



City of Lawrence - Fourth Program Year Action Plan

The CPMP City of Lawrence - Fourth Annual Action Plan includes the [SF 424](#) and Narrative Responses to Action Plan questions that CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG grantees must respond to each year in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations. The Executive Summary narratives are optional.

Narrative Responses

GENERAL

Executive Summary

This Annual Action Plan provides a basis and strategy for the use of federal funds granted to the City of Lawrence by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) programs. This Action Plan covers the period beginning August 1, 2011 through July 31, 2012. Programs and activities described in this plan are intended to primarily benefit low and moderate-income residents of the City of Lawrence, neighborhoods with high concentrations of low-income and moderate-income residents, and the city as a whole.

This plan is the product of public outreach, public hearings, and consultation with over 30+ agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the development of affordable housing, creation of job opportunities for low and moderate-income residents, and/or provision of services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons. A complete draft of this update has been made available for public review and comment for a 30-day period beginning April 14, 2011. The availability of both the draft plan and the final plan is advertised in the local newspaper and the complete documents are available for review on the City's website www.lawrenceks.org and in print form in the Development Services office of Planning and Development Services.

	CDGB	HOME	TOTAL
2011 Entitlement	\$730,325	\$611,565	\$1,341,890
Estimated 2011 Program Income	\$100,000	0	\$100,000
Reallocation of Funds	\$250,000	0	\$250,000
Total Funds Available	\$1,080,325	\$611,565	\$1,691,890

Summary of Priorities, Goals, Budgets, and Anticipated Accomplishments

The table below outlines the priority need categories that HUD has found to be eligible to be supported with Consolidated Plan program funds. The chart estimates the amount and percentage of total Consolidated Plan funds that will be spent on each priority need category during the 2011 Program Year covered by this plan. Below each goal, high and medium priority objectives are also listed. The proposed funding amounts are constrained in many cases by program eligibility requirements and expenditure caps.

2011 Investment Summary FINAL (05/03/2011)

CDBG Public Services	
Brook Creek Neighborhood Association	
Operating and Coordinator Expenses	5,536
East Lawrence Neighborhood Association	
Operating and Coordinator Expenses	7,933
North Lawrence Improvement Association	
Operating and Coordinator Expenses	5,632
Oread Neighborhood Association	
Operating and Coordinator Expenses	8,172
Pinckney Neighborhood Association	
Operating Expenses	5,267
<i>Subtotal Neigh. Public Service \$32,540</i>	
The Ballard Community Center	
Emergency Services Council	16,638
Douglas County AIDS Project	
Emergency Assistance Program	4,638
Housing and Credit Counseling, Inc.	
Tenant-Landlord Counseling & Education	20,788
Lawrence Community Shelter, Inc	
214 W. 10th Street	
Emergency Shelter Operations	34,944
<i>Subtotal Agency Public Service \$77,008</i>	
Public Services Total	109,548

CDBG Capital Improvements	
Community Development Division (CDD)	
Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation	360,000
LCLHT First Time Homebuyer Rehab	80,000
Weatherization	71,987
Furnace Loans & Emergency Loans	25,000
<i>Subtotal CDD \$536,987</i>	
City of Lawrence Public Works Division	
Lighted Pathway Project	137,010
Sidewalk Project	67,990
<i>Subtotal Sidewalks PW \$205,000</i>	
North Lawrence Improvement Assn.	
3rd and Elm Sidewalk Project	3,200
Oread Neighborhood Association	
Crosswalk Striping and Signage	8,925
<i>Subtotal Neighborhood Cap. Improvements \$12,125</i>	
Community Living Opportunities	
Exterior Painting of Seven Group Homes	35,800
Independence, Inc	
Accessible Housing Program (AHP)	33,000
Social Service League of Lawrence	
905 Rhode Island Permanent Wood Awning	1,800
<i>Subtotal Agency Capital Improvements \$70,600</i>	
Total Capital Improvements	824,712

Contingency	0
CDD Administration of CDBG	146,065
GRAND TOTAL CDBG	1,080,325

HOME	
Lawrence Habitat for Humanity	49,500
Tenant Based Rental Assistance	270,000
LDCHA TBRA Administration	30,000
CHDO Set-Aside	103,000
CHDO Operating Expenses	30,578
First-Time Homebuyer Program	97,331
CDD Administration of HOME	31,156
GRAND TOTAL HOME	611,565

FUNDING SOURCES:

2011 CDBG Grant	730,325
Projected Program Income	100,000
Grant Reallocation	250,000
Total CDBG Grant Allocation	1,080,325

2011 HOME Grant	611,565
Projected Program Income	0
Total HOME Grant Allocation	611,565

Total CDBG Grant Allocation	1,080,325
Total HOME Grant Allocation	611,565
GRAND TOTAL, CDBG & HOME	1,691,890

Goal: Homeless/HIV/AIDS - \$39,582 (3%)

Objectives	Priority
1. Increase the number of homeless persons moving into permanent housing.	HIGH
2. Provide housing assistance and supportive services for persons with HIV/AIDS.	HIGH

Goal: Non-homeless Special Needs - \$33,000 (2%)

Objectives	Priority
1. Increase housing opportunities and services for persons with special needs.	MEDIUM
2. Improve accessibility of affordable rental housing.	HIGH

Goal: Rental Housing - \$270,000 (15%)

Objectives	Priority
1. Increase the availability of affordable rental housing.	HIGH
2. Provide assistance/counseling to avoid eviction and utility disconnection.	HIGH

Goal: Owner-Occupied Housing - \$768,818 (51%)

Objectives	Priority
1. Increase the availability of affordable owner housing.	HIGH
2. Improve the quality of owner housing.	HIGH

Goal: Public Facilities - \$37,600 (4%)

Objectives	Priority
1. Improve the quality of neighborhood facilities serving LMI persons.	MEDIUM

Goal: Infrastructure - \$217,125 (9%)

Objectives	Priority
1. Improve quality/quantity/access of public improvements that benefit LMI persons.	MEDIUM

Goal: Public Services - \$69,966 (4%)

Objectives	Priority
1. Improve services for LMI persons.	HIGH
2. Support neighborhood improvement and stability, and encourage a sense of community in LMI areas.	HIGH

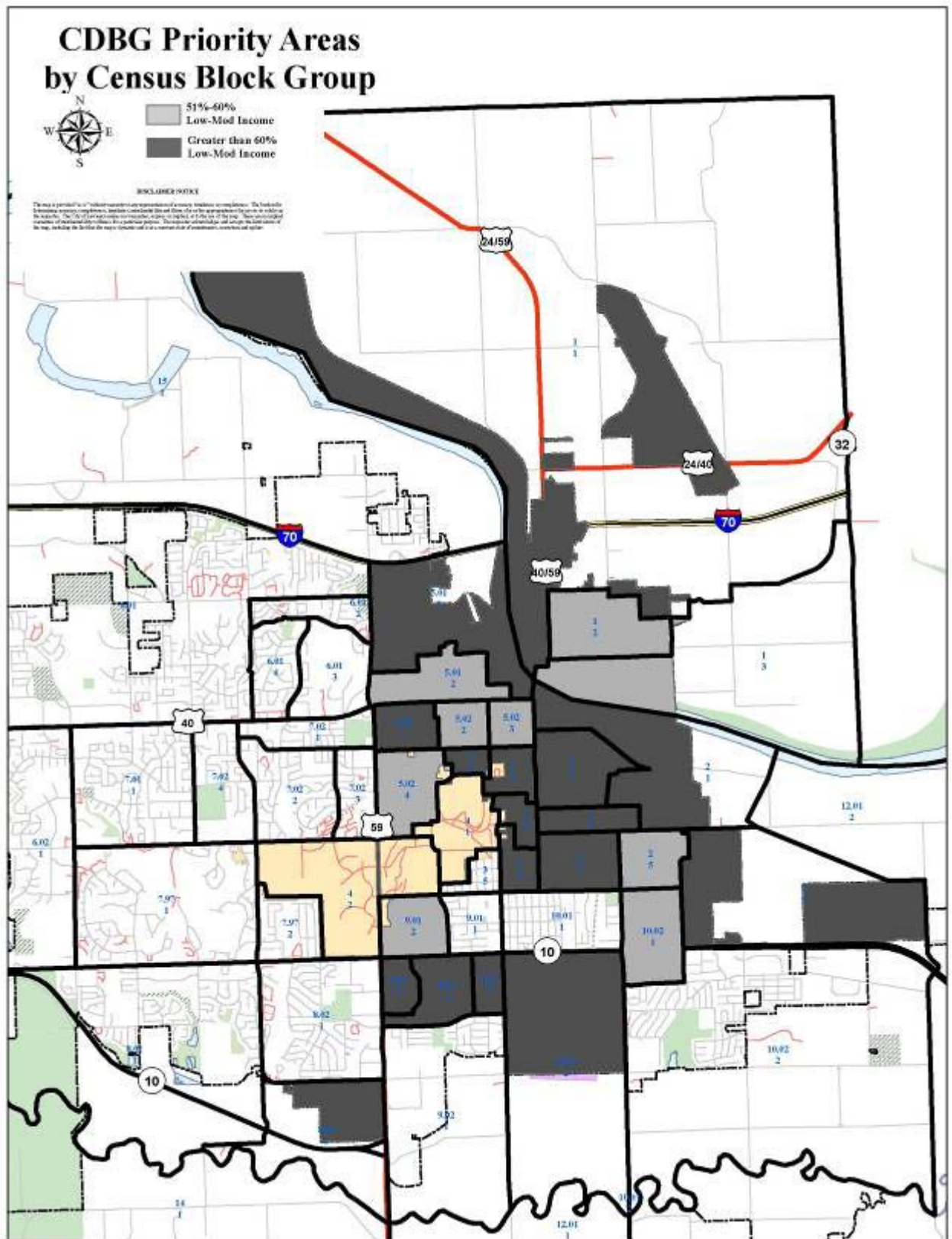
Note: Program Administration for LDCHA, Tenants to Homeowners, Inc. (CHDO), and Community Development Division for CDBG and HOME is estimated to cost \$237,799(14%). Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

