



City of Lawrence

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

2018 Action Plan



Consolidated Plan 2018-2022

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

This Consolidated 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 Partnership (HOME) programs. This Consolidated Plan covers the period beginning August 1, 2018 through July 31, 2022, including five program years. 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 50 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, and homeless persons. A complete draft of this plan has been made available for public review and comment for a 30-day period beginning April 26, 2018. The availability of both the draft plan and the final plan is advertised in the Lawrence Journal-World newspaper and the complete documents are available for review at the City's website www.lawrenceks.org/pds and in print form in the Development Services office of Planning and Development Services.

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

Throughout this Consolidated Plan the Step Up to Better Housing strategy is mentioned on numerous occasions. This strategy will continue to be the guideline for funding allocations and recommendations. There are four main components of the Step Up to Better Housing strategy; Emergency Housing (Temporary options for immediate & safe shelter for individuals and families who are homeless, transient, or experiencing an emergency situation), 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), Permanent Housing (a variety of ownership and rental choices including permanent supportive housing arrangements), and Revitalized Neighborhoods. In creating this Consolidated Plan, the Step Up to Better Housing strategy remains the focal point for determining objectives and assessing expected outcomes.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Lawrence continues to utilize the Step Up to Better Housing strategy as the basis for funding decisions made by the Community Development Advisory Committee. The strategy is approved by the City Commission, and reaffirmed on a yearly basis prior to allocating funding for CDBG and HOME activities and projects. Guided by this strategy, funding is consistently allocated to one of five areas: Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Permanent/Permanent Supportive Housing, Revitalized Neighborhoods, and Community Facilities. This strategy has proven to both provide the most benefit to sustaining services in the community that serve low-moderate income individuals and families, as well as to effectively meet the three objectives of providing decent, affordable housing, suitable living environments, or economic opportunities. The City of Lawrence Community Development Division has been very successful at providing homeowner improvement programs such as weatherization, comprehensive housing rehabilitation, emergency and furnace loans, and first-time homebuyer rehabilitation. Public service agencies and CDBG funded neighborhood associations provide reporting on performance measures and other capital improvement projects such as traffic calming devices and sidewalk gap construction have provided immediate community benefits.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Lawrence abides by the Citizen Participation Plan most recently amended in September of 2016. This plan is reviewed and approved by the City Commission. 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. A secondary purpose of this Plan is to implement federal regulations regarding citizen participation for the consolidated planning process described by Title 24 CFR 91.105 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Nothing in this Plan shall restrict the responsibility and authority of the City of Lawrence (City) from developing and executing its Consolidated Plan. There are six Consolidated Plan objectives outlined in the Citizen Participation Plan: OBJECTIVE NO. 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 the housing authority may make this information available at the annual public hearing required under the Comprehensive Grant program. OBJECTIVE NO. 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. OBJECTIVE NO. 3: Provide for technical assistance to citizens, public agencies, interested parties, and other groups representative of persons of low and/or moderate income that request such assistance in developing proposals with the level and type of assistance to be determined by the City. OBJECTIVE NO. 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. OBJECTIVE NO. 5: Provide for a timely written answer to written complaints and grievances, within fifteen (15) working days where practicable. OBJECTIVE NO. 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.

5. Summary of public comments

Public Comments attached in minute form.

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

There were no public comments that were not accepted.

7. Summary

Based on the needs of the community, the Step Up to Better Housing strategy remains the focus of funding allocation recommendations. The Community Development Advisory Committee will continue to reaffirm the strategy before each funding cycle, and funding decisions will be based on relevancy to the strategy.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	LAWRENCE	Planning and Development Services
HOME Administrator	LAWRENCE	Planning and Development Services

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency for the Consolidated Plan is the Community Development Division of the Planning and Development Services Department, City of Lawrence, KS. This division and department oversaw the development of the plan. Three citizen advisory boards performed key roles: The Homeless Issues Advisory Committee, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board, and the Community Development Advisory Committee.

The Homeless Issues Advisory Committee (HIAC) 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. 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.

The Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB) Purpose:

Established by Ordinance No. 9427, as amended on February 6, 2018, the purpose of the Affordable Housing Board is to:

1. Advise the Governing Body regarding issues affecting affordable housing and supportive services in the community;
2. Oversee and facilitate the purpose of the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, which is to support the acquisition, rehabilitation, and development of affordable housing and supportive services so that all persons in the community have access to independent living with dignity;

3. Make recommendations to the Governing Body regarding the expenditure of money from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund in order to fund projects, as reviewed and approved by the Board, that are consistent with the purpose of the Affordable Housing Trust Fund; and
4. Make recommendations to the Governing Body regarding the cultivation and maintenance of steady and various streams of income to fund the Affordable Housing Trust Fund. However, the Board shall not apply for any grant without prior approval of the Governing Body; nor shall it accept any gift or donation without prior approval of the Governing Body.

Members of the Board shall serve three (3) year terms, except when appointed to complete an unexpired term. As established by the bylaws, the terms of Board members shall be staggered so that no more than one-third of the Board's terms shall expire each year. No member shall serve more than two (2) consecutive full, 3-year terms. All members of the board shall serve without compensation.

The Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) Purpose: To advise and assist the City of Lawrence, Kansas in program funding and policy recommendations regarding the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME). The 11 committee members are drawn from low and moderate income areas and neighborhoods at-large.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Danelle Dresslar

Community Development Manager, City of Lawrence Community Development Division Planning and Development Services

PO Box 708 Lawrence, KS 66044

ddresslar@lawrenceks.org

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

1. Introduction

The following information is comprised of the agencies that have served on committees, provided direct input or provided input via other means, CDBG, HOME, and CoC-funded sub-recipients, and delivered the CDBG and HOME services directly. The Consolidated Plan and Action Plan process is a year-round accumulation of reports, discussions, analysis, and observations. All of the agencies/groups listed below have had a part in the final product as well as decisions and discussions that happen year-round.

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)).

Lawrence has a very strong commitment to agency coordination, and because of this commitment and the effort to bring community agencies and providers together, this has been very successful. City staff attends quarterly meetings at the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority, as well as at the Bert Nash Mental Health Center. Agendas for advisory committees are structured so as to obtain reports and feedback from community partners. The Homeless Issues Advisory Committee (HIAC) hears from a provider in each of the following areas on a quarterly basis: Emergency Shelter, Temporary/Transitional Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing, and Permanent Housing. In addition, the HIAC hears from a non-housing agency each quarter, including the City transit system, the local food bank, the hospital, mental health, utilities, temporary assistance providers, workforce development, and the Continuum of Care. Because of the effort to bring all stakeholders to the table, no matter what the issue or discussion, there is a strong knowledge of community resources among the agencies. Lawrence is home to a very strong referral network and very effective discussions regarding needs analysis and service delivery.

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

Lawrence and Douglas County are a part of the Kansas Balance of State (BoS) Continuum of Care (CoC). The BoS CoC consists of eight regions containing 101 counties. Lawrence and Douglas County is its own region within the CoC. Danelle Dresslar, Community Development Manager in the Community Development Division has served for three years as the Chair of the BoS CoC Committee as well as the regional coordinator for the Lawrence/Douglas County region. The CoC committee meets on a quarterly basis and there are reports heard from each region including Lawrence/Douglas County. The information from the CoC meeting is reported back to the HIAC as well as other service providers and agencies in the community. Community service providers and partners meet on a year-round basis regarding Point-In-Time (PIT) homeless count efforts, and these providers attend the HIAC meetings as well. The PIT numbers are used throughout the community in varying capacities, and because of the efforts of the City and the

service providers, the importance and impact of the count are appreciated and every effort is made to perform an effective and efficient count. In addition, the City of Lawrence is an Emergency Solutions Grant recipient through the State of Kansas and coordination between the City and the CoC is reached in that way as well. Within the community, the numbers received as part of the PIT efforts are implemented into the Community Housing Vision, and gaps are identified from what housing services are available and what the actual need is. The BoS has not reported any unaccompanied youth in recent years, and the community has placed a special emphasis on homeless families with children. Agencies have examined their programs and resources to service this particular population. Referral sources are utilized when a particular sector of homeless are unable to obtain resources in Lawrence or Douglas county.

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

Lawrence is a state ESG recipient, and consults with both the funding agency, the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), as well as the CoC. KHRC surveyed the CoC participating agencies and developed their funding plan and performance standards. Lawrence also participated in the Consolidated Plan process with the State, as well as attended training on ESG. The City of Lawrence funds three agencies with their ESG allocation, the Lawrence Community Shelter, The Salvation Army, and the Willow Domestic Violence Center. The City also works with KHRC in the local implementation of the HMIS system through MAACLink. The City facilitates training, provides agency feedback to the vendor, and in addition staff has also attended the HMIS training. The City works with both the local agencies as well as MAACLink for HMIS service delivery.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	LAWRENCE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	All parts, including creation of the Consolidated Plan.
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Lead Agency. Delivers homeowner improvement programs. Lead-based paint strategy, market analysis, program monitoring and administration. Floodplain management. Broadband consultation with providers.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Development Advisory Committee
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	City Advisory Board
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	All parts of Consolidated Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Allocation of funding for CDBG and HOME, held public hearings, took citizen input and citizen participation. Recommended funding to City Commission.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Homeless Issues Advisory Committee
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	City Advisory Committee
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participation in the HIAC meetings and recommendations to the City Commission regarding homelessness issues and service gaps. Creation of the Community Housing Vision and implementation of the plan. Regional planning group for the Douglas County CoC region. Participant in joint planning retreats with the CDAC.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Balance of State CoC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Continuum of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HIAC is the regional planning group for the CoC. Recommendations made for funding, support of projects, recruitment of potential applicants. Participation in state-wide CoC meetings and required data gathering for HUD
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Bert Nash Mental Health Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participation in HIAC, CoC regional activities, transitional housing consultation, Point-In-Time data collection. Participant in creating and implementation of Community Housing Vision. Active in regional planning for the CoC. Provides input on unsheltered homeless and homeless needs gap analysis.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Coalition for Homeless Concerns
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Chair of HIAC is also officer of the CHC. Members of the CHC attend the HIAC meetings. Provide input on homeless concerns and provide discussion of solutions. The CHC also holds community forums and discussions on the issues seen by the homeless community as well as the agencies that serve them. This is reported back to the HIAC under Public Comment on a monthly basis.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Developer using HOME funds. Provides the department with plans for housing development within the community via the grant application.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CDBG sub-recipient. Provides monthly client reporting. Provides analysis of needs within grant application. Reports quarterly to the HIAC, participation in CDAC public hearings.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	INDEPENDENCE, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs AFH

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CDBG sub-recipient. Provides accessibility improvements for disabled renters. Reports quarterly to the HIAC, provides demographics and input to staff regarding their clientele.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	First Step at Lakeview
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation on bus pass allocation and needs analysis for women and children in drug and alcohol rehabilitation services.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Landlords of Lawrence
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Report quarterly to HIAC. Speak to challenges and assessment of the Section 8 voucher program, as well as HPRP-related housing programs. Provide input on improvements and enhancements to the system.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Lawrence Homebuilder's Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Affordable Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Work with building codes and standards. Provide input on process as well as gaps and enhancements in the construction of permanent housing in the community.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	LAWRENCE COMMUNITY SHELTER, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs AFH
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	LCS is the only emergency homeless shelter in Lawrence. Active participant in HIAC meetings and the regional CoC effort. CDBG sub-recipient. Reports monthly on demographics of clientele. Meets regularly with CDD staff regarding needs analysis and recommendations. ESG funded agency.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	LAWRENCE HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy AFH
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HOME sub-recipient for TBRA program. Meets regularly with CDD staff regarding TBRA, Section 8, Moving to Work, and case management. Administered HPRP program for the City. Monthly reporting to HIAC regarding programs. Very active in community partnerships, LIHTC projects, and is also a CoC funded-agency with a PSH program.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	TENANTS TO HOMEOWNERS, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs AFH
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HOME program Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO). Quarterly meeting with staff regarding projects and consistent market analysis. Works with first-time homebuyer rehabilitation, CHDO set-aside, Neighborhood Stabilization Program, LIHTC, and permanent housing development. Administers Lawrence Community Housing Trust.

17	Agency/Group/Organization	Department for Children and Families
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participant in LDCHA transitional housing program. MOU with LDCHA for case management of TBRA clients. Provides assessment and details of services in community. Provides consultation to the plan for foster care discharge.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	SALVATION ARMY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participant in HIAC meetings on a quarterly basis, CoC-funded agency for Permanent Supportive Housing as well as Supportive Services, participant in TBRA program case management, active in regional CoC. Assistance with PIT and data collections for HUD-required information. Provide analysis and assessment of service needs and gaps.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	THE WILLOW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participant in the HIAC meetings on a quarterly basis. Provide reports to committee on successes and challenges to deliver DV services. Participant in the CoC activities, including PIT data collection. Partner with LDCHA for TBRA program. ESG sub-recipient.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	BALLARD COMMUNITY CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CDBG sub-recipient. Provide monthly reporting to the CDD regarding client demographics. Report quarterly to HIAC regarding services and identification of service gaps.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE OF LAWRENCE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CDBG sub-recipient. Provides analysis and needs assessment via grant application.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CDBG sub-recipient. Completed inventory of city sidewalk conditions and created a sidewalk gap program to address the needs of walkability in CDBG-funded neighborhoods, as well as other area benefit locations. Consults with CDD staff regarding analysis of neighborhood conditions and strategy to repair such areas. Also works with neighborhoods to provide area capital improvements such as neighborhood crosswalks, storm water management, and street repair.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	BROOK CREEK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Association
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Low-moderate income neighborhoods can qualify for CDBG operating and coordinator funding. Currently four neighborhoods receive funding: Brook Creek, Pinckney, East Lawrence, and North Lawrence. The associations provide detailed neighborhood assessments of services, condition, and needs in application. In addition, each neighborhood has representation on the CDAC and provide input during the entire Consolidated planning process. Work directly with Public Works department on neighborhood capital improvement projects.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	EAST LAWRENCE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Association
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Low-moderate income neighborhoods can qualify for CDBG operating and coordinator funding. Currently four neighborhoods receive funding: Brook Creek, Pinckney, East Lawrence, and North Lawrence. The associations provide detailed neighborhood assessments of services, condition, and needs in application. In addition, each neighborhood has representation on the CDAC and provide input during the entire Consolidated planning process. Work directly with Public Works department on neighborhood capital improvement projects.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	NORTH LAWRENCE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Low-moderate income neighborhoods can qualify for CDBG operating and coordinator funding. Currently four neighborhoods receive funding: Brook Creek, Pinckney, East Lawrence, and North Lawrence. The associations provide detailed neighborhood assessments of services, condition, and needs in application. In addition, each neighborhood has representation on the CDAC and provide input during the entire Consolidated planning process. Work directly with Public Works department on neighborhood capital improvement projects.
27	Agency/Group/Organization	PINCKNEY NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Association
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Low-moderate income neighborhoods can qualify for CDBG operating and coordinator funding. Currently four neighborhoods receive funding: Brook Creek, Pinckney, East Lawrence, and North Lawrence. The associations provide detailed neighborhood assessments of services, condition, and needs in application. In addition, each neighborhood has representation on the CDAC and provide input during the entire Consolidated planning process. Work directly with Public Works department on neighborhood capital improvement projects.
28	Agency/Group/Organization	Lawrence Police Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Collaboration with the Lawrence Police Department in the Development Services Department include: assistance to staff, and representation on HIAC. Provide input from a public safety viewpoint regarding homelessness issues and additionally provide input on code enforcement issues, including blight and violating properties.
29	Agency/Group/Organization	Douglas County Sheriff's Office
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Representation and input from HIAC membership. Provide consultation on re-entry challenges and implemented procedures. Provide input on the specific population leaving incarceration. Active in CoC data collection and meetings as well. Also active in TBRA program with the LDCHA.
30	Agency/Group/Organization	Family Promise of Lawrence
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Active participant in regional CoC efforts, as well as represented on the HIAC. Provide information on their population including challenges to reaching permanent housing. Report quarterly to HIAC.
31	Agency/Group/Organization	Lawrence Memorial Hospital
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Active participant in HIAC membership. Provides detailed reporting on homeless and ER service. Provide consultation on discharge planning.

32	Agency/Group/Organization	Lawrence Business Community
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy AFH
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Active participant in HIAC membership. Provides input on challenges that the business community faces with homelessness in the downtown business district. Facilitates discussions with community members regarding homelessness.
33	Agency/Group/Organization	Catholic Social Services of NE Kansas
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Provides quarterly report to HIAC regarding assistance services and programs. Active partner with LDCHA in TBRA program. Provides assessment information regarding service delivery in the community.
34	Agency/Group/Organization	Just Food, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Provides quarterly reporting to HIAC regarding food disbursement and clientele demographics. Provides assessment information regarding food pantry service delivery in the community.
35	Agency/Group/Organization	Local Broadband Providers
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	service provider - Communication
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Broadband/Fiber
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Includes MidCo. Companies are working with the City on strategic goals centered around broadband and fiber access for the community.

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

All service providers and agencies that provide services directly pertaining to the Consolidated Planning process have been involved in some type of consultation. Some have been consulted during other meetings and other forums. There have been no agencies left off of communication efforts or meeting invitations. The City of Lawrence works very hard to ensure strong and positive community collaboration.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition	Coordination in terms of homeless program delivery and strategic planning. Technical assistance to grantees, support to applicants.
Horizon 2020	Lawrence/Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Organization	Development, HOME included, abides by the City's Land Use Plan, including but not limited to building codes and zoning requirements. In the process of updating.
2014-2018 Kansas Consolidated Plan	Kansas Housing Resources Corporation	The City of Lawrence is an ESG recipient from the State of Kansas, and there have been several community projects that have involved LIHTC that obtain entry-level CDAC recommendations. In addition, the CHDO, Tenants to Homeowners has been a past recipient of State HOME funds. The City of Lawrence has also been a past recipient of NSP and HPRP funding, outlined in this plan.
Transportation 2030	Lawrence/Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Organization	Long-Range Transportation Plan. Overlap in the transportation plan occurs with bus routes and walkability routes within the community, especially in low-moderate income areas. CDBG funds are used for sidewalk repair and public facility projects, all affected by the ability to reach the destination agency or area.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

The City of Lawrence regularly consults with the State of Kansas as well as Douglas County government. While the CDBG and HOME funding affect the city itself, importance is placed on effective collaboration with all agencies with the same cause and goals. The goals of the Consolidated Plan and corresponding Annual Action Plans should be, and are, efforts that have the support of the three levels of government in our community. Several CDBG and HOME-funded agencies work with both the City and the County to reach their goals and deliver their services. As Lawrence is the primary city in Douglas County where many of the service agencies are located, County partnerships are crucial to provide the level of service necessary to accomplish goals and serve the greater community. The City has a history of strong partnerships with both the State and County and look to continue those relationships and collaborations moving forward.

