0-30%, 30-50%, 50-80%, and 80-100% of AMI (small sample size)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

- American Indian/Alaska Native households with incomes at 0-30% of AMI (very small sample size)
- Hispanic households with incomes at 0-30% of AMI.

- Racial/ethnic groups with disproportionate housing cost burden include the following:

Housing Cost Burden

- Asian households with housing cost burden paying more than 50%
- American Indian, Alaska Native households with housing cost burden paying more than 50% (very small sample size)
- Numerically, Black households had the largest number of households with a disproportionately greater housing cost burden, and Hispanic households had the second largest number.

DRAFT

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The Housing Needs Assessment is based on Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data provided by HUD and required to be used in the development of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan, with supplemental data used when available. Although the CHAS data is dated (2011), it provides a glimpse of the housing needs within the City. This data, in combination with supplemental data and interviews with agencies and housing providers in the City, provide a snapshot view of the housing needs.

Households by Household Type: Housing Problems

Renter households:

- Between 0-30% of Area Median Income (AMI) and overcrowded, with 1.01-15 people per room
- Between 0-30% of AMI paying more than 50% of their gross income on housing costs
- Between 0-30% of AMI with one or more of four housing problems

Owner households:

- Between 0-30% of AMI with housing problems paying more than 50% of their gross income on housing costs
- Between 0-30% of AMI with one or more of four housing problems (See HUD CHAS table on page 26)

Households by Household Type: Cost Burden

Paying more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs:

Renter households:

- Small related households between 0-30% of AMI
- Elderly households between 0-30% of AMI
- Other households between 0-30% of AMI

Owner households:

- Small related households between 50-80% of AMI
- Elderly households between 30-50% of AMI
- Other households between 0-30% of AMI

DRAFT

Paying more than 50% of their gross income on housing costs:

Renter households:

- Other households between 0-30% of AMI
- Small related households between 0-30% of AMI
- Elderly renter households between 0-30% of AMI

Owner households:

- Small related households between 0-30% of AMI
- Other households between 0-30% of AMI

Demographic indicators are essential to understanding a community's housing needs. The data provides a snapshot of the City's growth and highlights the ongoing increase in population and households.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	65,269	74,849	15%
Households	25,465	28,513	12%
Median Income	$32,234.00	$37,733.00	17%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	5,155	3,500	5,105	2,975	11,780
Small Family Households *	1,570	1,130	1,700	1,190	6,035
Large Family Households *	290	210	205	165	575
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	565	545	990	460	2,230
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	610	685	805	495	1,380
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	925	620	625	360	780
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

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	85	55	50	40	230	10	0	25	0	35
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	4	0	20	30	54	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	95	100	95	10	300	4	35	15	0	54
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,315	450	80	25	2,870	730	455	155	65	1,405
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	420	985	1,320	65	2,790	140	320	690	545	1,695

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	415	0	0	0	415	50	0	0	0	50

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	2,495	605	250	105	3,455	740	490	195	65	1,490
Having none of four housing problems	1,115	1,570	2,495	1,105	6,285	335	840	2,165	1,700	5,040
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	415	0	0	0	415	50	0	0	0	50

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	790	545	450	1,785	300	235	465	1,000
Large Related	180	80	85	345	35	8	45	88
Elderly	475	220	170	865	244	345	229	818
Other	1,385	660	715	2,760	290	175	125	590
Total need by income	2,830	1,505	1,420	5,755	869	763	864	2,496

DRAFT

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	725	45	15	785	275	170	65	510
Large Related	115	35	0	150	35	4	10	49
Elderly	310	120	60	490	179	145	19	343
Other	1,220	270	10	1,500	240	125	60	425
Total need by income	2,370	470	85	2,925	729	444	154	1,327

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	99	100	115	10	324	4	35	0	0	39
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	15	0	15
Other, non-family households	0	0	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	99	100	150	40	389	4	35	15	0	54

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 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								

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

DRAFT

According to CHAS data, there are 12,210 single person households in Lynchburg, 44.6% of which are cost-burdened. This is higher than the overall rate of household cost burden (34.9%), which means households comprised of single persons in general have more difficulty in affording housing costs than larger households. This is likely in large part due to the fact that college students and young adults represent a large share of Lynchburg's population. Students comprise 29.3% and persons between the age of 18-24 comprise 21.2% of the City's overall population. Persons between the age of 18-24 comprise over 90% of the total population in areas within and around Lynchburg College and Liberty University.

When considering tenure, about 33.6% of single person homeowners are cost-burdened, compared to 52.5% of single person renters. Single-person and non-family households comprised a growing share of the population, increasing from 38.8% to 42.8%. Overall, these trends indicate a smaller number of families with children and an increase of non-family and single-person households across the City. This is the result of Lynchburg's growing student population.

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.

No estimate is available for the number and type of families in need of housing assistance. The need for permanent housing for the homeless, the disabled, and those with special needs is documented in the Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CoC). The scope of the Continuum is regional and no data is available for the City exclusively.

The YWCA of Central Virginia's Domestic Violence Prevention Center (DVPC), a CoC member, provides two emergency shelters with 40 beds in Lynchburg and Campbell County Lynchburg for domestic violence victims and their children. Services include shelter, food, clothing, transportation, court advocacy, case management, support groups, parenting classes, 24/7 hotline and a children's supervised visitation center. The DVPC has an extensive Community and Education Awareness Plan, including training at the Central Virginia Criminal Justice Academy and at Lynchburg General Hospital. Funding is provided by United Way, state grants and YWCA fundraising. The DVPC collaborates with CoC agencies, and refers to homeless assistance programs. Victims receive priority for placement by LRHA. There is also a 12-bed emergency shelter in Bedford County through Bedford DSS.

What are the most common housing problems?

As shown in the previous tables, the most common housing problem in the City is housing cost burden. There is a far greater number of renter-occupied households with cost burden greater than 30%, particularly in the 0%-30% AMI category. Renter-occupied households at 0-30% of AMI had the largest number of severely cost burdened renters of any income category.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

In addition to cost burden, a number of renter households were experiencing at least one type of housing problem, including overcrowding. This is particularly true of renter households in the 0%-30% AMI category.

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

On a percentage and numeric basis, Other renter households were the most likely to experience cost burden greater than 30%.

DRAFT

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

Very little data exists to describe these populations. The lack of affordable housing makes it difficult for low-income individuals and families with children to maintain a stable household.

Approximately 80% of clients observed by the CoC have the following characteristics: single mother with two kids, disabled, unemployed, or a combination. The need increases during winter months as a result of higher utility costs.

Former rapid re-housing (RRH) clients have an ongoing need for support after the rental assistance ends, including supplemental income support (TANF, child support, etc), reliable transportation (bus or car) in order to maintain employment, opportunities to increase income either through an additional part-time job or by increasing job skills in order to obtain a higher paying job, and childcare during off hours (for businesses that open before 6:30 AM or remain open after 6 PM).

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:

No estimate of at-risk populations is available.

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

The lack of affordable housing makes it difficult for low-income individuals and families with children to maintain a stable household. For individuals and families currently housed, cost burden and severe cost burden place them at risk for homelessness.

DRAFT

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

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate 10 percentage points or greater than for the income level as a whole. The 2007-2011 CHAS data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (AMI) levels. Housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than one person per room)
- Cost burden greater than 30%

Income classifications are as follows: 0%-30% AMI is considered extremely low-income, 30%-50% AMI is low-income, 50%-80% AMI is moderate-income, and 80%-100% is middle-income.

The following racial/ethnic household groups experienced disproportionately greater housing need, for both renters and owners combined, as exemplified by housing problems:

- Asian households with incomes at 0-30%, 30-50%, 50-80%, and 80-100% of AMI
- Hispanic households at 0-30%, 30-50%, and 80-100% of AMI
- American Indian/Alaska Native households with incomes at 50-80% of AMI (very small sample size)

This information is summarized in the following table based on the HUD-generated tables in the subsequent pages.

	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI
Racial/ Ethnic Group	**% with one or more housing problems**			
White	84.7%	67.5%	48.1%	24.4%
Black/ African American	74.9%	67.5%	48.2%	26.3%
Asian	**93.2%**	**100.0%**	**75.0%**	**100.0%**
American Indian, Alaska Native	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	**91.4%**	**100.0%**	41.7%	**64.3%**
Jurisdiction as a Whole	80.9%	68.6%	48.1%	26.2%

Source: CHAS 2007-2011

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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	3,795	895	465
White	1,945	350	175
Black / African American	1,585	530	175
Asian	55	4	100
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	160	15	15

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	2,400	1,100	0
White	1,285	620	0
Black / African American	925	445	0
Asian	35	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	145	0	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

DRAFT

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	2,455	2,650	0
White	1,605	1,735	0
Black / African American	755	810	0
Asian	30	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	50	70	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	780	2,195	0
White	500	1,550	0
Black / African American	200	560	0
Asian	25	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	25	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

DRAFT

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

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate 10 percentage points or greater than for the income level as a whole. The distinction between housing problems and severe housing problems is the degree of cost burden and overcrowding. Severe housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than 1.5 person per room)
- Cost burden greater than 50%

Income classifications are as follows: 0%-30% AMFI is considered extremely low-income, 30%-50% AMFI is low-income, 50%-80% AMFI is moderate-income, and 80%-100% AMFI is middle-income.

In terms of Severe Housing Problems, the following household types experienced disproportionately greater housing need in Lynchburg:

- Asian households with incomes at 0-30%, 30-50%, 50-80%, and 80-100% of AMI (small sample size)
- American Indian/Alaska Native households with incomes at 0-30% of AMI (very small sample size)
- Hispanic households with incomes at 0-30% of AMI.

This information is summarized in the table on the following page based on the HUD-generated tables in the subsequent pages.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI
Racial/ Ethnic Group	**% with one or more severe housing problems**			
White	73.6%	38.3%	6.7%	5.1%
Black/ African American	60.8%	24.1%	12.1%	5.3%
Asian	**93.2%**	**100.0%**	**28.6%**	**100.0%**
American Indian, Alaska Native	**100.0%**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	**91.4%**	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	69.1%	31.3%	8.7%	5.7%

Source: CHAS 2007-2011

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	3,240	1,450	465
White	1,690	605	175
Black / African American	1,285	830	175
Asian	55	4	100
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	160	15	15

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	1,095	2,405	0
White	730	1,175	0
Black / African American	330	1,040	0
Asian	35	0	0

DRAFT

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
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	145	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	445	4,660	0
White	225	3,115	0
Black / African American	190	1,375	0
Asian	10	25	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	110	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	170	2,805	0
White	105	1,950	0
Black / African American	40	720	0
Asian	25	0	0

DRAFT

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
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	75	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

DRAFT

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:

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate 10 percentage points or greater than for the income level as a whole. The tables below summarize the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing cost burden. Racial/ethnic groups are sub-divided into the percentage of each racial/ethnic group paying less than 30% (no cost burden), between 31%-50% (cost burden), and above 50% (severely cost burden) of their gross income on housing costs. The column labeled "no/negative income" is the population paying 100% of their gross income on housing costs. This, however, is assuming that these households have housing costs.

Based on the above definitions of cost burdens, the following household types experienced disproportionately greater housing cost burden in Lynchburg:

- Asian households with housing cost burden paying more than 50%
- American Indian, Alaska Native households with housing cost burden paying more than 50% (very small sample size)
- Numerically, Black households had the largest number of households with a disproportionately greater housing cost burden. Hispanic households had the second highest numeric level.

This information is summarized from the HUD CHAS data in the following table.

	Less than 30% (No Cost Burden)	30-50%	More than 50%	No/ negative income (not computed)
Racial/ Ethnic Group		**% with housing cost burden**		**%**
White	63.4%	20.0%	16.6%	0.9%
Black/ African American	53.4%	23.3%	23.3%	0.7%
Asian	58.1%	3.1%	**38.8%**	0.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	52.4%	19.0%	28.6%	1.0%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	58.3%	20.5%	21.2%	0.9%

Source: CHAS 2007-2011

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,235	4,620	4,355	520
White	12,775	3,370	2,565	185
Black / African American	4,535	1,835	1,565	220
Asian	250	20	130	100
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	4	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	255	230	185	15

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

DRAFT

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?

Based on CHAS data, Black and Hispanic households appear to have a disproportionately greater need for affordable housing compared to other racial or ethnic groups. The following is an overall summary of the disproportionately greater needs in Lynchburg:

Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

- Asian households with incomes at 0-30%, 30-50%, 50-80%, and 80-100% of AMI
- Hispanic households at 0-30%, 30-50%, and 80-100% of AMI
- American Indian/Alaska Native households with incomes at 50-80% of AMI

Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

- Asian households with incomes at 0-30%, 30-50%, 50-80%, and 80-100% of AMI (small sample size)
- American Indian/Alaska Native households with incomes at 0-30% of AMI (very small sample size)
- Hispanic households with incomes at 0-30% of AMI.

Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burden

- Asian households with housing cost burden paying more than 50%
- American Indian, Alaska Native households with housing cost burden paying more than 50% (very small sample size)
- Numerically, Black households had the largest number of households with a disproportionately greater housing cost burden, and Hispanic households had the second highest number.

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

The needs are identified above.

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

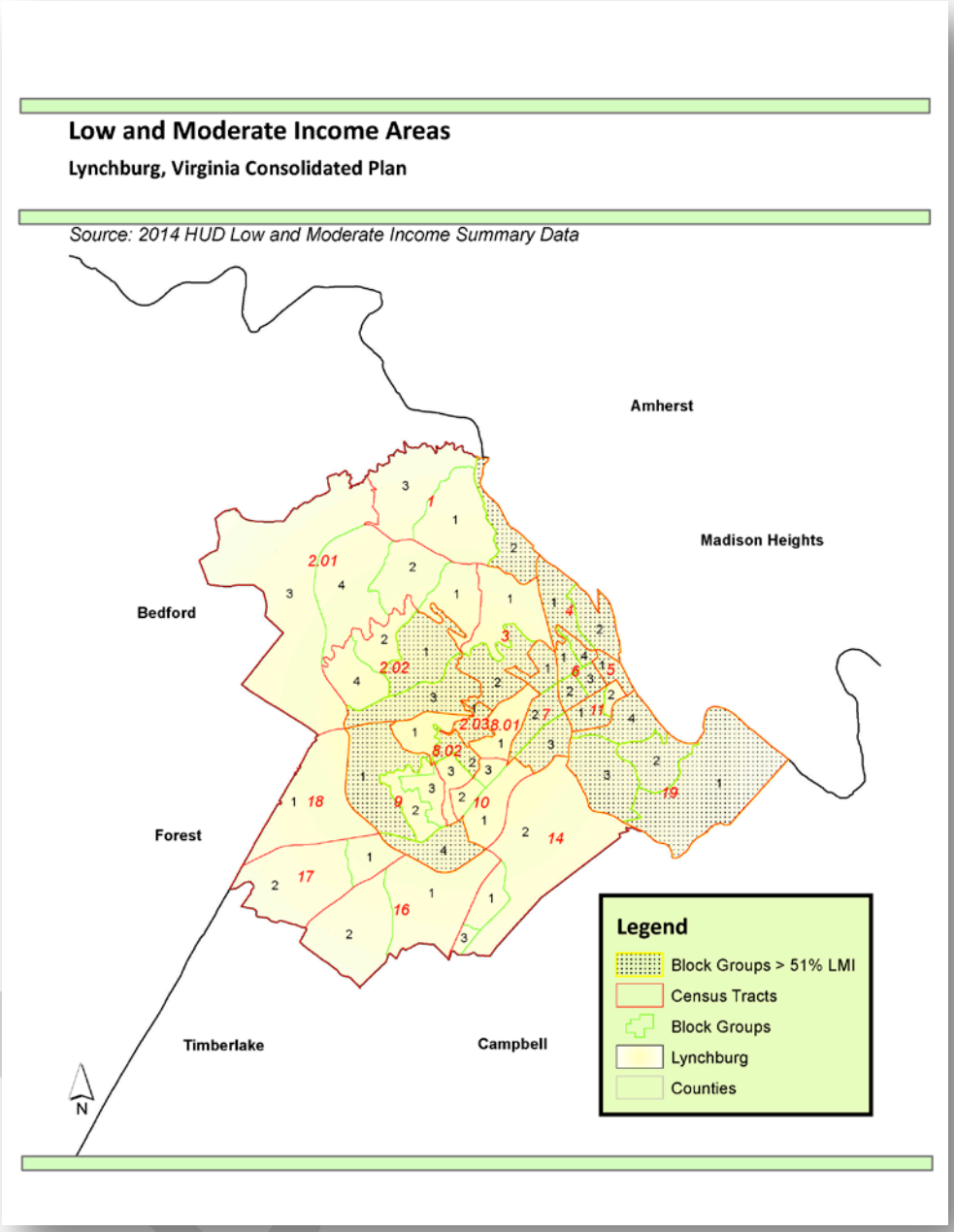
Areas of racial/ ethnic concentration are defined as census block groups where the percentage of a minority group is 10 percentage points above the citywide average. All references to census block groups hereafter will simply be referred to as “block groups” for brevity.

DRAFT

Across Lynchburg in 2013, Blacks comprised 28.2% of the population, Hispanics 3.1%, and Asians 2.7%. Therefore, an area of Black concentration would include any block group where the percentage of Black residents is 38.2% or higher, a Hispanic concentration would include a block group percentage of 13.1% or higher, and an Asian concentration would include a block group percentage of 12.7% or higher.