General Questions

- 1. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed during the next year. Where appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to target areas.***

Geographic Areas to be Assisted and Priorities for Area-wide Assistance

As of the 2009 American Community Survey, Lawrence was home to an estimated 92,055 people, 15,649 of whom were members of minority groups. There are no specific areas of minority concentration within the City of Lawrence. According to the same survey, the median income of households in Lawrence was \$39,567 and 29% of people were in poverty. Lawrence was home to 13,613 households who earn less than 80% of the area median income and are therefore classified as low-or moderate-income by HUD. This represents 40% of the city-wide population for whom household income could be determined. The following map illustrates the block groups with the heaviest concentrations of low-income and moderate-income residents in Lawrence. Consolidated Plan funds will generally be targeted toward these low and moderate income neighborhoods or toward activities that benefit all residents of the city who are low or moderate income.



- 2. Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) during the next year and the rationale for assigning the priorities.**

Basis for Allocation of Funds

Geographic Allocation – Because the primary national objectives of the Consolidated Plan programs are to benefit low and moderate-income residents, Lawrence’s block grant program funds will be targeted to low and moderate-income activities and neighborhoods. The map above illustrates these areas.

Priority Needs – Guided by the eligibility requirements of the various Consolidated Plan programs, the City of Lawrence recognizes the following priority need categories for the 2011 program year. Relative priorities and funding ratios were established through the needs information obtained through the plan development process. A core component of the public outreach in preparing this plan was to prioritize among a list of real needs given the limited amount of funding available through the Consolidated Plan programs.

Goal: Homeless/HIV/AIDS	
Objectives	Priority
1. Increase the number of homeless persons moving into permanent housing.	HIGH
2. Provide housing assistance and supportive services for persons with HIV/AIDS.	HIGH
Goal: Non-homeless Special Needs	
Objectives	Priority
1. Increase housing opportunities and services for persons with special needs.	MEDIUM
Goal: Rental Housing	
Objectives	Priority
1. Increase the availability of affordable rental housing.	HIGH
2. Improve accessibility of affordable rental housing.	HIGH
3. Provide assistance/counseling to avoid eviction and utility disconnection.	HIGH

Goal: Owner-Occupied Housing	
Objectives	Priority
1. Increase the availability of affordable owner housing.	HIGH
2. Improve the quality of owner housing.	HIGH
Goal: Public Facilities	
Objectives	Priority
1. Improve the quality of neighborhood facilities serving LMI persons.	MEDIUM
Goal: Infrastructure	
Objectives	Priority
1. Improve quality/quantity/access of public improvements that benefit LMI persons.	MEDIUM
Goal: Public Services	
Objectives	Priority
1. Improve services for LMI persons.	HIGH
2. Support neighborhood improvement and stability, and encourage a sense of community in LMI areas.	HIGH

3. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

Obstacles

The primary obstacle to meeting all of the identified needs, including those identified as high priorities is the general lack of funding resources available to the public and private agencies who serve low and moderate income residents. Lawrence, due to being an entitlement community, is not eligible for state CDBG funding. Since no state dollars are available for community development activities, the city's general fund has been stretched to overcome stagnant property and sales tax revenues. Local cuts have resulted in a hiring freeze and reductions of all department budgets. This leaves little room for expansion of community development funding at the local level. Furthermore, the City of Lawrence's entitlement grants have been reduced over the last several years further limiting the funds available to address the needs in the community.

City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Resources PY05 – PY11					
City Program Year	CDBG	HOME	ADDI	Total	% Change
2005	\$911,227.00	\$684,842.00		\$1,596,069.00	
2006	\$816,981.00	\$645,694.00		\$1,462,675.00	-9%
2007	\$828,822.00	\$643,923.00		\$1,472,745.00	+1%
2008	\$798,320.00	\$626,133.00		\$1,424,453.00	-3%
2009	\$807,823.00	\$695,905.00		\$1,503,728.00	+9%
2010	\$873,534.00	\$692,784.00		\$1,566,318.00	+4%
2011	\$730,325.00	\$611,565.00		\$1,341,890.00	-17%

- 4. Identify the federal, state, and local resources expected to be made available to address the needs identified in the plan. Federal resources should include Section 8 funds made available to the jurisdiction, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, and competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act funds expected to be available to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the strategic plan.**

The City of Lawrence in 2009-2010 received Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) funding in the amount of \$562,134 that was utilized to develop rental housing on vacant (previously developed) land. The rental housing provides rentals to two families under 50% AMI and four families under 80% AMI, and was developed by the City of Lawrence CHDO, Tenants to Homeowners, Inc. Because of the success of this project, the City of Lawrence was awarded an additional \$475,000 from a competitive grant process utilizing the captured Program Income for the program at the State level. This funding will be used to redevelop two properties on vacant (previously developed) land, as well as the purchase of two blighted, abandoned properties that will be rehabilitated and resold to income eligible buyers in the Lawrence Community Housing Land Trust program. The City of Lawrence also received \$216,798 in CDBG-R funding that has been utilized for infrastructure, public service building improvements, and building acquisition. The City currently has expended \$131,009 of this allocation, and expects to have the remaining expended prior to the grant deadline.

Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP) funding was awarded to the City of Lawrence in the amount of \$648,000 and is being utilized in a program administered by the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority. As of April 1, 2011, the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority has served 467 individuals with Homelessness Prevention and Housing Stabilization, totaling \$389,208. The HPRP funding is projected to be spent in full by October, 2011. The City will apply with the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation for additional HPRP funding in the second quarter of 2011. Additionally, in 2010 Tenants to Homeowners, Inc, applied for Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to the State of Kansas and were awarded \$1,563,090 in Tax Credit proceeds, as well as \$500,000 from the State of Kansas HOME program for an accessibly housing rehabilitation project. Lawrence was not awarded any funding through the competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, but the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority's "Hope Building" and The Salvation Army's "Project Able" both received renewal funding for approximately \$138,000.

Managing the Process

- 1. Identify the lead agency, entity, and agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.***

Lead Agency

The Community Development Division of the Planning and Development Services Department, City of Lawrence, KS oversees the development of the plan. Two citizen advisory boards perform key roles:

The Community Commission on Homelessness (CCH)

Purpose:

- To implement the community's plan for homeless services
- To make policy recommendations regarding addressing homelessness
- To make regular reports to the community on the progress of the plan

Members: The nine committee members are drawn from the following community resources – housing and other service providers, law enforcement, business leaders, current or previously homeless

individuals, faith leaders, neighborhoods and researchers. Members are appointed by the Mayor and may serve up to two, three-year terms.