Narrative (optional):

Additional consultation occurred with USD 497 regarding the Assessment of Fair Housing goals, as well as with other housing providers. BBC Consultants out of Denver additionally performed a Housing Market Assessment in Lawrence in the beginning of 2018 and provided information based on their phone surveys, focus groups, and online surveys.

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 City of Lawrence abides by the Citizen Participation Plan most recently amended in September of 2016. The process makes it possible for anyone who wants to be involved to be able to provide input and have their ideas and recommendations heard. There are two public hearings yearly. Citizens have the opportunity at both public hearings to speak to the CDAC and the staff and assist in planning and creation of the Consolidated Plan. Public hearings are advertised in the Lawrence Journal-World, and agendas/minutes from every CDD-staffed Citizen advisory board are published for citizen review on the website a minimum of one week prior to the scheduled meeting. A listserv notifies citizens of upcoming meetings and other items. Every effort is made to reach groups such as residents of low-moderate income neighborhoods, minorities, non-English speaking persons, persons with disabilities, public housing residents and other organizations such as the CoC, businesses, development officials, city government, and faith-based organizations. . In addition, the Director of Planning and Development Services has frequently met with citizens who have concerns, challenges, or recommendations for community development. The City Manager has also worked with citizens that may be able to apply for a CDBG-funded program as a referral source, offering input on their behalf regarding the Plan. Citizen participation is the heart of the consolidated planning process, involving citizens in decisions that directly affect their lives. The Citizen Participation Plan formally designates structures, procedures, roles and policies to be followed by program participants. A secondary purpose of this Plan is to implement federal regulations regarding citizen participation for the consolidated planning process described by Title 24 CFR 91.105 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Nothing in this Plan shall restrict the responsibility and authority of the City of Lawrence (City) from developing and executing its Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan and Annual Action plan were made available for review on April 26, 2018. The plan was available on the City's website, www.lawrenceks.org/pds, as well as provided in hard copy form at the Development Services offices, located at 1 Riverfront Plaza, Suite 110, Lawrence KS 66044. The first public hearing was held April 26, 2018, and the second public hearing will be held on or around September 20, 2018. The public notice for the hearing was published in the April 19, 2018 Lawrence Journal-World, and the 30-day public comment period began April 26, 2018. The public hearings are both held at the City of Lawrence City Commission Chambers, 6 East 6th Street, Lawrence, KS 66044. Applicant agencies were notified of the process and dates via the listserv. Staff provided technical assistance to applicants throughout the allocation process, including a review of the application packet for eligibility and correct documentation. The City has resources to assist with those who are non-English speaking and a complete Limited English Proficiency Plan is available on the website and at the CDD offices.

The City was in the process of conducting a comprehensive housing needs assessment at the time this plan was being developed. As part of that assessment, more than 2,000 residents and students were surveyed about their housing needs and preferences. This survey provided a unique dataset, customized to Lawrence, for the Needs Assessment and Housing Market sections. Results of the survey were also used to evaluate priority needs and goal setting. The survey supports development of a broader Housing Strategic Plan, which will be completed in July 2018 and will guide future Action Plan funding allocations.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	See attached minutes from meeting.	See attached minutes from meeting. There was no written comment received.	There were no comments not accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community	NA	There was no written comment received.	There were no comments not accepted.	www.ljworld.com
3	Internet Outreach	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	NA	There was no written comment received.	There were no comments not accepted.	www.lawrenceks.org/pds

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Resident Survey	Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Low Income Households	NA	NA	There was no written comment not accepted.	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/LawrenceHsg2018

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment of the Consolidated Plan helps to provide a snapshot of the City of Lawrence in terms of Housing Needs, Disproportionate Greater Needs, Public Housing, Homeless Needs, Non-Homeless Special Needs, and Non-Housing Community Development Needs. The data is derived from a combination of HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) statistics, City of Lawrence estimates and assessments, Consolidated Plan discussions, housing needs assessment data, and community goals. The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods. 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 or HOME programs. Limited State HOME dollars are available for community development activities through the City's CHDO, and the city's general fund has been stretched to overcome stagnant property and sales tax revenues. The City will be entering into year three of the current Capital Improvement Plan which has allocated around \$300,000 per year to affordable housing activities through the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, and the City recently had a sales tax passed by voters to repurpose .05% sales tax to affordable housing activities. This will begin in April of 2019. 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.

The City of Lawrence submitted their AFH in November of 2017 and it was accepted in December of 2017. Per provided HUD training, several portions of the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment (NA 15, 20, 25, and 30) have been labeled as exempt from narrative answers. All relevant information to those questions can be found in the City's AFH: <https://lawrenceks.org/attorney/fairhousing/assessment/>

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The following numbers demonstrate the change in households from the 2000 Census and the most recent American Community Survey, as well as the complete Housing Needs Assessment. In addition, staff consults the yearly ACS data for CAPER and Action Plan submissions. Not only are data sets used, but provider input is crucial to the Consolidated Planning process. Lawrence has a unique situation in that there are 28,000 students enrolled at the University of Kansas, and about two-thirds of them live off campus in rental housing. This creates challenges to make determinations about the scope of the actual long-term citizen issue is. This is why provider input and consultation is so important to the process and why there are so many entities involved.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2016	% Change
Population	80,114	95,355	19%
Households	32,767	36,506	11%
Median Income	\$34,669.00	\$54,243.00	56%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:

2016 1-year ACS (Most Recent Year)

Data Source Comments:

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	6,020	3,860	6,070	3,305	15,170
Small Family Households	1,105	920	1,700	1,275	7,840
Large Family Households	95	55	245	200	980
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	380	375	950	350	2,210
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	200	465	485	225	955
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	690	580	740	345	1,860

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2009-2013 CHAS

Source:

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	80	15	75	45	215	0	10	0	0	10
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	35	45	30	15	125	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	20	125	90	20	255	45	45	65	30	185
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,385	1,185	390	0	5,960	560	245	270	45	1,120

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	340	1,075	1,755	265	3,435	75	200	805	580	1,660
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	245	0	0	0	245	10	0	0	0	10

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	4,520	1,370	585	75	6,550	605	305	335	80	1,325
Having none of four housing problems	555	1,765	3,420	1,730	7,470	85	425	1,735	1,420	3,665
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	245	0	0	0	245	10	0	0	0	10

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	750	495	550	1,795	275	160	430	865
Large Related	55	40	50	145	45	20	25	90
Elderly	200	320	230	750	190	170	305	665
Other	3,850	1,535	1,365	6,750	175	150	310	635
Total need by income	4,855	2,390	2,195	9,440	685	500	1,070	2,255

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	635	215	45	895	275	95	25	395
Large Related	55	15	0	70	45	0	0	45
Elderly	150	235	80	465	145	75	120	340
Other	3,660	725	280	4,665	145	80	120	345
Total need by income	4,500	1,190	405	6,095	610	250	265	1,125

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	55	170	120	15	360	20	45	65	30	160

	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
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	25
Other, non-family households	0	0	25	20	45	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	55	170	145	35	405	45	45	65	30	185

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

Single person households were surveyed as part of the Housing Needs Assessment that supported the needs identification and prioritization in this Consolidated Plan. Although many single households are students whose relatively low incomes and housing needs are unique to their status as students (and therefore, are most likely temporary), there are others who are not students and have long term needs. There are 12,500 single households in Lawrence. The median income of single person households in Lawrence falls in the \$20,000 to \$25,000 range. These residents are, therefore, living slightly above the poverty line. They could afford rents between \$500 and \$625 per month. One in five (21%) are ages 65 and older. These senior single households are mostly homeowners living on fixed incomes who have need for housing repair and continued maintenance. We estimate that about 250 seniors in single households have repair needs. Overall, the greatest need of single person households is in affording their rent. In order to afford housing costs in the past year, single person households:

- Received financial support from friends/family (25%)—most common for non-seniors;
- Sought additional employment (17%)—5% of seniors have sought additional employment to afford housing costs;
- Avoided needed medical treatment (14%)—4% of seniors;

- Cut back on or stopped taking prescription medications (7%)—4% of seniors;
- Used a credit card or other form of debt to pay housing costs (14%)—9 percent of seniors;
- Applied for public assistance (SNAP, Section 8 voucher, other type of housing or utility assistance) (7%)—9 percent of seniors;

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.

The 2016 ACS estimates that 10.7 percent of Lawrence residents, about 10,200 residents, have a disability. The most common types of disabilities are cognitive (approximately 5,240 residents), followed by ambulatory (4,300 residents). The vast majority of residents with disabilities (93%) are adults; just 7 percent are under 18 years of age. 73 percent are seniors.

Nearly 300 residents representing households with one or more members with disabilities responded to the resident survey conducted for the Housing Needs Assessment, which was underway at the time this Consolidated Plan was prepared. Applying these proportions to the population of disabled adults in Lawrence overall (assuming a household size of 1.5), produces a range of 721 to 1,836 residents with disabilities in need of housing assistance. This range of needs was determined by the following actions that persons with disabilities are taking to manage housing costs and avoid eviction.

Range of residents with disabilities needing housing subsidies: 1,836 Received financial support from friends, family; 1,700 Sought additional employment; 1,564 Avoided needed medical treatment; 1,088 Cut back on or stopped taking prescription medications; 1,088 Used a credit card or other form of debt to pay housing; 952 Got food from a food pantry; 680 Applied for public assistance (SNAP, Section 8 voucher, other type of housing or utility assistance); 1,360 Live with relatives/friends due to lack of housing; 721 Cannot afford the monthly rent of the places that are available to rent in Lawrence.

Stakeholders who assist survivors of domestic violence and who were interviewed for the Plan identified the following needs:

Transitional housing/support to transitioning from the emergency shelter into a transitional program or stable independent living is a “big problem.” Lawrence has sufficient emergency assistance/shelter beds for domestic violence to meet demand. Those who need transitional housing include:

These households are often 0-30% income; finding an adequate, affordable place to rent is very difficult

3-unrelated zoning code limits ability for people who meet in the shelter to get a place together if they both have kids.

The PHA has 10 24-month transitional vouchers for domestic violence and would benefit from additional vouchers.

What are the most common housing problems?

Affordability of Supply: While there is an above-average supply of apartments in Lawrence, there is an issue with both affordability and quality of what little affordable housing there is. Lawrence is home to the University of Kansas, and because of this approximately two-thirds of the 28,000 students on the Lawrence are in the rental market. These students occupy both luxury apartment units, as well as the more affordable units. The survey conducted for this study estimates the median rent at \$840 per month—up 80 percent from 2000. According to the 2013 HUD Fair Market Rent Documentation System, the fair-market rent in Lawrence is \$664.00 for a one-bedroom, \$860.00 for a two-bedroom unit, and \$1,259.00 for a three-bedroom unit. These amounts make it very hard for low-moderate income renters, especially those with families of more than three members to find decent, quality housing. With the median family income being \$54,243 this creates a cost burden for those at 80% MFI and less. The inclusion of the University of Kansas students into the statistical mix also does contribute to the category of "overcrowding" as many of these students are residing in inadequately spaced areas, although this does not seem to be a statistically significant problem in the community. That being said, Lawrence is also experiencing many instances of families being doubled-up that may go unreported, as they are trying to avoid homelessness or trying to avoid utilizing the Lawrence Community Shelter.

The resident survey asked residents about how they adjust to being cost burdened. More than half cut back on going out/entertainment; 25 percent ask family or friends for help; 24 percent find additional employment; 23 percent forgo needed medical treatment; and 22 percent cut back on education or activities for their children. These actions have negative effects on the local economy, as well as on the development of the local and future workforce.

Condition: The majority of Lawrence's housing stock was built prior to 1978 (20,976 units), and because of the age of the housing there is a high prevalence of substandard units and units containing lead-based paint. This is particularly true among rental units. According to the above chart, approximately .5% of units lacked complete plumbing or complete kitchens. The city instituted a rental registration program in 2005 requiring inspections of rental units located in single-family zoned areas; the program was expanded in April 2014 to include all rental units throughout the city, beginning January 1, 2015.

Rental dwelling units found to be in substandard condition are required by the city to be improved by property owners to meet rental licensing program life safety and maintenance standards in addition to the city's minimum property maintenance code standards.

The resident survey asked residents if their homes or apartments were in poor or fair condition. The survey found that poor condition is more common for:

- Renters with large families (41% report living in apartments or homes in fair or poor condition);
- Renters with children (39%); and
- Students (31%);

Overall, 29 percent of renters live in housing in poor or fair condition, compared to just 7 percent of homeowners. Senior owners occupy housing in the best condition according to the survey, with just 4 percent saying their homes are in poor or fair condition.

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

Based on the FMR numbers, families and individuals that are at 80% or below of MFI are affected by the cost burden of the rental market in Lawrence. Staff works with homeowners who are at 80% MFI or less with their property rehabilitation programs and weatherization programs. The cost burden of both housing and much needed repairs makes it difficult for owners to make the repairs and for renters to get out of rental situation and into home ownership. According to the Douglas County Appraiser's office, the average selling price on a home in Lawrence during 2017 was \$212,901. There is not a particular sector of the population more affected than another, as the affordability issue covers the complete spectrum of housing, from rental to owner-occupied.

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

This is a very complex problem in Lawrence, as it is within the entire state of Kansas. According to the 2017 Point-In-Time homeless count data report, Lawrence Unified School District (USD 497) indicated there were 100 elementary age students (grades K-6) and 55 secondary age students (grades 7-12) in the district that qualified as homeless under the McKinney-Vento Act, which includes the vast majority of those families imminently housed in the community. There are many other individuals that are not captured in this count that are in the same living situation, either being doubled-up or staying temporarily

with family or friends, but as there is no formalized count that captures this data only service provider estimates are available. With regard to Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP) data, from November 2009 to April 2011 the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) was able to assist 198 households comprised of 264 adults and 281 children for a total of 546 people through the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). The number of HPRP clients served provides a snapshot of those who have been in imminent danger of being homeless who have received housing stabilization services. There are numerous other agencies in Lawrence and Douglas County who provide one-time assistance that are working to keep people housed as well. These agencies have indicated that there has been a rise in the demand for assistance as the economic situation has worsened. Professionals agree that many residents are a single paycheck away from experiencing homelessness. This program provided three months of rental assistance, and while the program is over, the LDCHA staff has committed to maintaining a case manager for program participants, which can be utilized as both a referral source and a client case manager. Many of the agencies in the community that provide assistance with rent, utilities, or rental arrears are capped at the amount of assistance they can provide to a family. This has had a negative effect on some families as the cap limit of assistance is normally around \$250.00 a family, which does not go too far toward excessive late utilities or rental arrears. The LDCHA administers the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program, but this has experienced a significant cut in funding with the recent HOME cuts. LDCHA works to transition their TBRA households into Section 8 as their TBRA terms approach the 24 month cap. The TBRA program also has a case management component that allows a case manager to work with the tenant and their family to achieve that goal of affordable permanent housing.

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:

There have been no at-risk populations identified.

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

Locally, the main characteristics that have been linked to the increased risk of homelessness, as identified by the Homeless Issues Advisory Committee and other groups include the cost of rental housing, the quality of rental housing, the cost of new homeownership, and the job market in Lawrence. The majority of the paycheck for those under 80% MFI is going to paying for their housing, that being a mortgage payment or a rental payment. Many of these families do not have savings or back-up plans, and Lawrence, while not being hit as hard with the economic issues, still has experienced repercussions from this. Lawrence does have a population of homeless that do not want to be housed, either in their own unit or at the shelter. There is no solution at this time for this population, as efforts to house people in the community cannot reach those who do not want to be helped. Other barriers to remaining housed for this population include an inadequate number of PSH units, which creates a problem for those who are chronically homeless with mental illness or other disability that, without case management, find it

problematic to remain housed on their own. The cuts in HOME funding for TBRA has seen effects throughout the public housing system in that the wait list is longer and less people are able to obtain housing. The City will continue to support homeless prevention activities such as rent and utility assistance to avoid eviction and shutoff as appropriate, as well as continuing to support landlord-tenant counseling. The "Step Up to Better Housing" Strategy, used in conjunction with the Community Housing Vision, will continue to provide the basis for funding allocation decisions at all levels.

Discussion

Lawrence is a community that is fortunate to have housing available in both the homebuyer and the rental market. Where Lawrence sees challenges is in the realm of affordable housing. With a few exceptions, the housing stock and available units are in good condition. The problem lies in that some affordable units are not in good condition at all, and many of the available units are not in an affordable rent range for low-moderate income renters, meaning they are truly unaffordable for those under that. The community sees this need, and efforts are underway through several sources, including LIHTC to work at addressing this need.

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

Please see AFH document.

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	5,540	225	255
White	4,585	225	144
Black / African American	250	0	30
Asian	270	0	59
American Indian, Alaska Native	94	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	210	0	20

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*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	2,950	905	0
White	2,165	735	0
Black / African American	240	10	0
Asian	230	25	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	60	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	135	40	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,480	2,590	0
White	2,655	2,150	0
Black / African American	175	130	0
Asian	75	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	60	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	455	95	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,000	2,305	0
White	835	2,015	0
Black / African American	25	84	0
Asian	65	55	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	29	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15	100	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Please refer to the AFH document.

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

Please refer to the AFH.

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	5,125	640	255
White	4,270	535	144
Black / African American	225	25	30
Asian	255	15	59
American Indian, Alaska Native	59	30	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	200	14	20

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*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	1,675	2,190	0
White	1,325	1,575	0
Black / African American	14	235	0
Asian	110	145	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	80	0

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
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	99	75	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*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	920	5,155	0
White	630	4,175	0
Black / African American	20	285	0
Asian	35	115	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	60	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	240	310	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*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	155	3,150	0

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
White	110	2,735	0
Black / African American	25	84	0
Asian	0	120	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	45	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	115	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Please refer to the AFH.

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:

Please refer to the AFH.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	20,830	5,940	7,405	255
White	17,750	4,495	6,210	144
Black / African American	785	415	310	30
Asian	615	280	335	59
American Indian, Alaska Native	440	65	59	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	10	0
Hispanic	750	395	305	20

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Discussion:

Please refer to the AFH.

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?

Please refer to the AFH.

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

Please refer to the AFH.

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

Please refer to the AFH.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

LDCHA's Vision: To preserve and expand affordable housing, and provide opportunities for participants to thrive through services and partnerships.

LDCHA's Mission: To preserve and expand affordable housing and provide opportunities for participants to thrive through services and partnerships.