In order to locate racially/ethnically concentrated areas that are also areas of poverty, low and moderate income (LMI) data were layered on top of racially and ethnically concentrated areas. This created racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (RCAPs and ECAPs). The identified RCAPs and ECAPs are displayed in block groups. These maps are on the following three pages.

DRAFT

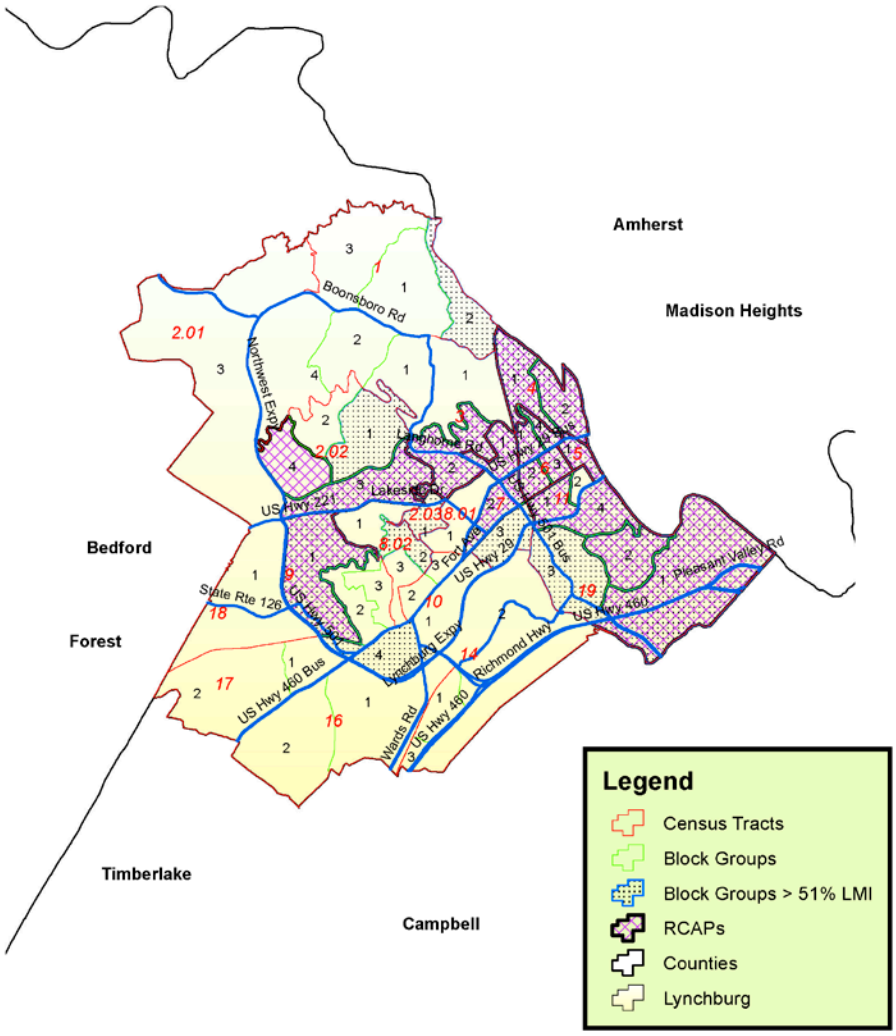


OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

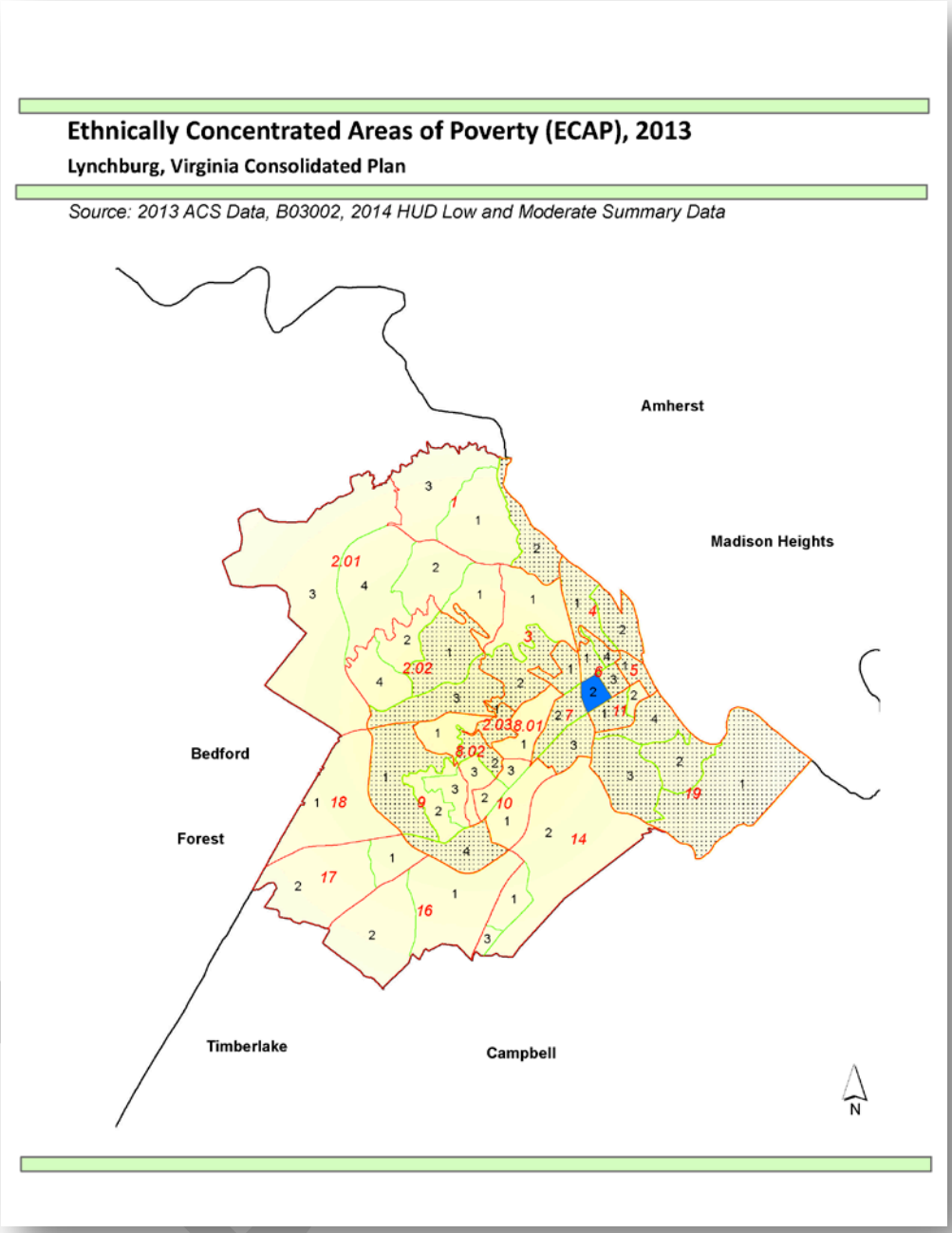
Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAP), 2013

Lynchburg, Virginia Consolidated Plan

Source: 2013 ACS, B02001 and B03002 and 2014 HUD Low and Moderate Summary Data



OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)



Of the 50 block groups within the City, 15 were identified as RCAPs. This included only Black concentrated areas of poverty, which were located exclusively in the Central Business District and surrounding neighborhoods including Daniel's Hill, Garland Hill, Dearington, College Hill, Diamond Hill, Miller Park, White Rock Hill, Seminary Hill, Fairview Heights, Winston Ridge, and White Rock Hill.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) Areas

The CDBG program includes a statutory requirement that at least 70% of CDBG funds invested benefit low and moderate income (LMI) persons. As a result, HUD provides the percentage of LMI persons in each census block group for entitlement communities. HUD's 2014 LMI estimates reveal that 23 of the 49 census block groups across Lynchburg meet the definition for LMI status. The LMI threshold in Lynchburg is 51%. The table on the following page shows the LMI area block groups.

DRAFT

Census Tract	Block Group	Low Mod	Total	% LMI
1	1	470	1,450	32.41%
	2	720	1,245	57.83%
	3	130	1,320	9.85%
2.01	1	90	925	9.73%
	2	180	1,675	10.75%
	3	190	1,890	10.05%
	4	325	1,550	20.97%
2.02	1	1,210	2,045	59.17%
	2	295	1,385	21.30%
	3	1,480	2,000	74.00%
	4	1,065	2,150	49.53%
2.03	1	390	505	77.23%
3	1	550	2,015	27.30%
	2	1,150	1,540	74.68%
4	1	1,005	1,875	53.60%
	2	830	1,145	72.49%
5	1	185	285	64.91%
6	1	440	500	88.00%
	2	905	1,160	78.02%
	3	750	1,015	73.89%
	4	85	165	51.52%
7	1	395	485	81.44%
	2	1,160	1,930	60.10%
	3	570	915	62.30%
8.01	1	930	2,120	43.87%
8.02	1	315	1,080	29.17%
	2	645	1,165	55.36%
	3	305	1,100	27.73%
9	1	1,750	2,425	72.16%
	2	785	1,625	48.31%
	3	220	790	27.85%
	4	555	1,070	51.87%
10	1	810	1,735	46.69%
	2	175	960	18.23%
	3	175	630	27.78%
11	1	665	875	76.00%
	2	190	440	43.18%
14	1	-	-	0.00%
	2	105	230	45.65%
	3	-	-	0.00%
16	1	1,495	3,045	49.10%
	2	1,335	3,230	41.33%
17	1	220	745	29.53%
	2	1,055	3,540	29.80%
18	1	565	2,055	27.49%
19	1	595	1,030	57.77%
	2	570	705	80.85%
	3	1,390	2,155	64.50%
	4	985	1,455	67.70%

DRAFT

Lynchburg's LMI areas are heavily concentrated in the Central Business District, and the neighborhoods of College Hill, Diamond Hill, and West End/Lynchburg College. There are also LMI areas within Liberty University's campus and west of the Lynchburg Expressway in the Wiggington Heights and Woodbine Village neighborhoods.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) owns and manages 328 public housing units located throughout the City. The publicly-owned rental housing units are in four different locations: Dearington, Birchwood, Langview, and Brookside. Female-headed households represent 92.8% of all households compared to 7.2% of male-headed households. Also, non-White households comprised 85.3% of all tenant households, nearly all of which are Black households.

Information regarding the demographic characteristics of individuals on the public housing and housing choice voucher waiting lists can be found below.

Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher Waiting Lists, 2013

	Public Housing Units		Housing Choice Vouchers	
Total Households	**121**	**100.0%**	**29**	**100.0%**
Income Level				
Extremely low income (30% or less of AMI)	107	88.4%	23	79.3%
Very low income (30.1% to 50% of AMI)	12	9.9%	6	20.7%
Low income (50.1% to 80% of AMI)	2	1.7%	0	0.0%
Household Type				
Families with Children	93	76.9%	7	24.1%
Elderly Families	8	6.6%	7	24.1%
Families with Disabilities	21	17.4%	17	58.6%
Race and Ethnicity				
Black	90	74.4%	23	79.3%
White	29	24.0%	6	20.7%
Other Race	2	1.7%	7	24.1%
Hispanic*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Characteristics by Bedroom Size				
0 Bedrooms	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1 Bedroom	67	55.4%	21	72.4%
2 Bedrooms	8	6.6%	5	17.2%
3 Bedrooms	35	28.9%	2	6.9%
4 Bedrooms	11	9.1%	0	0.0%
5 Bedrooms	1	0.8%	0	0.0%

* Hispanic ethnicity is counted independently of race.

Source: Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority

In addition to public housing, LRHA also administers the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program, which in January of 2012 served 893 households. Households in the HCV program were overwhelmingly female-head households, (77.9%). Also, non-White households comprised 69% of all tenant households, nearly all of which were Black households.

The prevalence of households with a disabled member on the waiting list suggests that there is considerable demand for accessible and affordable housing in Lynchburg. According to the data, 21 applicants (17%) on the public housing waiting list and 17 applicants (58.6%) on the HCV waiting list were families with a member with a disability. LRHA is short of meeting this demand, which is exacerbated by its lack of Section 504 compliant units. All available resources are being employed by LRHA to retrofit at least 5% of its units to be handicapped accessible and meet Section 504 requirements. For example, LRHA is in the process of converting properties at 3001 B Birchwood Drive and 2229 York Town Ave # 1001 into designated accessible units meeting all Section 504 requirements.

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	87	315	769	0	768	0	0	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

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	9,020	10,574	10,805	0	10,808	0	0

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average length of stay	0	3	5	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	19	21	261	0	261	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	68	35	279	0	278	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	87	315	769	0	768	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

	Program Type								
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	33	37	271	0	271	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	54	275	498	0	497	0	0	1
Asian	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	2	5	0	5	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	87	313	764	0	763	0	0	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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

DRAFT

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

As noted in the Introduction, the prevalence of households with a disabled member on the waiting list suggests that there is considerable demand for accessible and affordable housing in Lynchburg. According to the data, 21 applicants (17%) on the public housing waiting list and 17 applicants (58.6%) on the HCV waiting list were families with a member with a disability.

LRHA plans to rehabilitate four public housing units to full American with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance; in addition, LRHA plans to remove 100 old substandard windows in one of its public housing complexes and replace them with new energy efficient windows.

During the next year, LRHA will be performing significant renovations on four one bedroom public housing units in order to bring them into compliance with the ADA/Section 504 requirements. These renovations will be funded from LRHA Capital Funds Program (CFP) and City CDBG funds.

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

LRHA encourages and supports programs and activities to improve the quality of life for public housing residents. These programs address needs in the following areas: drug prevention, resident participation in community organizations and activities, employment resources, housing counseling classes, homeownership opportunities, economic development, and self-sufficiency. The Authority also provides security for all developments and sponsors National Night Out using LRHA's funds to encourage residents to report crime.

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

The population at large includes households that share the needs of public housing residents and voucher holders, because the resources available to the agencies running these housing programs are insufficient to meet local need. Those on the public housing waiting list and the Section 8 waiting list continue to subsist on extremely low incomes in housing conditions that are likely unaffordable, inadequate, or both.

DRAFT

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

To help identify the nature and extent of the needs of the homeless, this section contains data on the current homeless population, and estimates the number entering and exiting that population at any given time. In addition, factors such as family make-up, veteran status, and race/ethnicity of homeless populations are presented.

Most homelessness initiatives in the City are coordinated through the Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CoC), a recipient of funding through the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Continuum of Care Supportive Housing Program and Shelter Plus Care. Also participating in the CoC are the counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Campbell.

The CoC is a regional organization comprised of agencies that serve as the lead entity for Supportive Housing Programs. The CoC currently has 26 member agencies.

The CoC has created a coordinated assessment process, Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA), and is working with current providers to divert individuals from homelessness. The coordinator of CHIA is trained to divert households who seek assistance in an effort to decrease homelessness. The City has allocated CDBG funds to continue this activity during Program Year 2015 (FY 2016).

In the City's 2014 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), it was reported that the inventory of affordable rental housing has decreased in the past several years and that the rental units that were affordable were often located in primarily lower income neighborhoods rather than being distributed throughout the City. The CoC will make efforts this coming year to address these barriers to fair housing through recruitment of landlords to the Board of the CoC and to join as members of the CoC.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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
	Unsheltered	Sheltered				
Persons in HH with Adults/Children	0	87	0	0	0	0
Persons in HH with only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in HH with only Adults	10	96	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	3	13	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: 2015 Point-in-Time Count (PIT), HMIS Data

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):

Through the participation of its members, the CoC can more effectively address the needs of homeless individuals and families, including the following: homelessness prevention; outreach/assessment (i.e. case management); emergency services; transitional housing; and permanent supportive housing.

The priority needs for the homeless in Lynchburg are emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent support services, and rapid rehousing to move homeless persons and families safely out of the cycle of homelessness and back into self-sufficiency. The objective for homeless and other special populations is to provide for the priority needs of the homeless with an emphasis on services that break the cycle of homelessness. The specific CoC objectives to meet the homeless needs include the following:

Objective 1: Create new permanent housing beds for chronically homeless Individuals;

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

Objective 2: Increase percentage of homeless persons staying in permanent housing over 6 months to at least 77%;

Objective 3: Increase percentage of homeless persons moving from transitional housing to permanent housing to at least 65%;

Objective 4: Increase percentage of persons employed at program exit to at least 20%; and

Objective 5: Decrease the number of homeless households with children.

Chronic Homelessness

All of the permanent supportive housing programs are implementing a new protocol in Program Year 2015 (FY 2016) to award priority to eligible chronically homeless persons when a unit becomes available and such persons apply for housing. The permanent supportive housing programs will receive referrals through the centralized intake system. The coordinator of centralized intake system will prioritize individuals who are chronically homeless for permanent supportive housing beds. Progress will be measured by tracking the number of chronically homeless individuals and families served.

Homelessness Prevention

The permanent supportive housing programs within the CoC presently meet the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) goal of 80% for the objective of increasing housing stability. The programs will at least maintain and attempt to improve this performance by improving the quality of case management provided to each participant. The case managers of all permanent supportive housing programs will develop a housing stability plan with each participant to ensure that stability is achieved. The case manager will develop a discharge plan with each participant exiting permanent supportive housing to ensure discharge to other more appropriate permanent housing. Additionally, the case managers will continue to strengthen the network of community support and resources available to the permanent housing participants.