Members	Constituency	Term Expires
Hubbard Collinsworth	Homeless Community	12/31/13
Brad Cook	Service Provider	12/31/12
Wes Dahlberg	Service Provider	12/31/12
Karin Feltman	Service Provider	12/31/12
Charlotte Knoche	Public Housing Authority	12/31/11
Mike Monroe	Law Enforcement	12/31/13
Shannon Murphy	Sheriff's Office	12/31/13
Samantha Snyder	Faith Community	12/31/11
Cary Strong	Business Leader	12/31/12

The Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC)

Purpose:

- To develop and propose community development strategy and policy
- To recommend allocation of CDBG and HOME funds
- Review housing, environmental and rental housing code appeals.

Members: The 11 committee members are drawn from low and moderate income areas and neighborhoods at-large.

Members	Constituency	Term expires
Deron Belt	Low-mod area	09/30/13
Quinn Miller	Low-mod area	09/30/11
Julie Mitchell	Low-mod area	09/30/11
Vern Norwood	At-large area	09/30/12
Brenda Nunez	Low-mod area	09/30/12
Aimee Polson	At-large area	09/30/13
Roberta Suenram	At-large area	09/30/11
David Teixeira	Low-mod area	09/30/12
Patti Welty	Low-mod area	09/30/12
Vacant		
Vacant		

- 2. Identify the significant aspects of the process by which the plan was developed, and the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process.***

Plan Development

The fore-mentioned committees make recommendations to Community Development Division Staff and the City Commission regarding housing and neighborhood development needs, strategies

and policies. All meetings are open to the public and the public may provide input and feedback.

In addition to the public participation efforts outlined above, the City of Lawrence CDD and the CDAC conduct two advertised public hearings and provide an advertised public comment period to obtain feedback and solicit input into the Consolidated Plan and/or Annual Action Plan. The first hearing was held on September 23, 2010 at City Hall. The hearing included an introduction to the Consolidated Plan's purpose and process as well as the presentation of the 2009 CAPER. The primary purpose of the hearing was to solicit comment on the performance of past activities, community needs and strategies for addressing those needs in the 2011 Action Plan.

A second public hearing was held April 14, 2011 at City Hall. The hearing concluded the CDAC's allocation deliberations and continued the 30-day comment period for the Fourth-Year Action Plan. A draft of the Annual Action Plan was prepared in March 2011 and made available for public review and comment after April 7, 2011. A summary of comments received and the City's response is included elsewhere in this document.

Notice of the availability of the draft plan and the opportunity to comment on them was advertised in the Lawrence Journal World, posted on the website (www.lawrenceks.org), and e-mailed to a distribution list containing members of advisory boards, elected officials, government officials, agency personnel, and interested members of the public.

3. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to enhance coordination between public and private housing, health, and social service agencies.

Consultation Process

In developing this Action Plan, the Community Development Division, acting as the lead plan development agency, has consulted with representatives from more than 30+ agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the development of affordable housing, creation of job opportunities for low-income and moderate-income residents, and/or provision of services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons. In addition to the hearings, CDD staff has met with representatives, staff, and members of the Lawrence-Douglas

County Housing Authority, the local Continuum of Care agencies, and the Lawrence Association of Neighborhoods, during PY 2010. Going forward into PY 2011 CDD staff will continue to meet with these community stakeholders.

Citizen Participation

1. Provide a summary of the citizen participation process.

Citizen participation is the heart of the consolidated planning process, involving citizens in decisions that directly affect their lives. The purpose of the Citizen Participation Plan is to encourage and insure full and proper citizen participation at all stages of the Consolidated Plan process. The Citizen Participation Plan formally designates structures, procedures, roles and policies to be followed by program participants. Citizen participation is encouraged in the development of the Consolidated Plan and any substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan, and the Performance Report. To achieve the purposes of the Citizen Participation Plan, six objectives are established.

1. Provide for and encourage citizen participation with particular emphasis on participation by persons of low- and moderate-income, particularly those who are residents of slum and blighted areas and of areas in which CDBG and HOME funds are proposed to be used, and provide for participation of residents in low- and moderate- income neighborhoods as defined by the City of Lawrence. Additionally, provide for and encourage participation of all citizens, including minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities. Provide for and encourage, in conjunction with the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority, citizen participation of residents of public and assisted housing developments, along with other low-income residents of targeted revitalization areas in which the developments are located. Provide information to the housing authority about consolidated plan activities related to its developments within the community so that it may make this information available at the annual public hearing required under the Comprehensive Grant program.
2. Provide citizens with reasonable and timely access to local meetings, information, and records relating to the Consolidated Plan, Substantial Amendments, and the Performance Report, as required by regulations and relating to the actual use of funds under this title. Provide information regarding the displacement of

persons and specifying the types and levels of assistance that will be available, even though no displacement is expected to occur.

3. Provide for technical assistance to groups representative of persons of low- and moderate- income that request such assistance in developing proposals, with the level and type of assistance to be determined by the City.
4. Provide for public hearings to obtain citizen views and to respond to proposals and questions at all stages of the consolidated planning process, including the Citizen Participation Plan, the development of needs, the review of proposed activities, and the review of program performance. Such hearings shall be held after adequate notice, at times and locations convenient to potential or actual beneficiaries, and with accommodation for persons with disabilities. Notice of public hearings will be published as display ads prior to the date of the public hearing.
5. Provide for a timely written answer to written complaints and grievances, within fifteen (15) working days where practicable.
6. Identify how the needs of non- English speaking residents will be met in the case of public hearings where a significant number of non- English speaking residents can be reasonably expected to participate.

2. Provide a summary of citizen comments or views on the plan.

**City of Lawrence, KS
Community Development Advisory Committee
April 14, 2011 Minutes (City Commission Room)**

MEMBERS PRESENT: Quinn Miller, Julie Mitchell, Vern Norwood, Brenda Nunez, Aimee Polson, David Teixeira, Patti Welty

MEMBERS ABSENT: Deron Belt, Roberta Suenram

STAFF PRESENT: Danelle Dresslar, Margene Swarts

PUBLIC PRESENT:

Chair Mitchell called the meeting to order at 5:45 pm.

1. Introductions

Members and staff introduced themselves.

2. Approval of the March 10, 2011 Minutes.

Welty moved **to approve the CDAC meeting minutes from March 10, 2011.** The motion was seconded by Teixeira and **passed 7-0.**

3. (6:00 pm) Recess for Public Hearing

Chair Mitchell recessed the public meeting for the public hearing.

4. Public Hearing

Swarts said that the purpose of this public hearing was to receive citizen input for the 2011 CDBG/HOME Annual Action Plan and 2011 Investment Summary. The public hearing is part of the City's Citizen Participation Plan, which outlines two public hearings during each CDBG/HOME program year, one in the spring and one in the fall. For the 2011 program year, the CDAC started the allocation process without knowing about the 2011 federal budget. As of April 14, 2011, there is no official approved budget from the federal government for the 2011 fiscal year that began in October of 2010. The federal government has continued to operate under a Continuing Resolution since October. When the CDAC began their allocation discussions, staff used estimated totals from the finalized 2010 program year award. Swarts said that the applications were due in December, and after the applications were received, the CDAC reviewed the requests in a series of public meetings. The Investment Summary and the

Public Notice was published in the Lawrence Journal World on April 6, 2011, and the Action Plan and Investment Summary were posted to the City's website and made available to the general public at the Development Services offices at that time as well. This public hearing is for the opportunity for the public to talk to the CDAC about this year's allocation recommendations, and additionally about the substantial Amendment to the 2008-2012 Consolidated Plan.