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority's main objective is to be good stewards of the housing programs it is charged with managing and administering. Primary to this is the sound management, maintenance, and preservation of its public housing inventory according to the highest standards of the housing industry while at the same time providing responsible and responsive assistance to those they serve. (LDCHA website, www.ldcha.org). 94.3% of the families that LDCHA serves are at or below 50% AMI, and the average gross income of all households in LDCHA programs is \$17,255. There are 475 households that are participating in the Moving to Work initiative. As of January 2018, there were 1249 total units under lease with LDCHA.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	350	580	0	580	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	16,511	14,695	0	14,695	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	4	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	135	125	0	125	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	68	253	0	253	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	350	580	0	580	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	260	450	0	450	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	53	91	0	91	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	5	4	0	4	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	31	35	0	35	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	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

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	15	17	0	17	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	335	563	0	563	0	0	0
*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)

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

The LDCHA has 30 units (7% of its Public Housing) that are accessible and assure that information regarding the availability of accessible units reaches eligible individuals with disabilities. The LDCHA takes reasonable steps to maximize use of such units by eligible individuals. When an accessible unit becomes vacant, before offering the unit to an individual without a disability, accessible units are offered to a current participant requiring the unit's accessibility features or to eligible qualified applicants on the waiting list requiring the accessibility features. The LDCHA recently sent a survey to identify applicants that need a wheelchair accessible unit and created a separate waiting list for these households to ensure all accessible units are offered to this list first. The Agency will periodically update this information because it can change while applicants are waiting.

Additionally, the LDCHA has a Reasonable Accommodation Policy that requires an accessible feature or policy modification to accommodate a disability, when necessary for an applicant or tenant to enjoy the same benefit of our programs as any non-disabled person, unless doing so would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of its program or an undue financial and administrative burden.

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

Waitlist information – There are 878 households on our waitlist as of 4/16/2018: 14% of those on waitlists for various affordable housing programs are elderly, 23% are non-elderly - disabled, and 63% non-elderly, non-disabled.

Currently the greatest need for housing is for non-elderly/non-disabled households. These are mostly working families with children. Additionally, the largest number of households on the waiting list need a one-bedroom unit and these can be difficult for these Section 8 household to find an available unit.

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

As with the rest of the population, the largest need for LDCHA is non-elderly-non-disabled households. There are not enough vouchers for the need in the community, and the same can go for those who can rent without HUD subsidy, yet find it challenging to secure affordable units. The LDCHA takes pride in their housing stock, and each unit is inspected and maintained, so the housing needs of the housing authority do not include the units that are unable to be occupied due to code violations. However, there have been

instances where voucher holders cannot occupy a unit that they are interested in because there are safety, health, or code violations. LDCHA works with a list of landlords who accept Section 8 vouchers, and they ensure that the landlords and units follow the set of occupancy standards. LDCHA continues to face the challenge of reduced funding and how to maintain program levels with less money.

Discussion

The largest problem facing the LDCHA is the lack of funding, or reduced funding such as with the HOME program. LDCHA runs a highly successful TBRA program funded by HOME, and the TBRA program serves as a gateway to permanent housing for the homeless individuals and families who participate. The agency provides services that far exceed the goal of housing, and they work with the residents on a larger scale with educational, workforce, and life skills training. The City and LDCHA enjoy a strong partnership that goes beyond that of a funding agency and a sub-recipient.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The sheltered and the unsheltered point-in-time homeless count is done on a yearly basis. The data below is from 2018, which was the last full count that has been statistically analyzed. Survey forms are utilized at shelter locations, feeding programs, service providers, the housing authority, and with homeless outreach providers. The client is surveyed with a series of questions, both containing HUD required questions, as well as other questions added by the Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	139	139	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	109	46	155	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	43	16	59	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	2	0	2	0	0	0
Veterans	5	3	8	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	9	7	16	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	1	1	2	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:
Homeless Point in Time Count January 2018

Data Source Comments: 179 households containing 294 persons were reported in 2018 as literally homeless.

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

In Lawrence and Douglas County, the HMIS is not being used by all homeless service providers, so an accurate count of those with enrollments, exits, and number of days is not available. Lawrence has implemented Coordinated Entry, which is designed to drill down into the number of days and the number of times entering and exiting homelessness. Providers meet monthly to look at the VISPDAT list and coordinate services to house those most vulnerable in all categories. Lawrence has several service providers providing shelter assistance to homeless families and individuals. The Lawrence Community Shelter, Family Promise of Lawrence, Willow Domestic Violence Center, Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (TBRA and VASH) and The Salvation Army (Supportive Services for Veterans (SSFV) and Permanent Supportive Housing). For the most part, each sector of homelessness listed above is assisted by most, if not all local agencies. Short of the SSFV and VASH programs, Lawrence does not have true veteran supportive services. There is a small VA location locally, however due to Lawrence's proximity to Topeka and Leavenworth, most large-scale VA issues are not handled here. The Family Promise program focuses on families with children and provides both temporary housing as well as transitional housing for their clients. The Willow Domestic Violence Center is for survivors of domestic violence, and the Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority offers a TBRA program that has a homeless focus. Once a family has completed their set amount of months per the program, they are typically transitioned into section 8 permanent housing. The Lawrence Community Shelter assists all areas of homelessness, and they work closely with the other agencies to find housing for their families and individuals.

The way the community tries to manage the homelessness issue and time experiencing homelessness is through large levels of collaboration and through case management. All households in the TBRA program have case management attached to the vouchers, and the Housing Authority works very closely with referring agencies to give the client the best chance at success in housing. The agencies listed above all tie case

management to their client households. Case management and providing stability in housing are the critical pieces of success for those households to not re-enter homelessness.

The chronic homeless population is offered the same services as non-chronic households, and in addition if they are street homeless they have the ability to work with the Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center Homeless Outreach Team as well as the local PATH worker. These case managers are tasked with working with those sheltered and unsheltered households to obtain housing and services.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	131	38
Black or African American	47	1
Asian	1	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	35	3
Pacific Islander	1	1
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	19	6
Not Hispanic	240	37

Data Source
Comments:

Not everyone responded to this question out of the 294 eligible surveys. 32 individuals reported being multi-racial.

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

From November 2009 to April 2011, the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority was able to assist 198 households comprised of 264 adults and 281 children for a total of 546 people through the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). The number of HPRP clients served provides a snapshot of those who have been in imminent danger of being homeless who have received housing stabilization services. There are numerous other agencies in Lawrence and Douglas County who provide one-time assistance that are working to keep people housed as well. These agencies have indicated that there has been a rise in the demand for assistance as the economic situation has worsened. Professionals agree that many residents are a single paycheck away from experiencing homelessness. The Lawrence Unified School District (USD 497) indicate that there are 100 elementary age students (grades K-6) and 55 secondary age students (grades 7-12) in the district that qualify as homeless under the McKinney-Vento Act, which includes families that are doubled-up or staying with family or friends. For this point-in-time count, doubled up families were not able to be counted because they did not meet the HUD definition of homeless. With varying definitions of homelessness used by agencies, it is difficult to paint a true picture of the extent of the problem. Eight percent of the respondents reported being a veteran. There are VA services in Lawrence, but the majority of the veteran population in Northeast Kansas is located in either Topeka or Leavenworth, where there are strong VA programs. The Lawrence office is a satellite office only with limited services.

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

The breakdown of homeless by racial and ethnic group is consistent with the population of Lawrence as a whole. It is difficult to assess this category because there was not information take for children on the

racial or ethnic demographics. As with the rest of the housing problems or cost burdens, though, the breakdown is that the white homeless individuals and families make up the majority of the racial or ethnic breakdowns.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The majority of homeless in Lawrence are sheltered. The point-in-time count is required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) every year. The point-in-time count is just that: A point-in-time snapshot. It should be acknowledged that while this presents a number going forward, it may not be indicative of the total extent of the problem as seen by local professionals and their agencies. This count was a partnership with many agencies and volunteers in Lawrence and Douglas County. The definition of homelessness, used for the purposes of this Point in Time count, was the HUD definition of sheltered and unsheltered homeless. HUD "sheltered" is defined as: persons residing in emergency shelters, domestic violence shelters, and transitional housing that originally came from shelter or streets. HUD "unsheltered" is defined as: persons residing in cars, abandoned buildings, alleyways, parking garages, under bridges, etc. Lawrence will continue to fund the homeless outreach team, whose primary purpose is to work with unsheltered homeless and move them into housing. The Housing Vision has proved to be an effective method of moving people from homelessness to housing, but HOME cuts have affected the transitional housing piece of the Vision. TBRA vouchers and the TBRA program are an important piece of moving folks along the housing continuum.

Discussion:

The point-in-time count does not include those who are doubled up, which comprises a large piece of the overall picture of homelessness in Lawrence. As mentioned above, there were 149 students identified as homeless under school district standards and the vast majority of those students were not counted elsewhere in this survey tool because they fit under a different definition of homelessness. With the recent economic climate, more and more families are losing their housing and are being forced into living arrangements with friends and families. This number goes uncounted in a point-in-time count, though, and communities must rely on service provider data and community discussions to realize the extent of the problem.

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

Introduction:

Lawrence has a strong partnership between agencies that serve the homeless, housing providers, and those who serve the non-homeless special needs populations. There is a large population of elderly in the community who require affordable housing, and there are at least two projects on the horizon hoping to utilize LIHTC to accomplish such a task. Services will continue for job placement through Cottonwood, mental health services through Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center, and group home activities through Community Living Opportunities.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

There are several groups that qualify as non-homeless Special Needs in Lawrence, including elderly, persons with severe mental illness, and those with a developmental or a physical disability. As with other categories, there is limited funding to assist these agencies, and most have seen drastic cuts on a state and federal level. It is a known fact that undiagnosed, or diagnosed severe mental illness is a barrier to housing and is prevalent among the homeless population. Keeping this population housed is a high priority in the community. Lawrence does not have a detox center, and detox services are typically provided in nearby Topeka. According to the 2019-2013 American Community Survey, Lawrence is home to approximately 7,237 people over the age of 65, which is around 8.1% of the overall population. This population is approximately 49.8% female and 50.2% male.

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

There are many agencies in Lawrence that serve those with special needs. For the Elderly and Frail Elderly, the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) provides subsidized housing at two of their properties, Babcock Place and Peterson Acres I. At these two properties, the average annual income of elderly residents was \$15,788.52 for a family of one. The LDCHA also provides Permanent Supportive Housing at the HOPE Building. The HOPE Building is a permanent housing program for eight chronically homeless individuals with mental health and substance abuse disabilities. The program offers one bedroom and single room occupancy units to eligible homeless disabled individuals referred by the Lawrence Community Shelter.

Mental health and substance abuse services are provided by the Bert Nash Center and by DCCCA, which is a local substance abuse provider, whose mission statement is "To provide a variety of human services including, but not limited to, the coordination, prevention, and treatment of alcoholism and drug dependency to improve the safety, health, and well-being of adults, children, and youths." For those with developmental or physical disabilities, Cottonwood, Inc. and Community Living Opportunities provide

subsidized housing and group homes. For those experiencing addiction problems, DCCCA offers residential treatment through First Step House (women and their children), and Hearthstone offers group home services. There are also agencies that provide non-housing services to Special Needs population. For the elderly population, the Jayhawk Area on Aging provides advocacy, meal and food programs, and education. Douglas County Senior Services provides programming, education, and meal preparation, and the Douglas County Health Department provides case management and advocacy services. Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center provides outpatient treatment and case management to those persons with severe mental illness. For those who are disabled (either physical or developmental) there are several agencies that provide services. Cottonwood, Inc. provides, in addition to their subsidized housing, a job training program for adults with developmental disabilities. Additionally, Community Living Opportunities provides housing and life skills training, and Independence, Inc. provides residential treatment, support groups, outpatient treatment, transportation, and accessibility modifications. For those with alcohol or drug dependency issues, DCCCA offers, in addition to their residential treatment, support groups and outpatient treatment. Also, Headquarters offers referral assistance and resource assistance to those in crisis.

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

Heartland Community Health Center (Heartland) is a non-profit Federally Qualified Health Center and Level 3 Patient-Centered Medical Home that serves Lawrence, KS and surrounding areas. Heartland offers high-quality integrated primary care to all community members, regardless of income or insurance status. Heartland is widely recognized as a trusted and innovative health center that provides compassionate and urgently-needed services related to patients living with chronic conditions, such as HIV/AIDS. Heartland recorded more than 15,500 patient visits in 2017, a 40% increase in patient visits, and a 27% increase of unique patients from 2016. Through its integrated model, Heartland offers wrap-around services or assistance programs for those with HIV/AIDS, such as an Emergency Financial Assistance or Food Pantry. The purpose of the assistance programs are to assure those who are HIV+ have access to immediate resources that allow them to maintain stable housing or food security within the Lawrence community. Heartland is a Ryan White Part B program provider and offers Medical Case Management for clients or patients enrolled in its program.

Discussion:

The agencies that work with the non-homeless special needs populations are a crucial part to the overall community picture. Each agency works together to bring a continuum of services to the non-homeless special needs population, and these agencies are at the table in community provider discussions. Many of these agencies are supported through CDBG funding, and there have been both capital improvements as well as public service assistance dollars that have gone to these agencies. The City will continue their partnership with these agencies and continue to utilize their input as part of the Consolidated Planning process.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Most of the needs for the Lawrence community in terms of public facilities are repairs on the existing building stock. Many of the buildings in the existing stock are older, and several agencies routinely apply for grant funding for minor repairs of both buildings and subsequent facility infrastructure such as parking lot repair, lighting, or sidewalk repair. The agencies that are housed in eligible public service buildings are part of the year-long consolidated planning process and the public facilities must meet the Step Up to Better Housing strategy requirements. Many social service agencies that are CDBG funded are housed in the United Way Building, and others are in the practice of occupying buildings that are already constructed. The City of Lawrence does not anticipate any funding requests for new public facility construction over the next five years.

How were these needs determined?

As mentioned above, the organizations that are eligible by the Step Up to Better Housing strategy are aware of the capital improvement needs of the community and also are aware that there are many competing agencies for scarce resources. Many have run capital campaigns, as well as had extensive volunteer efforts, to manage facility needs. Since public agencies are part of the year-long consolidated planning process, these needs can be voiced ahead of the grant year and a discussion can occur to assist in finding solutions.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City of Lawrence Public Works department conducts sidewalk inventories around the community in order to assess the condition of existing sidewalks. This has been broken down into areas that provide a low-moderate area benefit, and in recent years CDBG money has been utilized to work on sidewalks in these neighborhoods. As with any municipality, streets, sidewalks, and other pedestrian-related repairs are needed. CDBG is used in partnership with low-moderate area neighborhoods to both repair existing sidewalks, but also to provide safety improvements such as crosswalks, signals, and other items. The City partnered with the University of Kansas in 2011 to construct a lighted pathway through a low-moderate income neighborhood that acts as a safety mechanism for those residents walking in the area in the nighttime. Parks are an important part of the quality of life for the residents of Lawrence, and there are ten community parks in Lawrence, 24 neighborhood parks, and six preserve areas. These parks are maintained by the City of Lawrence. Currently there are community garden projects in the planning stages, and this will include some infrastructure improvements.

How were these needs determined?

The sidewalk inventory was conducted by the City of Lawrence Public Works department, and that inventory is still being utilized in sidewalk decisions currently. The Traffic Safety Commission also makes recommendation and assessments of public improvements from a safety standpoint. The Step Up to Better Housing strategy is underscored by revitalized neighborhoods, and the Community Development Advisory Committee keeps this in mind when allocating CDBG money.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Lawrence is the service hub for this section of the state of Kansas. As mentioned previously, Lawrence does not have a detox program, and those required detox services must go to either Kansas City or Topeka. Currently, there is no plan for detox in the community. Lawrence is a regional prevention center for alcohol and drug addiction services, and is also the regional provider for HIV/AIDS services. The main need with public services is the need for more funding. Each agency has taken a budget cut in recent years, and each is being required to provide the same services with less staff, although the need is growing at a quick pace.

How were these needs determined?

These needs are determined by the agencies themselves, and by their budget discussions. Funding is not available for a lot of services now, and agencies have had to absorb programs or put programs on hold because of lack of funding.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Lawrence is a unique community in that the University of Kansas brings in an additional 28,500 to the community, and more importantly into the rental market. When one looks at the numbers of available units alone and the breakdown of the unit sizes, it appears that Lawrence has a good cross-section of availability. What the reality is, though, is that most of the units that area available for rental and ownership are not affordable to the renter/buyer at or below 80% of the area median income (AMI).

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

Introduction

According to the ACS data, there are 37,342 housing units in Lawrence, Kansas. By local estimates, around 15,338 of those units were built prior to 1978. The following section will look at the number of housing units, and what the subsequent needs are for those units.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	18,127	49%
1-unit, attached structure	4,012	11%
2-4 units	4,585	12%
5-19 units	6,305	17%
20 or more units	3,204	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,109	3%
Total	37,342	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	897	5%
1 bedroom	181	1%	4,179	23%
2 bedrooms	2,162	14%	6,996	38%
3 or more bedrooms	13,524	85%	6,487	35%
Total	15,867	100%	18,559	101%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

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

The City of Lawrence anticipates that two-three new first-time homeowners, one new unit, six rentals, and approximately 35 homeowner-occupied units will be assisted with CDBG and HOME funding each year. The Affordable Housing Trust Fund allocation plan will be determined with the results of the Housing Market Study.

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

The reductions in HOME funding in the last few years has contributed to a decrease of TBRA vouchers, which has a significant impact on the community Housing Vision. The Housing Vision is based on moving people from homelessness into housing, and the TBRA program is a large piece of that continuum. The loss of TBRA vouchers is estimated to be around 15 vouchers a year. City staff is watching closely the Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects that are reaching maturity. The Lawrence Community Housing Trust keeps affordable units affordable into perpetuity, and the affordable housing money in the Capital Improvement Plan and the upcoming sales tax repurpose will allow for more construction of new units and upkeep of older units than before.

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

Lawrence sees a larger than average turnover in housing units of the rental variety, which is consistent with having the University of Kansas in the city limits. Lawrence very much lacks in affordable housing. The units that are typically available are rented at a rate of 98.9%. The majority of Lawrence housing falls above market rate. The available housing stock in Lawrence does not meet the specifications of affordability to those at or below 80% AMI, and this is true for both rental and homeowner units.

According to stakeholders, the following population types have the largest unmet needs:

Domestic violence

- Lawrence has sufficient emergency assistance/shelter beds for domestic violence to meet demand
- Transitional housing/support to transition from the emergency shelter into permanent housing. Vouchers to support that transition.

Youth aging out of foster care

- Need for transitional housing with support for successful independent living

Large families

- Need for 4-6 bedroom units, both rental and ownership.
- It is not unusual to see split households, where a large family is living in two apartments

People with mental illness

- Supportive services. Lack of supportive services can lead to downward spiral that turns into a crisis and the resident loses their housing
- Continued support even if resident appears to be doing well (mental health care services should not be reduced or cut)

Seniors

- An estimated 120 units of affordable rentals are needed for 0-30% AMI seniors.
- For moderate income seniors who want to downsize, low/no maintenance homes (e.g., patio homes) and small (500-600 sq. ft.) rentals.
- Seniors at 30-50% AMI income have very few options for housing

Homeless

- Transitional housing for at least 50 homeless adults;
- Longer term shelter stay; it can take 6 months to locate housing and the local shelter is meant to be a 90-day stay;

Transitional and supportive housing for homeless single adults (studios/1 bedrooms) and families (3+ bedrooms). There are 140 beds v. an estimated 900 federally homeless adults in Lawrence.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Housing service providers in Lawrence are reporting greater need for the three + bedroom units as we are seeing an increased amount of larger families that are finding themselves without a place to live. Persons with mental illness and cognitive disabilities need more supportive housing. Victims of domestic violence and families experiencing homelessness in general need transitional housing.