In the coming year the CoC will make significant strides to combat chronic homelessness amongst Veterans through giving priority to this population in 100% of the permanent supportive housing beds. CoC member agency, Department of Veterans Affairs, has been working closely with the CoC to combat veteran homelessness.

Due to the comprehensive efforts of the local departments of human services, no unaccompanied homeless youth population under the age of 18 exists within the CoC's geographic area. However, there is a large population of unaccompanied youth between the

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

ages of 18-24 as parents and state systems are not required to provide care to this population. The CoC's homeless assistance programs are accessible to this population depending on the need of the youth. Shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, prevention and permanent supportive housing all accept youth between the ages of 18-24. This population would be admitted through coordinated intake and evaluated through a housing barrier assessment tool to determine level of need. In turn, referrals will be made to the appropriate agency. There are specific services in place to increase the income of youth in order to prevent recidivism, including Goodwill's Youthworks program and Job Corps.

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

The large majority the population served by HMIS-participating programs identified their race as Black or African American. The following table provides an overview on homelessness by racial and ethnic group.

Race:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
White	67	5
Black or African American	89	2
Asian	8	2
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	1	0
Not Hispanic	182	10

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

According to 2015 HMIS data, 75.4% (141) of households served were individuals, while the remaining 24.5% (46) represented families which included both households with children and adult couples without children.

Of adults served by HMIS-participating programs in 2015, 16 (8.5%) identified themselves as a veteran.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

During 2015, 123 households composed of 193 persons were served in HMIS-participating support service, emergency shelters, outreach, and transitional housing programs within the CoC area.

DRAFT

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

Introduction:

The City is fortunate to have several resources through which services are delivered to the community to address non-homeless special needs. Some of these receive funding from public sources, such as federal and state grants. Others are private activities operating solely with donated funds from the private sector. In all cases, the City encourages this work and relies on it to complement its social service functions to City residents. The following describes a few programs and lists others that are active in the City.

The Johnson Community Health Center (JCHC) is a full-service medical facility that has been designated a federally-qualified Community Health Center and recipient of significant federal grants. Several years ago CENTRA created JCHC with funds from its foundation to meet the observed and severe primary health care needs of the community, especially those of low-income. CENTRA invested more than $1 million to build and staff JCHC and provided ongoing support through the foundation to continue its progress. When seeking the federal qualifications, JCHC split from CENTRA and established itself as a separate organization with more than 50% of its Board of Directors coming from patients at JCHC. The goals of JCHC have been met and it continues to expand to meet health needs in Lynchburg and the surrounding region.

Numerous civic groups provide gifts of volunteer time and money to assist low-income persons. The YWCA-Downtown Branch offers transitional housing for abused women, along with permanent housing above their offices, located in downtown. The ARC of Central Virginia provides enhanced physical and occupational therapy, supported employment, communication facilitation, and nursing care to individuals with mental retardation. The Lynchburg Area Center for Independent Living, Inc. (LACIL) is a private non-profit, non-residential consumer driven organization that promotes the efforts of persons with disabilities to live independently in the community and supports the efforts of the community to be open and accessible to all citizens. The Central Virginia Area Agency on Aging (CVAAA) provides services such as meals, care coordination, homemaker, and assisted transportation for seniors in the greater Lynchburg area, in order to keep seniors independent in their own homes.

For health and human services "2-1-1 Virginia" provides access to one of the largest databases of health and human services in the State of Virginia. United Way of Central Virginia is a sponsor service provider for the Lynchburg area. Nonprofit organizations and federal, state and local government agencies are included in the database and access to services in Lynchburg and statewide are available. Referrals for health and human services include:

- Basic human needs: food banks, shelters, rent or utility assistance;

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

- Physical and mental health resources: Medicaid, Medicare, pre-natal care, children's health insurance programs, crisis intervention, support groups, counseling, alcohol and drug rehabilitation;
- Work initiatives: educational and vocational training programs, English as a second language classes, job training, General Educational Development (GED) preparation, financial and transportation assistance;
- Support for seniors and those with medical, respite care, home health care, transportation and recreation disabilities: Area Agencies on Aging, independent living centers, adult day care, meals at home, respite care, home health care, transportation and recreation; and
- Support for children, youth and families: After-school programs, tutoring, mentorship programs, family resource centers, protective services, counseling, early childhood learning programs, child care referral centers, and recreation.

In addition to the multiple public and private agencies providing supportive services to low - income citizens, the City currently operates a Citizens First Information Center phone hotline that coordinates with the United Way-sponsored Information and Referral Hot Line to inform citizens of available services.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Demographic data for Lynchburg shows a slight increase of 3.7% in the number of persons age 60 and over, from 5,880 persons in 2000 to 6,097 in 2012. It would appear that senior housing would continue to be a need in Lynchburg.

Persons with Mental, Physical, and/or Other Developmental Disabilities

Horizon Behavioral Health provides comprehensive mental health, mental retardation and substance abuse services for people of all ages who live in Lynchburg and surrounding areas. There is a need for permanent supportive housing, rent subsidy vouchers for existing housing and single-room-occupancy or one-bedroom efficiency apartments. Single adults with mental illness and substance abuse disabilities have an extremely difficult time taking advantage of existing housing opportunities. This is particularly true if they have a history of substance abuse in addition to a poor credit history.

In Lynchburg, there were 9,455 non-institutionalized, disabled persons age 5 years and older in 2013. Persons may report multiple types of disabilities in the Census. In 2013, there were 6 types of disabilities reported in Lynchburg. Among persons over 65 years of age, physical

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

disabilities accounted for 24.2% of all disabilities. Other disability types included independent living disabilities (19.1%), cognitive disabilities (10.4%), and self-care disabilities (10.9%).

Priorities for Persons with Disabilities

Not all persons with disabilities require supportive housing; however, those that cannot live with supportive family or need help in basic life activities do require supportive housing and/or services. Individuals with physical disabilities usually require modifications to their living space, including the removal of physical barriers.

Persons with Alcohol or other Drug Addictions

There is no source of data to determine the extent of this population in Lynchburg.

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

No specific data on the housing needs of non-homeless victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking is available for Lynchburg.

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

See above.

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

The Virginia Department of Health maintains a registry of reported cases by city and county of residence. The Department of Health presumes that there are 73 persons living with AIDS in Lynchburg.

DRAFT

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Through CDBG funds, the City can fund the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public facilities. Eligible public facilities include neighborhood facilities (such as educational centers, parks, recreation centers, and libraries) and facilities for special needs populations (such as homeless shelters, elderly facilities, or centers for disabled persons).

How were these needs determined?

Public facility needs were determined through public meetings and consultation with various community stakeholders, including city government departments and staff, neighborhood groups and human service providers.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The following goals were prepared by the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) and adopted by City Council on February 24, 2015.

Non-Housing Goals

- Support efforts for the removal and redevelopment of dilapidated and condemned structures to eliminate neighborhood deterioration, blight and blighting influences.
- Support neighborhood partnerships that facilitate self-sufficiency and enable families and individuals to maintain their housing, remain in their neighborhoods, and age in place.
- Support economic development initiatives that improve the economic base, job skills, and health of the community.
- Promote public service activities which support the healthy development of the City's at-risk youth, adults, and families.
- Support efforts to develop, sustain, and coordinate a comprehensive, seamless system of services for homeless citizens in order to move the homeless population toward obtaining permanent housing.
- Support efforts to remove barriers to escape poverty and strengthen low-income households and families.

Public improvement needs identified within the City's FY2016 Capital Improvements include a variety of transportation, water/sewer and connectivity initiatives such as improvements to Timberlake Road/Wards Ferry Road/Logans Lane [Phases II and III], Main Street Bridge

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

restoration, Phase III of 5th Street utility and streetscape improvements, Lakeside Drive/College Street Intersection Improvements, Downtown utility and streetscape improvements, Odd Fellows Road improvements associated with the construction of a new interchange, Phase II of Greenview Drive improvements, College Lake Dam improvements, renovation of a bikeway bridge to Linkhorne schools and a myriad of bridge, culvert and drainage repairs. Public space and building renovations are also identified such as the Riverside Park Overlook Restoration, Community Market Plaza Deck Repairs, Construction of Greater Lynchburg Transit Company Bus Maintenance and Operations Facility, and several elementary school renovation projects.

How were these needs determined?

The goals were prepared by CDAC and adopted by City Council as stated above.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Through CDBG funds, the City can fund an array of public services. Eligible public services include, but are not limited to, homeless services, education and workforce development programs, homebuyer counseling, elderly care and programs, and child care and health services.

How were these needs determined?

The provision of public services concerned with employment; the provision of jobs to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities, or jobs resulting from carrying out activities under programs covered by the plan; availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons, and youth programs, such as the Boys and Girls program, are programs needed by Lynchburg residents.

DRAFT

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The housing stock in Lynchburg consists primarily of single-family owner-occupied units with three or more bedrooms. Over 72% of the housing stock is owner-occupied. The need for more affordable housing, and in particular rental housing, is strong in the community.

Cost of Housing:

Between 2000 and 2011, median housing value (adjusted for inflation to 2011 dollars) increased 31.1% and median gross rent rose 13.7% across Lynchburg, while real median income increased 17.1%. Increases in median household income (MHI) were higher than increases in median rent, yet much lower than increases in median housing value. As a result, buying a house became more expensive than renting in Lynchburg between 2000 and 2011.

Lead-Based Paint Hazard:

HUD estimated there are as many as 1,405 housing units in Lynchburg that were built before 1980 with children present. These units may contain lead-based paint.

Public and Assisted Housing:

Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) owns and manages 328 public housing units located throughout the City. The publicly-owned rental housing units are in four different locations: Dearington, Birchwood, Langview, and Brookside.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

Introduction

The housing stock in the City of Lynchburg is predominantly owner-occupied and single-family. Most of the multi-family units are in small structures with two to four units, rather than larger complexes with 20 or more units. These small units comprise 70% of the multi-family housing inventory.

In 2011, single-family units comprised 68.4% and multi-family units comprised 34.4% of the housing stock in Lynchburg. Mobile homes accounted for the remaining 1.6%. The City's 28,513 occupied units were 55.4% owner-occupied and 44.6% renter-occupied. Multi-family units comprised 3.3% and 61.2% of all owner-occupied and renter-occupied units, respectively. Renter-occupied multi-family units represented 27.3% of the City's occupied units. Additionally, there were a high percentage of single-family rental units representing 17.3% of the occupied units. The statewide average was 12.2% in 2011. The City's high percentage of renter occupied single-family units is attributed to a large student population.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	19,219	61%
1-unit, attached structure	2,471	8%
2-4 units	3,249	10%
5-19 units	3,850	12%
20 or more units	2,423	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	494	2%
Total	***31,706***	***100%***

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

The City's housing stock is largely owner-occupied, with 55.4% of units being owner-occupied. Units that are owner-occupied are generally larger than renter-occupied units. Of the 15,796 owner-occupied units in the City, 78% consist of three or more bedrooms. This is in stark comparison to renter-occupied units, of which only 31% include three or more bedrooms. The largest share of renter households lives in two-bedroom units. Over 40% of renter households live in two-bedroom units, compared to one in five owner households.

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	81	1%	315	2%
1 bedroom	339	2%	2,878	23%

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
2 bedrooms	3,034	19%	5,570	44%
3 or more bedrooms	12,342	78%	3,954	31%
Total	***15,796***	***100%***	***12,717***	***100%***

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program provides housing assistance resources to 893 families that live in privately-owned scattered site housing throughout the community.

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

No units are expected to be lost in the near future. Most past funded affordable housing projects still have a significant amount of time left in their affordability periods.

However, there is the risk of losing single family units due to landlords not wanting to maintain units to Housing Quality Standards (HQS).

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

The limited number of affordable units for both low- and moderate- income households continues to be a large gap in the housing market.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The need for more affordable housing, and in particular rental housing, is strong in the City. The large number of students living in the greater Lynchburg area results in demand for rental housing. This demand, combined with lower wages and reduced supply of affordable housing creates price pressures in the rental housing market

DRAFT

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

Introduction

Between 2000 and 2011, median housing value (adjusted for inflation to 2011 dollars) increased 31.1% and median gross rent rose 13.7% across Lynchburg, while real median household income (MHI) increased 17.1%. Increases in MHI were higher than increases in median rent, yet much lower than increases in median housing value. As a result, buying a house became more expensive than renting in Lynchburg between 2000 and 2011.

The National Low Income Housing Coalition provides annual information on the Fair Market Rent (FMR) and affordability of rental housing in counties and cities in the U.S. In Lynchburg, the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment was $726. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities without paying more than 30% of income on housing, a household must earn $2,420 monthly or $29,040 annually.1 Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, the annual income translates into a Housing Wage of $13.96.

In Lynchburg, a minimum-wage worker earns an hourly wage of $7.25. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment, a minimum-wage earner must work 77 hours per week, 52 weeks per year.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	84,900	146,100	72%
Median Contract Rent	383	539	41%

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	6,024	47.4%
$500-999	5,862	46.1%
$1,000-1,499	546	4.3%
$1,500-1,999	77	0.6%
$2,000 or more	208	1.6%
Total	***12,717***	***100.0%***

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

[1]The 30% rule for affordability is used here due to its establishment as a HUD standard. HUD defines households of any income level paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses as "cost-burdened."

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

Housing Affordability

The HUD-provided table below indicates the number of affordable units available to households with various income levels. The 1,360 rental units identified as affordable to households below 30% of HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) represents a small portion of the total rental housing inventory in the City. This supply of units does not come close to accommodating households earning less than 30% HAMFI, most of whom are likely to be renters.

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,360	No Data
50% HAMFI	4,020	1,375
80% HAMFI	8,985	3,870
100% HAMFI	No Data	6,055
Total	***14,365***	***11,300***

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	544	595	726	929	1,071
High HOME Rent	492	538	657	841	969
Low HOME Rent	492	538	657	786	877

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As noted above, the combination of rising housing costs combined with slower rising wages reduces the ability of households to find affordable housing.

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

The continued high price of both owner-occupied and rental housing reduces the ability of low-income households to find affordable housing. In addition, there are a high number of owner-occupied and renter-occupied households that are cost burdened. Also, the inventory of affordable rental units significantly decreased at the same time that rental rates increased. This is particularly true given the pressure of rising rents from the student housing market.

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

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

The fair market rent is higher than the HOME Rents/FMR for all of the bedroom sizes. This reflects the need for more affordable housing units.

Between 2000 and 2011, the increase in MHI exceeded the increase in median rent, but was significantly less than the increase in median housing value. This made rentals more affordable but homeownership more expensive. To further demonstrate that increases in median housing value exceeded increases in median household income, the City's median household income was insufficient to purchase a home selling for the median sales price. The maximum affordable home purchase price ($100,650) for residents earning the citywide MHI was below the 2011 median sales price ($134,900). Lynchburg lost more than half of its units renting for less than $500 between 2000 and 2011. By comparison, the number of units renting for more than $1,000 more than tripled. This was the result of the rental supply not meeting the demand. Nationally, as housing costs rose and wages remained stagnant, people increasingly rented rather than purchased a home.

In the case of Lynchburg, a shortage of rentals was increased by the City's large student population. For low-income residents, these trends translate into less affordable housing options. Minimum-wage and single-income households cannot afford a housing unit renting for the HUD fair market rent for a two-bedroom unit in Lynchburg.

Proposed Action Step 1: Continue the City's Rental Inspection Program, which is focused in 11 older LMI neighborhoods to improve and preserve the existing affordable housing stock.

Proposed Action Step 2: Continue to use HOME dollars to fund homebuyer assistance programs.

DRAFT

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

Introduction

The following data provides an overview on the condition of housing in the City of Lynchburg.

Definitions

1. Substandard Condition: Major structural defects, lack of or in-adequate plumbing and kitchen facilities, appearance that creates a blighting influence, and failure to meet or comply with housing and building codes.
2. Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation: The nature of the substandard condition makes rehabilitation both financially and structurally feasible.

Housing Conditions: Condition of units is assessed using the same criteria as in the Needs Assessment. This includes: 1) lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3) more than one person per room, 4) cost burden (amount of income allocated to housing) is greater than 30%, and 5) complies with applicable building code standards.

Condition of Units

The following table indicates the number of housing units by tenure that experience housing conditions as defined above. Renter units have a significantly higher prevalence of housing units with at least one selected condition. Almost half of the renter-occupied units in the City have at least one selected condition, while only one in four owner-occupied housing units have one housing condition. Very few owner-occupied units or renter-occupied units experience more than one housing condition.

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	3,989	25%	6,205	49%
With two selected Conditions	16	0%	267	2%
With three selected Conditions	23	0%	9	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	11,768	75%	6,236	49%
Total	***15,796***	***100%***	***12,717***	***100%***

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Most of the owner-occupied and renter-occupied units built in the City were constructed between 1950 and 1979. In addition, while 26% of the total owner-occupied units have been

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

built since 1980, 36% of the total renter-occupied units were built since 1980. This may be a reflection of the student rental housing that has been constructed in Lynchburg over the past 35 years.

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	1,508	10%	1,712	13%
1980-1999	2,505	16%	2,900	23%
1950-1979	7,680	49%	5,090	40%
Before 1950	4,103	26%	3,015	24%
Total	***15,796***	***101%***	***12,717***	***100%***

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

HUD has made the elimination of housing units containing lead-based paint a priority. The poisoning of children from contact with lead-based paint has been recognized as a major public health problem by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). According to the CDC, lead is the number one environmental health hazard to American children. It is estimated that 10%-15% of all pre-schoolers in the United States are affected. Lead poisoning causes IQ reductions, reading and learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, and aggressive behavior. Lead-based paint was banned from residential paint in 1978. All homes built prior to that time may contain lead-based paint.