Swarts said that regarding the Substantial Amendment to the 2008-2012 Consolidated Plan, the local U.S. Department of Housing And Urban Development (HUD) office periodically visits the location of grantees and does an onsite monitoring. In addition to the onsite monitoring, the local HUD staff conducts grantee monitoring in-house, and they also perform an annual review of the programs they oversee. The City sends in both the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) and the Annual Action Plan on a yearly basis to the local HUD office. Consolidated Plans are done in five-year increments, and the current plan the City is working through is the 2008-2012 Consolidated Plan. Swarts said that when HUD staff reviewed the 2009 CAPER late last year, the City of Lawrence received a letter from HUD staff, and in this letter listed a concern they had within the CAPER document. Swarts said that the concern was how the City was doing in meeting the goals and objectives that they had listed in the 2008-2012 Consolidated Plan. The City's HUD representative called staff, and after several discussions regarding the goals, it was clear that there were discrepancies in what the City of Lawrence was utilizing for goals and what the local HUD office had inputted for goals. Both parties were discussing numbers that did not make sense to the other. Staff determined that the City and HUD were not viewing the same document. Swarts said that locally, one Consolidated Plan was approved and posted on the City website. This document is what the City of Lawrence had been utilizing for the 2008-2012 program years, and this is the document that the City was using for their goals and objectives for that same time span. Through staff research, it was determined that when it was time to submit the 2008-2012 Consolidated Plan in 2007, the City had sent the HUD office a draft document that was not completely updated and edited. The document that was emailed to HUD and the one that was actually approved locally were two separate reports. Swarts said that it was simply a case of a mix-up with the document and the draft version of the document. Everything else within the Consolidated Plan was correct information. As the draft document did not have correct formatting, between the two reports the specific pages had different numbers. The City was using the one that had been locally approved

and posted on www.lawrenceks.org. Because the document differed from the one sent to HUD, HUD asked the City to do a Substantial Amendment to the 2008-2012 Consolidated Plan and send them a new, updated document containing the goals and objectives for the five year period of 2008-2012, including Rental Housing Subsidies, Construction of Housing, Direct Homeownership Assistance, Rehab/Single Family Residential, and Energy Efficiency Improvements. Swarts said that these goals should be descriptive of what the City can complete in this time frame.

Swarts said that in reference to the public hearing portion for the Annual Action Plan, this is the fourth year of the 2008-2012 Consolidated Plan. Staff has brought the public and the CDAC an updated Table of Contents based on the allocation recommendations that the body has already made. Included in this Table of Contents is staff projections based on a proposed 17% cut within the federal budget in regard to the CDBG program. If the US Senate passes the budget bill before them, staff is projecting a 16% cut in the program funds, as well as a .2% cut across the board for all programs in the budget bill. HOME is projected to be cut at 1%. Within CDBG, Public Service is capped at 15% of the total amount of the federal award, and Administration is capped at 20%. The caps are not applied to Capital Improvement projects. After staff applied the 17% cut to Public Services and Administration to stay within the mandated caps, there was still around \$75,000 left that still needed to be cut from the allocations. Staff made some recommendations based on this number. HOME funding allocations were also adjusted downward. The caps were tied to the Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) set-aside funds, as well as to the CHDO operating funds and administration.

Polson asked why staff recommended placing the largest cut on the City's allocated funding in the Weatherization, Comprehensive Rehabilitation, and Emergency Loan programs instead of looking elsewhere.

Swarts said that staff did not want to reduce some of the other Capital Improvement projects, and when staff looked at the City programs, it was determined that there could be some cuts made that would not affect the ability of the program to meet its goals and objectives. Swarts reminded the CDAC that they have the option to change this. This Table of Contents was only staff's recommendation. It is still ultimately the CDAC's decision where to cut the funding.

Polson suggested in looking at the recommended cuts made to the Oread Lighted Pathway and the Sidewalk Gap Project that the CDAC can look at moving all the cut Oread Pathway money back to that project and take the rest of the cut from the Sidewalk Gap Project.

Norwood asked if Public Works indicated a preference in their two applications.

Polson said that Public Works indicated that the Oread Lighted Pathway was the preferred project between the two.

Chair Mitchell opened public comment.

Robert Baker, Housing and Credit Counseling, Inc. (HCCI) wanted to say thank you to the CDAC for the recommended funding. Baker said that although HCCI is a state-wide organization, the second largest area they serve is Lawrence. He said that there is a comprehensive list of their services on their website, www.hcci-ks.org. He said on that website a citizen can find a tenant/landlord menu. Baker said that this site gets 3000 hits a month, state-wide. The tenant/landlord menu is the most opened page on their website. HCCI also provides tenant and landlord handbooks and law information, credit counseling, and fair housing education. HCCI has a strong partnership with the City in that they are working through the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP) stimulus program that works to keep people in their housing who are at risk of homelessness. HCCI does credit counseling for this program, containing both a program for the applicants as well as the opportunity for the clients to have time for a one-on-one short term counsel. Baker said that all the clients in the HPRP program are in a situation where they are having a hard time maintaining their housing. The program began in November of 2009. The Lawrence HPRP program has been very successful compared to other communities in keeping people in their homes. Additionally, HCCI offers Property Management classes in Topeka, and within this class, there are a lot of people from Lawrence that attend. HCCI also conducts Fair Housing presentations during the Earth Day events. HCCI did a family mentoring project where each family was assigned a mentor for two years. The goal of the program is to maintain housing or get the families qualified for housing. Baker said that he understands the difficult decisions that the CDAC faces as he was on the CDAC board from 1985 to 1990. He again thanked the board and acknowledged that it is a very challenging decision process.

Elena Ivanov, Executive Director of the Douglas County AIDS Project (DCAP) also wanted to thank the CDAC for recommending 2011 CDBG funding for their organization. Ivanov said that the CDBG funding is part of their Emergency Assistance Program, which provides emergency assistance to clients who are affected with HIV or AIDS. Ivanov said that the agency has had cuts in donations, which is also a key financial component in the fund. DCAP provides one-on-one case management to clients affected with HIV and/or AIDS. DCAP offers treatment assessments, transportation, and financial assistance to these clients. The agency does not have a big of group to serve directly. DCAP saw 59 clients in the calendar year of 2009, and 68 clients in 2010. DCAP provides medication help, although there is a wait list. Nationally, some states cannot serve their clients because of demand. Some of these clients come to Kansas. Ivanov said that DCAP serves Jefferson County, Franklin County, and Douglas County with medical case management and services that coordinate access to care. Additionally, they also see some clients that do not access care.

Ivo Ivanov, Marketing Director with Community Living Opportunities (CLO), thanked the CDAC for working with them and recommending an allocation of CDBG funds. He said a few years ago the CDBG program funding saved a couple of roofs and saved several of their group homes from disintegrating. For several years, the agency was in the process of trying to apply paint to all seven of their group homes. Ivanov said that they had not had paint since they were built 30 years ago. He said that the agency looked very hard for ways to get them painted. Every year CLO would try to get together the funds for the paint, and every time they thought they had it funded there were cuts that had to happen. The agency had to filter all their funding to direct care. Ivanov said that CLO assists adults with severe developmental disabilities. Their clients are representative of the most severely disabled. Most are non-verbal and they cannot move, and those seven group homes are the backbone of the agency. Ivanov said that CLO sees the merit and value in the CDBG program because of what it has done for them. He added that CDBG seemingly is always on the federal chopping block during budget talks. He said that the agency has done their share of writing to Senators and Congress to speak to the program's importance.

5. Close Public Hearing/Reconvene Meeting.

With no further public comment, Chair Mitchell closed the public hearing at 6:25 and reconvened the regular meeting.

3. *Provide a summary of efforts made to broaden public participation in the development of the consolidated plan, including outreach to minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.*

Documentation for the Consolidated Planning process is available in a variety of ways in hopes of reaching citizens, including minorities and non- English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities. The public hearings are announced via newspaper, online correspondence, e-mail lists, and notification list serves. Many agencies that receive funding assist these groups of citizens, including Independence, Inc. and Housing and Credit Counseling. Efforts are made by the City and the representative agencies to give their client base a voice in the planning process, and the directors of each of our public service agencies represent their clientele in providing input during the planning process. In addition, all citizens are encouraged to attend the public hearings of the Community Development Advisory Committee, and the two advisory boards work together for the good of the entire community when the planning process is occurring.

4. *Provide a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted.*

There were no public comments that were not accepted.

Institutional Structure

1. *Describe actions that will take place during the next year to develop institutional structure.*

The Planning and Development Services Department, Community Development Division (CDD) is the lead agency of the City in the development of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans. CDD provides fiscal and regulatory oversight of all CDBG and HOME funding sources. The Lawrence City Commission acts as the final authority for the appropriation of funds for Annual Action Plan activities under the Consolidated Plan grant programs, following recommendations of the CDAC.

In addition, the City provides opportunities to the maximum extent possible, to women and minority owned business enterprises for contract bids and services. The City of Lawrence encourages inclusion in the list of approved bidders for minority and women owned businesses, and actively works to recruit new contractors into the programs administered by the CDD. HOME sub-grantee agreements specifically contain the language:

3. Affirmative marketing and MBE/WBE records:

- (a) Records demonstrating compliance with the affirmative marketing procedures and requirements of 92.351.
- (b) Documentation and data on the steps taken to implement the jurisdiction's outreach programs to minority owned and female owned businesses including data indicating the racial/ethnic or gender character of each business entity receiving a contract or subcontract of \$25,000 or more paid, or to be paid, with HOME funds; the amount of the contract or subcontract, and documentation of affirmative steps to assure that minority business and women's business enterprises have an equal opportunity to obtain or compete for contracts and subcontracts as sources of supplies, equipment, construction, and services.