Along with that means the reduction in HOME funding greatly affects the amount of families or individuals being able to be assisted due to the larger cost of the vouchers for the larger families. While the charts above show there is a comparable amount of housing available in this category, it is important to note that in a university town such as Lawrence many of those three bedroom and larger units are encompassed in student-driven apartment complexes and housing communities. These are also the units that show the highest increase above market-rate rent. For the permanent resident in Lawrence, the selection is limited. On the homeowner side of the equation, Lawrence appears to lack affordable workforce housing. As education jobs far outweigh other industries in the community, there is a sector of individuals and families that cannot afford the average home prices in Lawrence. There is also a need for low maintenance and patio homes for seniors who are “over” housed and want to downsize into an affordable home.

Discussion

The University of Kansas has a large impact on the rental housing picture of Lawrence, Kansas. Many of the larger units are taken by students in roommate living situations, and some of these would fall under the "affordable" tag. While there are some affordable units being built, the most recent surge in

affordable units is anchored in the senior community. In a community with much diversity as Lawrence, many apartment complexes are a mixture of college students, single people, and families. There are no true dedicated affordable mixed income communities. Case managers continue to work with families to find affordable and decent housing, as well as the City continuing its commitment to homeowner rehabilitation to keep people in their homes that are already housed. Opportunities must be watched for in terms of the Lawrence Community Housing Land Trust, and continued homeowner subsidy will remain a crucial part of the overall housing picture in Lawrence.

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

Introduction

Lawrence as a community has a median household income of \$45,574 and a median family income of \$69,081. The unemployment rate was at 7.2%, below the national average of 9.7% and above the Kansas overall average of 7.0%. According to the Census/ACS data in the tables below, the median home value has risen 70% in Lawrence since the 2000 Census. Rental costs have risen 81% in that same span of time. The bulk of the rental units in Lawrence fall within a range of \$500-\$999, and this is based largely on the student population and their housing needs in the community. Many of the rentals for larger families (families of four or more) fall into the higher rent categories, making it difficult for a larger family that is at 80% of MFI to afford adequately-sized housing.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2016	% Change
Median Home Value	112,800	191,500	70%
Median Contract Rent	465	840	81%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:
2016 1-year ACS (Most Recent Year)
Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	3,972	21.4%
\$500-999	11,258	60.7%
\$1,000-1,499	2,381	12.8%
\$1,500-1,999	607	3.3%
\$2,000 or more	341	1.8%
Total	18,559	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	510	No Data
50% HAMFI	3,965	555
80% HAMFI	11,490	2,990

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
100% HAMFI	No Data	4,665
Total	15,965	8,210

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	544	640	845	1,230	1,489
High HOME Rent	544	640	845	1,230	1,354
Low HOME Rent	544	640	841	971	1,083

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

In Lawrence, the question is not necessarily the availability of housing, it is the affordability of the housing that is available. To further look at the situation is to look at the stock of "affordable" housing and to determine how much of the stock is livable. Lawrence is approximately 53% rental and 47% owner. While we have mentioned it at various times throughout this document, the University of Kansas dictates the rental market as the students will always have the need, and a sector of those renters are not paying the bills without subsidized assistance from parents or other guardians. The availability of housing for those that fall at 80% or below of AMI is rented at 98.9%, and the ownership opportunities are few and far between. As one can see on the Monthly Rent chart, fair market rent for units one bedroom and larger is a large gap from the high HOME rent numbers. Larger families who have one income or two incomes that fall at or below 80% AMI would be looking at a minimum of \$1259 for three or more bedrooms. For a family with a need for larger units, this is a substantial cost burden.

When asked about where the market was not meeting demand, stakeholders consulted for the Housing Needs Assessment and the Consolidated Plan said there is insufficient supply of:

- Transitional housing/support to transition from the emergency shelter into a program or stable independent living;
- Rental housing for larger families;
- Housing with supportive services for residents with mental health and cognitive disabilities; and
- Affordable low/no maintenance homes for seniors who are currently "over" housed.

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

As enrollment figures are looking to remain steady, and the development of the new industrial park and other such projects are still several years down the road, the market expects to remain consistent in terms of the current gap. The affordable housing gap still will be present, and with continued lowering of jurisdictional HOME funding that is used to subsidize first time homeowner programs that gap will only get larger. There are several rental projects on the horizon that may help to lower the instance of a home not being rentable to a family or individual at or below 80% AMI, however one of the local tax credit properties is at the end of its affordability requirements and is subsequently being converted to market rate.

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

Rents in Lawrence, Kansas are all across the board. There are economy units and there are luxury units. There are multi-unit apartment buildings, townhomes, duplexes, and single family homes for rent. Lawrence has several LIHTC projects that offer affordable units, but for the most part this is a student-driven rental market. Many of the complexes in the community offer "specials", which can be free or reduced rent for a limited time, no application fee, or reduced pet rent. For the most part, though, rents in Lawrence drift toward the high end of the fair market rent and above. The largest disparity is seen between the three and four bedroom rents. The average rent amounts are close to the fair market rents in Lawrence.

Discussion

Lawrence is not an inexpensive place to live. The proximity of Lawrence to areas like Kansas City and Topeka make it especially attractive to people who are looking for a community to settle into. It is a challenge in Lawrence to find the harmony between the units it needs to house those who live here, and the demand it has to house those who are passing through. This is a very student-driven market, and many rental units are able to offer one time specials to bring residents into their complexes. In the long run, though, a family may find that what appeared to be an affordable unit actually is not. A balance must be achieved in order to work with the community Housing Vision, and the community supporting affordable and workforce housing projects. The rental market in Lawrence is similar to many other college communities, and it will continue to be dictated by the student demand. The community needs to work on the housing stock that is here already and work with keeping it affordable and safe for occupancy.

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

Introduction

The City of Lawrence administers several Housing Programs that speak to the need of the condition of homeowner housing.

Definitions

The City of Lawrence utilizes HUD's definition of "substandard condition" as described in the Housing Quality Standards, which states, "Units are in substandard condition when, while they may be structurally sound, they do not provide safe and adequate shelter, and in their present condition endanger the health, safety, or well-being of the occupants." The City of Lawrence developed a document based on HUD's Housing Quality Standards, called the Property Rehabilitation Standards. The Property Rehabilitation Standards are generally more stringent than the requirements in the Housing Quality Standards. The Property Rehabilitation Standards are implemented in both rehabilitation programs we administer. The Property Rehabilitation Standards' purpose is to provide a minimum requirement for the protection of life, limb, safety, health, property, and welfare of the general public and the owner and/or occupants of a residential property. The standards are also subject to the Lawrence City Codes. The City of Lawrence has structured their programs to provide program funding to a qualified residence. The City of Lawrence defines a "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation" if the residence does not meet the criteria of the Property Rehabilitation Standards, as described above, and the rehabilitation is within the parameters of the program.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	3,550	22%	9,682	52%
With two selected Conditions	101	1%	315	2%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	102	1%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	12,216	77%	8,460	46%
Total	15,867	100%	18,559	101%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,757	17%	3,816	21%
1980-1999	6,561	41%	5,954	32%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
1950-1979	4,712	30%	6,539	35%
Before 1950	1,837	12%	2,250	12%
Total	15,867	100%	18,559	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	6,549	41%	8,789	47%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,720	17%	1,700	9%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Total Units) 2009-2013 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The major obstacle the City of Lawrence faces is the lack of quality and affordable housing in both the rental market and homeownership market. The Homeowner rehabilitation programs, offered by the City of Lawrence, are designed to maintain the quality of what little affordable housing that is available to low to moderate income households. The First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Program provides for the rehabilitation of existing homes that meet the definition of substandard housing. These homes are rehabilitated into a quality home, while still maintaining the price range to accommodate a moderate to low income buyer. To help maintain affordable homeownership, the Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation Program, Weatherization Program, Furnace Loan Program and the Emergency Loan Program provides assistance to low and moderate income homeowners to maintain the quality, safety and efficiency of their homes. The city also administers the Accessible Housing Program through the sub-grantee, Independence Inc. This program assists disabled, income eligible renters with accessibility modifications to their rental housing, which to assists in maintaining/gaining accessibility and livability of the residence.

The resident survey conducted for the Housing Needs Assessment asked residents if their homes or apartments were in poor or fair condition. Overall, 29 percent of renters live in housing in poor or fair condition, compared to just 7 percent of homeowners. Senior owners occupy housing in the best condition according to the survey, with just 4 percent saying their homes are in poor or fair condition. The survey found that poor condition is most common for:

Renters with large families (41% report living in apartments or homes in fair or poor condition);

- Renters with children (39%); and
- Students (31%);

Overall, weatherization is the top repair need of Lawrence residents in fair/poor condition homes

The survey also asked residents living in homes in fair or poor condition why repairs haven't been made:

75% of homeowners haven't made needed repairs because they cannot afford them

57% of renters have landlords who refuse to make needed repairs

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

Per the 2009-2013 ACS, 15,338 residential homes within the City of Lawrence's jurisdiction were built before 1978 and could potentially have lead-based paint hazards. The City of Lawrence's program data shows that between the program years of 2012-2016, rehabilitation was completed on approximately 269 houses as part of either the Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation Program, First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Program, Weatherization Program, Furnace Loan Program or the Emergency Loan Program. Of the 269 houses rehabilitated, 166 houses were built before 1978 and could potentially have lead-based paint hazards. Based on this calculation, approximately 62% or 9,510 housing units within the City of Lawrence's jurisdiction are occupied by low or moderate income families that contain potential lead-based paint hazards.

Discussion

The City of Lawrence will continue to administer their Housing Programs, including homeowner Comprehensive Rehabilitation, Emergency and Furnace Loans, and Weatherization to answer the challenges of the housing rehabilitation needs of the community. These programs have been very successful in keeping people housed and maintaining their homes in a safe and efficient manner.

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

Introduction

LDCHA's Vision: To preserve and expand affordable housing, and provide opportunities for participants to thrive through services and partnerships.

LDCHA's Mission: To preserve and expand affordable housing and provide opportunities for participants to thrive through services and partnerships.

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority's main objective is to be good stewards of the housing programs it is charged with managing and administering. Primary to this is the sound management, maintenance, and preservation of its public housing inventory according to the highest standards of the housing industry while at the same time providing responsible and responsive assistance to those they serve. (LDCHA website, www.ldcha.org). 94.3% of the families that LDCHA serves are at or below 50% AMI, and the average gross income of all households in LDCHA programs is \$17,255. There are 475 households that are participating in the Moving to Work initiative. As of January 2018, there were 1249 total units under lease with LDCHA.

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			369	626			0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

LDCHA has 369 units of public housing. These include Edgewood Homes, Babcock Place, Peterson Acres, and scattered site units. According to the 2011 LDCHA Annual Report:

The LDCHA is committed to maintaining its property in excellent condition. It accomplishes this with an expert maintenance staff that provides excellent service to tenants, including a 24-hour emergency service. Maintenance of property and equipment are paid by Capital Fund grants. In 2017, the LDCHA spent \$980,012 for maintenance and upkeep for the \$22 million in public housing property it administers. The Maintenance Department performed 2240 work orders and 98 emergency work orders.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
LDCHA (all units)	89.2

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

Because of the strict yearly inspection programs that the LDCHA follows, the units are in very good condition. LDCHA is also at their maximum Faircloth Limit for the units they administer, so there is no development of new units in the near future, nor are there any plans for redevelopment of current units.

In June of 2011, the LDCHA completed the \$1.5 million comprehensive energy improvement project at its public housing sites, and began realizing the energy savings that will repay the investment over a 20-year period. The results of the Energy Savings Contract have been positive for and in each of the seven years of operation the actual savings are surpassing the estimates guaranteed. [RFD1]

In 2016, the Authority adopted a program to address the replacement and upgrading of several major systems at Babcock Place, a 120-unit mid-rise apartment building built in 1973. The goal is to position this asset to operate more efficiently and without additional major capital expense for the next 15-20 years, in order to withstand any major cuts to the Capital Fund program. In 2016 the roof was replaced and in 2017 the four domestic hot water boilers were replaced by high efficiency water heaters at a cost of \$61,145. Additionally, thirteen 38-year-old boilers were replaced with more efficient boilers for a cost of \$581,500.

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

In addition to the energy efficiency improvement project, LDCHA remains committed to their inspection program to ensure that the units remain in the best of condition.

On June 28, 2010, the LDCHA Board of Commissioners approved Resolution 2010-20, adopting a policy which bans indoor smoking in all LDCHA-owned property. The policy took effect on January 1, 2011. This was a Board initiative directed at the protection of the health and safety of all residents and to reduce the costs of maintenance operations. LDCHA tenants will benefit from the policy that creates a healthier, safer smoke free environment. The LDCHA received a leadership recognition award from the Tobacco Free Kansas Coalition for this initiative. Additionally, HUD is implementing a universal smoking ban within 25

feet of any public housing building that goes into effect July 1, 2018 for the LDCHA. We have been working with our tenants for the last year to educate and offer tobacco cessation resources when desired.

Discussion:

The mission of the LDCHA is "To promote quality affordable housing, economic opportunity and a suitable living environment free from discrimination." The agency follows this mission statement to the fullest, and the safety and security of their residents is first and foremost. The units within LDCHA programs are expected to pass a yearly inspection, with a plan in place if the unit does not pass. LDCHA will continue their commitment to the public housing units and will continue to explore new and innovative measures to improve an already successful program.

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

Introduction

The community of Lawrence has one emergency homeless shelter that is available for men, women, couples, and families with children. In January of 2013, the Lawrence Community Shelter (LCS) moved into a larger location that accommodates 125 guest (140 overflow winter beds), as well as provide on-site services, training, and case management. Another option for families with children is Family Promise of Lawrence, which is a partnership between the organization and a network of churches. The program provides temporary shelter for families with children, and includes a mentoring program that works to help them transition in to housing. The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority provides the Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program that serves as a bridge between emergency shelter and permanent housing. The community also provides a limited number of permanent supportive housing beds funded by Continuum of Care dollars.

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)	170	15	176	35	0
Households with Only Adults	0	0	8	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	37	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Alternate Data Source Name:

2018 Housing Inventory Count - BoS CoC

Data Source Comments: Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count, January 24, 2018.

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

Lawrence is a community rich in social services, and many work with homeless providers to coordinate service delivery in the community. The main way these agencies complement those working with homeless persons is by participation in the Homeless Issues Advisory Committee (HIAC). There are many services offered through local agencies to assist those experiencing homelessness. Many of these agencies are represented on the HIAC and the vast majority report on a quarterly basis to the body. The Housing Vision is the recognized strategic plan for the City of Lawrence and agencies are familiar with the implementation of that document. The City of Lawrence Police Department works closely with the Lawrence Community Shelter and is a referral source to those that are unsheltered. In addition, they enforce non-camping ordinances as well as other ordinances that are closely associated with unsheltered situations. A representative from the Lawrence Police Department serves on the Homeless Issues Advisory Committee. Lawrence Memorial Hospital also provides membership to the HIAC, and has a department that works intake with emergency room visitors to ensure that they are not discharged into homelessness. Kansas Department of Children and Families have adopted policies that prevent discharging homeless individuals from publicly funded institutions or systems of care into homelessness or into HUD funded programs for the homeless. The Lawrence Workforce Center operates as a single point of entry to a network of employment, training, and educational programs in Douglas County. The Lawrence Workforce Center helps employers to find skilled workers and helps career seekers access the tools needed to manage their careers through high quality information services. (KansasWorks website)

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 Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center provides a Homeless Outreach Team who provide case management and referral services to those unsheltered homeless. The outreach team is placed among the agencies in the community to provide on-site services and help to move the individuals along the Housing Vision. The Lawrence Community Shelter (LCS) is the only emergency shelter located in Lawrence. A move in December of 2012 has allowed for the agency to provide many services onsite, including a workforce program, case management, and other educational opportunities. LCS works closely with the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority as well with their Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program to move shelter guests along the Housing Vision and begin their climb into permanent housing. The management plan of the shelter shows a commitment to assisting shelter guests with obtaining housing and providing the proper case management and services along the way to make that a successful transition. Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) provides TBRA to homeless individuals and families. In addition to the subsidized housing, the agency offers Resident Services, which include workforce training assistance, educational assistance, resume assistance, job-search assistance, job coaching, and other activities to help the person or family maintain successful housing. The Resident Services department works directly with the tenant's case manager to provide a wrap-around approach

to both housing and the barriers that may keep them from maintaining a permanent residence. LDCHA works with TBRA clients to transition them into permanent Section 8 housing as well as permanent non-section 8 housing. Family Promise of Lawrence is a faith-based organization which is an agency that provides interim shelter and food for families, traditional case management, advocacy, job enhancement training, resume building, job search support, financial counseling, debt evaluation, planning, medical care assistance, and budgeting skills. Family Promise consists of 13 host congregations and 20 support congregations. They operate a day center which offers laundry facilities, a computer lab, a quiet room, a study room, kitchen, bathrooms, and shower facilities. In addition, Family Promise has begun to offer transitional housing to graduates of the emergency shelter program, as a means of helping them save money for deposits and rent. The Lawrence Salvation Army has a Permanent Supportive Housing Program that works with homeless adults and families with disabilities. There are fifteen units available for vouchers. This program will also offer Project Able, which is a supportive services program that assists homeless individuals and families with case management, referrals, and healthy living programs.

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

Introduction

Several agencies in the Lawrence community have a hand in providing special needs services and facilities. The questions below take a look at what is available in the community, how the Consolidated Plan and the Consolidated Planning process fit into that sector, and what the community sees as challenges in providing effective and efficient services to the special needs population in times of reduced funding.