Lead-based paint hazards are given a high priority and addressed in all residential rehabilitation projects undertaken with federal funds as mandated by HUD and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Paint hazard evaluations, testing, risk assessments, safe work practices, clearance, and resident notifications will continue to be performed as part of the housing rehabilitation programs.

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	11,783	75%	8,105	64%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	580	4%	825	6%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

DRAFT

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

According to the American Community Survey (ACS), 3,459 housing units throughout the City were vacant in 2013. No ACS data is available on Real Estate Owned (REO) properties, the condition of vacancies, whether they are abandoned and whether they might be suitable for rehabilitation.

The following HUD-generated table contains no data.

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

Table 35 - Vacant Units

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The housing stock continues to need ongoing rehabilitation to maintain the quality of the housing in Lynchburg.

Local Programs

The City through its Code Compliance Program supports neighborhood revitalization by providing code enforcement of existing structures in need of repair, and the enforcement of the abandoned vehicle program, the weed enforcement/inmate labor program, and the illegal dumping program. The goals of the program include strengthening cooperation between residents, businesses, religious organizations, non-profit agencies, and City departments to improve the livability of neighborhoods. One example of this type of collaboration exists in the Community Code Compliance Team chartered by City Council. The Team develops and implements a coordinated and focused, long-term strategy to improve living conditions through consistent code enforcement, thereby facilitating a positive impact on the quality of life in Lynchburg. This group conducts bi-monthly neighborhood walk-throughs to see and hear citizen concerns first-hand.

Residential Rental Property Inspection Program: This program will provide decent housing through activities that provide sustainability to the low-to-moderate income neighborhoods. The City will support these activities through code enforcement to reduce the number of rental properties that have code violations and are health, safety, and public welfare concerns.

DRAFT

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

A total of 1,405 housing units in the City of Lynchburg are estimated to contain lead-based paint and to be occupied by renter and owner households with children.

DRAFT

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

Introduction

Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) owns and manages 328 public housing units located throughout the City. The publicly-owned rental housing units are in four different locations: Dearington, Birchwood, Langview, and Brookside.

In addition, The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program provides housing assistance resources to 893 families that live in privately-owned scattered site housing throughout the community.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	84	328	893	0	893	0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

LRHA has four complexes in the city of Lynchburg. There are 328 total units.

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:

Dearington Apartments has 100 units: Twelve one-bedrooms; 52 two-bedrooms; 30 three-bedrooms and 6 four-bedrooms. Birchwood Apartments has 103 units: Eleven one-bedrooms; 31 two-bedrooms; 41 three-bedrooms; 15 four-bedrooms and 5 five-bedrooms. Langview Apartments has 50 units: Two one-bedrooms; 28 two-bedrooms; 17 three-bedrooms and three four-bedrooms. Brookside Apartments has 75 units: Four one-bedrooms; 41 two-bedrooms; 26 three-bedrooms and 4 four-bedrooms.

DRAFT

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Dearington Apartments	78
Birchwood Apartments	51
Langview/Brookside Apartments	56

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

Birchwood, while not the oldest, is in the worst shape. The location is less than adequate and utilizes numerous stairways to access units. There are no units at Birchwood that are ADA/504 compliant and little opportunity to make any compliant. Birchwood is the complex that needs significant attention.

Dearington is in the first phase of installing new windows and doors. There will be three phases total to allow LRHA to utilize Capital Funds funding and possibly CDBG funds.

Langview and Birchwood are the newest complexes and are maintained as needs arise.

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

LRHA works to utilize its operating subsidy and well as capital funds to maintain these units to the maximum extent allowed by our budget. LRHA has focused on remodeling several units to meet ADA/504 standards so that LRHA will have 2% of the units meet accessibility standards. As a long term outlook, LRHA may look to demolish and rebuild two or three of our buildings to allow LRHA to add accessible units to the housing stock. Adding the new windows and doors to the oldest complex will provide energy efficiency in the units during the heat of the summers and cold of the winters. LRHA is continually looking for ways to improve the units.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

Introduction

This section of the Consolidated Plan lists and describes housing facilities and services available to meet the needs of the homeless population in the City.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	32	0	16	9	0
Households with Only Adults	56	55	57	24	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

This year the CoC Board has required that all members of the CoC belong to a committee. Thus, the Program/Peer Review Committee has expanded to include representatives from the City's Grants' Administration Office, Lynchburg Department of Human Services, Virginia Probation and Parole, nonprofits serving homeless individuals and families, and the United Way. This group is better able to evaluate the CoC funded agencies due to their diverse perspectives on homelessness. A new committee this past year has been the Homeless and Housing Services Committee. This committee is composed of representatives from the fields of housing, homeless assistance, mental health, social services, substance abuse and others from the school system and Virginia Legal Aid. This diversity has been essential as the CoC works towards a more complete centralized intake for homeless assistance.

Currently Miriam's House has a pilot program with a large industrial employer to match participants to employment through a prioritization process. At completion of the pilot program, the Board of the CoC will approach other large employers to request a similar program be established with the other homeless assistance programs. By working with local businesses to provide prioritization for homeless individuals, the CoC anticipates increasing the income through employment throughout the CoC. Another CoC member agency, Lynchburg Community Action Group has an employment services program that is accessible to all participants. A new member agency of the CoC this past year was the Department of Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS). The inclusion of this department increases collaboration among DARS and service providers so that homeless individuals with disabilities will receive services to assist them in gaining employment. Other employment assistance programs will also be recruited to CoC membership including Region 2000 Career Center, Goodwill Industries and Lynchburg Sheltered Industries.

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.

The CoC is a regional organization comprised of agencies that serve as the lead entity for Supportive Housing Programs. The CoC currently has 26 member agencies.

The CoC has created a coordinated assessment process, Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA), and is working with current providers to divert individuals from homelessness. The coordinator of CHIA is trained to divert households who seek assistance in an effort to decrease homelessness. The City has allocated CDBG funds to continue this activity during Program Year FY 2016.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

The CoC has formalized and expanded its membership in order to include more groups that encounter unsheltered families. These include: Lynchburg City School Homeless Liaison, local soup kitchens, the Virginia Legal Aid Society, and Warm Streets- a nonprofit formed to aid unsheltered homeless persons. Through these partnerships, unsheltered persons and especially unsheltered families have been more rapidly identified and referred to homeless assistance programs. Additionally, coordinated intake will be located at the Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) and will continue to identify homeless families needing to enroll in Medicaid, Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and place them in contact with the Lynchburg Department of Human Services. This partnership will continue to assist in the increase of referrals between the homeless assistance system and mainstream benefits thus decreasing homelessness among households with dependent children.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

Introduction

Special needs populations include, but are not limited to, persons who are mentally ill, mentally disabled, physically disabled, are substance abusers/addicts, have AIDS, are homeless, and are elderly and in need of supportive housing. This population is spread throughout the region, but many of the supportive resources are located in the City of Lynchburg. Increased support of regional homeless and special needs facilities and services will continue to be specific objectives of the City. Another objective will be to improve regional transportation, especially for persons with special needs so as to maximize access to limited resources.

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

During 2014, the permanent supportive housing programs received referrals through centralized intake. The coordinator of centralized intake prioritized individuals who are chronically homeless for permanent supportive housing beds. Progress was measured by tracking the number of chronically homeless individuals and families served.

Within the five-year Consolidated Plan the CoC will make significant strides to combat chronic homelessness through giving priority to this population in 100% of the permanent supportive housing beds. CoC member agency, Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), has been working closely with the CoC to combat veteran homelessness. There is a small number of homeless veterans in this geographic area and all are referred to permanent housing through the VA. One of the Rapid Re-housing (RRH) programs in the area has prioritized families for services in order to end homelessness among families, youth and children. The CoC has implemented a centralized intake in order to prioritize populations more effectively. The populations that will be prioritized for services include: chronically homeless, households with children and veterans. Through coordinated and centralized intake, there is more accountability in targeting these groups and it is expected that there will be fewer occurrences of homelessness across all populations due to the extensive diversion efforts of coordinated intake.

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

The CoC has guidelines in place in which it coordinates with CENTRA, the primary health care provider in the CoC area, adequate housing placement of those being released from the hospital system. This process strives to ensure that discharged persons are not released directly

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

to the streets, emergency shelters, or other homeless assistance programs in the Region 2000 area.

CENTRA's staff works closely with area housing agencies, providers, and organizations in the CoC to ensure safe and adequate placement of those being released from the hospital system. CENTRA coordinates with these agencies the appropriate release planning back to family, friends, or to private rental housing and service providers. In addition, in 2013 CENTRA completed a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) for Lynchburg General Hospital, Virginia Baptist Hospital and CENTRA Specialty Hospital. For the CHNA the community is defined as the Greater Lynchburg community, which includes Lynchburg City, Town of Bedford, Bedford County, Campbell County, Amherst County, Appomattox County and Southern Nelson County in Central Virginia.

The Commonwealth of Virginia mandates that persons discharged from State institutions or systems of care have a plan for discharge that prevents the occurrence of homelessness. The policy states that patients cannot be discharged into homelessness including the streets, shelters, or other HUD McKinney-Vento funded programs. Horizon Behavioral Health is an active member of the CoC in this region. The CoC has provided ongoing training to its members with regards to accessing services from Horizon Behavioral Health. In addition, Horizon as a member of the CoC has received information about current and new referral options in the area through organization presentations and announcements.

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)

Old Forest Village, located at 2516 Old Forest Road, Lynchburg, Virginia, is a new construction development for people with disabilities and low incomes. The project will add 28 apartments of housing to the City's supply of affordable housing specifically for persons with disabilities. Seven of these units will be prioritized to serve a particularly vulnerable segment of the disabled population, those who are now homeless and require supportive services, with the goal of ending their often long-term homelessness and helping them to achieve independence through a home of their own. Additionally, seven units will be prioritized for individuals with intellectual/developmental disabilities.

Tenant rents will be affordable. No tenant will pay more than U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fair Market Rent limits less utilities and at least 50 percent of residents will receive subsidy in the form of voucher or Permanent Supportive Housing rental assistance support. Additionally, EarthCraft Virginia will certify Old Forest Village as an

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

EarthCraft Multifamily Project, helping to keep tenant utility costs low due to energy efficient buildings.

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

N/A

DRAFT

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Lynchburg is a city of relatively low housing costs. However, average income and cost-of-living also reflect these somewhat lower housing costs. In recent years there has been a resurgence of housing development, primarily in the outlying areas of the City. Development in the CDBG area remains limited to non-profit and subsidized activity. This is due to the low property values in these census tracts and a greater value placed on improvements to property than to the land itself. In the target area, this high value on improvements, or buildings, had the effect of costing more than clearing land and, thereby, negating the opportunities of redevelopment. This was also a large disincentive to development through renovation because the cost of repair typically exceeds the value of the renovated property. Therefore, subsidized development has been the primary construction tool in the CDBG neighborhoods to offset the resistance of these neighborhoods to general real-estate market forces.

The City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) indicated that the City had a few areas that could be barriers to affordable housing. The AI suggests that HOME Program funding, which is currently tied to those census tracts which qualify as Low-Moderate Income (LMI), be used throughout the City helping offer more opportunity across the City. More accessible units are needed in the City. The Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) has prioritized rental rehabilitation grants for those landlords willing to make accessibility upgrades to the unit. LRHA is also rehabilitating public housing units for accessibility improvement. The City's Zoning Ordinance which was adopted in 1978 promotes "suburban" style development, not conducive to affordable housing development. The City is currently undertaking a Zoning Ordinance overhaul in order to help better facilitate its goal of becoming a more sustainable City, as well as improve affordability options for housing.

In some cases the City has approved waiver of certain City fees that create undue costs of development of housing by non-profit organizations. These and other strategies will continue to be considered so that increased development costs would not be passed on to low-income home buyers.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

Introduction

The largest number of workers who live in the City, according to the Business Activity table below, are employed in the Education and Health Care Services sector. This sector alone represents almost one-fifth of the employment for City residents.

According to the data by occupation, the Sales and Office sector is the largest, with 35% of City residents working in this sector. This is consistent with the types of employment opportunities available for City residents. Education and Health Care Services continue to be the main drivers of the area's economy.

Economic Development Market Analysis

The following HUD-generated tables contain data pertinent to economic development in the City of Lynchburg. Discussion and analysis of the data follows the Educational Attainment table.

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	82	51	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,902	5,011	12	12	0
Construction	992	1,773	4	4	0
Education and Health Care Services	3,997	6,885	17	16	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,439	3,316	6	8	2
Information	382	468	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	2,943	6,350	12	15	3
Other Services	968	1,465	4	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,382	4,410	10	11	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,845	7,156	16	17	1
Transportation and Warehousing	681	908	3	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,120	1,837	5	4	0
Total	21,733	39,630	--	--	--

Table 39 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	36,711

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	32,891
Unemployment Rate	10.41
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	28.26
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.02

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	7,368
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,373
Service	4,272
Sales and office	8,815
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,865
Production, transportation and material moving	1,418

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	27,341	87%
30-59 Minutes	2,725	9%
60 or More Minutes	1,222	4%
Total	***31,288***	***100%***

Table 42 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	1,867	345	1,866
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,764	652	2,413
Some college or Associate's degree	7,238	488	1,612
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,554	163	1,697

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	64	125	107	796	1,335
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,231	818	481	1,751	1,081

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,382	2,138	2,280	4,426	3,212
Some college, no degree	10,177	2,388	1,796	3,282	1,856
Associate's degree	702	534	436	1,044	324
Bachelor's degree	1,175	2,238	1,545	2,731	1,573
Graduate or professional degree	96	770	865	2,265	1,030

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	13,570
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23,851
Some college or Associate's degree	28,171
Bachelor's degree	40,762
Graduate or professional degree	57,032

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

The major employment sectors within the City and their shares of the jurisdiction's jobs are Retail (18%), Education and Health Care Services (17%), and Manufacturing (16%).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Lynchburg's business community must have access to a workforce that is prepared for 21st century jobs. Lynchburg's Office of Economic Development (LOED) and the Lynchburg Economic Development Authority are working in partnership with non-profit organizations, regional partners, and Lynchburg City Schools to provide on-ramps to employment for Lynchburg residents. The LOED is using data analysis software to identify gaps in the workforce and is forming strategic partnerships to fill these gaps. The LOED consistently solicits feedback from Lynchburg's business community on the skill sets future employees must have.

Lynchburg's business community also needs infrastructure that facilitates commerce. Roads, bridges, and highways must support ground transport and be easily accessible by businesses. The City of Lynchburg, in partnership with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), is constructing a new U. S. Route 460 Interchange that will serve as the entrance for industrial traffic to the City of Lynchburg. This interchange will open new tracts of land for industrial development.

DRAFT

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.

- **Nationwide Insurance Relocation**

  Nationwide announced a multi-year initiative to consolidate its direct sales, service and claims operations in February of 2015. As part of this initiative, all Nationwide operations in Lynchburg will close by the middle of 2016, causing a loss of 340 jobs.

- **U. S. Route 460 Interchange**

  Odd Fellows Road serves as an entrance for industrial traffic to the City of Lynchburg's first industrial park as well as the many other commercial properties along its length. The U. S. Route 460-interchange construction project will open up parcels of industrial land that is currently inaccessible or difficult to reach. These additional tracts will create new opportunities for development.

- **Tourism Zone**

  Travel and tourism is critical to the health of Lynchburg's economy. The purpose of the creation of Lynchburg's tourism district is threefold: To highlight and promote Lynchburg's cultural assets, to provide projects, programs and activities that draw visitors to the city of Lynchburg, and to promote Lynchburg as a conference and tourism destination.

  The establishment of a tourism zone will leverage the existing economic development efforts by the City of Lynchburg's tourism department and the Economic Development Authority. A concentrated tourism zone that includes Lynchburg's most unique and treasured assets will draw more visitors to the area, and in turn, increase the revenue generated by the meals, lodging, and amusement tax. A portion of this tax revenue currently drives the James River Arts and Cultural District Grant Program, which has supported 14 arts & cultural initiatives and events and generated economic activity of $1,227,870.

- **Updated Zoning Ordinance**

  Lynchburg's Zoning Ordinance was last updated in 1978. The current Ordinance is difficult to understand, outdated, and in some cases, irrelevant. An updated zoning

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

ordinance will support the City of Lynchburg's priorities for land use and economic development.

- **Community Clinic**
  CENTRA, Lynchburg's anchor healthcare institution, is developing plans for a community clinic located on an arterial neighborhood corridor. The clinic will target frequent emergency room visitors by providing a neighborhood based, alternative immediate care option. An increase in foot traffic combined with redevelopment on the corridor has the potential to spur on other development.

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

According to area Workforce Investments Board (WIB), institutions of higher education are graduating far more students with teaching degrees than the number of jobs available in this field. Locally, this industry has grown by 34% since 2010 and is expected to continue growing.

The number of students graduating with degrees in nursing also far exceeds the number of available jobs in the City of Lynchburg. Since 2010, this occupation has experienced a minimal decrease in jobs, however, it is expected to increase in the near future.

Three of Lynchburg's top occupations are in the food service industry. Employees of this industry typically do not require postsecondary credentials for employment, explaining the zero figures for regional completions in these occupations.