Within each of the priority funding areas, activities will be completed and managed by a diverse team of public, private, not-for-profit, and institutional partners. The lists below identify some of the principal partners for each funding area.

Goal: Homeless/HIV/AIDS

Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center	Douglas County AIDS Project (DCAP)
Lawrence Community Shelter	Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority
	Willow Domestic Violence Center
The Salvation Army	Family Promise of Lawrence

Goal: Non-homeless Special Needs

Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center	Community Living Opportunities
Cottonwood, Inc.	Independence, Inc.

Goal: Rental Housing

Emergency Services Council	Housing and Credit Counseling, Inc.
Independence, Inc.	Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority

Goal: Owner-Occupied Housing

Lawrence Habitat for Humanity	Housing and Credit Counseling, Inc.
Independence, Inc.	Tenants to Homeowners, Inc. (Housing Land Trust)

Goal: Public Facilities

Ballard Community Center

Penn House

Social Service League

Van Go Mobile Arts

Goal: Infrastructure

Public Works Department

Various Neighborhood Associations and Agencies

Goal: Public Services

Neighborhood Associations

Various Non-Profit Organizations

Lawrence prides itself on a decades-long track record of successful partnerships among public and private sector entities. The Consolidated Plan delivery system is an example of this. Communication and cooperation between the City of Lawrence's Community Development Division and the partner agencies and organizations that administer activities is strong.

CDD staff has worked closely with the organizations involved in Consolidated Plan programs to improve regulatory compliance, monitoring, cooperation and partnerships among agencies, and technical capacity of organizations involved in project delivery.

The greatest weakness in the delivery system remains the lack of available funding to support community development, affordable housing and public service activities. It is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain existing levels of activity and nearly impossible to expand services or undertake new activities.

Monitoring

- 1. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.***

The City of Lawrence's Community Development Division will conduct at least one on-site monitoring visit for each sub-recipient during the program year. A monitoring schedule will be prepared and the sub-recipient visits will be prioritized by determining if any organization is new to the program; if there has been staff turnover in key agency positions; and if there have been previous compliance issues. Following the monitoring visit, a written letter describing the results of the visit will be drafted and a copy retained in the agency's file.

Community Development Division staff closely monitors all federal programs. Administrative procedures will meet all federal rules, regulations and guidelines for program monitoring, compliance, and reporting. Staff conducts field inspections and also desk-monitors sub-recipients to ensure the compliance of locally administered projects. Staff also monitors the Consolidated Plan through the Annual Performance Report.

Lead-based Paint

- 1. Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to evaluate and reduce the number of housing units containing lead-based paint hazards in order to increase the inventory of lead-safe housing available to extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families, and how the plan for the reduction of lead-based hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards.***

The city will ensure that all federally funded improvement programs for the existing housing stock use lead hazard reduction activities including evaluating lead hazard risk and using only lead free paint. Staff distributes *Renovate Right* pamphlets, published by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Community Development Division has two staff certified as Lead Hazard Risk Assessors and Inspectors. They have also received and provided training in Lead Safe Work Practices.

HOUSING

Specific Housing Objectives

- 1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve during the next year.***

The following table outlines the specific accomplishment goals that the City of Lawrence hopes to achieve during the 2011 Program Year.

Activity	Accomplishment Unit	Goal
Rental Housing Subsidies (HOME - TBRA)	04-Households	40
Construction of Housing (HOME)	10-Housing Units	2
Direct Homeownership Assistance (HOME)	04-Households	4
Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation, Single Unit Residential (CDBG)	10-Housing Units	10
Emergency Loans (CDBG)	10-Housing Units	5

Accessibility Improvements (CDBG)	04-Households	12
Furnace Loans (CDBG)	10-Housing Units	5
Weatherization (CDBG)	10-Housing Units	75

2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by this Action Plan.

To accomplish these goals, the City of Lawrence will work closely with the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority on their Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and E-Housing Connector to cover the activity of Rental Housing Subsidies through the HOME program. Tenants to Homeowners, Inc., the City of Lawrence CHDO, will be the agency primarily working towards the goal of Construction of Housing as well as Direct Home Ownership Assistance objectives. Habitat for Humanity will also be an agency contributing to the Direct Homeownership Assistance through HOME.

CDD staff will administer the Rehabilitation and Energy Efficiency programs through the City of Lawrence using local licensed contractors. CDD staff, in addition, is working with the Take Charge Challenge to educate the community as well as program participants on ways to make their homes energy efficient and save money on energy bills. Two CDD staff members serve on the Challenge's Leadership Committee for the Lawrence community.

Needs of Public Housing

1. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake during the next year to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership.

The Lawrence Community Land and Housing Trust (Housing Trust) program is the City's first time homebuyer program. Outreach to tenants of public housing, families assisted by public housing agencies, and residents of manufactured housing will be done primarily through Tenants to Homeowners, Inc. (TTH, Inc.), and Independence, Inc.

First-Time Homebuyer workshops are advertised in the local newspaper, through the local television channel, on local radio stations through public service announcements, in neighborhood association newsletters, in agency newsletters including those from Independence, Inc. and Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA), and on Tenants to Homeowners' and the City's websites.

To ensure targeted populations are reached, brochures are distributed and a workshop is scheduled onsite at Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA), Independence, Inc., and Haskell Indian Nations University.

- 2. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation during the next year.***

Not applicable to the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

- 1. Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to remove barriers to affordable housing.***

A review of the City of Lawrence housing policy indicates there are no institutional barriers to obtain affordable housing. The city has adopted the 2009 International Codes (Building, Residential, Fire, Energy, Mechanical, Plumbing and Fuel Gas) and the 2008 National Electrical Code. The 2009 International Property Maintenance Code that has been adopted as the minimum housing code is similar to the requirements of HUD's Housing Quality Standards. The minimum housing code is enforced through the rental registration program that requires all rental properties located in single-family zoned areas to be inspected at least once every three years. All other minimum housing code is enforced on a complaint basis.

The city does not impose rent controls or impact fees. Regulations that are designed to protect the health, safety, and welfare of citizens may affect the cost of housing. However, these regulations are not designed to discourage the availability of affordable housing. Therefore, the City of Lawrence does not propose actions or reform steps to remove or restructure such policies in the coming year.

HOME/ American Dream Down payment Initiative (ADDI)

- 1. Describe other forms of investment not described in § 92.205(b).***

Not applicable to the City of Lawrence.

- 2. If the participating jurisdiction (PJ) will use HOME or ADDI funds for homebuyers, it must state the guidelines for resale or recapture, as required in § 92.254 of the HOME rule.***

The City of Lawrence does not provide HOME funding directly to homebuyers, so there is no instances of program recapture funds.

HOME funds are allocated for a First Time Homebuyer Program. This program, administered in partnership with Tenants to Homeowners, Inc. (TTH) which is the City's designated Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), is the Lawrence Community Housing Trust (LCHT). The LCHT was instituted in Lawrence to preserve long term affordable housing for Lawrence residents with low and moderate incomes. The City and TTH have long partnered in providing this homebuyer program. The City provides funding, technical assistance, and oversight to TTH, and TTH in turn, does outreach for potential homebuyers, provides the pre-purchase education, and generally administers the program. The LCHT First Time Homebuyer Program supersedes the City's previous First Time Homebuyer Program, Homeowners Out of Tenants (HOOT).

As required by HOME regulations, to ensure affordability for the program, the City has elected to impose resale requirements. Current resale requirements of the program ensure that the housing is made available for subsequent purchase only to a buyer whose family qualifies as a low-income family and will use the property as its principal residence. Through a previously determined and agreed upon formula, the house is sold to the eligible buyer for substantially less than the home's market appraised value and LCHT leases the land to the buyer for \$25 per month. The affordability period is maintained by a land-lease agreement between the buyer and LCHT and this agreement is protected with deed restrictions and a lien signed by the buyer. Due to the subsidy, the housing is affordable to the new homebuyer and the seller gains equity from mortgage payments, improvements made to the land and 25% of the market appreciation since the initial purchase of the property, thus providing the original HOME-assisted owner a fair return on investment.