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

The LDCHA offers supportive housing for the elderly and frail elderly, and for any resident of a LDCHA property or voucher program the Resident Services programs are available. Several projects have recently been completed targeted toward senior housing, although not with direct supportive services. Douglas County Senior Services offers life skills classes such as computer and budgeting, as well as a Meals-on-Wheels program. The City of Lawrence offers a program where volunteers sign up to help the elderly or disabled shovel their sidewalks after a snowfall, called Safe Winter Walkways. Lawrence Interdenominational Nutritional Kitchen offers a hot meal in a church twice a week, allowing for seniors and others who wish for a hot meal or companionship to gather to eat. The Salvation Army also offers a program called the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF). This particular program is a grant program, and is based on the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) model. Participants in the program have to be a veteran and either head of household or spouse of head of household. They have to have served at least one day of active duty. The program can take all veteran participants except those with a dishonorable discharge. The participants have to be at or below 50% of median income, and they have to be homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness and have no other options. The program provides services, case management, rental assistance, deposit assistance, utility deposits, and utility arrears for up to two months. Heartland Community Health Center offers emergency financial assistance to those who have HIV, AIDS, or AIDS-related illnesses. The program helps with utility bills, rental assistance, medicine assistance, and doctor bills. The agency also offers case management. Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center is a licensed, comprehensive mental health facility that provides community support services for those who are diagnosed with Severe and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI). The staff includes the homeless outreach team, who helps to provide housing services to the homeless population, as well as offering staff, which include social workers, nurses, case managers, employment specialists, personal attendants, and therapists. Community Living Opportunities offers group homes for adults with severe developmental disabilities. The group home offers a structured peer support environment that allows for the individual to remain in mainstream housing. Cottonwood, Inc. offers job placement and case management for adults with developmental disabilities, and Independence,

Inc. works with those with physical disabilities through case management, housing assistance, accessibility improvements, and other items.

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

Lawrence is lacking in Permanent Supportive Housing beds, and this is something the community recognizes and has taken steps to add more beds to the inventory. LDCHA provides PSH beds through Hope Building, and the Salvation Army has the Project Able Permanent Supportive Housing Program. Hope Building is eight units for adults only, and Project Able offers fifteen units for a mixture of individual and family residents. Hope Building is a facility-based program and Project Able is a scattered site program. Both require residents to have a diagnosis of SPMI, and Hope Building requires a dual diagnosis of SPMI and a second disability. Lawrence Memorial Hospital has policies in place regarding discharge of patients as well and this aims to keep the facility from discharging to homelessness. Case managers and social workers meet with individuals who do not have a home or residence to discharge to, and work with them to find a place for them.

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)

Over the next year, Lawrence will most likely continue to recommend CDBG funding to agencies that assist the special needs population, although the final funding recommendations will come from the City Commission. Housing and Credit Counseling has been recommended funding for housing and consumer credit counseling, which offers assistance to low-moderate income individuals to assist with keeping them housed, as well as offering dispute services with rental arrears and other financial hardships. There has also been recommendations to fund Independence, Inc. in the next year for their Accessible Housing Program (AHP). Community Living Opportunities will have recommended funding for removal of architectural barriers at their service center which assists adults with developmental disabilities. The City of Lawrence will also continue to utilize the general fund, as well as special alcohol funds, to offer assistance to outside agencies as well as to fund programs that help those with special needs.

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))

Over the next year, Lawrence will provide CDBG funding to agencies that assist the special needs population. Housing and Credit Counseling will receive funding for housing and consumer credit

counseling, which offers assistance to low-moderate income individuals to assist with keeping them housed, as well as offering dispute services with rental arrears and other financial hardships. There has also been recommendations to fund Independence, Inc. in the next year for their Accessible Housing Program (AHP). Community Living Opportunities will have recommended funding for removal of architectural barriers at their service center which assists adults with developmental disabilities. The City of Lawrence will also continue to utilize the general fund, as well as special alcohol funds, to offer assistance to outside agencies as well as to fund programs that help those with special needs. As with most everything related to these services, reduced funding has had a negative impact on the budgets of many of these providers.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

A review of the City of Lawrence housing policy indicates there are no institutional barriers to obtain affordable housing. The city has adopted the 2015 International Codes (Building, Residential, Fire, Energy, Mechanical, Plumbing and Fuel Gas) and the 2014 National Electrical Code. The 2015 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 standards are enforced through the city's rental licensing program, which requires all rental dwelling units in the city to be annually licensed, with a minimum representative sample of a licensed property owner's total rental dwelling unit portfolio inspected by the city every three years (27 rental program minimum life safety and maintenance standards are enforced under the rental program in addition to the city's minimum housing code standards). All code standard deficiencies identified during rental program inspections must be promptly corrected to maintain the required license, and noncomplying owners are prosecuted in municipal court when corrections are not resolved, and a license is not maintained. All other minimum housing code standards compliance 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 five-year period.

In the focus groups conducted for the Housing Needs Assessments, participants noted two areas that negatively affect housing for persons experiencing homelessness:

The City's building code and zoning ordinances prevent piloting innovative solutions like Tiny Homes.

The 3-unrelated persons regulation in the zoning code limits the ability for people who meet in the shelter to get a place together if they both have kids.

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

Introduction

Lawrence is located approximately 30 minutes from Kansas City and 30 minutes from Topeka. Lawrence has been ranked as the 7th best area for businesses in the country (cnbc.com) and has been ranked as one of the 10 best places to retire by US News and World Report. Lawrence is well-connected by proximity to major highways, railways, and airports.

Located near the center of Lawrence is the University of Kansas (KU), a nationally recognized research university with a student population of around 20,000 on the Lawrence campus. Because of KU, as well as Haskell Indian Nation University and Lawrence Public Schools, jobs and careers in the field of education dominate the full-time workforce in Lawrence. The University of Kansas alone employs 9,881 people. These jobs, of course, are not all in the teaching field. There are countless other positions that are filled at KU that keep the university running on a day to day basis. Lawrence is also a very educated community, with over 55% of the population having a college degree. Only 5% of the population aged 25 and over have educational experience that did not result in at least a high school diploma. (Information contained in this section from the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, ACS (2008), Kansas Department of Labor, and the US Department of Labor.)

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	136	72	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	4,472	6,085	17	20	3
Construction	1,185	1,173	4	4	0
Education and Health Care Services	4,864	4,816	18	16	-2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,801	1,480	7	5	-2
Information	782	735	3	2	-1
Manufacturing	2,478	3,183	9	10	1

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Other Services	1,810	2,768	7	9	2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	3,508	3,645	13	12	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,895	5,201	14	17	3
Transportation and Warehousing	933	799	3	3	0
Wholesale Trade	1,177	570	4	2	-2
Total	27,041	30,527	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Workers), 2013 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	52,341
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	48,565
Unemployment Rate	7.21
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	22.88
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.73

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	13,248
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,594
Service	5,314
Sales and office	11,675
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,693
Production, transportation and material moving	1,846

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	35,379	78%
30-59 Minutes	9,136	20%
60 or More Minutes	1,133	2%
Total	45,648	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	900	146	533

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,122	384	1,332
Some college or Associate's degree	7,975	715	1,623
Bachelor's degree or higher	18,713	633	2,588

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	107	131	87	205	234
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	651	501	225	430	391
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,034	1,716	1,196	2,926	1,654
Some college, no degree	17,245	3,046	1,686	3,109	1,353
Associate's degree	1,042	943	542	987	189
Bachelor's degree	3,859	5,512	2,503	3,991	1,351
Graduate or professional degree	222	2,854	2,899	4,222	2,065

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	11,956
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23,727
Some college or Associate's degree	27,449
Bachelor's degree	36,389
Graduate or professional degree	50,152

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

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

According to the charts above, the largest employment sector in the Lawrence region is in Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations. These positions are normally part-time and with Lawrence being

a college community there are varying levels of opportunity for temporary work in these fields. In education, University of Kansas main campus located in the city limits of Lawrence, is the largest employer (9,881) and is followed by Lawrence Public Schools with 1,800. These two combined make education the largest full-time employment sector in Lawrence. The third and fourth largest employers are the City of Lawrence with 1,455 employees and Lawrence Memorial Hospital with 1,322 employees. Also, there are three Manufacturing facilities that employ a total of 1,725 in producing items such as plastics, greeting cards, and garage doors.

A newer employment category of Bioscience and Technology (BTBC) has been a factor in the community since 2010. The University of Kansas, in partnership with the City of Lawrence, Douglas County, the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, and the Kansas Department of Commerce, has established “a modern infrastructure of talent, facilities, and business support services” to allow for new startups and existing companies to grow successful businesses. (www.brbcku.com). The BTBC provides connections, guidance and facilities to their tenant companies, and they span over three facilities offering over 85,000 square feet of modern office and laboratory space.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Lawrence has positions available in all sectors of employment, although some may be limited. Within the University of Kansas, careers can range from facilities and operations to professors and administrators. The University of Kansas is a diverse work force with opportunities on many levels of education and knowledge. For those who do not fall in the higher income categories in the realm of jobs in the field of education, there is a large gap in the resources needed to qualify for home ownership. Housing affordability for the Lawrence workforce continues to be a challenge. In 2010 the City of Lawrence purchased and subsequently cleared Venture Park, a property on the Southeast part of the community that was once home to a Farmland fertilizer plant. The plan for this land is to create an industrial park and bring new industries to the local market. In addition, there are also plans for more industrial/manufacturing facilities within Douglas County, which will undoubtedly have an effect on the Lawrence workforce. Work has completed on the South Lawrence Trafficway, which will further potentially generate interest to the new industrial park site. Depending on the industries that locate here, there may be an increased need for workforce housing. The South Lawrence Trafficway will also allow for some economic opportunities for other sectors of the community where transportation might have been a challenge. On the west side of town, there is a newer recreation center that has become a regional force in hosting youth basketball tournaments

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

There are several projects on the horizon for the Lawrence community that should have a significant impact on the amount of jobs available in the community, including the redevelopment of Venture Park, the former Farmland Fertilizer plant site, which is being converted into an industrial park and businesses are being recruited to locate there. In addition, work has completed on the South Lawrence Trafficway, which will further generate interest to the new industrial park site. Depending on the industries that locate here, there may be an increased need for workforce housing. The South Lawrence Trafficway will also allow for some economic opportunities for other sectors of the community where transportation might have been a challenge. On the west side of town, there is a newer recreation center that has become a regional force in hosting youth basketball tournaments. The recreation center may very well have additional hospitality component needs with a potential restaurant and hotel development in conjunction with the center. These types of jobs will more than likely be catered more toward college students and other part-time workers.

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

Lawrence is an educated community in that the majority of the residents have completed at least some higher education schooling, and many have obtained college diplomas, master's degrees, and PhDs. The University of Kansas is a nationally recognized research university. Lawrence is also a community where access is easy to both Topeka and the Kansas City Area, so there is also a sector of commuters in the population. With education being the highest employment category by a large margin, many of those who have advanced degrees either commute to the other area job markets, work with Lawrence organizations or companies, or work within the biosciences field, which is a significant presence in the Lawrence community. The University of Kansas, in partnership with the City of Lawrence, Douglas County, the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, and the Kansas Department of Commerce, has established "a modern infrastructure of talent, facilities, and business support services" to allow for new startups and existing companies to grow successful businesses. (www.brbcu.com). The BTBC provides connections, guidance and facilities to their tenant companies, and they span over three facilities offering over 85,000 square feet of modern office and laboratory space. The BTBC is a biosciences business incubator which houses start-up bioscience companies and individuals doing research at the University of Kansas. In addition, there are opportunities in the hospitality industry for part-time workers, and there are warehouse or distribution positions as well.

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.

From Kansas Works: There are several programs available in the area offering workforce development and skills training. The Adult Learning Center offers adult education and training through USD 497; The Dwayne Peaslee Technical Training Center offers certification programs in Automotive Technology, HVAC, Industrial Engineering Technology, Power Plant Technology, Welding, and Allied Health. In addition, the Peaslee Center offers courses in EMS, Comp TIA A+ Essentials, Computer classes, Workplace Skills, and Academic Skills; and Neosho Community College offers local classes in Lawrence as well. Lawrence Workforce Center: Provides workforce training, resume services, employer and employee data base. Heartland Works provides advanced training, degrees, certifications, and licenses. Some of these services may qualify for financial assistance based on eligibility.

Johnson County Community College Workforce Community and Economic Development: Offers more than 4000 certification, recertification, and re-licensure workshops, seminars, independent study, computer and information technology classes, and contract training events per year.

KU Small Business Development Center: Offers seminars, counseling, and other services to startup businesses.

USD 497: Career track education.

University of Kansas Continuing Education program

Lawrence Community Shelter jobs program: jobs training and actual workforce programs.

LDCHA Resident Services: resume services, computer skills classes, and other workforce skills training. Each of these programs supports the Consolidated Plan by offering services to low-moderate income workers, some with no fee, to assist them in getting into the workforce and bettering their financial situation to achieve the ultimate goal of stable housing.

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

No

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.

Discussion

Lawrence is highly focused on economic development and job creation in the community. The purchase by the City of the former Farmland Nitrogen Plant and the subsequent plans to develop an industrial park shows a community commitment to job creation and offering the Lawrence workforce employment opportunities. The Biosciences incubator through KU and the City of Lawrence is the home for groundbreaking research, and the University of Kansas offers a diverse selection of career opportunities. The Consolidated Planning process looks at those employment factors in terms of the cost of housing, and housing the workforce we do have in an affordable fashion. Housing providers locally report that introductory level salaries for occupations such as teachers do not bring the necessary qualifying number for homeownership, and there is a large need for affordable workforce housing in the community.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

While the low-moderate income neighborhood census tracts and block groups are primarily located east of Iowa Street, there are not any significant concentrations of populations that are more affected by housing problems than the next. The housing stock on the east side of town is older than the west side, however the housing that experiences housing problems is not clustered together necessarily, it is scattered. There are homes in every part of the city that participate in our housing programs such as weatherization, comprehensive rehabilitation, emergency loans, and furnace loans, and Independence Inc. works with accessible rental units all over town. LDCHA offers both onsite properties as well as scattered site voucher programs, however their onsite units are governed by a thorough inspection process.

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

There are no defined areas where a concentration of homes with multiple housing problems exists. As with any community, there are sections of the community that are older than others, however staff has seen within their housing programs that the need for rehabilitation on homes or emergency/furnace loans extends city-wide.

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

Most of the work that is done within City housing programs is located in neighborhoods that have a larger concentration of homeowner units than rental units. With a city that is over 50% rental units, there are several neighborhoods that have an abundance of rental properties. This really is not a defining factor in overall housing condition, though. Many of the homes that the housing programs work with are pre-1978 homes and some of the newer ones are dwellings where furnaces, siding, or roofing materials have reached their life expectancy.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Lawrence has neighborhood schools throughout town, and these schools, along with community buildings and other facilities, bring about a strong sense of neighborhood throughout the City. Many neighborhoods in Lawrence have active neighborhood associations, and several neighborhoods belong to the Lawrence Association of Neighborhoods. There are four CDBG-funded neighborhoods, located in low-moderate income census tracts, who receive funding for operations, which includes money for a coordinator and associated costs with printing a newsletter. The neighborhood associations are able to submit CDBG applications for capital improvements as well, and the City works in partnership with the associations on resident needs and challenges in terms of street and sidewalk repairs and upkeep.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The city has a priority initiative to identify barriers to having high-speed fiber throughout Lawrence and facilitate the development of the necessary infrastructure by the private sector.

1. In 2013, the city engaged CTC Technology and Energy, an industry leading engineering and business consultancy, to assess the state of broadband service in the Lawrence market and develop a range of strategic options to enhance high-speed internet service options to consumers. An extensive report was developed and presented to the City Commission at that time

2. Staff is assessing current practices and policies related to high-speed fiber and identifying current barriers. Additionally, staff is developing a right-of-way policy for managing and providing access to city right-of-way and easements.

Also, the City of Lawrence has adopted the Northeast Kansas (Homeland Security Region K) Multi-Hazard, Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan which identifies the natural hazard risk locally as well as outlining implementation steps to reduce or mitigate our hazard risk over time. That plan identifies that in this region, flooding, windsotrms, winter storms, extreme temperatures and tornados are the top risks.

Since there are no instances of concentrated areas of units with multiple housing problems, there are no additional items that are being considered to focus on this item for the next five years. Lawrence does not target specific areas, only lowmoderate income areas and clientele, there are no additional strategic opportunities in terms of CDBG or HOME funding past what is discussed in the Action Plan going forward. The City will continue to provide housing programs as well as neighborhood and agency support. The community will continue to utilize the Step Up to Better Housing strategy to address funding decisions for CDBG and HOME.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Lawrence is a diverse and multifaceted city that provides many of the amenities of a large metropolitan area, while still maintaining a strong sense of community. Located in Northeast Kansas, Lawrence is just 45 minutes west of Kansas City, and 30 minutes east of Topeka, the state capital. The total area within the main body of Lawrence is 34 square miles. Lawrence offers a rich and fascinating history, a wide range of cultural experiences and nationally recognized educational institutions. Lawrence has one of the most vibrant downtown shopping, dining and entertainment districts in the Midwest. Many have called Massachusetts Street - or "Mass" to the locals - one of the most beautiful main streets in America. Lawrence is also home to two universities: the University of Kansas and Haskell Indian Nations University. Approximately 28,500 students attend KU, which is ranked as one of the nations' most beautiful campuses. Haskell Indian Nations University is the nation's only inter-tribal university for Native Americans, representing more than 150 tribes from all across the country. As of the 2012-2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, Lawrence was home to approximately 92,611 people, 12,261 of whom were members of minority groups. According to the same survey, the median income of households in Lawrence was \$47,938 and 22.3% of individuals were in poverty.

According to the most recent Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, there were 34,925 households in Lawrence, including 18,995 renter occupied households. The Office of Community Planning and Development provides estimates of the number of persons that can be considered Low, Low to Moderate, and Low, Moderate, and Medium income persons according to annually revised income limits. The statistical information used in the calculation of estimates comes from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS). ACS data are used with Income Limits for Metropolitan Areas and for Non Metropolitan Counties prepared by the Department's Office of Policy Development and Research to calculate the Low to Moderate Income Summary Data (LMISD). The Bureau of Census matches the income limits to the ACS surveys in a special tabulation in order to produce the estimates. The 2017 LMISD for Lawrence indicates 40,745 persons (52.95%) are low and moderate income, making less than 80% of the area median income.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

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

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City of Lawrence does not target specific neighborhoods or target specific geographical areas. 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. Neighborhoods within the low and moderate-income areas of Lawrence are given the opportunity to apply for operating and coordinator funding for their neighborhood association. With this funding they are required to provide a resident newsletter and must abide by the rules for neighborhood associations found in the City's Citizen Participation Plan.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Improved quality of owner housing.
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Administration Non-public service Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation Emergency and Furnace Loans Energy Improvements - Weatherization AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams AFH: Maintain existing affordable housing
	Description	Help qualified low-moderate income homeowners stay in their homes by providing assistance for necessary repairs and emergency assistance. These programs are administered by Community Development Division staff for the City of Lawrence.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.
2	Priority Need Name	Availability of affordable rental units.
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Administration Tenant-Based Rental Assistance AFH: Increase Affordable Housing Options AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams
	Description	The community Housing Vision lists an ultimate goal of permanently housing people and families going through the shelter, however the community also strives to house, and keep housed, those that are in units already. Affordability is a challenge, and increasing affordable units is an effort between agencies and programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.
3	Priority Need Name	Housing for the homeless.
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Administration Homeless/HIV/AIDS Services Tenant-Based Rental Assistance AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams
	Description	The community has adopted the Community Housing Vision, which is the strategic plan that works with homelessness. The goal of the Vision is to move people from being homeless and in an emergency shelter situation into permanent housing. This also speaks to the emergency shelter component under public services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.
4	Priority Need Name	Accessibility of affordable rental housing.
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Accessibility Modifications Administration AFH: Increase Affordable Housing Options AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams
	Description	Accessibility improvements for rental housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.
5	Priority Need Name	Homelessness prevention services.
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Administration Public Services AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams
	Description	Provide assistance/counseling to those attempting to avoid eviction and/or utility disconnection.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.
6	Priority Need Name	Availability of affordable owner housing.
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents

	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Administration First Time Homebuyer Assistance First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Property Acquisition/New Construction AFH: Increase Affordable Housing Options AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams AFH: Maintain existing affordable housing
	Description	Homeownership subsidy and first time homeowner assistance.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.
7	Priority Need Name	Quality/quantity/access of public improvements.
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Administration Non-public service Infrastructure
	Description	Capital Improvements such as crosswalks, parks, sidewalks, and streets in low-moderate income neighborhoods that provide safety improvements.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.