Driver occupations like medical and law clerks, insurance sales agents, and bookkeepers typically require some form of certification or postsecondary education. Community college certification programs often provide the credentials to fulfill these educational requirements. Lynchburg's Central Virginia Community College (CVCC) offers a wide variety of training programs and scholarship programs for local students. CVCC is working with Lynchburg's public school system to build bridges between high school and postsecondary education for students at-risk of falling through the gap.

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.

- **Future Focus Foundation**
  The Future Focus Foundation, a division of Region 2000 supported by the Workforce Investment Board, is strengthening the science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) workforce pipeline and preparing students for careers in science,

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

technology, engineering and math. The Foundation has identified three goals to advance their mission:

1. Increase the Region 2000 industry-education interface to enhance real-world relevance in the classroom.
2. Identify local trends and needs that align across jurisdictions where regional efforts can leverage local assets for greater impact and student opportunity.
3. Facilitate communication and collaboration between regional economic development, industry, education, and workforce development.

- **Lynchburg City Schools**
  Lynchburg City Schools is increasing college-going opportunities for local students by offering local scholarships. Privately funded scholarships have been made available to students who study engineering, technology, and science. Lynchburg City Schools has also increased opportunities for students to earn dual enrollment credits and technical certifications while in high school.

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

Virginia's Region 2000 CEDS was developed in 2011 and outlines the following goals:

1. Strengthen Workforce Education
2. Support Innovation Based Businesses
3. Develop State-of-the-Art Infrastructure for High Wage Industry Clusters
4. Promote Inter-Regional Transportation Systems
5. Strengthen Quality of Life

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

The Office of Economic Development has championed community wealth building initiatives that are coordinated with both the CEDS and Lynchburg's Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

Consolidated Plan

Lynchburg's Consolidated Plan has outlined the following priorities related to economic development:

1. **Provide decent, affordable housing.** Support efforts for the removal and redevelopment of dilapidated and condemned structures to eliminate neighborhood deterioration, blight, and blighting influences.
2. **Create economic opportunities** by supporting initiatives that improve the economic base, job skills, and overall health of the community.
3. **Support efforts to remove barriers** to rising out of poverty and strengthen low-income households and families.

CEDS

Lynchburg's Office of Economic Development and the Lynchburg Economic Development Authority have created the following initiatives corresponding to the CEDS goals:

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Areas of racial/ ethnic concentration are defined as census block groups where the percentage of a minority group is 10 percentage points above the citywide average. All references to census block groups hereafter will simply be referred to as “block groups” for brevity.

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

Across Lynchburg in 2013, Blacks comprised 28.2% of the population, Hispanics 3.1%, and Asians 2.7%. Therefore, an area of Black concentration would include any block group where the percentage of Black residents is 38.2% or higher, a Hispanic concentration would include a block group percentage of 13.1% or higher, and an Asian concentration would include a block group percentage of 12.7% or higher.

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

Lynchburg’s LMI areas are heavily concentrated in the Central Business District, and the neighborhoods of College Hill, Diamond Hill, and West End/Lynchburg College. There are also LMI areas within Liberty University and west of the Lynchburg Expressway in the Wiggington Heights and Woodbine Village neighborhoods. In general, these are either older areas of the City or areas heavily populated with college students.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

According to the City’s Comprehensive Plan (2013), many residential neighborhoods are also home to local institutions, places of worship, schools, and other facilities. The City’s neighborhoods offer a variety of housing types in a mix of suburban, traditional and newer mixed-use neighborhoods, each with separate needs and opportunities. A common factor in the quality of life for all neighborhoods is residents’ access to goods and services needed on a regular basis, such as food, parks, schools and many commercial services.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

See above.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Geographic Priorities

The City will focus the majority of funds in defined low/moderate-income (LMI) areas. The City will expand programs into the racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (RCAP) areas of Lynchburg. In addition, HOME funds will be used according to the need for affordable housing.

Priority Needs

The City has identified homeownership downpayment assistance, improving the existing housing stock (both owner-occupied and rental), public infrastructure improvements, clearance and demolition, code enforcement, case management for homeless persons, and public services (fair housing education) as priority needs for the next five years.

Influence of Market Conditions

An inadequate supply of affordable housing, especially for low-income persons, is the major housing problem in the area.

Anticipated Resources

The City anticipates receiving approximately $3,430,200 in CDBG and $1,529,925 in HOME entitlement funding over the next five years.

Institutional Delivery Structure

The City relies on a network of public sector, private sector, and non-profit organizations to implement the Strategic Plan, particularly to address homelessness and special needs.

Goals

See SP-45: Goals Summary

Public Housing

The City will continue to support the efforts of the housing authority to supply affordable housing to area residents.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

An Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) was completed in 2014. The AI outlines impediments to fair housing choice in addition to barriers to affordable housing.

Homelessness Strategy

The City works closely with the Continuum of Care (CoC) to provide homeless services and emergency, transitional, and permanent housing for homeless individuals and families, including veterans, those with special needs, the disabled, HIV/AIDS, and victims of domestic violence.

Lead-based Paint Hazards

HUD estimated that as many as 1,405 housing units built in the City of Lynchburg prior to 1980 may contain lead-based paint.

Anti-Poverty Strategy

The City's efforts to address poverty are based on partnerships with other organizations that work to address the underlying causes of poverty. The City will continue to leverage its existing CDBG and HOME allocations with other public and private resources to address the issue of poverty.

The City of Lynchburg has been actively meeting as a community to identify the causes and possible local solutions to addressing poverty. The following is a list of the potential resources that have been identified:

- "Getting Ahead" Groups (from the Bridges out of Poverty model
- Bridges out of Poverty Discussions
- School Summits on Poverty and the Achievement Gap
- Work in the Faith based community
- CENTRA Hospital Mobile Health Clinic to underserved population
- United Way Education Readiness Initiative
- CENTRA Hospital Community Health Navigators
- Homeless Intake Coordination
- Workforce Investment Board
- Non-Profit Work (too many to name)
- Housing Collaborative
- Lynchburg Food Council
- Fatherhood Initiative

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

- Lyn-CAG Financial Education
- Poverty Simulation
- Beacon of Hope Post-secondary Education Initiative

In addition, City Council has appropriated funds within its General Fund budget for FY 2016 to begin exploring programs and services to assist persons in poverty.

DRAFT

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

Geographic Area

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City will invest the majority of CDBG and HOME Program funds city-wide to low-to-moderate income population needs existing city wide. Investing in affordable housing projects city-wide will also assist the City in affirmatively furthering fair housing and avoiding the concentration of low income populations. The city will target its CDBG infrastructure and public improvement activities to census tracts with 51% of its residents at 80% or below the Area Median Income (AMI). Code enforcement efforts will also be targeted to the Downtown census tracts, where there is a higher concentration of poverty.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

Priority Needs

1	**Priority Need Name**	Increase homeownership
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Increase the Number of Owner-Occupied Units
	Description	Increase permanent affordable housing ownership opportunities and increase the number of owner-occupied units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Increasing the number of owner-occupied units continues to be a high priority for Lynchburg.
2	**Priority Need Name**	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Rehabilitate Substandard Housing Units

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Description	The City of Lynchburg will rehabilitate substandard housing units to improve the housing stock. Emphasis is to be placed on programs that require an investment of funds and/or labor on the part of the owner commensurate with the owner's resources. The rental rehabilitation program will also continue to be a high priority. The City continues to administer the Residential Rental Property Inspection and Property Maintenance Programs and the Demolition and Code Compliance efforts.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Housing rehabilitation continues to be a high priority for the City.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Infrastructure Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Improve the City's Infrastructure
	Description	Infrastructure improvements, including street improvements, continue to be a high priority for the City.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Lynchburg is an older City with ongoing infrastructure improvement needs.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Public Facility Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Improve the City’s public facilities.
	Description	Public facility improvements, including community center improvements, continue to be a high priority for the City.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Basis for Relative Priority	Public facility improvements, including community center improvements, continue to be a high priority for the City.
5	**Priority Need Name**	Homeless Housing and Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Rural 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	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Provide Homeless Services
	Description	Addressing homelessness through housing and services, including the centralized homeless intake coordinator and the Affordable Housing Resource Center (AHRC), will assist the City of Lynchburg to address homelessness in the community.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Addressing the issue of homelessness continues to be a high priority for the City.
6	**Priority Need Name**	Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Promote Public Service Activities
	Description	The City will continue to promote public service activities which support the healthy development of the City's at-risk youth, adults, and families.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City supports public services which support the healthy development of the City's at-risk youth, adults, and families.
7	**Priority Need Name**	Affordable Housing for Special Needs Populations
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Increase the Number of Affordable Units
	Description	Support initiatives to increase permanent affordable rental and housing ownership opportunities. This could include rental housing for people with disabilities and low incomes.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Increasing the number of affordable units continues to be a high priority for the City.

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

DRAFT

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	N/A. The City of Lynchburg does not use HOME funds for TBRA.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A. The City of Lynchburg does not use TBRA for non-homeless special needs..
New Unit Production	The Housing Market Analysis (HMA) in the Consolidated Plan highlighted a need for new affordable housing units for disabled and low income persons. Old Forest Village, located at 2516 Old Forest Road, Lynchburg, Virginia, is a new construction development for people with disabilities and low incomes. The project will add 28 apartments of housing to the City's supply of affordable housing specifically for persons with disabilities. Seven (7) of these units will be prioritized to serve a particularly vulnerable segment of the disabled population, those who are now homeless and require supportive services, with the goal of ending their often long-term homelessness and helping them to achieve independence through a home of their own. Additionally, seven (7) units will be prioritized for individuals with intellectual/developmental disabilities.
Rehabilitation	Housing rehabilitation continues to be a high priority for the City. The City's older housing stock requires ongoing maintenance and upkeep. Housing rehabilitation programs include the LHRA-Rental Rehabilitation Program, the Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG) Homeownership Substantial Rehabilitation program, and the Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity (GLHFH) Homeownership Program.
Acquisition, including preservation	N/A

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

Introduction

The following table outlines the federal resources available in Program Year 2015 (FY 2016) to address housing and non-housing community development needs in the City of Lynchburg.

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	$686,040	$32,779	$15,664	$734,483	$2,744,160	CDBG funds will support housing and non-housing community development in the City of Lynchburg.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	$305,985	$1,920	$40,021	$347,926	$1,223,940	HOME funds will continue to support housing rehabilitation and development in the City of Lynchburg.

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City of Lynchburg will continue to partner with other public agencies and nonprofit organizations, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in housing and community development to meet the HOME match requirements.

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

N/A

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assessment of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City's Grants Administration Office is responsible for carrying out the provisions of this Consolidated Plan. Working in conjunction with its public and private partners, City staff distributes, monitors, and executes the functions of the plan and reports on its progress. Coordination with other departments within City administration is essential to smooth delivery of services, and the achievement of desired outcomes.

Primarily, the City's strategies will be conducted in the various partnerships the City enjoys with the public and private housing developers and service providers operating in the City and in the region. These include public partners, such as the LRHA, and several private non-profits such as Lyn-CAG, Rush Homes, The Gateway, Inc. and Miriam's House. These and others work separately and collectively, along with City staff, on projects that achieve the goals stated by City Council.

The following non-profit organizations are currently receiving financial assistance from the City of Lynchburg in order to carry out housing/community development projects: Lyn-CAG specializes in minor to moderate rehabilitation of low-income, owner-occupied housing, including weatherization, emergency repair, retrofit for the disabled, and indoor plumbing/rehab and also provides a homeless shelter, other forms of emergency assistance, and acquires vacant substandard houses for substantial rehabilitation and sale to low- and moderate-income buyers; Rush Homes provides housing for persons with disabilities; Habitat for Humanity specializes in the construction of new owner-occupied housing for low- to moderate-income families; and the YWCA Family Violence Prevention and Miriam's House and The Gateway, Inc. Programs provide emergency shelter and transitional housing for men, women and children who are victims of domestic violence, homelessness and substance abuse.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Rebuilding Together Lynchburg provides volunteer labor to complete minor rehabilitation of low-income, owner-occupied housing units.

There are many organizations involved in non-housing community development. These organizations include public agencies, churches, United Way agencies, community service groups, neighborhood associations, non-profit and for-profit corporations, and private citizens. We view this as strength to build on as our community continues to develop.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy		x	x
Legal Assistance	x		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			
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	x	x	x
Child Care	x		x
Education	x	x	x
Employment and Employment Training	x	x	x
Healthcare	x		x
HIV/AIDS	x		x
Life Skills		x	x
Mental Health Counseling	x		x
Transportation			x
Other			
Other			

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

DRAFT

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 delivery of listed services meets the needs of homeless persons and additional populations mentioned above through the network of agencies within the CoC. The CoC consists of several local service provider organizations that serve homeless populations with housing or supportive services. The CoC exists to help homeless populations receive basic needs, conduct point-in-time counts, and ensure effective collaboration between agencies to reduce service gaps.

Listed below are other agencies that serve the homeless and individuals at risk of becoming homeless:

- United Way of Central Virginia
- Lynchburg Area Center for Independent Living
- Horizon Behavioral Health Board
- Social Security Administration
- Interfaith Outreach Association
- Daily Bread
- Randolph College
- The Haven
- Amherst County Department of Social Services
- Appomattox County Department of Social Services
- Bedford Department of Social Services
- Campbell County Department of Social Services
- Lynchburg Department of Social Services
- Lynchburg Court Services Unit
- Region 2000
- Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority
- Lynchburg College
- Lynchburg City School Division
- Bedford County Sheriff's Department
- Lynchburg Police Department
- Free Clinic of Central Virginia
- Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity
- Virginia Legal Aid Society
- CENTRA (Health Care Provider)

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

- Mental Health America
- Lynchburg Covenant Fellowship
- Region 2000 Workforce Investment Board
- Lynchburg Community Action Group

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

The CoC places high priority on the creation of permanent housing beds for the homeless, job training, and employment programs, and the journey from transitional to permanent housing for both families and individuals. In addition, with the Coordinated Homeless Intake Assessment (CHIA) process the agencies can provide homeless prevention services to those at risk of becoming homeless.

The strengths of the CoC's current delivery structure are that gaps are minimized due to collaborative CoC meetings held quarterly, the initiation of the Coordinated Housing Intake Assessment (CHIA), and the day-to-day communication of the Board of the CoC and the partner agencies.

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

The strategies to address the gaps include the following:

- Strengthen the intake process and procedures for CHIA to provide a clearer understanding to the partnering agencies and homeless persons;
- Creation of the Affordable Housing Resource Center to provide a centralized access point to all affordable housing resources and programs available in the City of Lynchburg; and
- Relocation of the CHIA Homeless Intake Coordinator to the Affordable Housing Resource Center.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase the Number of Owner-Occupied Units	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Increase homeownership	HOME: $600,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 30 Households Assisted
2	Rehabilitate Substandard Housing Units	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: $150,000 HOME: $500,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Unit
3	Improve the City's Infrastructure	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Targeted CTs/LMI	Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: $1,803,473	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3999 Persons Assisted
4	Increase the Number of Affordable Rental Units	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing for Special Needs Populations	HOME: $750,000	Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Provide Homeless Services	2015	2020	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Housing and Services	CDBG: $250,000	Homelessness Prevention: 2875 Persons Assisted
6	Promote Public Service Activities	2015	2019	Public Services	Citywide	Public Services	CDBG: $264,530	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 150 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 2000 Persons Assisted

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Increase the Number of Owner-Occupied Units
	Goal Description	Increasing the number of owner-occupied units through programs such as the Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity program to provide downpayment assistance and the Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) will stabilize the City's housing stock

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

2	**Goal Name**	Rehabilitate Substandard Housing Units
	Goal Description	Rehabilitate substandard housing units, with an emphasis is to be placed on programs that require an investment of funds and/or labor on the part of the owner commensurate with the owner's resources (HOME funds). In addition, the Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) proposes to continue its Rental Rehabilitation Grant Program that issues grants to owners of rental properties that are located within the City's Rental Inspection Area (CDBG funds).
3	**Goal Name**	Improve the City's Infrastructure
	Goal Description	The Downtown Riverfront Master Plan and the Fifth Street Master Plan were adopted by City Council in 2001 and 2006, respectively. The plans establish the vision for rehabilitated and revitalized corridors that serve the needs of both the surrounding neighborhoods and the City as a whole. The City has committed CDBG and Capital Improvement Program funds to a variety of public infrastructure projects in these areas and is recognizing considerable private development interest as a result. The impetus for many of these efforts has been the replacement of aging water, sewer and stormwater infrastructure.
4	**Goal Name**	Increase the Number of Affordable Rental Units
	Goal Description	Support initiatives to increase permanent affordable rental and housing ownership opportunities.
5	**Goal Name**	Provide Homeless Services
	Goal Description	Support efforts to develop, sustain, and coordinate a comprehensive, seamless system of services for homeless citizens in order to move the homeless population toward obtaining permanent housing.
6	**Goal Name**	Promote Public Service Activities
	Goal Description	Promote public service activities which support the healthy development of the City's at-risk youth, adults, and families.