- 3. If the PJ will use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds, it must state its refinancing guidelines required under § 92.206(b). The guidelines shall describe the conditions under which the PJ will refinance existing debt. At a minimum these guidelines must:***

- a. Demonstrate that rehabilitation is the primary eligible activity and ensure that this requirement is met by establishing a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing.*
- b. Require a review of management practices to demonstrate that disinvestments in the property has not occurred; that the long-term needs of the project can be met; and that the feasibility of serving the targeted population over an extended affordability period can be demonstrated.*
- c. State whether the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, create additional affordable units, or both.*
- d. Specify the required period of affordability, whether it is the minimum 15 years or longer.*
- e. Specify whether the investment of HOME funds may be jurisdiction-wide or limited to a specific geographic area, such as a neighborhood identified in a neighborhood revitalization strategy under 24 CFR 91.215(e)(2) or a Federally designated Empowerment Zone or Enterprise Community.*
- f. State that HOME funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.*

The City of Lawrence does not use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multi-family housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds.

- 4. If the PJ is going to receive American Dream Down payment Initiative (ADDI) funds, please complete the following narratives:*
 - a. Describe the planned use of the ADDI funds.*
 - b. Describe the PJ's plan for conducting targeted outreach to residents and tenants of public housing and manufactured housing and to other families assisted by public housing agencies, for the purposes of ensuring that the ADDI funds are used to provide down payment assistance for such residents, tenants, and families.*
 - c. Describe the actions to be taken to ensure the suitability of families receiving ADDI funds to undertake and maintain homeownership, such as provision of housing counseling to homebuyers.*

The City of Lawrence does not receive ADDI funding.

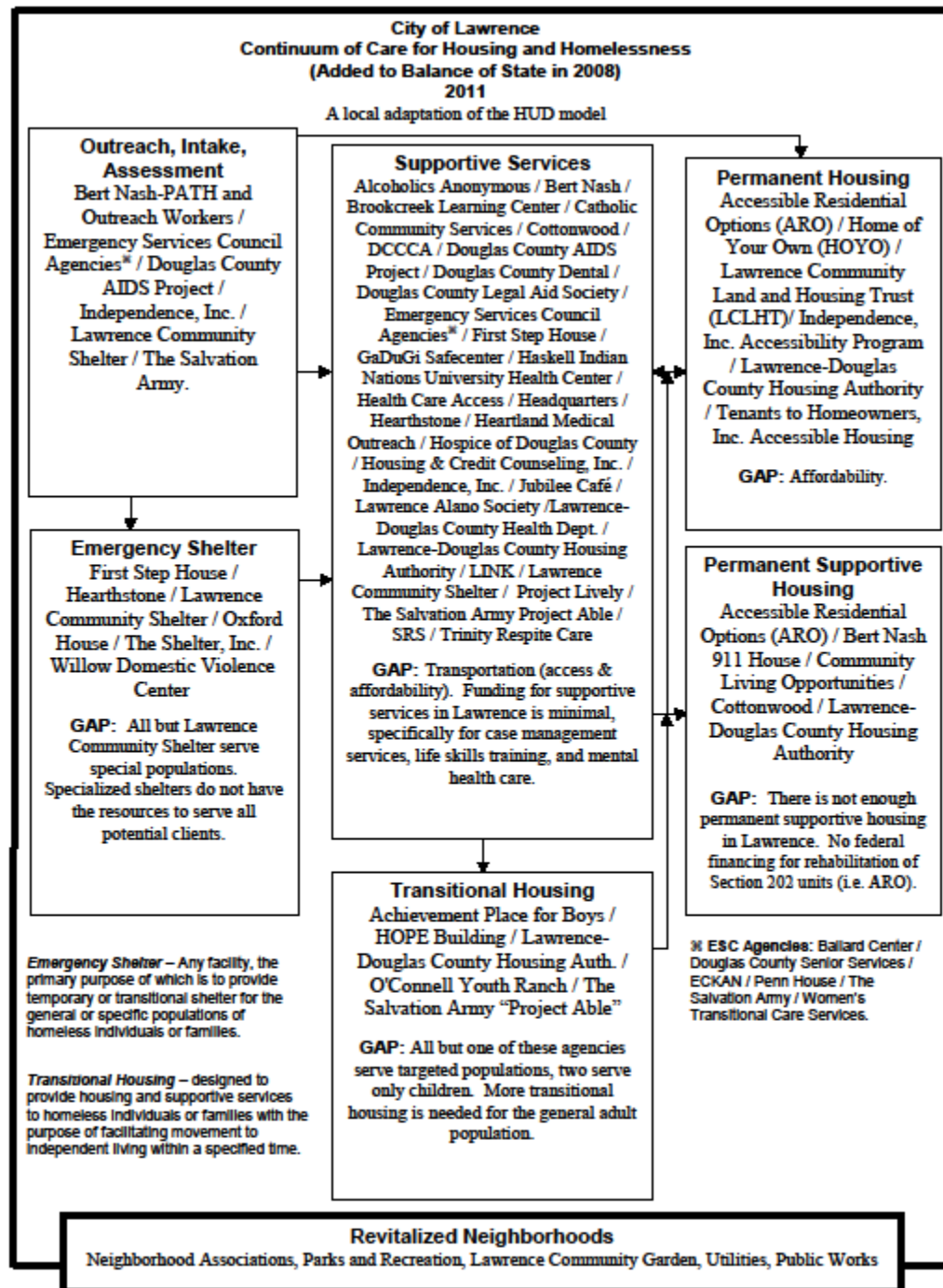
HOMELESS

Specific Homeless Prevention Elements

- 1. Sources of Funds—Identify the private and public resources that the jurisdiction expects to receive during the next year to address homeless needs and to prevent homelessness. These include the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act programs, other special federal, state and local and private funds targeted to homeless individuals and families with children, especially the chronically homeless, the HUD formula programs, and any publicly-owned land or property. Please describe, briefly, the jurisdiction's plan for the investment and use of funds directed toward homelessness.***

Continuum of Care

Lawrence developed its Continuum of Care strategy in 1993. Revisions and updates have been made to the strategy as services have changed and needs have shifted. The Continuum of Care strategy is used to move homeless individuals and/or families from homelessness through necessary supportive services to permanent housing. In 2008 the Practitioner's Panel opted to join the Statewide Continuum of Care in order to access additional funding opportunities. The Assistant Director of Development Services, Margene Swarts, sits on the NOFA committee as the Lawrence/Douglas County regional representative. Service providers meet monthly in the community and quarterly, there is discussion regarding the needs of the local Continuum. These requests and questions are taken back to the Statewide Coalition for clarification. Although funding is aligned with the Statewide Continuum that is led by the Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition, homeless strategy for Lawrence will continue to be developed locally. A Point-in-Time count was administered on January 26, 2011 resulting in approximately 226 adults and children who met the definition of HUD homeless for the Lawrence community. Additionally, Lawrence Public Schools report 93 students in grades K-6 and 56 students in grades 7-12 meeting their McKinney-Vento definition of homeless. See Continuum of Care Diagram and the Housing Vision Chart below.



Intake, Outreach, and Assessment

Through the PATH grant, Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center conducts homeless outreach for people who are mentally ill. Through a contract with the City of Lawrence, Bert Nash manages an outreach team of three, for the homeless community at-large. Outreach workers go to places frequented by homeless people, establish contact in order to build trust, then offer assessment and services. The homeless outreach workers can set up case management services for those who qualify or can refer people to other organizations for services. Besides outreach workers, most agencies that provide for the very-low income and homeless individuals or families are able to provide services or referrals for assistance.

Programs with ongoing case management and continuing care also contribute to prevention services in the community. To further assist with homeless prevention and outreach efforts information and education about programs are posted on community bulletin boards in various locations where homeless and at-risk individuals congregate.

Douglas County Aids Project, The Lawrence Community Shelter, The Salvation Army, Housing & Credit Counseling, Inc. and Independence, Inc. are all agencies that do intake, outreach, or assessment and will receive CDBG funding. See Investment Summary for details.

2. Homelessness—In a narrative, describe how the action plan will address the specific objectives of the Strategic Plan and, ultimately, the priority needs identified. Please also identify potential obstacles to completing these action steps.