8	Priority Need Name	Supportive services for those with HIV/AIDS.
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with HIV/AIDS Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Administration
	Description	Douglas County AIDS Project assists those with HIV/AIDS with financial assistance.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.
9	Priority Need Name	Public Services for LMI persons.
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence

	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Administration Public Services
	Description	Provide operations and essential services support to public service agencies that primarily assist LMI persons and families. Services such as housing and consumer credit counseling, emergency shelter, and financial assistance programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.
10	Priority Need Name	Neighborhood improvement and stability.
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Administration Neighborhood Assistance
	Description	Assistance to low-moderate income neighborhoods in the areas of improved infrastructure, services, and function.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.

11	Priority Need Name	AFH: Lack of Resources - FH agencies and orgs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Administration
	Description	AFH Factor: Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations is a concern that was discussed as a contributing factor to improving local fair housing outreach efforts in conjunction with the AFH document. Primarily undertaken by the City of Lawrence Human Relations Division. The Human Relations Division will increase partnerships with outside agencies for advocacy of fair housing education and awareness.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Fair Housing is a main focus of the Human Relations Division of the City. Located in the City Attorney's office, the Lawrence Human Relations Commission and Human Relations Division is a civil rights enforcement agency. It investigates complaints from persons alleging they have been discriminated against in housing because of race, sex, religion, color, national origin, age, ancestry, sexual orientation, disability, or gender identity, in addition to familial status in housing. Chapter X, Article 1 of the Code of the City of Lawrence, Kansas as amended, authorizes the agency to receive, investigate, decide, and attempt to conciliate a complaint or complaints alleging discrimination, segregation, or separation in housing inside the city limits and to hold public hearings.
12	Priority Need Name	AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation First Time Homebuyer Assistance First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Property Acquisition/New Construction Tenant-Based Rental Assistance AFH: Increase Affordable Housing Options AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams AFH: Improve public perception of affdble. housing AFH: Commission a Housing Needs Market Assessment AFH: Expand housing choice and access to opptnty.

	Description	Fair housing is distinct from affordable housing. However, there is a great deal of overlap between the two issues. Fair housing experts and advocates, including those consulted in Douglas County, know that the most prevalent barrier to fair housing is unaffordability. To address the contributing factors related to the type and location of affordable housing, the city, county and LDCHA will partner with the private market and other public organizations to increase the supply and variety of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods. Development incentive programs that are already in place or that can be easily implemented at little to no cost, such as fee waivers, expedited review, zoning variances, etc., will be a primary tool for achieving this goal.
	Basis for Relative Priority	AFH goal: Expand housing choice and access to opportunity.
13	Priority Need Name	AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation First Time Homebuyer Assistance First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Tenant-Based Rental Assistance AFH: Increase Affordable Housing Options AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams AFH: Improve public perception of affdble. housing AFH: Commission a Housing Needs Market Assessment AFH: Expand housing choice and access to opptnty.

	Description	Fair housing is distinct from affordable housing. However, there is a great deal of overlap between the two issues. Fair housing experts and advocates, including those consulted in Douglas County, know that the most prevalent barrier to fair housing is unaffordability. To address the contributing factors related to the type and location of affordable housing, the city, county and LDCHA will partner with the private market and other public organizations to increase the supply and variety of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods. Development incentive programs that are already in place or that can be easily implemented at little to no cost, such as fee waivers, expedited review, zoning variances, etc., will be a primary tool for achieving this goal.
	Basis for Relative Priority	AFH goal: Expand housing choice and access to opportunity.
14	Priority Need Name	AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation First Time Homebuyer Assistance First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Tenant-Based Rental Assistance AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams AFH: Improve public perception of affdble. housing AFH: Commission a Housing Needs Market Assessment AFH: Expand housing choice and access to opptnty.

	Description	Fair housing is distinct from affordable housing. However, there is a great deal of overlap between the two issues. Fair housing experts and advocates, including those consulted in Douglas County, know that the most prevalent barrier to fair housing is unaffordability. To address the contributing factors related to the type and location of affordable housing, the city, county and LDCHA will partner with the private market and other public organizations to increase the supply and variety of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods. Development incentive programs that are already in place or that can be easily implemented at little to no cost, such as fee waivers, expedited review, zoning variances, etc., will be a primary tool for achieving this goal.
	Basis for Relative Priority	AFH goal: Expand housing choice and access to opportunity.
15	Priority Need Name	AFH: Loss of Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Administration AFH: Increase Affordable Housing Options AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams AFH: Commission a Housing Needs Market Assessment
	Description	In order to accurately assess the housing needs in the community, a comprehensive housing assessment must be conducted. By knowing the extent of the housing issues, funds can be appropriately allocated to address the identified areas of need. A request for proposals was completed in March of 2017 and qualified proposals were reviewed to identify a consultant to conduct the assessment by 2018

	Basis for Relative Priority	AFH Goal: Commission a housing needs market assessment.
16	Priority Need Name	AFH: Source of income discrimination
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	First Time Homebuyer Assistance Tenant-Based Rental Assistance AFH: Improve public perception of affordable housing
	Description	To effectively increase the availability, location, and type of affordable housing in the jurisdiction and region, community education will be critical. Improving the public perception of affordable housing and increasing the number of landlords participating in housing voucher programs should lead to increased access to affordable housing throughout the area.
	Basis for Relative Priority	AFH Goal: Improve public perception of affordable housing.
17	Priority Need Name	AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents

	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Accessibility Modifications Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation Emergency and Furnace Loans Energy Improvements - Weatherization First Time Homebuyer Assistance First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Tenant-Based Rental Assistance AFH: Increase Affordable Housing Options AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams
	Description	Maintaining existing affordable housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City will continue to administer funding to rehabilitate, improve energy efficiency, modify accessibility, and/or repair both low-income homeowner and rental housing. These improvements allow low-income households to remain in their housing and also improve the existing stock of affordable housing. These programs are marketed city wide to all eligible households.
18	Priority Need Name	AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence

	Associated Goals	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation Emergency and Furnace Loans Energy Improvements - Weatherization First Time Homebuyer Assistance First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Tenant-Based Rental Assistance AFH: Increase Affordable Housing Options AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams
	Description	AFH Goal: Maintain existing affordable housing
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City will continue to administer funding to rehabilitate, improve energy efficiency, modify accessibility, and/or repair both low-income homeowner and rental housing. These improvements allow low-income households to remain in their housing and also improve the existing stock of affordable housing. These programs are marketed city wide to all eligible households.

Narrative (Optional)

The City of Lawrence has adopted the Step Up to Better Housing strategy for the funding decisions that are made with regard to CDBG and HOME funding. In addition, the City of Lawrence will incorporate AFH goals and activities within the framework of the Consolidated Plan.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority has a very strong TBRA program that is targeted toward homeless individuals and families. The market characteristic that affects this the most is the lack of adequate HOME funding that is coming into the jurisdiction. The TBRA program has a wait list and a large demand, but with the recent cuts in funding the program has seen a decrease in the amount of vouchers that can be used to transition people from the TBRA program to permanent or Section 8 housing. The LDCHA has tried to provide other resources to sustain the level of vouchers this program has been able to offer, but with other resources being reduced as well, this has been difficult at best.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Not applicable. The City of Lawrence TBRA program only provides services for homeless individuals and families. There are several other programs in the community that provide vouchers to veterans, and the Douglas County Sheriff's office Re-Entry program, however these are state and CoC funded programs.
New Unit Production	<p>In November of 2017 the citizens of Lawrence approved a ballot item regarding sales tax funding for affordable housing. The tax will bring in approximately \$1 Million a year to the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund. Part of the sales tax money will go to new units while other parts will go to (but not limited to) assorted items such as maintaining existing housing, rehabilitation of affordable units, acquisition of land and units, and support services.</p> <p>The City's CHDO, Tenants to Homeowners, has a rich history of providing homeownership through both purchasing homes and placing them into the Lawrence Community Land Trust, but also by infill development. As with the TBRA program listed above, the use of funds is tied to reduced funding in the HOME program in recent years. The cuts in funding have made it challenging to provide new unit production, however Tenants to Homeowners does many other projects in the community, so the agency can self-sustain on its own based on their revolving operating funds. Regardless of the use of HOME money, all newly constructed homes by the CHDO are placed in the Lawrence Community Land Trust.</p>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Rehabilitation	<p>The City of Lawrence Community Development Division (CDD) has been providing comprehensive housing rehabilitation since 1976. Applications are received once every year and a half to two years, and the ability to utilize funds for this program is entirely based on the qualification of the homeowner, and the dollar amount of the work that needs to be completed. Typically there are two comprehensive rehabilitation projects that occur simultaneously, with others awaiting completion of the current ones. Like the comprehensive rehabilitation program, the emergency and furnace loan programs, and the weatherization program are directly related to the amount of funding allocated in each grant year. The city does not administer rehabilitation with HOME funds.</p> <p>In November of 2017 the citizens of Lawrence approved a ballot item regarding sales tax funding for affordable housing. The tax will bring in approximately \$1 Million a year to the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund. Part of the sales tax money will go to new units while other parts will go to (but not limited to) assorted items such as maintaining existing housing, rehabilitation of affordable units, acquisition of land and units, and support services.</p>
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>There is very little acquisition done with the City's HOME dollars outside of Habitat for Humanity. The agency's use of the awarded HOME funds is dependent on their ability to move families through their program. Most of them time, the land has already been acquired. Neither HOME nor CDBG dollars are used for preservation of housing at this time.</p> <p>In November of 2017 the citizens of Lawrence approved a ballot item regarding sales tax funding for affordable housing. The tax will bring in approximately \$1 Million a year to the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund. Part of the sales tax money will go to new units while other parts will go to (but not limited to) assorted items such as maintaining existing housing, rehabilitation of affordable units, acquisition of land and units, and support services.</p>

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The priorities and accomplishment goals outlined in this document are based on assumptions about future funding levels for the Consolidated Plan programs. In all cases, the City of Lawrence has used the presumption of level-funding of each program at Federal Fiscal Year 2018 levels as outlined below. Because these programs are subject to annual Congressional appropriations as well as potential changes in funding distribution formulas or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants, the accomplishment projections and planned activities are subject to change with availability of funding.

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	700,176	75,000	225,000	1,000,176	2,560,000	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.

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	415,686	25,000	25,000	465,686	1,300,000	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

For the Consolidated Planning period, it is anticipated that the City will continue to receive the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) annually from the State of Kansas. In 2017 the amount was \$108,095. ESG funds are primarily used by four agencies to provide shelter operations and essential services, as well as homeless prevention, rapid re-housing, and HMIS support. The City of Lawrence Housing Trust will also be a highly utilized form of Affordable Housing investment in the community. The Housing Trust Fund is funded by both Capital Improvement allocations through the City as well as a voter-approved sales tax initiative. Between those two sources, the Trust Fund should allow for around \$1,300,000 of affordable

housing funds for use of (but not limited to) the development, rehabilitation, acquisition, and support services. The City's Affordable Housing Advisory Board makes the recommendations to the City Commission for Housing Trust project funding.

The City of Lawrence annually funds a portion of the budget of around five agencies (The Salvation Army, Ballard Community Center, Lawrence Community Shelter, Housing and Credit Counseling, and the Willow Domestic Violence Center) that are also eligible for CDBG funding, usually at 1 to 4% of the agency budget. Additionally, the City of Lawrence funded a portion of the budget for around four non-profit agencies (Boys and Girls Club of Lawrence, Health Care Access, The Shelter, Inc., and VanGo Mobile Arts) that did not receive CDBG funding in the previous Consolidated Plan period of 2013-2017, but who serve low- to moderate-income or homeless individuals and families.

The City of Lawrence also funds a Homeless Outreach Team annually that is administered through the Bert Nash Mental Health Center.

The City continues to identify match contributions for the HOME program. Thus far, match has been provided from projects meeting HUD's criteria for affordable housing activities (some with partial federal funding and some with no federal funding), including houses built or rehabilitated for sale to income-eligible buyers through the Lawrence Community Housing Trust, and houses built by Habitat for Humanity for sale to income-eligible families. The HOME program match has been obtained primarily from the following sources: (1) cash from non-federal sources for eligible affordable housing projects, such as cash donations from project supporters or grants from state or local government funds; (2) forgone fees and charges for building permits, building permit plan reviews and demolition permits required for such eligible projects; (3) the appraised market value of real property donations for such eligible projects; and (4) the value of donated project design services, donated site preparation services, donated project construction materials and/or donated project labor for such eligible projects. Moving forward, the City will continue to identify HUD-eligible affordable housing activities, which may include new or additional affordable housing activity providers, and which may also include additional/new HOME program match contribution sources such as grants provided for projects through the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund (supported by a new City sales tax initiated in 2018) or forgone fees and charges for items such as City or County taxes, land development fees, or certain City water and sewer utility fees.

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

This is not applicable to the City of Lawrence.

Discussion

Lawrence will continue to utilize the Step Up to Better Housing strategy as housing is among the highest of priority needs in the community. Resources will continue to be leveraged to provide the most we can with limited funding.

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
LAWRENCE	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
TENANTS TO HOMEOWNERS, INC	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
LAWRENCE HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
INDEPENDENCE, INC	Non-profit organizations	Rental	Jurisdiction
Habitat for Humanity	Subrecipient	Ownership	Jurisdiction
BROOK CREEK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION	Subrecipient	neighborhood improvements public services	Other
EAST LAWRENCE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION	Subrecipient	neighborhood improvements public services	Other
NORTH LAWRENCE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION	Subrecipient	neighborhood improvements public services	Other
PINCKNEY NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION	Subrecipient	neighborhood improvements public services	Other
THE WILLOW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CENTER	Subrecipient	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
LAWRENCE COMMUNITY SHELTER, INC.	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	Subrecipient	public services	State
THE SALVATION ARMY	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
Boys and Girls Club of Lawrence	Non-profit organizations	public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Just Food, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	public services	Region
Douglas County Sheriff's Office	Government	Homelessness	Region
DOUGLAS COUNTY	Government	Economic Development Planning Public Housing	Region
BALLARD COMMUNITY CENTER	Subrecipient	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
HEALTH CARE ACCESS	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Catholic Charities of NE Kansas	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Lawrence is a rich community in terms of services available for those in need. Lawrence lacks an adequate amount of permanent supportive housing options, and does not have a detox center. Any person needing to detox must go out of town to do so. The City of Lawrence is committed to the goal of partnership with various agencies in the community, regardless of their funding source, in order to have the most effective impact that we can in the community. The Community Development Division that administers the grants is a small division, however the impact is large when the partnerships with other agencies help to get the word out in the community. With these partnerships, the City is able to overcome gaps in institutional structures and enhance coordination.

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	

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
Other			
NA			

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

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. 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 eight chronically homeless individuals. The Salvation Army will continue to operate Project Able Permanent Supportive Housing, and

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.

Lawrence has a strong history of collaboration with the Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition and the Balance of State Continuum of Care. 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). Lawrence agencies have access to the MAACLink HMIS system, and are participating in coordinated entry initiatives utilizing the Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT). The HMIS agency list 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. 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. The Lawrence Community Shelter, The Salvation Army, Housing & Credit Counseling, Inc., Catholic Charities of NE Kansas, and Independence, Inc. are all agencies that do intake, outreach, or assessment and have received CDBG funding. The Homeless Issues Advisory Committee (HIAC) is also active in the City, as well as the Community Coalition for Homeless Concerns. The HIAC was formerly called the Community Commission on Homelessness (CCH) until December of 2011. The former CCH worked to devise the community's "Housing Vision" which serves to provide a road map for transitioning individuals and families out of homelessness and into permanent housing.

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

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. City of Lawrence 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. The Lawrence Community Shelter facility includes public service agencies, a job program, and space for families within the sleeping quarters. There is 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.

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 City of Lawrence will continue to look at goals and priorities using the Step Up to Better Housing strategy. As the lack of available funding is the key weakness in the delivery system, staff will continue to seek out funding opportunities as well as will continue to leverage other funds into Consolidated Planning activities.

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	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Improved quality of owner housing. AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure	CDBG: \$250,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	First Time Homebuyer Assistance	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Availability of affordable owner housing. AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz AFH: Source of income discrimination AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure	HOME: \$375,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 15 Households Assisted
3	First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Availability of affordable owner housing. AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure	CDBG: \$75,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Energy Improvements - Weatherization	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Improved quality of owner housing. AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure	CDBG: \$175,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
5	Emergency and Furnace Loans	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Improved quality of owner housing. AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure	CDBG: \$400,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 80 Household Housing Unit
6	Accessibility Modifications	2018	2022	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Lawrence	Accessibility of affordable rental housing. AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs	CDBG: \$165,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	2018	2022	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	City of Lawrence	Availability of affordable rental units. Housing for the homeless. AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz AFH: Source of income discrimination AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure	HOME: \$875,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 100 Households Assisted
8	Property Acquisition/New Construction	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Availability of affordable owner housing. AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing	HOME: \$250,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit
9	Homeless/HIV/AIDS Services	2018	2022	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Lawrence	Housing for the homeless.	CDBG: \$175,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 625 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
10	Infrastructure	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lawrence	Quality/quantity/access of public improvements.	CDBG: \$200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6000 Persons Assisted
11	Public Services	2018	2022	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Lawrence	Homelessness prevention services. Public Services for LMI persons.	CDBG: \$175,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1020 Persons Assisted
12	Neighborhood Assistance	2018	2022	Neighborhoods	City of Lawrence	Neighborhood improvement and stability.	CDBG: \$50,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 18629 Persons Assisted
13	Non-public service	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lawrence	Improved quality of owner housing. Quality/quantity/access of public improvements.	CDBG: \$150,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
14	Administration	2018	2022	Administration	City of Lawrence	Accessibility of affordable rental housing. Availability of affordable owner housing. Availability of affordable rental units. Homelessness prevention services. Housing for the homeless. Improved quality of owner housing. Neighborhood improvement and stability. Public Services for LMI persons. Quality/quantity/access of public improvements. Supportive services for those with HIV/AIDS. AFH: Lack of Resources - FH agencies and orgs AFH: Loss of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$675,000 HOME: \$175,000	Other: 1 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
15	AFH: Increase Affordable Housing Options	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Accessibility of affordable rental housing. Availability of affordable owner housing. Availability of affordable rental units. AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Loss of Affordable Housing AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure	HOME: \$250,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
16	AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Accessibility of affordable rental housing. Availability of affordable owner housing. Availability of affordable rental units. Homelessness prevention services. Housing for the homeless. Improved quality of owner housing. AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz AFH: Loss of Affordable Housing AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure		
17	AFH: Maintain existing affordable housing	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Availability of affordable owner housing. Improved quality of owner housing.		