DRAFT

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)

1) Lynchburg Community Action Group:

   Homeowner Substantial Rehabilitation

   Annual:

   Extremely low-income: 3 units

   Low-income: 3 units

   Moderate-income: 2 units

   Total units: 8, total clients: 20

   Five Year Goals:

   Extremely low-income: 15 units

   Low-income: 15 units

   Moderate-income: 10 units

   Total units: 40, total clients: 100

2) Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity (GLHFH)

   Homeownership Program

   Annual:

   Low-income: 5 units (17 persons)

   Target: 40%-70% of HUD's median family income

   Five Year Goals:

   Low-income: 25 units (85 persons)

DRAFT

3) Rush Homes (CHDO)

New apartment development

Annual:

Very low-income: 14 units

Low-income: 14 units

Target: All families/individuals will have incomes less than or equal to 60% of the area median income

Total units: 28, total clients: 38

Five Year Goals:

Very low-income: 70 units

Low-income: 70 units

Total units: 140, total clients: 190

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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)

Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority has not prepared a Section 504 plan but instead uses its Green Physical Needs Assessment (GPNA) Plan to document whether the Section 504 requirements were fulfilled at each public housing site. None of the three public housing sites met the Section 504 requirement to make 5% of all units accessible to persons with mobility impairments and another 2% accessible to persons with sensory impairments. The GPNA plan recommended the conversion of the necessary number of units per site to comply with the Section 504 requirements. According to the GPNA, each public housing site does comply with other requirements for persons with disabilities by providing reasonable accommodation for visitability and parking guidelines. LRHA is in the process of converting properties into designated accessible units meeting all Section 504 requirements. The City will continue to monitor the renovation of four units at Brookside to meet ADA/504 guidelines for disabled persons. In addition, as other renovation projects are identified HOME program funds are a possible financial resource to assist with the renovations and meeting the Section 504 requirements.

A planned development for Program Year 2015 (FY 2016), Old Forest Village, located at 2516 Old Forest Road, Lynchburg, Virginia, is a new construction development for people with disabilities and low incomes. Although not directly an LHRA development, the project will add 28 apartments of housing to the City's supply of affordable housing specifically for persons with disabilities. Seven of these units will be prioritized to serve a particularly vulnerable segment of the disabled population, those who are now homeless and require supportive services, with the goal of ending their often long-term homelessness and helping them to achieve independence through a home of their own. Additionally, seven units will be prioritized for individuals with intellectual/developmental disabilities. All families/individuals will have incomes less than or equal to 60 percent of the area median income; 50 percent of tenants will have incomes less than or equal to 40 percent of area median income. At least 50 percent of tenants will have rent subsidy through housing choice vouchers issued by Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA).

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Activities to Increase Resident Involvement

The Authority encourages and supports programs and activities to improve the quality of life for public housing residents. These programs address needs in the following areas: drug prevention, resident participation in community organizations and activities, employment resources, housing counseling classes, homeownership opportunities, economic development, and self-sufficiency. The Authority also provides security for all developments and sponsors National Night Out using Authority's funds to encourage residents to report crime.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No. The PHA is not designated as troubled under 24 CFR 902.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

DRAFT

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) indicated that the City had a few areas that could be barriers to affordable housing. The AI suggests that HOME Program funding, which is currently tied to those census tracts which qualify as Low-Moderate Income (LMI), be used throughout the City helping offer more opportunity across the City. More accessible units are needed in the City. As recommended, within this Five Year Consolidated Plan, the City will provide HOME and CDBG Program funds throughout the City for housing rehabilitation, homeownership, and development. The Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) has prioritized rental rehabilitation grants for those landlords willing to make accessibility upgrades to the unit. LRHA is also rehabilitating public housing units for accessibility improvement. The City's Zoning Ordinance which was adopted in 1978 promotes "suburban" style development, not conducive to affordable housing development. The City is currently undertaking a Zoning Ordinance overhaul in order to help better facilitate its goal of becoming a more sustainable City, as well as improve affordability options for housing.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

In some cases the City has approved waiver of certain City fees that create undue costs of development of housing by non-profit organizations. These and other strategies will continue to be considered so that increased development costs would not be passed on to low-income home buyers.

In addition, the City is developing an Affordable Housing Resource Center (AHRC), which is designed as a "one stop shop" for accessing resources and to address and solve people's housing questions and needs. The Center would offer a "Housing Navigator" who would assist citizens in navigating the vast sea of affordable housing challenges and opportunities in the City. Information, education and training programs would be offered to provide a number of learning tools to citizens to be successful in obtaining and maintaining stable housing. These programs would include: Renter Counseling; Homebuyer Counseling; Landlord/Tenant Law Training; Energy-Saving Education; Avoiding Eviction Guidance; Home Maintenance tips, etc.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The CoC has developed the Coordinated Homeless Intake and Assessment (CHIA) to achieve compliance with these requirements. The CoC has worked to develop a uniform intake tool to quickly assess individual and family needs and assure that they are either diverted from the homeless response system or expeditiously placed in the most appropriate housing program.

In addition, the CoC has formalized and expanded its membership in order to include more groups that encounter unsheltered families. These include: Lynchburg City School Homeless Liaison, local soup kitchens, the Virginia Legal Aid Society, and Warm Streets- a nonprofit formed to aid unsheltered homeless persons. Through these partnerships, unsheltered persons and especially unsheltered families have been more rapidly identified and referred to homeless assistance programs. Additionally, coordinated intake is located in Lynchburg Department of Human Services in order to identify homeless families enrolling in Medicaid, SNAP, and TANF. The inclusion of coordinated intake in this location will increase referrals between the homeless assistance system and mainstream benefits thus decreasing homelessness among households with dependent children.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The priority needs for the homeless in Lynchburg are emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent support services, and rapid rehousing to move homeless persons and families safely out of the cycle of homelessness and back into self-sufficiency. The objective for homeless and other special populations is to provide for the priority needs of the homeless with an emphasis on services that break the cycle of homelessness. During this Annual Action Plan, the specific CoC objectives to meet the homeless needs include the following:

Objective 1: Create new permanent housing beds for chronically homeless Individuals;

Objective 2: Increase percentage of homeless persons staying in permanent housing over 6 months to at least 77 percent;

Objective 3: Increase percentage of homeless persons moving from transitional housing to permanent housing to at least 65 percent;

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Objective 4: Increase percentage of persons employed at program exit to at least 20 percent; and

Objective 5: Decrease the number of homeless households with children.

Emergency shelters, transitional housing and permanent housing providers ensure that families in their facilities are linked into the appropriate services once they enter the program. Miriam's House, Salvation Army, and The Family Living Center make sure that families remain in-tact while in the program. Currently these programs all accept children up to the age of 18. Priority is given for families.

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 permanent supportive housing programs within the CoC presently meets HUD's goal of 80% for this objective. The programs will at least maintain and attempt to improve this performance by improving the quality of case management provided to each participant. The case managers of all permanent supportive housing programs will develop a housing stability plan with each participant to ensure stability is achieved. The case manager will develop a discharge plan with each participant exiting permanent supportive housing to ensure discharge to other more appropriate permanent housing. Additionally, the case managers will continue to strengthen the network of community support and resources available to the permanent housing participants.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

In relation to youth aging out of foster care, patients released from medical facilities, patients released from mental health institutions, and prisoners released from correctional institutions, the CoC continues to work in cooperation with individuals from local law enforcement agencies, supportive service agencies, and other interested parties to coordinate discharge.

The following are supportive service agencies that coordinate discharge:

Foster Care (Youth Aging Out):

There is State mandated policy around discharge planning for foster children aging out of the foster care system but there are also best practices that are used to establish this community's discharge planning policy. The local Departments of Social Services meet with youth in foster care at least ninety days prior to discharge in order to plan for the impending discharge. Family Partnership Meetings are held to develop a transitional plan with each youth that focuses on housing. The vast majority of youth leaving the foster care system return to their families of origin and many of them remain with their foster families despite being discharged from the system.

Health Care:

The CoC has guidelines in place in which it coordinates with CENTRA, the primary health care provider in the CoC area, adequate housing placement of those being released from the hospital system. This process strives to ensure that discharged persons are not released directly to the streets, emergency shelters, or other homeless assistance programs in the Region 2000 area. CENTRA's staff works closely with area housing agencies, providers, and organizations in the CoC to ensure safe and adequate placement of those being released from the hospital system. CENTRA coordinates with these agencies the appropriate release planning back to family, friends, or to private rental housing and service providers. In addition, in 2013 CENTRA completed a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) for Lynchburg General Hospital, Virginia Baptist Hospital and CENTRA Specialty Hospital. For the CHNA the community is defined

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

DRAFT

as the Greater Lynchburg community, which includes Lynchburg City, Town of Bedford, Bedford County, Campbell County, Amherst County, Appomattox County and Southern Nelson County in Central Virginia. The CHNA and the associated implementation plan may be viewed on the CENTRA website at www.centrahealth.com then click on the Wellness tab.

Mental Health:

The Commonwealth of Virginia mandates that persons discharged from State institutions or systems of care have a plan for discharge that prevents the occurrence of homelessness. The policy states that patients cannot be discharged into homelessness including the streets, shelters, or other HUD McKinney-Vento funded programs. Horizon Behavioral Health is an active member of the CoC in this region. The CoC has provided ongoing training to its members with regards to accessing services from Horizon Behavioral Health. In addition, as a member of the CoC, Horizon has received information about current and new referral options in the area through organization presentations and announcements.

Corrections:

CoC agencies coordinate with the Virginia Department of Corrections' protocols in place which are to specifically include housing needs in their discharge plans. At discharge, the inmate must have a verifiable address in order to be released and the Probation and Parole District office is directed to address this need and use available local resources to help with housing. Often, the discharged inmate will return to family or referred to VA CARES, a program for ex- offenders, that one of the CoC member agencies conducts which assists with housing and employment services. In conjunction with the Virginia Department of Corrections the local housing providers including: YWCA Domestic Violence Prevention Center; Lynchburg Community Action Group, (Rapid Rehousing and VA CARES); and the local Departments of Social Services in the City of Lynchburg; Amherst County, Bedford County, and Campbell County coordinate to assist with the housing needs and a discharge plan for the inmates.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

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

Paint hazards are given high priority and addressed in all residential rehabilitation projects undertaken with federal funds as mandated by HUD and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Paint hazard evaluations, testing, risk assessments, safe work practices, clearance, and resident notifications will continue to be performed as part of the housing rehabilitation programs.

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

Due to the age of the housing stock, the City has been proactive in addressing lead paint hazards. All City written agreements with CDBG and/or HOME Subrecipients contain provisions requiring compliance with LBP rules, and are subject to procedures developed by the Grants Administration Office to ensure appropriate stages of due diligence are complete and of record prior to CDBG and/or HOME funds being disbursed. The Subrecipients and contract providers of housing rehabilitation program services will conduct risk assessments and clearance inspections for rehabilitation projects, as required. All properties purchased with financial assistance provided by the CDBG and HOME Program must be inspected for lead-based paint hazards prior to final approval of application for assistance. Payment of subsidies is only issued after receipt of the inspection report revealing no lead-based paint hazard present at time of purchase.

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

See above.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

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

Besides the many housing programs supported by the City, there are other activities designed to meet poverty at its cause, such as job-training and placement programs, early learning programs, and a variety of incentives to build the capacity of residents to increase income and, therefore, achieve levels of self sufficiency and stability. Specific programs for reducing poverty through increased education, income, and improved quality of life are:

- Head Start early learning program provided through Lyn-CAG
- Federal and State social services grant programs connecting service providers with the Lynchburg City School System
- HUD Section 3 compliance in public and private development projects
- Lynchburg Division of Social Services adoption of the Virginia Welfare to Work program, Virginia Initiative for Employment Not Welfare (VIEW)
- Participation in the regional effort to educate, train, retrain, assist, and place persons in job opportunities through the Region 2000 Workforce Development Initiative. Through its Family Self-sufficiency program, LRHA refers residents to the Region 2000 Workforce Career Center to educate, train and employ families in need of the services the Workforce Center provides.

The City of Lynchburg has been actively meeting as a community to identify the causes and possible local solutions to addressing poverty. The following is a list of the potential resources identified for addressing poverty:

- "Getting Ahead" Groups (from the Bridges out of Poverty model
- Bridges out of Poverty Discussions
- School Summits on Poverty and the Achievement Gap
- Work in the Faith based community
- CENTRA Hospital Mobile Health Clinic to underserved population
- United Way Education Readiness Initiative
- CENTRA Hospital Community Health Navigators
- Homeless Intake Coordination
- Workforce Investment Board

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

- Non-Profit Programs
- Housing Collaborative
- Lynchburg Food Council
- Fatherhood Initiative
- Lyn-CAG Financial Education
- Poverty Simulation
- Beacon of Hope Post-secondary Education Initiative

The City has appropriated $50,000 in its General Fund Operating Budget for FY 2016 to begin exploring ways to address poverty and identify programs that may be provided to citizens.

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

See above. The City works with a large cross-section of organizations in the City to address poverty.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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 Grants Administration Team that includes staff from the Grants Administration Office and the Finance Department is responsible for monitoring programs that receive CDBG and HOME funds. A sub-recipient agreement is prepared for all agencies outside of the local government. This agreement contains the required HUD applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Monitoring of projects is done in several ways. First, sub-recipients are reimbursed for expenses, rather than provided funds up-front. The City requires receipts, time sheets, and other relevant documentation with the reimbursement request. In addition, sub-recipients are required to submit quarterly performance reports, which are reviewed for consistency with the City's program and financial records. At least five subrecipients are visited on-site at least once per year by the Grants Administration Team for monitoring. At the on-site monitoring visits for the housing and acquisition projects, a random selection of address files are reviewed for program compliance. For all other projects, a visual inspection is made of the various accomplishments completed with program funds and a narrative submitted on the benefits for low and low-to-moderate income persons. There is a monitoring checklist that is completed at the time of the review and then summarized. The financial reviews include a selection of reimbursements from the City. They are traced through receipt and disbursement of funds. When the Grants Administration Team staff has completed their reviews, the monitoring comments are compiled and a letter written to the agencies advising them of the results of the monitoring reviews and if any corrective action is needed. Technical assistance is provided as needed, or requested.

City staff reviews the quarterly reports for each CDBG and HOME project that is funded to ensure that the City is meeting the goals and objectives stated in the Consolidated Plan. For projects that are not meeting the goals established in the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan, City staff will contact the agency to discuss the project and the necessary action that will be needed to bring the project to a current status.

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

The Grants Administration Team reviews each CDBG and HOME project to ensure that funds are being expended in accordance with the program regulations, and that the project funds are being expended in a timely manner. If project funds are not expended during the quarterly review, City staff will contact the agency to discuss the project status and the importance of expending the project funds in a timely manner.

For ongoing HOME rental projects, City staff requires the agency responsible for the project to submit to the City an annual HUD HOME Monitoring Checklist, Project Compliance Report for Rental Housing, and Project Compliance Checklist. This information is reviewed for HOME Program compliance.

The City's CDBG and HOME funds are audited in conjunction with the City's annual audit. City Council reviews on an annual basis the remaining project funds and determines if funds will be retrieved from agencies and reprogrammed to other projects

DRAFT

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Table of Contents

Expected Resources 2
AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2) 2
Annual Goals and Objectives 4
Projects 6
AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d) 6
AP-38 Project Summary 7
AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f) 14
Affordable Housing 21
AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g) 21
AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h) 22
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i) 23
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j) 27
AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k) 28
Program Specific Requirements 31

DRAFT

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

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	$686,040	$32,779	$15,664	$734,483	$2,744,160	CDBG funds will support housing and non-housing community development in the City of Lynchburg.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	$305,985	$1,920	$40,021	$347,926	$1,223,940	HOME funds will continue to support housing rehabilitation and development in the City of Lynchburg.

Table 1 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

DRAFT

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 of Lynchburg will continue to partner with other public agencies and nonprofit organizations, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in housing and community development to meet the HOME match requirements.

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

N/A

DRAFT

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase the Number of Owner-Occupied Units	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Increase homeownership	HOME: $75,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit
2	Rehabilitate Substandard Housing Units	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: $50,000 HOME: $100,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 8 Household Housing Unit
3	Improve the City's Infrastructure	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: $360,695	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1505 Households Assisted
4	Increase the Number of Affordable Rental Units	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing for Special Needs Populations	HOME: $150,000	Rental units constructed: 28 Household Housing Unit
5	Provide Homeless Services	2015	2020	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Housing and Services	CDBG: $50,000	Homelessness Prevention: 575 Persons Assisted

DRAFT

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Promote Public Service Activities	2015	2019	Public Services	Citywide	Public Services	CDBG: $52,906	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 30 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 400 Persons Assisted
7	Planning and Administration	2015	2020	Planning and Administration	Citywide	Planning and Administration	CDBG: $92,000 HOME: $22,926	Other: 2 Other

Table 2 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Increase the Number of Owner-Occupied Units
2	**Goal Name**	Rehabilitate Substandard Housing Units
3	**Goal Name**	Improve the City's Infrastructure
4	**Goal Name**	Increase the Number of Affordable Rental Units
5	**Goal Name**	Provide Homeless Services
6	**Goal Name**	Promote Public Service Activities
7	**Goal Name**	Planning and Administration

DRAFT

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City's FY 2015 planned actions will address the City's priority housing and community development needs. The projects are outlined below.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity Homeownership Program
2	Rehabilitate Substandard Housing Units
3	Improve the City's Infrastructure
4	Increase the Number of Affordable Rental Units-Old Forest Village
5	CDBG/COC/Coordinated Assessment Intake Social Worker
6	Public Service Activities: Boys and Girls Club
7	City Planning and Administration
8	LRHA Housing Resource Center
9	CDBG/LRHA/Program Administration
10	CDBG/LRHA/Delivery Costs- Disposition
11	LRHA Direct Costs-Public Housing Rehabilitation
12	CDBG/LRHA/Rental Rehabilitation

Table 3 – Project Information

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

The City will invest the majority of CDBG and HOME Program funds city-wide to low-to-moderate income population needs existing City-wide. Investing in affordable housing projects city-wide will also assist the City in affirmatively furthering fair housing and avoiding the concentration of low income populations. The city will target its CDBG infrastructure and public improvement activities to census tracts with 51% of its residents at 80% or below the Area Median Income (AMI). Code enforcement efforts will also be targeted to the Downtown census tracts, where there is a higher concentration of poverty.