Emergency Shelter

The Lawrence Community Shelter is the sole homeless shelter in operation in Lawrence. The Lawrence Community Shelter provides shelter for those who are unable to pass a Breathalyzer test, as well as also accepting non-intoxicated, single male/female individuals and families in need of shelter. The Lawrence Police Department assists with late night emergency admissions to the shelter. On weekday mornings and during the day, the Lawrence Community Shelter provides drop in shelter and services, with an emphasis on employment, for people experiencing homelessness or who are at-risk of homelessness. The Lawrence Community Shelter will receive CDBG support for emergency housing activities as the sole emergency

shelter in Lawrence. Family Promise of Lawrence also provides temporary shelter for families in Lawrence.

Transitional Housing

Service agencies assist homeless individuals with finding housing and supportive services. Transitional housing is also provided through vouchers funded by HOME funds to the general homeless population. LDCHA will receive HOME funds for transitional housing vouchers (Tenant Based Rental Assistance). The Salvation Army has developed a transitional housing program, and continues to apply for funding through the Balance of State Continuum of Care. As mentioned previously, the poverty rate in Lawrence is at 29%. The 2009 Point in Time homeless count provided a number of 112 individuals who were literally homeless, precariously housed, or imminently homeless. This number did not count those housed in transitional housing. The 2011 Point in Time homeless count provided a number of 242 individuals who were literally homeless, precariously housed or imminently homeless. This number did count those housed in transitional housing. The LDCHA TBRA program is designed to bring chronically homeless people into temporary housing. In looking at the homeless count number, considering that the one emergency shelter in Lawrence is filled to capacity every night, the daily usage of the drop in center is high, and the multitude of individuals served by meal programs or other services on a daily basis, shows there is a definite need for transitional housing subsidy in Lawrence.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Private nonprofit agencies administer 62 (only six for chronically homeless) units of permanent supportive housing in Lawrence. The Community Commission on Homelessness estimates the need for another 32 supportive housing units for chronically homeless individuals. The need was based on information extrapolated from the 2009 Homeless Survey.

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) is currently in the 7th year of a Continuum of Care Supportive Housing Grant for its permanent supportive housing program, Hope Building. Hope Building provides housing and support services for up to six chronically homeless persons with disabilities. The LDCHA operates the program with the Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center providing mental health services and DCCCA providing substance abuse services. As of January 2011, the Hope Building was at full capacity.

- 3. Chronic homelessness—The jurisdiction must describe the specific planned action steps it will take over the next year aimed at eliminating chronic homelessness by 2012. Again, please identify barriers to achieving this.**

Chronic Homelessness

Developing permanent supportive housing units for chronic homelessness is a high priority for the City of Lawrence. LDCHA will continue to operate HOPE Building, a PSH project that serves six chronically homeless individuals. The Salvation Army submitted an application for their TH project and they were not awarded funding in 2010, but efforts continue to provide additional transitional housing units through this program. Faith-based initiative Family Promise has developed small PSH projects serving 2-3 chronically homeless individuals. It is the goal of the city to develop 26 new PSH opportunities during the 2008-2012 Consolidated Plan Period.

Beginning in 2006, the City of Lawrence began funding a homeless outreach team with General Fund dollars. The outreach team consists of three case managers, who make connections with homeless individuals on the street and in shelters, with the goal of engaging them in services and eventually assisting them in movement to more stable housing options.

The coordination of efforts to end chronic homelessness includes the implementation of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The Lawrence CoC implemented HMIS with nine participating agencies in 2006 and transitioned to the statewide HMIS during 2008. The HMIS includes HUD funded and non-HUD funded emergency shelters, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing programs, as well as service agencies providing outreach and case management services to homeless.

- 4. Homelessness Prevention—The jurisdiction must describe its planned action steps over the next year to address the individual and families with children at imminent risk of becoming homeless.**

The Community Commission on Homelessness worked to devise the "Housing Vision" which serves to provide a road map for transitioning individuals and families out of homelessness and into permanent housing.

Housing Vision Chart (6/14/2007, Updated 10/13/2009)

Shelter *75 **125 (one facility)	Temporary Housing *100 new	Transitional Housing (TBRA) *35 new	Permanent Supportive Housing *22 new	Permanent Housing
Transients (10 – outreach worker estimate) – may or may not seek shelter. Chronically homeless (32 – PIT count) - may or may not seek shelter, may or may not be interested in permanent ETH, TH or PSH.	Single Homeless and Families without Children (70 PIT count) – likely will seek shelter; 35% will move into TH; some will need PSH and others will need private housing. Homeless Families with Children (45) – likely will seek shelter; many will move into TH; some will need private housing.	Single Homeless, Families Without Children and Families with Children (35 HA estimate) – likely will qualify for TH immediately if vouchers are made available.	Single Homeless, Disabled and/or Chronic (22 estimate) - assuming not ALL disabled will need PSH and not all chronically homeless will pursue PSH.	

* Number of units needed to meet immediate housing needs, based on 2007 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count numbers and service provider estimates.

** Number of individuals based on 2009 information from social service agencies serving Lawrence homeless.

Emergency Shelter: A short-term facility (90-120 days) used to get people off the street in order to stabilize for movement to better housing options. This option does not include or account for shelters that serve special populations (WDVC, First Step House, etc.).

Emergency Temporary Housing: A parallel alternative to the shelter, where people can obtain immediate housing while awaiting a spot in TH or other longer-term housing, working to address housing barriers.

Transitional Housing: Assisted housing with support services, available for up to two years. Major gap is for people who are precluded from LDCHA due to methamphetamine conviction, sex offender status or other recent drug convictions.

Permanent Supportive Housing: Permanent housing with ongoing support services.

Permanent Housing: Assisted or non-assisted public or private housing with no time limit.

In addition, the Lawrence Community Shelter has been exploring opportunities to relocate their facility. Their proposed facility will include public service agencies, a job program, and space for families within the sleeping quarters. There will be a firm commitment to moving people out of homelessness and into housing, then working with them to ensure that they are able to stay in the housing. The Community Shelter has Memorandums of Understanding with several agencies to provide wrap-around services to the homeless community with the goal of housing for all.

- 5. *Discharge Coordination Policy—Explain planned activities to implement a cohesive, community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy, and how, in the coming year, the community will move toward such a policy.***

Discharge Planning

Foster Care:

Youth who leave the foster care system because they have attained 18 years of age are eligible to participate in Independent Living Services, contracted by Kansas Social and Rehabilitative Services. Caseworkers begin working with youth who will age out of foster care on a discharge plan as early as age 15 to ensure that youth will not need to seek McKinney-Vento housing options. Planning includes housing, employment and education.

Mental Health:

SRS has adopted a policy that would prevent discharging homeless individuals from publicly funded institutions or systems of care into homelessness or into HUD funded programs for the homeless. Additionally, Bert Nash works closely with State hospitals for discharge of patients who have been released. Bert Nash sets up intake appointments with all those released in Douglas County and works to follow up with them to work through the issue of being released into homelessness.

Corrections:

The Douglas County Jail has developed an extensive re-entry program that includes a housing component. A full-time Re-entry Coordinator works within the community in collaboration with other service providers and housing providers, as well as sitting on the Community Commission on Homelessness. The County recognizes that releasing offenders into homelessness increases the likelihood for re-offending.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

(States only) Describe the process for awarding grants to State recipients, and a description of how the allocation will be made available to units of local government.

The City of Lawrence is a grantee through the State of Kansas KHRC and is not an entitlement community.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

- 1. Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs Table (formerly Table 2B), public facilities, public improvements, public services and economic development.***

The City of Lawrence has several non-housing community development needs being funded with CDBG sources, including Douglas County AIDS Project Emergency Assistance Program, Ballard Community Center Emergency Services Council Utility and Rent assistance (General Public Services), Housing and Credit Counseling Tenant-Landlord Counseling and Education/Credit Counseling (Tenant/Landlord Counseling), City of Lawrence Public Works sidewalk project and lighted pathway project (Sidewalks), North Lawrence Improvement Association CMP Installation Project (Flood Drain Improvements), Ballard Community Center Early Education Building Repair, the Boys and Girls Club of Lawrence building weatherization, and Social Service League of Lawrence (Neighborhood Facilities).

- 2. Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.***

*Note: Each specific objective developed to address a priority need, must be identified by number and contain proposed accomplishments, the time period (i.e., one, two, three, or more years), and annual program year numeric goals the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.