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
18	AFH: Improve public perception of affdble. housing	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz AFH: Source of income discrimination		
19	AFH: Commission a Housing Needs Market Assessment	2018	2022	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	City of Lawrence	AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz AFH: Loss of Affordable Housing		
20	AFH: Expand housing choice and access to opptnty.	2018	2022	Affordable Housing Public Housing	City of Lawrence	AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz		

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Rehabilitation Loans may be offered to eligible applicants as funds are available. This program offers deferred or installment loans to income eligible homeowners to have necessary rehabilitation completed. This program may be run as a total rehabilitation project or may be run ala carte to assist eligible homeowners with necessary repairs to bring the home up to code. Any home pre-1978 will be capped at \$25,000 total per address. Currently the only funding for a program such as this comes from CDBG. Additional non-federal funding may become available through the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund as those decisions are made and funding becomes available through the sales tax initiative.
2	Goal Name	First Time Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	All of the Department's programs work toward the goal of strengthening neighborhoods by improving the quality of housing stock and by making new or continued homeownership a possibility for low- and moderate- income residents of the City of Lawrence. The First Time Homebuyer Program provides closing costs, down payment assistance, and developer subsidy to income-qualified buyers to fill the gap between what a buyer can finance and what they can afford. The subsidy provided will remain in Trust and will keep the home permanently affordable for future buyers.
3	Goal Name	First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	All of the Department's programs work towards the goal of strengthening neighborhoods by improving the quality of housing stock and by making new or continued homeownership a possibility for low- and moderate- income residents of the City of Lawrence. The Homebuyer rehabilitation program provides funding for any necessary rehabilitation of homes being purchased by low- or moderate- income buyers through the Land Trust Program.
4	Goal Name	Energy Improvements - Weatherization
	Goal Description	The weatherization program provides small grants to improve the energy efficiency of owner-occupied homes. The program provides storm windows, attic insulation, and weather-stripping of doors.
5	Goal Name	Emergency and Furnace Loans
	Goal Description	The emergency and furnace loan programs provide up to \$5,000 for owner-occupants to make emergency repairs and to replace failing furnaces.

6	Goal Name	Accessibility Modifications
	Goal Description	The Accessible Housing Program enables individuals with disabilities to live in affordable and accessible housing that is integrated throughout the community. This program is a grant program for rental units.
7	Goal Name	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) is the only program in Lawrence that provides permanent housing assistance to homeless individuals and families. To qualify for the TBRA program, the client must meet the definition of literally homeless or be at imminent risk of homelessness, be a homeless youth or families with children, or be fleeing domestic violence. HOME TBRA funds are time limited and usually sufficient to support a family for 24 months.
8	Goal Name	Property Acquisition/New Construction
	Goal Description	Financial assistance to agencies like Habitat for Humanity to build affordable housing.
9	Goal Name	Homeless/HIV/AIDS Services
	Goal Description	Increase number of homeless persons moving into housing.
10	Goal Name	Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Improve quality/quantity/access of public improvements that benefit LMI persons. These projects could be a form of any of the following (or similar project providing area benefit) sidewalk gap infill, ADA ramp replacement/infill, crosswalks, bicycle pavement markings and signage, traffic calming devices, accessible curb replacement, sharrows, trails, and walking paths.
11	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Improved access to services for LMI persons. Agency assistance will include direct financial assistance services to individuals and families, credit counseling, budget coaching, case management, and referral services, as well as other related public services.

12	Goal Name	Neighborhood Assistance
	Goal Description	Support neighborhood improvement and stability, and encourage a sense of community in LMI areas. Support for activities such as, but not limited to, neighborhood operations including vendor payments to coordinate neighborhood activities, print newsletters, and general neighborhood association operations.
13	Goal Name	Non-public service
	Goal Description	Assistance to public service agencies for capital improvement activities. Agencies serve a LMI clientele.
14	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Administration of the CDBG and HOME programs, including CHDO operating funds.
15	Goal Name	AFH: Increase Affordable Housing Options
	Goal Description	A common thread across the Assessment of Fair Housing is the lack of affordable housing in the jurisdiction. The City currently has several sources of funding for the development of affordable housing. The Affordable Housing Advisory Board will recommend allocations from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund for the development of affordable units. HOME Investment Partnership program funds will be used yearly for the development of affordable, accessible units. Recommendations for new units will include a range of unit sizes and locations to increase dispersal of affordable housing throughout the community.
16	Goal Name	AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams
	Goal Description	In the past year, the City has amended the Economic Development policy to include specific language regarding the development of affordable housing units when incentives are requested by developers. Currently, the Affordable Housing Trust Fund is funded in the five year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The Affordable Housing Advisory Board will review and recommend at least one new revenue stream for funding the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

17	Goal Name	AFH: Maintain existing affordable housing
	Goal Description	The City will continue to administer funding to rehabilitate, improve energy efficiency, modify accessibility, and/or repair both low-income homeowner and rental housing. These improvements allow low-income households to remain in their housing and also improve the existing stock of affordable housing. These programs are marketed city wide to all eligible households.
18	Goal Name	AFH: Improve public perception of affordable housing
	Goal Description	To effectively increase the availability, location, and type of affordable housing in the jurisdiction and region, community education will be critical. Improving the public perception of affordable housing and increasing the number of landlords participating in housing voucher programs should lead to increased access to affordable housing throughout the area.
19	Goal Name	AFH: Commission a Housing Needs Market Assessment
	Goal Description	In order to accurately assess the housing needs in the community, a comprehensive housing assessment must be conducted. By knowing the extent of the housing issues, funds can be appropriately allocated to address the identified areas of need. A request for proposals was completed in March of 2017 and qualified proposals were reviewed to identify a consultant to conduct the assessment by 2018. Assessment target completion date will be June of 2018.
20	Goal Name	AFH: Expand housing choice and access to opportunity.
	Goal Description	Fair housing is distinct from affordable housing. However, there is a great deal of overlap between the two issues. Fair housing experts and advocates, including those consulted in Douglas County, know that the most prevalent barrier to fair housing is unaffordability. To address the contributing factors related to the type and location of affordable housing, the city, county and LDCHA will partner with the private market and other public organizations to increase the supply and variety of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods. Development incentive programs that are already in place or that can be easily implemented at little to no cost, such as fee waivers, expedited review, zoning variances, etc., will be a primary tool for achieving this goal.

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)

Through the First Time Homebuyer program, two to three households will be served each program year, with the majority falling into the 80% LMI range as there are qualifying mortgage requirements. The TBRA program will serve homeless individuals and families that are at the extremely low to low-income range, providing housing to an estimate of 20 families per year.

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)

Not applicable to the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA).

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

In 1998, the LDCHA was selected to participate in the Moving to Work (MTW) Demonstration program, a Congressional Demonstration program that granted broad waivers from federal low-income housing regulations for the purpose of moving households to self-sufficiency. Since 1999, the LDCHA has adopted a number of initiatives aimed at meeting this objective including the initial adoption of a new rent structure and work requirement for all non-elderly/non-disabled adults in low-income housing programs. The LDCHA has achieved great success at moving residents to self-sufficiency and serves as a national leader in low-income housing policy development. Of the 475 households participating in the MTW program in 2017, all residents are working full or part time, attending post-secondary school full time, or participating in work related activities. There have been no terminations related to a resident's failure to meet the work requirement since adoption of the policy. A secondary initiative of the program is to move higher income families to home ownership, and 85 households have purchased homes since 2002. These successes are made possible through the Resident Services Office.

In 2017, the Resident Services Office (RSO) at Edgewood Homes provided case management services to 318 adults, 112 in Public Housing, 197 Section-8 residents, and 9 Transitional Housing residents. RSO serves as a one-stop resource center for all housing residents by offering employment services, crisis intervention, support services for the elderly and disabled, youth programming, and financial literacy services. All programs and activities were made possible through HUD's Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) grant program, the Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency (ROSS) Service Coordinator grant program, other grants, and MTW funding.

The LDCHA has a Renter's Education Program that offers prospective tenants the knowledge required to be a successful renter. The classes are free of charge to all LDCHA tenants and applicants and focuses on financial literacy and life skill development. LDCHA applicants who have no independent residential history and would not traditionally be eligible for low-income housing assistance through the LDCHA, can qualify for the General Housing waiting list by completing the Renters Education Program.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

NA

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

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 2015 International Codes (Building, Residential, Fire, Energy, Mechanical, Plumbing and Fuel Gas) and the 2014 National Electrical Code. The 2015 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 standards are enforced through the city's rental licensing program, which requires all rental dwelling units in the city to be annually licensed, with a minimum representative sample of a licensed property owner's total rental dwelling unit portfolio inspected by the city every three years (27 rental program minimum life safety and maintenance standards are enforced under the rental program in addition to the city's minimum housing code standards). All code standard deficiencies identified during rental program inspections must be promptly corrected to maintain the required license, and noncomplying owners are prosecuted in municipal court when corrections are not resolved, and a license is not maintained. All other minimum housing code standards compliance 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 five-year period.

In the focus groups conducted for the Housing Needs Assessments, participants noted two areas that negatively affect housing for persons experiencing homelessness:

The City's building code and zoning ordinances prevent piloting innovative solutions like Tiny Homes.

The 3-unrelated persons regulation in the zoning code limits the ability for people who meet in the shelter to get a place together if they both have kids.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Lawrence has an accepted Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). The AFH does indicate that Lawrence has done well in avoiding systematic impediments to fair housing choice, although affordability remains an important challenge. City ordinances, regulations, administrative policies, procedures and practices do not impede housing choice. The rental and homebuyer market, however, continue to remain at higher levels than most of the state of Kansas for those families of three or more. Most affordable housing in Lawrence is not accessible housing. The City of Lawrence Community Development Division allocates CDBG money to Independence, Inc., who administers the Accessible Housing Program, which allows for accessibility modifications in rental units. Currently there are around 54 units of subsidized

housing in Lawrence that are accessible units. While it can be concluded that housing units are available in the community, they are not necessarily affordable.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Lawrence and Douglas County are a part of the Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care. The community and the Lawrence/Douglas County region have begun using the ViSPDAT for coordinated entry purposes. For the PIT document in addition to the required HUD questions about where a person stayed, if they are chronically homeless, or what particular subpopulation they fall into, the survey asks more questions to try to analyze how people have ended up being homeless. Those questions look at veteran status, history with foster care services, job status, and what the homeless person sees as what the circumstance was that lead them to become homeless. A list is comprised of the following reasons: Job loss, eviction, incarceration, no affordable housing, illness/medical condition, domestic violence, changing jobs or housing, divorce, death of a family member, alcohol use, drug use, and lack of education. This question has become a worthwhile tool in assessing barriers and allowing service providers to look at a well-rounded approach to case management. Part of having an active regional group within the Continuum of Care is the fact that this can become a discussion point amongst service providers and can become a large part of barrier analysis. It is well understood in the community that unless work is done on barriers to housing for the homeless, any housing program will not be as effective as it should be. In addition, the Continuum of Care is working on a coordinated intake for all agencies, and that will help with an apples to apples comparison between what service providers are seeing. When different intake questions are being administered, it is more difficult to draw parallels to items such as barriers to housing. The Continuum and the regional group are making positive steps to this coordinated effort. Beginning in 2006, the City of Lawrence began funding a homeless outreach team with general fund dollars. The outreach team consists of four individuals, and they 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.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Strategies to address homelessness on a local level will still be developed locally through the Homeless Issues Advisory Committee (HIAC), which is staffed by the CDD. The CCH, through numerous public and stakeholder meetings, developed a community housing vision. After the 2007 Homeless Survey, representatives from each group met to develop a strategy to address the homeless population. The Housing Vision Chart which is an attachment to this Consolidated Plan is the product of that meeting and has become the main feature of the housing vision. This chart was updated in 2010. In addition the Community Cooperation Committee serves as an outreach and public relations arm of the CCH. The Committee maintains a website with local statistics and resources on homelessness. They host community meetings to discuss issues related to homelessness and many of its members are trained in mediation and are available to help mediate disputes among agencies and neighborhoods. Because of this Housing Vision and the assessment of the emergency shelter need, the community was involved heavily in the relocation of the sole emergency homeless shelter in Lawrence in late 2012. The facility is now able to shelter 125

(up from 75 at their former location) individuals and family members, and in addition have been able to offer on-site services and intensive case management to their shelter guests. The shelter now requires a guest be on a case management plan to assist their transition out of homelessness. The shelter serves the purpose to provide a bed to the homeless, but also has a distinct direction in helping the guests to reach the ultimate goal of being housed. The CDD and the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority have a strong history of partnership with the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program (TBRA) and unfortunately within the last two program years the massive cuts to the HOME program have negatively affected the amount of people they have been able to serve in TBRA. The TBRA program serves as a transition point for the individuals and families to eventually become housed with Section 8 vouchers. The main focus of the program is to move them along the housing continuum. The program has required case management, and the LDCHA has case management agreements with multiple service providers for the TBRA program. They also work closely with the Re-entry program at the Douglas County Sheriff's office to assist with released inmates who are otherwise released into homelessness. The coordination of efforts to end chronic homelessness includes the implementation of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). 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.

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 point of the Housing Vision is to transition people from the emergency shelter into permanent housing. It has been adopted by the City Commission and is recognized as the City of Lawrence Strategic plan to end homelessness. Each provider involved with the regional CoC committees understands and follows the Housing Vision. With the recent adoption of the new Management Plan at the Lawrence Community Shelter (LCS), a concentrated focus has been applied to assisting people with moving along the housing continuum, and the ultimate goal of shelter case management is permanent housing. LCS works closely with LDCHA and the TBRA program as well as closely with other service providers. LCS offers workforce training and is working towards additional life-skills training courses that can be offered onsite. The important thing that case managers locally understand is that case management must be ongoing through the process. The community does not believe that you can put an individual or a family into housing without case management to supplement the effort. This is why the TBRA program has a requirement of case management with their leased-up tenants. A tenant has a much harder time transitioning into permanent housing without the support system behind them.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from

a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

The City of Lawrence Community Development Division acts as the lead agency for the city's homeless strategies. Partners include: Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center, City of Lawrence Police Department, Coalition on Homeless Concerns, Homeless Issues Advisory Committee, Community Cooperation Committee, Justice Matters, Douglas County United Way, Downtown Ministerial Alliance, ECKAN, Emergency Services Council, Housing and Credit Counseling, Inc., Lawrence Community Shelter, Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority, Lawrence Interfaith Initiative, and The Salvation Army. The city will continue to support homeless prevention activities such as rent and utility assistance to avoid eviction and shutoff as well as landlord-tenant counseling. The further development of emergency transitional housing, as described in the housing vision, will result in fewer families being forced into shelters or onto the streets. 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 Department of Children and Families (DCF). 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. This planning includes housing, employment and education. Health Care: Lawrence Memorial Hospital has social workers in charge of discharge planning. Homeless individuals admitted to the hospital are assisted with a discharge plan upon admission that includes housing. The HIAC has a spot on the committee for a representative from the hospital to ensure they are at the table when discussing homelessness in the community. Mental Health: DCF 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. Corrections: The Douglas County Jail has developed an extensive re-entry program that includes a housing component. A full-time Re-entry Coordinator administers the program. The County recognizes that releasing offenders into homelessness increases the likelihood for re-offending.

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

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP 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 three staff certified as Lead Hazard Risk Assessors and Lead-Based paint Inspectors. They have also received and provided training in Lead Safe Work Practices. In homes tested for lead-based paint, if it is determined lead is present, lead and structural rehabilitation is conducted and Lead Safe Work Practices are utilized.

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

The majority of Lawrence's housing stock was built prior to 1978 (estimated at 15,338 units), and because of the age of the housing there is a high prevalence of substandard units and units containing lead-based paint. In the Comprehensive Rehab program, all owner-occupied homes constructed prior to 1978 participating in the program are tested for lead-based paint. Based on data collection for those homes in the program that have been tested for lead-based paint, it can be estimated that there are 13,634 homes in Lawrence with lead-based paint hazards. Many of these units are occupied by low-moderate income persons. 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.

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

The Policy and Procedures for the Community Development Division (CDD) housing programs specifically states that "In homes tested for lead-based paint, if it is determined lead is present, lead and structural rehabilitation costs must be less than the program loan limit or the applicant must provide necessary additional funds." Lead-Based paint is not ignored within CDD programs. Lead-based paint inspections determine whether lead-based paint is present in a house, dwelling unit, residential building, or child-occupied facility, including common areas and exterior surfaces, and if present, which building components contain lead-based paint. A surface-by-surface inspection investigation to determine the presence of lead-based paint is conducted. All inspections are done by a licensed lead-based paint risk assessor or paint inspector. HUD lead-based paint standards are used for a determination of the presence of lead-based paint as defined by Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. Inspection reports and clearance findings are retained in the client file.

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

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

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 have indirect benefits. 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 partnership of employment agencies. The city's Step Up to Better Housing strategy and the Housing Vision will serve as the baseline for the city's anti-poverty strategy.

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

Funding decisions are aligned with the Step Up to Better Housing strategy. The strategy states that the funding will do the following: 1. Consider supportive service needs for low-income elderly, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk populations when investing available funds. 2. Encourage landlords to accept tenants who receive rental assistance. 3. Encourage landlords to accept tenants with poor or criminal history. 4. Support agencies that provide housing stabilization services. 5. Promote collaborative efforts with community-based providers. As mentioned above, job education and job placement services are very important, and are now a key component to the Lawrence Community Shelter's operations and case management plan. In addition, case management as a whole for those who are in need of assistance is extremely important, as in many circumstances short-term financial assistance really does not solve the problem, and often times it is not even a temporary fix. 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 partnership of employment agencies. The city's Step Up to Better Housing strategy and the Housing Vision will serve as the baseline for the city's anti-poverty strategy.