DRAFT

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	**Project Name**	Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity Homeownership Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Increase the Number of Owner-Occupied Units
	Needs Addressed	Increase homeownership
	Funding	HOME: $75,000
	Description	Increasing the number of owner-occupied units continues to be a high priority for Lynchburg. The Habitat for Humanity program provides downpayment assistance to qualified applicants.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Annual: Low-income: 5 units (17 persons) Target: 40%-70% of HUD's median family income
	Location Description	The target areas will include the defined LMI sections of Lynchburg.
	Planned Activities	Downpayment assistance to qualified applicants.
2	**Project Name**	Rehabilitate Substandard Housing Units
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Rehabilitate Substandard Housing Units
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	CDBG: $50,000 HOME: $100,000
	Description	The City of Lynchburg will rehabilitate substandard housing units to improve the housing stock. Emphasis is to be placed on programs that require an investment of funds and/or labor on the part of the owner commensurate with the owner's resources. The rental rehabilitation program will also continue to be a high priority.
	Target Date	6/30/2016

DRAFT

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Lynchburg Community Action Group: Homeowner Substantial Rehabilitation <u>Annual:</u> Extremely low-income: 3 units Low-income: 3 units Moderate-income: 2 units Total units: 8, total clients: 20
	Location Description	Priority will be given to properties located within the City's Rental Inspection Area. This area includes Census Tracts 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, and 19.
	Planned Activities	Rental rehabilitation and substantial homeowner rehabilitation.
3	**Project Name**	Improve the City's Infrastructure
	Target Area	TBD
	Goals Supported	Improve the City's Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Infrastructure Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: $360,694.51
	Description	The City has committed CDBG and Capital Improvement Program funds to a variety of public infrastructure projects in these areas and is recognizing considerable private development interest as a result. The impetus for many of these efforts has been the replacement of aging water, sewer and stormwater infrastructure.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 3,999 persons will benefit from the infrastructure improvement activities. The 2013 Census estimated that there were 3,999 persons in Census Tracts 5 and 6 in 2013.
	Location Description	Primarily Census Tracts 5 and 6.
	Planned Activities	Continued improvements as outlined in the Downtown Riverfront Master Plan and/or Fifth Street Master Plan. The funding will be leveraged with City Capital funds to install streetscape improvements in conjunction with planned water/sewer/storm line upgrades.

DRAFT

4	**Project Name**	Increase the Number of Affordable Rental Units-Old Forest Village
	Target Area	Old Forest Village
	Goals Supported	Increase the Number of Affordable Rental Units
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing for Special Needs Populations
	Funding	HOME: $150,000-Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO)
	Description	The project will add 28 apartments of housing to the City's supply of affordable housing specifically for persons with disabilities.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Very low-income: 14 units Low-income: 14 units Target: All families/individuals will have incomes less than or equal to 60% of the area median income Total units: 28, total clients: 38
	Location Description	2516 Old Forest Road, Lynchburg, VA
	Planned Activities	The development of 28 new apartments.
5	**Project Name**	CDBG/COC/Coordinated Assessment Intake Social Worker
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Housing and Services
	Funding	CDBG: $50,000
	Description	Funds will be used for a Homeless Intake Coordinator to provide CoC organizations with a Coordinated Homeless Intake Assessment (CHIA) for homeless persons and to assist them with obtaining housing and the support services available to them. Funds will provide for continuation of a part-time staff person to conduct the assessment/intake of homeless persons and coordinate the referrals to the appropriate homeless providers/agencies.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The Centralized Homeless Intake Coordinator will assist an estimated 575 persons to assess the needs of the homeless person and to determine appropriate housing and services.

DRAFT

	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	The staff member will be housed at LRHA in order to access the full range of resources available to address homelessness.
6	**Project Name**	Public Service Activities: Boys and Girls Club
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Promote Public Service Activities
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: $7,687
	Description	Public service activities will include the Lynchburg Police Department and Boys and Girls Club (Fun Fridays Program).
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 200 youths from primarily low-income households will be assisted.
	Location Description	TBD
	Planned Activities	See above.
7	**Project Name**	City Planning and Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	City Planning and Administration
	Needs Addressed	City Planning and Administration
	Funding	CDBG: $92,000 HOME: $22,926
	Description	Funding will be used for personnel, operating, and training costs associated with managing the CDBG and HOME Programs.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	See above.

DRAFT

8	**Project Name**	LRHA Housing Resource Center
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Homeless Services Promote Public Service Activities
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Housing Services Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: $45,219
	Description	This project would create an Affordable Housing Resource Center (AHRC) which would be staffed with a Housing Navigator to provide a centralized access point to all affordable housing resources and programs available in the City. The CHIA Homeless Intake Coordinator would also be located in the AHRC. This project is a collaboration of the Lynchburg Housing Collaborative partners, the Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CoC), the City of Lynchburg and Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) HOME Programs.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 400 persons will be assisted at the Housing Resource Center.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	The Center would offer a "Housing Navigator" who would assist citizens in navigating the vast sea of affordable housing challenges and opportunities in the City. Information, education and training programs would be offered to provide a number of learning tools to assist citizens to be successful obtaining and maintaining stable housing. These programs would include: Renter Counseling; Homebuyer Counseling; Landlord/Tenant Law training; Energy-Saving Education; Avoiding Eviction guidance; Home Maintenance tips, etc.
9	**Project Name**	CDBG/LRHA/Program Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	LRHA Administration and Direct Costs

DRAFT

	Funding	CDBG: $49,385
	Description	Funds will be used for indirect costs associated with CDBG funded activities at the Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA)
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	LRHA-918 Commerce Street, Lynchburg, VA
	Planned Activities	Provide funds for indirect costs (24 CFR 570.206(e) as associated with the CDBG-funded activities at the Lynchburg Housing and Redevelopment Authority (LRHA). These program costs are included in LRHA's Cost Allocation Plan for Fiscal Year 2015.
10	**Project Name**	CDBG/LRHA/Delivery Costs- Disposition
	Funding	CDBG: $28,576
	Description	Funds will be used for costs associated with the maintenance and disposition of properties that are unsafe and uninhabitable until they are sold or donated to a nonprofit for housing activities within the CDBG targeted neighborhoods.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not Applicable.
	Location Description	CDBG-targeted neighborhoods.
	Planned Activities	Maintenance and disposition of unsafe and uninhabitable properties until they are sold or donated to a nonprofit for housing activities within the CDBG targeted neighborhoods.
11	**Project Name**	LRHA Direct Costs-Public Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	Brookside.
	Goals Supported	Rehabilitate Substandard Housing Units
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation

DRAFT

	Funding	CDBG: $25,175
	Description	Continue monitoring the renovation of 4 units at Brookside under to meet ADA / 504 guidelines for disabled persons.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Four units will be assisted.
	Location Description	Brookside.
	Planned Activities	See above.
12	**Project Name**	CDBG/LRHA/Rental Rehabilitation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Rehabilitate Substandard Housing Units
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	CDBG: $25,747
	Description	Funds will be used to provide grants to owners to rehabilitate six (6) substandard houses. Emphasis to be placed on programs that require an investment of funds and/or labor on the part of the owner commensurate with the owner's resources.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 5-30 low-to-moderate (LMI) households will be assisted.
	Location Description	The program area of operation encompasses census tracts 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, and 13 which are the same areas of operation as the City's Rental Inspection Program. These areas include existing Rehabilitation Districts and Conservation Areas which are the Central Business District, Diamond Hill, Garland Hill, Tinbridge Hill, White Rock Hill, Daniel's Hill and the former Redevelopment and Conservation Areas known as College Hill I and II.
	Planned Activities	See above.

DRAFT

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

Areas of racial/ ethnic concentration are defined as census block groups where the percentage of a minority group is 10 percentage points above the citywide average. All references to census block groups hereafter will simply be referred to as "block groups" for brevity.

Across Lynchburg in 2013, Blacks comprised 28.2% of the population, Hispanics 3.1%, and Asians 2.7%. Therefore, an area of Black concentration would include any block group where the percentage of Black residents is 38.2% or higher, a Hispanic concentration would include a block group percentage of 13.1% or higher, and an Asian concentration would include a block group percentage of 12.7% or higher.

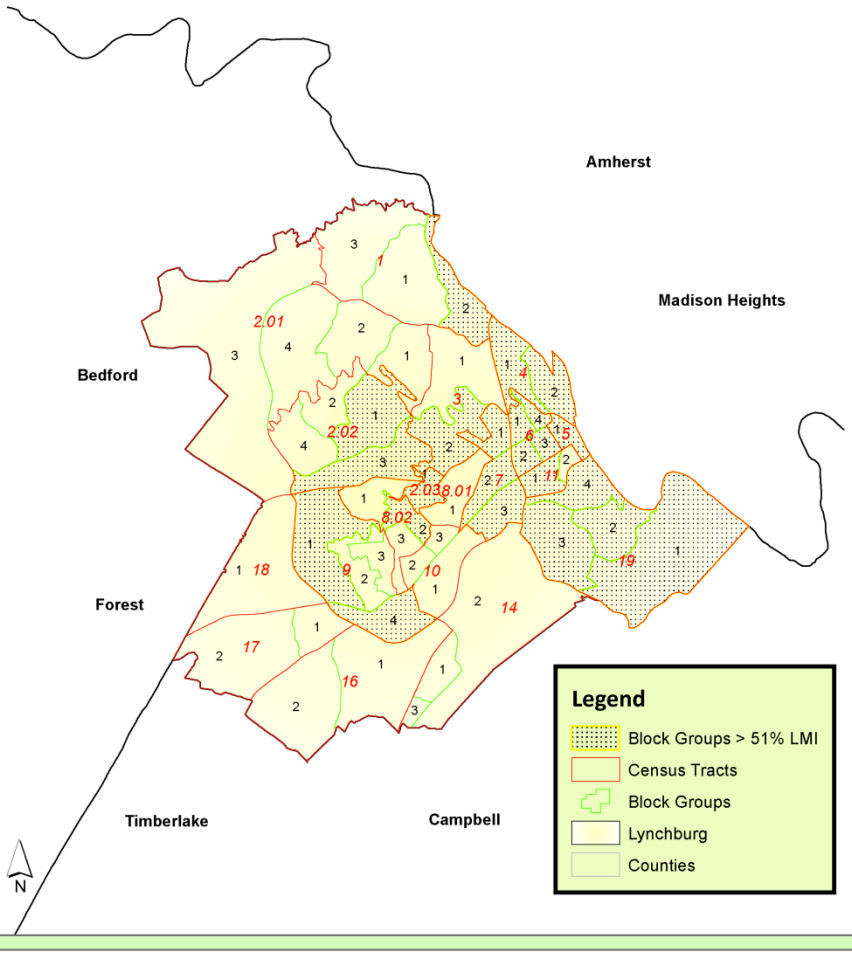
In order to locate racially/ethnically concentrated areas that are also areas of poverty, low and moderate income (LMI) data were layered on top of racially and ethnically concentrated areas. This created racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (RCAPs and ECAPs). The identified RCAPs and ECAPs are displayed in block groups. These maps are on the following three pages.

DRAFT

Low and Moderate Income Areas

Lynchburg, Virginia Consolidated Plan

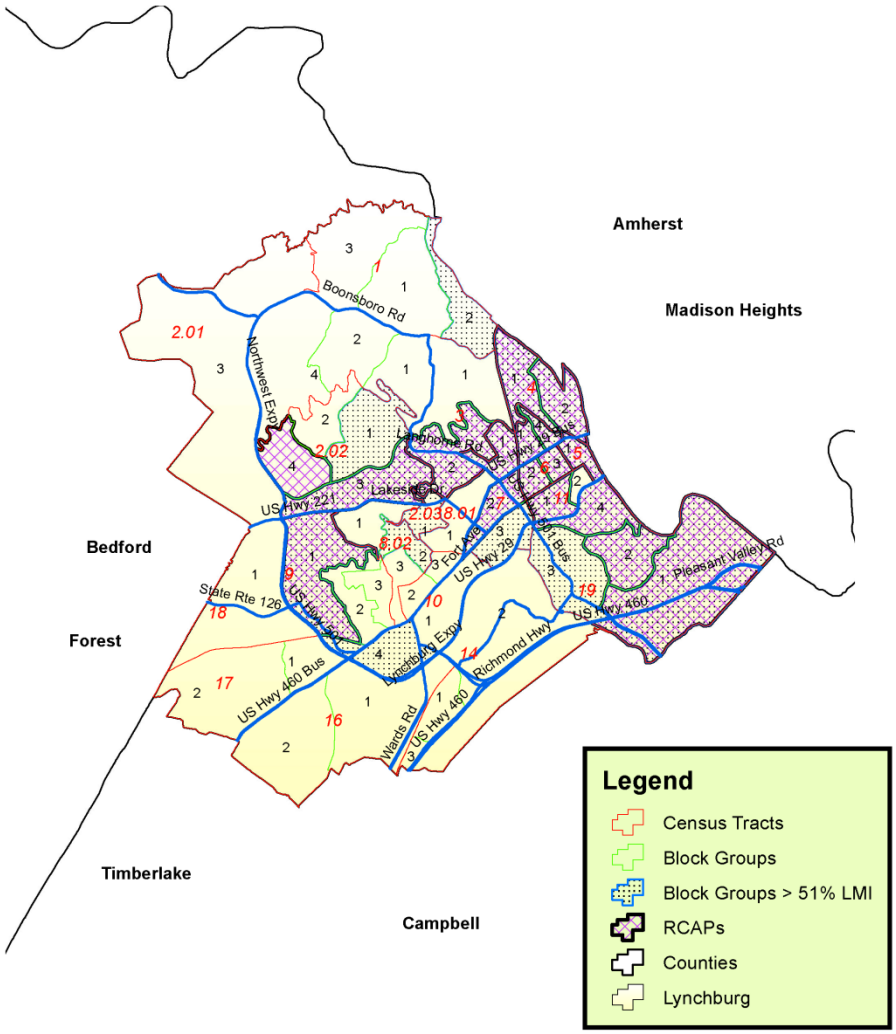
Source: 2014 HUD Low and Moderate Income Summary Data

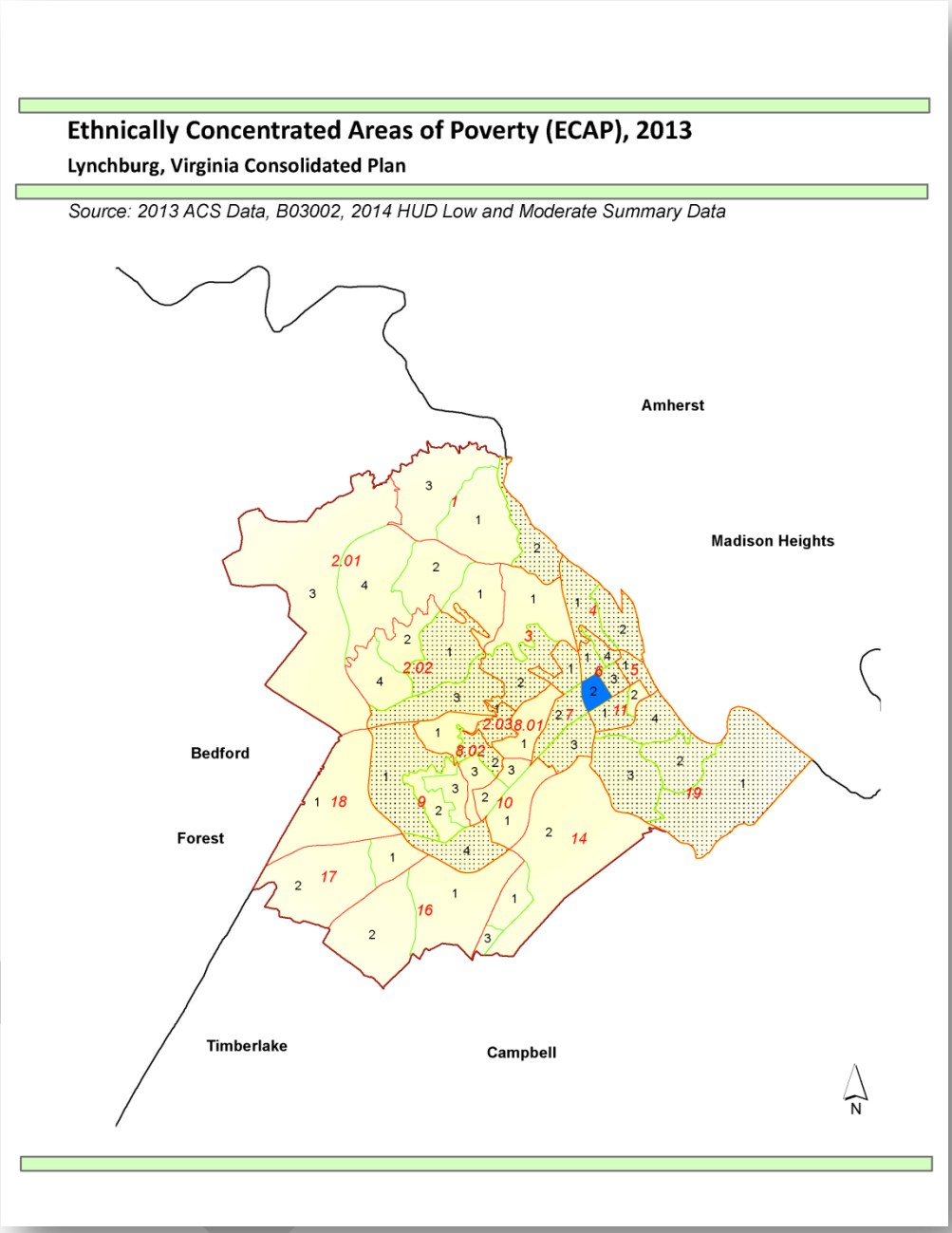


Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAP), 2013

Lynchburg, Virginia Consolidated Plan

Source: 2013 ACS, B02001 and B03002 and 2014 HUD Low and Moderate Summary Data





Of the 50 block groups within the City, 15 were identified as RCAPs. This included only Black concentrated areas of poverty, which were located exclusively in the Central Business District and surrounding neighborhoods including Daniel's Hill, Garland Hill, Dearington, College Hill, Diamond Hill, Miller Park, White Rock Hill, Seminary Hill, Fairview Heights, Winston Ridge, and White Rock Hill.

Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) Areas

The CDBG program includes a statutory requirement that at least 70% of CDBG funds invested benefit low and moderate income (LMI) persons. As a result, HUD provides the percentage of LMI persons in each census block group for entitlement communities. HUD's 2014 LMI estimates reveal that 23 of the 49 census block groups across Lynchburg meet the definition for LMI status. The LMI threshold in Lynchburg is 51%. The table on the following page shows the LMI area block groups.

DRAFT

Census Tract	Block Group	Low Mod	Total	% LMI
1	1	470	1,450	32.41%
	2	720	1,245	57.83%
	3	130	1,320	9.85%
2.01	1	90	925	9.73%
	2	180	1,675	10.75%
	3	190	1,890	10.05%
	4	325	1,550	20.97%
2.02	1	1,210	2,045	59.17%
	2	295	1,385	21.30%
	3	1,480	2,000	74.00%
	4	1,065	2,150	49.53%
2.03	1	390	505	77.23%
3	1	550	2,015	27.30%
	2	1,150	1,540	74.68%
4	1	1,005	1,875	53.60%
	2	830	1,145	72.49%
5	1	185	285	64.91%
6	1	440	500	88.00%
	2	905	1,160	78.02%
	3	750	1,015	73.89%
	4	85	165	51.52%
7	1	395	485	81.44%
	2	1,160	1,930	60.10%
	3	570	915	62.30%
8.01	1	930	2,120	43.87%
8.02	1	315	1,080	29.17%
	2	645	1,165	55.36%
	3	305	1,100	27.73%
9	1	1,750	2,425	72.16%
	2	785	1,625	48.31%
	3	220	790	27.85%
	4	555	1,070	51.87%
10	1	810	1,735	46.69%
	2	175	960	18.23%
	3	175	630	27.78%
11	1	665	875	76.00%
	2	190	440	43.18%
14	1	-	-	0.00%
	2	105	230	45.65%
	3	-	-	0.00%
16	1	1,495	3,045	49.10%
	2	1,335	3,230	41.33%
17	1	220	745	29.53%
	2	1,055	3,540	29.80%
18	1	565	2,055	27.49%
19	1	595	1,030	57.77%
	2	570	705	80.85%
	3	1,390	2,155	64.50%
	4	985	1,455	67.70%

DRAFT

Lynchburg's LMI areas are heavily concentrated in the Central Business District, and the neighborhoods of College Hill, Diamond Hill, and West End/Lynchburg College. There are also LMI areas within Liberty University and west of the Lynchburg Expressway in the Wiggington Heights and Woodbine Village neighborhoods.

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City will invest the majority of CDBG and HOME Program funds city-wide to low-to-moderate income population needs existing city wide. Investing in affordable housing projects city-wide will also assist the City in affirmatively furthering fair housing and avoiding the concentration of low income populations. The City will target its CDBG infrastructure and public improvement activities to census tracts with 51% of its residents at 80% or below the Area Median Income (AMI). Code enforcement efforts will also be targeted to the Downtown census tracts, where there is a higher concentration of poverty.

DRAFT

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	400
Non-Homeless	1,505
Special-Needs	38
Total	1,943

Table 4 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	55
Rehab of Existing Units	20
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	75

Table 5 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

DRAFT

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) owns and manages 328 public housing units located throughout the City. The publicly-owned rental housing units are in four different locations: Dearington, Birchwood, Langview, and Brookside. Female-headed households represent 92.8% of all households compared to 7.2% of male-headed households. Also, non-White households comprised 85.3% of all tenant households, nearly all of which are Black households.

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

LRHA plans to rehabilitate four public housing units to full American with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance; in addition, LRHA plans to remove 100 old substandard windows in one of its public housing complexes and replace them with new energy efficient windows.

During the next year, LRHA will be performing significant renovations on four one bedroom public housing units in order to bring them into compliance with the ADA/Section 504 requirements. These renovations will be funded from LRHA Capital Funds Program (CFP) and City CDBG funds.

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

LRHA encourages and supports programs and activities to improve the quality of life for public housing residents. These programs address needs in the following areas: drug prevention, resident participation in community organizations and activities, employment resources, housing counseling classes, homeownership opportunities, economic development, and self-sufficiency. The Authority also provides security for all developments and sponsors National Night Out using LRHA's funds to encourage residents to report crime.

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

LRHA is not designated as troubled.

DRAFT

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

Introduction

Most homelessness initiatives in the City are coordinated through the Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CoC), a recipient of funding through the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Continuum of Care Supportive Housing Program and Shelter Plus Care. Also participating in the CoC are the counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Campbell.

In addition, the City is fortunate to have several resources through which services are delivered to the community to address non-homeless special needs. Some of these receive funding from public sources, such as federal and state grants. Others are private activities operating solely with donated funds from the private sector. In all cases, the City encourages this work and relies on it to complement its social service functions to City residents.

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

The CoC has created a coordinated assessment process, Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA), and is working with current providers to divert individuals from homelessness. The coordinator of CHIA is trained to divert households who seek assistance in an effort to decrease homelessness. The City has allocated CDBG funds to continue this activity during Program Year FY 2016.

The CoC has implemented a centralized intake in order to prioritize populations more effectively. The populations that will be prioritized for services include: chronically homeless, households with children and veterans. Through coordinated and centralized intake, there is more accountability in targeting these groups and it is expected that there will be fewer occurrences of homelessness across all populations due to the extensive diversion efforts of coordinated intake.

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

As noted above, the CoC has created a coordinated assessment process, Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA), and is working with current providers to divert individuals from homelessness. The coordinator of CHIA is trained to divert households who seek assistance in an effort to decrease homelessness. The City has allocated CDBG funds to continue this activity during Program Year FY 2016.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The priority needs for the homeless in Lynchburg are emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent support services, and rapid re-housing to move homeless persons and families safely out of the cycle of homelessness and back into self-sufficiency. The objective for homeless and other special populations is to provide for the priority needs of the homeless with an emphasis on services that break the cycle of homelessness. During this Annual Action Plan, the specific CoC objectives to meet the homeless needs include the following:

Objective 1: Create new permanent housing beds for chronically homeless Individuals;

Objective 2: Increase percentage of homeless persons staying in permanent housing over 6 months to at least 77 percent;

Objective 3: Increase percentage of homeless persons moving from transitional housing to permanent housing to at least 65 percent;

Objective 4: Increase percentage of persons employed at program exit to at least 20 percent; and

Objective 5: Decrease the number of homeless households with children.

Emergency shelters, transitional housing and permanent housing providers ensure that families in their facilities are linked into the appropriate services once they enter the program. Miriam's House, Salvation Army, and The Family Living Center make sure that families remain in-tact while in the program. Currently these programs all accept children up to the age of 18. Priority is given for families.

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 permanent supportive housing programs within the CoC presently meets HUD's goal of 80% for this objective. The programs will at least maintain and attempt to improve this performance by improving the quality of case management provided to each participant. The case managers of all permanent supportive housing programs will develop a housing stability

plan with each participant to ensure stability is achieved. The case manager will develop a discharge plan with each participant exiting permanent supportive housing to ensure discharge to other more appropriate permanent housing. Additionally, the case managers will continue to strengthen the network of community support and resources available to the permanent housing participants.

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

In relation to youth aging out of foster care, patients released from medical facilities, patients released from mental health institutions, and prisoners released from correctional institutions, the CoC continues to work in cooperation with individuals from local law enforcement agencies, supportive service agencies, and other interested parties to coordinate discharge.

The following are supportive service agencies that coordinate discharge:

Foster Care (Youth Aging Out):
There is State mandated policy around discharge planning for foster children aging out of the foster care system but there are also best practices that are used to establish this community's discharge planning policy. The local Departments of Social Services meet with youth in foster care at least ninety days prior to discharge in order to plan for the impending discharge. Family Partnership Meetings are held to develop a transitional plan with each youth that focuses on housing. The vast majority of youth leaving the foster care system return to their families of origin and many of them remain with their foster families despite being discharged from the system.

Health Care:
The CoC has guidelines in place in which it coordinates with CENTRA, the primary health care provider in the CoC area, adequate housing placement of those being released from the hospital system. This process strives to ensure that discharged persons are not released directly to the streets, emergency shelters, or other homeless assistance programs in the Region 2000 area. CENTRA's staff works closely with area housing agencies, providers, and organizations in the CoC to ensure safe and adequate placement of those being released from the hospital system. CENTRA coordinates with these agencies the appropriate release planning back to

family, friends, or to private rental housing and service providers. In addition, in 2013 CENTRA completed a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) for Lynchburg General Hospital, Virginia Baptist Hospital and CENTRA Specialty Hospital. For the CHNA the community is defined as the Greater Lynchburg community, which includes Lynchburg City, Town of Bedford, Bedford County, Campbell County, Amherst County, Appomattox County and Southern Nelson County in Central Virginia. The CHNA and the associated implementation plan may be viewed on the CENTRA website at www.centrahealth.com then click on the Wellness tab.

Mental Health:

The Commonwealth of Virginia mandates that persons discharged from State institutions or systems of care have a plan for discharge that prevents the occurrence of homelessness. The policy states that patients cannot be discharged into homelessness including the streets, shelters, or other HUD McKinney-Vento funded programs. Horizon Behavioral Health is an active member of the CoC in this region. The CoC has provided ongoing training to its members with regards to accessing services from Horizon Behavioral Health. In addition, as a member of the CoC, Horizon has received information about current and new referral options in the area through organization presentations and announcements.

Corrections:

CoC agencies coordinate with the Virginia Department of Corrections' protocols in place which are to specifically include housing needs in their discharge plans. At discharge, the inmate must have a verifiable address in order to be released and the Probation and Parole District office is directed to address this need and use available local resources to help with housing. Often, the discharged inmate will return to family or referred to VA CARES, a program for ex- offenders, that one of the CoC member agencies conducts which assists with housing and employment services. In conjunction with the Virginia Department of Corrections the local housing providers including: YWCA Domestic Violence Prevention Center; Lynchburg Community Action Group, (Rapid Rehousing and VA CARES); and the local Departments of Social Services in the City of Lynchburg; Amherst County, Bedford County, and Campbell County coordinate to assist with the housing needs and a discharge plan for the inmates.

DRAFT

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

Introduction:

The City of Lynchburg completed an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) in 2013. The AI, in addition to identifying fair housing issues, also identified potential 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's AI indicated that the City had a few areas that could be barriers to affordable housing. The AI suggests that HOME Program funding, which is currently tied to those census tracts which qualify as Low-Moderate Income (LMI), be used throughout the City helping offer more opportunity across the City.

The City is developing an Affordable Housing Resource Center (AHRC), which is designed as a "one stop shop" for accessing resources and to address and solve people's housing questions and needs. The Center would offer a "Housing Navigator" who would assist citizens in navigating the vast sea of affordable housing challenges and opportunities in the City. Information, education and training programs would be offered to provide a number of learning tools to citizens to be successful in obtaining and maintaining stable housing. These programs would include: Renter Counseling; Homebuyer Counseling; Landlord/Tenant Law Training; Energy-Saving Education; Avoiding Eviction Guidance; Home Maintenance tips, etc.

DRAFT

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

In FY 2016, the City of Lynchburg plans the following actions to help address the housing and community development needs of City residents, especially low/moderate income residents.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Inadequate resources is the chief obstacle to meeting underserved needs ---both financial and human (staffing). The City of Lynchburg will continue to collaborate with human and social service agencies and the Central Virginia Continuum of Care to identify potential resources for meeting the service needs of City residents. The City will continue to support the efforts of service agencies to maximize the use of available resources and to obtain additional resources whenever possible.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Lynchburg will allocate FY 2016 HOME funds to rehabilitate eight homeowner-occupied units, encourage five more potential homeowners to purchase homes, , and create 28 units of rental housing for persons with disabilities. In addition, FY 2016 CDBG funds will be used to rehabilitate 5-10 rental units.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

All City written agreements with CDBG and/or HOME Subrecipients contain provisions requiring compliance with LBP rules, and are subject to procedures developed by the Grants Administration Office to ensure appropriate stages of due diligence are complete and of record prior to CDBG and/or HOME funds being disbursed. The Subrecipients and contract providers of housing rehabilitation program services will conduct risk assessments and clearance inspections for rehabilitation projects, as required. All properties purchased with financial assistance provided by the CDBG and HOME Program must be inspected for lead-based paint hazards prior to final approval of application for assistance. Payment of subsidies is only issued after receipt of the inspection report revealing no lead-based paint hazard present at time of purchase.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

As discussed in the Consolidated Plan, the City of Lynchburg has been actively meeting as a community to identify the causes and possible local solutions to addressing poverty. The following is a list of the potential resources identified for addressing poverty:

- “Getting Ahead” Groups (from the Bridges out of Poverty model
- Bridges out of Poverty Discussions
- School Summits on Poverty and the Achievement Gap
- Work in the Faith based community
- CENTRA Hospital Mobile Health Clinic to underserved population
- United Way Education Readiness Initiative
- CENTRA Hospital Community Health Navigators
- Homeless Intake Coordination
- Workforce Investment Board
- Non-Profit Programs
- Housing Collaborative
- Lynchburg Food Council
- Fatherhood Initiative
- Lyn-CAG Financial Education
- Poverty Simulation
- Beacon of Hope Post-secondary Education Initiative

The City has appropriated $50,000 in its General Fund Operating Budget for FY 2016 to begin exploring ways to address poverty and identify programs that may be provided to citizens.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City’s Grants Administration Office is responsible for carrying out the provisions of this Consolidated Plan. Working in conjunction with its public and private partners, City staff distributes, monitors, and executes the functions of the plan and reports on its progress. Coordination with other departments within City administration is essential to smooth delivery of services, and the achievement of desired outcomes.

Primarily, the City’s strategies will be conducted in the various partnerships the City enjoys with the public and private housing developers and service providers operating in the City and in the region. These include public partners, such as the LRHA, and several private non-profits such as Lyn-CAG, Rush Homes, The Gateway, Inc. and Miriam’s House. These and others work separately and collectively, along with City staff, on projects that achieve the goals stated by City Council.

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

As discussed in the Consolidated Plan, the City of Lynchburg actively works to coordinate community development efforts between public and private housing and social service agencies. The strategies to address the gaps include the following:

- Strengthen the intake process and procedures for CHIA to provide a clearer understanding to the partnering agencies and homeless persons;
- Creation of the Affordable Housing Resource Center to provide a centralized access point to all affordable housing resources and programs available in the City of Lynchburg; and
- Relocation of the CHIA Homeless Intake Coordinator to the Affordable Housing Resource Center.

DRAFT

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	$1,708
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	$32,779*

* The City has made adjustments for additional program income of $371 received in the 2013 plan year (FY 2014). The City has also received $30,700 that will be included in the next plan year.

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0

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

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

The City of Lynchburg does not intend to use other forms of investment.

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:

In accordance with HOME Program regulations at 24 CFR Part 92, properties assisted must remain affordable during the affordability period. Under recapture provisions, this period is

based on the direct HOME subsidy to the homebuyer and includes down payment assistance, "gap" financing, and interest rate buy-downs, as available.

The HOME affordability periods are as follows:

HOME Investment Per Unit	Length of the Affordability Period
Less than $15, 000 subsidy	5 years
$15, 000 - $40,000 subsidy	10 years
More than $40,000 subsidy	15 years
New construction of rental housing	20 years

HOME-assisted units are subject to affordability for the entirety of the affordability period. These HOME-assisted units are subject to a recapture provision in order to assure that the units either remain affordable (i.e. housing eligible clients) or that the City recovers its investment based on the terms of the agreement. Funds are recaptured only from the net proceeds of the sale or foreclosure.

In accordance with HOME CPD 12-003 Notice "Guidance on Resale and Recapture Provision Requirements under the HOME Program" the City has submitted to the HUD Richmond Field Office the "Recapture Restriction Agreement" used by the City for homebuyer projects. This document includes the basic requirements for recapture provisions in HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program homebuyer projects. The document was reviewed by the HUD Richmond Field Office staff and was found to be acceptable for compliance with §92.254(a) (5) of the HOME Program regulations.

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 above response.

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:

Not applicable. During Program Year 2015 (FY 2016), the City of Lynchburg does not anticipate using HOME funds to finance or refinance existing debt secured by multi-family housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds.

DRAFT