The City of Lawrence utilizes the “Step Up to Better Housing” strategy for the community’s allocation decisions for CDBG and HOME funding. In the 2010 program year, the City will provide CDBG funds to programs that assist low-moderate income owner-occupants with Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation (14a. 570.202), First Time Homebuyer Housing Rehabilitation (14a 570.202), Weatherization (14F 507.202), Furnace Loans (14F 507.202), Emergency Loans (14F 507.202), TBRA (HOME Rental Assistance), the Lawrence First Time Homebuyer’s Program (HOME Homeownership Assistance), and Lawrence Habitat for Humanity (HOME Production of New owner units).

Step Up to Better Housing

Developed in 1996 by the citizens and city staff of Lawrence, and adopted by the City Commission in 1997.
Updated in 2010.

Community Development Advisory Committee
with guidance from the Community Commission on Homelessness

A SUMMARY GUIDE:

to identify spending goals and priorities associated with CDBG and HOME allocations

Emergency Housing

Temporary options for immediate & safe shelter for individuals and families who are homeless, transient, or experiencing an emergency situation.

Emergency Shelter: A short-term facility (90-120 days) used to get people off the street in order to stabilize for movement to better housing options. This option does not include or account for shelters that serve special populations (WTCS, First Step House, Family Promise, etc.)¹

Emergency Temporary Housing: A parallel alternative to the shelter, where people can obtain immediate housing while awaiting a spot in Transitional Housing (TH) or other longer-term housing, working to address housing barriers.

NEEDS

- Year-round, 24-hour emergency shelter with appropriate services for transients or chronically homeless, addicts, and other populations in need.
- Emergency housing for families.
- Shelter for battered women and their children.
- Shelter with peer support for people with severe and persistent mental illness.

STRATEGIES

¹ As defined by the Community Commission on Homelessness Housing Vision Chart (10-13-2009)

- Consider emergency shelter needs when investing available funds.
- Seek private and public funds to strengthen Lawrence emergency shelters.
- Endorse expansion efforts of well-managed existing shelters.
- Promote collaborative efforts with community-based providers.

Transitional Housing

Housing and services designed to promote residential stability, increase skills, enhance self-determination and move people who are homeless to permanent housing within 24 months.

NEEDS

- Short-term housing units and services.
- Support for people with certain criminal backgrounds who are precluded from other housing options.
- Case-management funding.

STRATEGIES

- Consider transitional housing needs when investing available funds.
- Endorse efforts to develop transitional housing in Lawrence.
- Encourage landlords to accept tenants who receive rental assistance.
- Support various case-management efforts.
- Ensure that housing is up to code.
-

Permanent Housing

A variety of ownership and rental choices including permanent supportive housing arrangements.

Permanent Supportive Housing: Permanent housing with ongoing support services.

Permanent Housing: Assisted or non-assisted public or private housing with no time limit.

NEEDS

- Low-income homebuyer and rental assistance.
- Programs to help sustain homeownership.
- Public and private policies which promote permanent housing for people with low-incomes and for people with disabilities.
- Permanent supportive housing.
- A stock of decent affordable homes for purchase and rent.
- Respite care for people in need.

STRATEGIES

- Continue to invest funds for homebuyer assistance
- Consider supportive service needs for low-income elderly, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk populations when investing available funds.
- Continue to invest funds in rehabilitation, weatherization, and emergency funds.
- Secure more tenant-based rental assistance.
- Encourage landlords to accept tenants who receive rental assistance.
- Encourage landlords to accept tenants with poor or criminal histories.
- Facilitate proper code enforcement.
- Support agencies that provide housing stabilization services.

Revitalized Neighborhoods

NEEDS

- Continued revitalization in low-moderate income neighborhoods.
- Continued environmental code enforcement.
- Education for homeowners and renters.
- Capital improvement projects (storm water, paving, sidewalks, parks)
- Identification of blighted housing based on housing appraiser's information.

STRATEGIES

- Promote neighborhood improvement.
- Improve existing housing stock.
- Encourage neighborhood associations.
- Encourage programs that promote crime prevention.
- Insure that housing complies with the Uniform Housing Code.
- Increase rental inspection rates and environmental code enforcement.
- Endorse mixed-income development.
- Support efforts to meet American Disabilities Act and Fair Housing Act requirements.
- Provide outreach and education to owners and residents regarding International Property Maintenance Code.

Community Facilities

NEEDS

- Funding for capital improvements for structures housing agencies that provide services to low-moderate income individuals.
- Assurance that the investment working for the community.

STRATEGIES

- Support efforts by local nonprofits and other organizations serving the low-moderate income population to by accommodating needs for structural maintenance.

Antipoverty Strategy

- 1. Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to reduce the number of poverty level families.***

Antipoverty Strategy

One purpose of the Consolidated Plan Programs and other initiatives in Lawrence is to reduce the number of persons in poverty. The emphasis in Lawrence is to help people rise out of poverty, rather than temporarily easing their situation. Although essential short-term direct aid such as emergency food and shelter is provided, the strongest community support is for programs to address the root causes of poverty and assisting people in becoming self-sufficient in the long-term. Two key components of helping people attain self-sufficiency are employment and housing.

Examples of programs that directly influence people's ability to escape poverty include job education and placement services as well as housing advocacy, homeless prevention and rental assistance. Projects that indirectly affect poverty include those that improve the community at-large and provide transportation and child care services that help people access employment and services. CDBG, HOME, CoC and State ESG funds are often used as matching funds for other grants that also contribute to reducing the number of families living in poverty. Thus, the power of these federal dollars is leveraged to a greater extent.

Recognizing that limited Consolidated Plan dollars should be focused where the need is greatest; Lawrence gives preference to projects that directly benefit low and moderate income residents or serve low and moderate income neighborhoods over those that will benefit the city as a whole. This strategy will ensure that scarce resources are directed to best serve those who have the greatest need, including those areas with the greatest concentration of poverty.

In addition to Consolidated Plan programs, a number of other public, private, and partnership initiatives have been designed to assist in the reduction of poverty rates. These include the Workforce Development Center, the Douglas County Re-entry Program, and a newly forming partnership of employment agencies.

The City's "Step Up to Better Housing" Strategy and the "Housing Vision" developed by the Community Commission on Homeless will serve as the baseline for the city's antipoverty strategy.

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.220 (c) and (e))

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve for the period covered by the Action Plan.

The City of Lawrence will provide CDBG funding to Independence Inc, which will administer an Accessible Housing Modification program, which provides accessibility improvements on rental units occupied by low income adults and children with disabilities. Additionally, Capital Improvement funding will be allocated to the Social Service League of Lawrence as well as to the City of Lawrence Public Works Department for two sidewalk/pathway projects that will benefit low- moderate

neighborhoods.

2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by this Action Plan.

As mentioned, the City of Lawrence was awarded an additional \$475,000 from a competitive grant process utilizing the captured Program Income for the program at the State level for the Neighborhood Stabilization Program. This funding will be used to redevelop two properties on vacant (previously developed) land, as well as the purchase of two blighted, abandoned properties that will be able to be rehabilitated and resold to income eligible buyers in the Lawrence Community Housing Land Trust program. The City of Lawrence also received \$216,798 in CDBG-R funding that has been utilized for infrastructure, public service building improvements, and building acquisition. The City currently has expended \$131,009 of this allocation, and expects to have the remaining expended prior to the grant deadline.

Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP) funding was awarded to the City of Lawrence in the amount of \$648,000 and is being utilized in a program administered by the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority. As of April 1, 2011, the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority has served 467 individuals with Homelessness Prevention and Housing Stabilization, totaling \$389,208. The HPRP funding is projected to be spent in full by October, 2011. The City will apply to the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation for additional HPRP funding in the second quarter of 2011. Additionally, in 2010 Tenants to Homeowners, Inc, applied for Low-Income Housing Tax Credits with the State of Kansas and were awarded \$1,563,090 in Tax Credit proceeds, as well as \$500,000 from the State of Kansas HOME program for an accessible housing rehabilitation project. Lawrence was not awarded any funding through the competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, but Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority's "Hope Building" and The Salvation Army's "Project Able" both received renewal funding for approximately \$138,000. In addition, the City of Lawrence was a 2010 State level Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) recipient in the amount of \$63,550, which funded the emergency homeless shelter as well as the battered women's shelter for operations and essential services. The City of Lawrence has applied for 2011 ESG funds.

Lawrence will continue to focus its funding in accordance with the

"Step Up to Better Housing Strategy".

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS Specific HOPWA Objectives

The City of Lawrence does not maintain a HOPWA program, however funding is allocated to Douglas County AIDS Project for emergency assistance for citizens with HIV or AIDS.

Other Narrative

Include any Action Plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section.