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 City of Lawrence's Community Development Division will conduct at least one on-site monitoring visit for each sub-recipient every other 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 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. 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. Rehabilitation program staff ensures that MBE and WBE entities are included in contractor recruitment activities. 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 sub-contract 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. The Citizen Participation Plan outlines the requirements for compliance in the Consolidated Planning process, and as this is an adopted document by the City Commission, those guidelines will remain for the process. In addition, Staff also monitors the Consolidated Plan through the Annual Performance Report.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The priorities and accomplishment goals outlined in this document are based on assumptions about future funding levels for the Consolidated Plan programs. In all cases, the City of Lawrence has used the presumption of level-funding of each program at Federal Fiscal Year 2018 levels as outlined below. Because these programs are subject to annual Congressional appropriations as well as potential changes in funding distribution formulas or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants, the accomplishment projections and planned activities are subject

to change with availability of funding.

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	700,176	75,000	225,000	1,000,176	2,560,000	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.

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	415,686	25,000	25,000	465,686	1,300,000	The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

For the Consolidated Planning period, it is anticipated that the City will continue to receive the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) annually from the State of Kansas. In 2017 the amount was \$108,095. ESG funds are primarily used by four agencies to provide shelter operations and essential services, as well as homeless prevention, rapid re-housing, and HMIS support. The City of Lawrence Housing Trust will also be a highly utilized form of Affordable Housing investment in the community. The Housing Trust Fund is funded by both Capital Improvement allocations through the City as well as a voter-approved sales tax initiative. Between those two sources, the Trust Fund should allow for around \$1,300,000 of affordable housing funds for use of (but not limited to) the development, rehabilitation, acquisition, and support services. The City's Affordable Housing

Advisory Board makes the recommendations to the City Commission for Housing Trust project funding.

The City of Lawrence annually funds a portion of the budget of around five agencies (The Salvation Army, Ballard Community Center, Lawrence Community Shelter, Housing and Credit Counseling, and the Willow Domestic Violence Center) that are also eligible for CDBG funding, usually at 1 to 4% of the agency budget. Additionally, the City of Lawrence funded a portion of the budget for around four non-profit agencies (Boys and Girls Club of Lawrence, Health Care Access, The Shelter, Inc., and VanGo Mobile Arts) that did not receive CDBG funding in the previous Consolidated Plan period of 2013-2017, but who serve low- to moderate-income or homeless individuals and families.

The City of Lawrence also funds a Homeless Outreach Team annually that is administered through the Bert Nash Mental Health Center.

The City continues to identify match contributions for the HOME program. Thus far, match has been provided from projects meeting HUD's criteria for affordable housing activities (some with partial federal funding and some with no federal funding), including houses built or rehabilitated for sale to income-eligible buyers through the Lawrence Community Housing Trust, and houses built by Habitat for Humanity for sale to income-eligible families. The HOME program match has been obtained primarily from the following sources: (1) cash from non-federal sources for eligible affordable housing projects, such as cash donations from project supporters or grants from state or local government funds; (2) forgone fees and charges for building permits, building permit plan reviews and demolition permits required for such eligible projects; (3) the appraised market value of real property donations for such eligible projects; and (4) the value of donated project design services, donated site preparation services, donated project construction materials and/or donated project labor for such eligible projects. Moving forward, the City will continue to identify HUD-eligible affordable housing activities, which may include new or additional affordable housing activity providers, and which may also include additional/new HOME program match contribution sources such as grants provided for projects through the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund (supported by a new City sales tax initiated in 2018) or forgone fees and charges for items such as City or County taxes, land development fees, or certain City water and sewer utility fees.

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

This is not applicable to the City of Lawrence.

Discussion

Lawrence will continue to utilize the Step Up to Better Housing strategy as housing is among the highest of priority needs in the community. Resources will continue to be leveraged to provide the most we can with limited funding.

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	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Improved quality of owner housing.	CDBG: \$200,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2 Household Housing Unit
2	First Time Homebuyer Assistance	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Availability of affordable owner housing.	HOME: \$85,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 3 Households Assisted
4	Energy Improvements - Weatherization	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Improved quality of owner housing.	CDBG: \$35,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
5	Emergency and Furnace Loans	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Improved quality of owner housing.	CDBG: \$90,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 16 Household Housing Unit
6	Accessibility Modifications	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Lawrence	Accessibility of affordable rental housing.	CDBG: \$49,500	Rental units rehabilitated: 11 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	City of Lawrence	Availability of affordable rental units. Housing for the homeless.	HOME: \$225,980	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 20 Households Assisted
8	Property Acquisition/New Construction	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Availability of affordable owner housing.	HOME: \$92,353	Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit
9	Homeless/HIV/AIDS Services	2013	2017	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Lawrence	Housing for the homeless. Supportive services for those with HIV/AIDS.	CDBG: \$46,541	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 125 Persons Assisted
10	Infrastructure	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lawrence	Neighborhood improvement and stability. Quality/quantity/access of public improvements.	CDBG: \$343,035	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1200 Persons Assisted
11	Public Services	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Lawrence	Homelessness prevention services. Public Services for LMI persons.	CDBG: \$39,537	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 204 Households Assisted
12	Neighborhood Assistance	2013	2017	Neighborhoods	City of Lawrence	Neighborhood improvement and stability.	CDBG: \$18,948	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 18629 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
13	Non-public service	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lawrence	Neighborhood improvement and stability. Quality/quantity/access of public improvements.	CDBG: \$37,580	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6 Persons Assisted
14	Administration	2013	2017	Administration	City of Lawrence	Accessibility of affordable rental housing. Availability of affordable owner housing. Availability of affordable rental units. Homelessness prevention services. Housing for the homeless. Improved quality of owner housing. Neighborhood improvement and stability. Public Services for LMI persons. Quality/quantity/access of public improvements. Supportive services for those with HIV/AIDS.	CDBG: \$140,035 HOME: \$62,353	Other: 1 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
15	AFH: Increase Affordable Housing Options	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Loss of Affordable Housing AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure		
16	AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Loss of Affordable Housing AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure		
17	AFH: Maintain existing affordable housing	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence			

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
18	AFH: Improve public perception of affdble. housing	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz AFH: Loss of Affordable Housing		
19	AFH: Commission a Housing Needs Market Assessment	2018	2022	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	City of Lawrence	AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz AFH: Loss of Affordable Housing		
20	AFH: Expand housing choice and access to opptnty.	2018	2022	Affordable Housing Public Housing	City of Lawrence	AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz		

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Comprehensive Housing Rehab prevents deterioration of existing structures that are already owner-occupied. Homeowners with low-moderate income often cannot afford to make necessary improvements to their homes, which leads to deterioration of the properties. Bringing a home up to rehab standards at a minimal cost to homeowners extends the life of existing housing stock and allows homeowners to remain in their homes longer. Includes program delivery.
2	Goal Name	First Time Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	All of the department's programs work toward the goal of strengthening neighborhoods by improving the quality of housing stock and by making new or continued homeownership a possibility for low-moderate income residents of the City of Lawrence. The First-Time Homebuyer program provides closing costs, down payment assistance, and developer subsidy to income-qualified buyers to fill the gap between what a buyer can finance and what they can afford. The subsidy provided will remain in Trust and will keep the home permanently affordable for future buyers.
4	Goal Name	Energy Improvements - Weatherization
	Goal Description	The weatherization program is a grant program for low-moderate income homeowners, which improves the energy efficiency of homes and thus increasing the affordability of the housing.
5	Goal Name	Emergency and Furnace Loans
	Goal Description	Emergency and furnace loans are no-interest, deferred-payment loans that allow homeowners to make emergency repairs such as electrical, plumbing or roofing and to replace failing furnaces with newer, energy-efficient systems.
6	Goal Name	Accessibility Modifications
	Goal Description	The Accessible Housing Program (AHP) enables individuals with disabilities to live in affordable and accessible housing that is integrated throughout the community.
7	Goal Name	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Addresses the housing needs of the homeless who are not eligible for other local housing assistance.

8	Goal Name	Property Acquisition/New Construction
	Goal Description	Acquisition and new construction of affordable housing. Includes CHDO set-aside.
9	Goal Name	Homeless/HIV/AIDS Services
	Goal Description	Funding will be allocated to the emergency shelter for operations.
10	Goal Name	Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Projects include a sidewalk and bicycle gap project, as well as four traffic-calming devices in a low-mod neighborhood.
11	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Funding will be allocated to housing and consumer credit counseling services, as well as to emergency financial assistance for rent, utility, or deposits.
12	Goal Name	Neighborhood Assistance
	Goal Description	Funding is provided to neighborhood associations in low-moderate census tracts in Lawrence to provide for operations, such as the vendor charges for the neighborhood coordinator, as well as newsletter costs. Funding is provided to Brook Creek Neighborhood Association, East Lawrence Neighborhood Association, North Lawrence Improvement Association, and Pinckney Neighborhood Association.
13	Goal Name	Non-public service
	Goal Description	Infrastructure and public service agency building improvements.
14	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Administration of CDBG and HOME programs. Includes CHDO operating funds.

15	Goal Name	AFH: Increase Affordable Housing Options
	Goal Description	A common thread across the Assessment of Fair Housing is the lack of affordable housing in the jurisdiction. The City currently has several sources of funding for the development of affordable housing. The Affordable Housing Advisory Board will recommend allocations from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund for the development of affordable units. The HOME Investment Partnership program funds will be used yearly for the development of affordable, accessible units.
16	Goal Name	AFH: Explore Addtl. HTF Revenue Streams
	Goal Description	In the past year, the City has amended the Economic Development Policy to include specific language regarding the development of affordable housing units when incentives are requested by developers. Currently, the Affordable Housing Trust fund is funded within the five year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). In addition, a recent sales tax repurposing has been approved for further affordable housing funding.
17	Goal Name	AFH: Maintain existing affordable housing
	Goal Description	The City will continue to administer funds to rehabilitate, improve energy efficiency, modify accessibility, and/or repair both low-income homeowner and rental housing. These improvements allow low income households to remain in their housing and also improve the existing stock of affordable housing.
18	Goal Name	AFH: Improve public perception of affdble. housing
	Goal Description	To effectively increase the availability, location, and type of affordable housing in the jurisdiction and region, community education will be critical.
19	Goal Name	AFH: Commission a Housing Needs Market Assessment
	Goal Description	In order to accurately assess the housing needs in the community, a comprehensive housing assessment must be conducted. By knowing the extend of the housing issues, funds can be appropriately allocated to address the identified areas of need.
20	Goal Name	AFH: Expand housing choice and access to opptnty.
	Goal Description	The City, county, housing authority will partner with the private market and other public organizations to increase the supply and variety of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City of Lawrence Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) is the body that receives and reviews applications for the CDBG and HOME funding. The applications are due to the committee in December, and the allocation process occurs between January and April. A public hearing is held in April and the City Commission receives the allocation recommendations as well as the annual Action Plan/five-year Consolidated Plan in May for approval. The CDAC has worked with the Step Up to Better Housing strategy since 1996 and all funding decisions are based on a component of housing or housing-related activities, with an underlying focus of revitalized neighborhoods.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation
2	First Time Homebuyer Assistance
3	Energy Improvements - Weatherization
4	Emergency and Furnace Loans - Minor Home Repair
5	Accessibility Modifications
6	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
7	Property Acquisition/New Construction.
8	Homeless Shelter Services
9	Infrastructure
10	Public Services
11	Neighborhood Assistance
12	Non-Public Service
13	Administration

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods. 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 or HOME programs. Limited State HOME dollars are available for community development activities through the City's CHDO, and the city's general fund has been stretched to overcome stagnant property and sales tax revenues. The City will be entering into year three of the current Capital Improvement Plan which has allocated around \$300,000 per year to affordable housing activities through the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, and the City recently had a sales tax passed by voters to repurpose .05% sales tax to affordable housing activities. This will begin in April of 2019. 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.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Improved quality of owner housing. AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure
	Funding	CDBG: \$200,000
	Description	Rehabilitation loans may be offered to eligible applicants as funds are available. This program offers deferred or installment loans to income eligible homeowners to have necessary rehabilitation completed. Amount includes program delivery.
	Target Date	7/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that approximately two households a year will be assisted with these funds.
	Location Description	Various addresses within the City of Lawrence.
	Planned Activities	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation of homeowner units.
2	Project Name	First Time Homebuyer Assistance
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	First Time Homebuyer Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Availability of affordable owner housing. AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz AFH: Source of income discrimination AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure
	Funding	HOME: \$85,000

	Description	The First Time Homebuyer program provides closing cost, down payment assistance, and developer subsidy to income-qualified buyers to fill the gap between what a buyer can finance and what they can afford. The subsidy provided will remain in Trust and will keep the home permanently affordable.
	Target Date	7/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This funding is estimated to assist three homebuyers annually.
	Location Description	Location will be within the City of Lawrence.
	Planned Activities	The First Time Homebuyer program provides closing cost, down payment assistance, and developer subsidy to income-qualified buyers to fill the gap between what a buyer can finance and what they can afford. The subsidy provided will remain in Trust and will keep the home permanently affordable.
3	Project Name	Energy Improvements - Weatherization
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Energy Improvements - Weatherization
	Needs Addressed	Improved quality of owner housing. AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure
	Funding	CDBG: \$35,000
	Description	The Weatherization program provides small grants to improve the energy efficiency of owner occupied homes. The program provides storm windows, attic insulation, and weather-stripping of doors.
	Target Date	7/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 20 households will be assisted annually with weatherization.
	Location Description	Location will be within the City of Lawrence.

	Planned Activities	The Weatherization program provides small grants to improve the energy efficiency of owner occupied homes. The program provides storm windows, attic insulation, and weather-stripping of doors.
4	Project Name	Emergency and Furnace Loans - Minor Home Repair
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Emergency and Furnace Loans
	Needs Addressed	Improved quality of owner housing. AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure
	Funding	CDBG: \$90,000
	Description	The Emergency and Furnace Loan programs provide up to \$5,000 for owner-occupants to make emergency repairs and to replace failing furnaces.
	Target Date	7/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that between the two programs, Emergency Loans and Furnace Loans, there will be 16 households assisted annually.
	Location Description	The location will be within the City of Lawrence.
	Planned Activities	The Emergency and Furnace Loan programs provide up to \$5,000 for owner-occupants to make emergency repairs and to replace failing furnaces.
5	Project Name	Accessibility Modifications
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Accessibility Modifications
	Needs Addressed	Accessibility of affordable rental housing. AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs
	Funding	CDBG: \$49,500
	Description	The Accessible Housing Program (AHP) enables individuals with disabilities to live in affordable and accessible housing that is integrated throughout the community. This program is a grant program for rental units.
	Target Date	7/31/2019

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that this funding will assist six households annually.
	Location Description	Location will be within the City of Lawrence. Addresses to be determined.
	Planned Activities	The Accessible Housing Program (AHP) enables individuals with disabilities to live in affordable and accessible housing that is integrated throughout the community. This program is a grant program for rental units. Includes \$4950 for program delivery of rehab program.
6	Project Name	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
	Needs Addressed	<p>Availability of affordable rental units. Housing for the homeless. AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz AFH: Source of income discrimination AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure</p>
	Funding	HOME: \$225,980
	Description	The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) is the only program in Lawrence that provides permanent housing assistance to homeless individuals and families. To qualify for the TBRA program, the client must meet the definition of literally homeless or be at imminent risk of homelessness, be a homeless youth or families with children, or be fleeing domestic violence. HOME TBRA funds are time limited and usually sufficient to support a family for 24 months, which is the maximum amount of TBRA allowed.
	Target Date	7/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that approximately 20 families will be assisted annually with this funding.

	Location Description	Location is within the City of Lawrence, addresses to be determined.
	Planned Activities	The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) is the only program in Lawrence that provides permanent housing assistance to homeless individuals and families. To qualify for the TBRA program, the client must meet the definition of literally homeless or be at imminent risk of homelessness, be a homeless youth or families with children, or be fleeing domestic violence. HOME TBRA funds are time limited and usually sufficient to support a family for 24 months, which is the maximum amount of TBRA allowed.
7	Project Name	Property Acquisition/New Construction.
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Property Acquisition/New Construction
	Needs Addressed	Availability of affordable owner housing. AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$92,353
	Description	Financial assistance to agencies to build affordable housing. Include CHDO set-aside.
	Target Date	7/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that the number of homes built will be two annually.
	Location Description	Location will be within the City of Lawrence.
	Planned Activities	Financial assistance to agencies to build affordable housing. Include CHDO set-aside.
8	Project Name	Homeless Shelter Services
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Homeless/HIV/AIDS Services
	Needs Addressed	Housing for the homeless.
	Funding	CDBG: \$46,541
	Description	Overnight shelter assistance with intention of increasing number of homeless persons and families accessing permanent housing.
	Target Date	7/31/2019

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The Lawrence Community Shelter has a bed capacity of 125 (140 during cold weather months.). This funding will go to operations and essential services for the homeless shelter. LCS estimates that they serve approximately 700-800 unique individuals per year, including about 40 families and 70 children.
	Location Description	The Lawrence Community Shelter is located at 3655 E 25th Street, Lawrence KS 66046.
	Planned Activities	LCS provides services to persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. In the short term, LCS provides shelter, warmth, food and water. In the long term, they seek to help their guests learn and re-learn mindsets, worldviews and life skills that give them the best chance possible to live independently in a dignified, sustainable way. They accomplish this objective through their comprehensive case management process and in partnership with many community agencies in and around Lawrence.
9	Project Name	Infrastructure
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Quality/quantity/access of public improvements.
	Funding	CDBG: \$343,035
	Description	Improve quality/quantity/access of public improvements that benefit LMI persons. These projects could be a form of any of the following (or similar project providing area benefit): sidewalk gap infill, ADA ramp replacement/infill, crosswalks, bicycle pavement markings and signage, traffic calming devices, accessible curb replacement, sharrows, trails, and walking paths.
	Target Date	7/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	At this time it is unknown what the impact will be on the number of families benefitting from the activities. It can be estimated that the North Lawrence Traffic Calming devices will assist the neighborhood to the amount of approximately 2730 residents, and the impact of the Sidewalk and Bicycle Gap project will be determined as the sites become identified.

	Location Description	<p>There are five traffic calming devices for the North Lawrence Improvement Association, the 300 Block of Lincoln Street, the 400 Block of Lincoln Street, and the 300 Block of Lyon Street. The fourth and fifth location will be determined by the neighborhood as well as the City's Traffic Engineer.</p> <p>The Sidewalk and Bicycle Gap project specific locations will be determined at a later time. All will be within the City of Lawrence.</p>
	Planned Activities	<p>North Lawrence Traffic Calming Devices - Installation of a traffic calming device at five locations in North Lawrence. This will slow traffic providing a safer environment for the residents of the low-mod neighborhood.</p> <p>City of Lawrence Public Works Department Sidewalk and Bicycle Gap project - Construct infrastructure for pedestrians and bicycles in low-moderate income areas in Lawrence. A priority will be placed on Safe Routes to School, Arterials and Collector Streets, and sections of roadway on the Bikeway Priority Network.</p>
10	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	<p>Homelessness prevention services.</p> <p>Public Services for LMI persons.</p>
	Funding	CDBG: \$39,537
	Description	Improved access to services for LMI persons. Agency assistance will include direct financial assistance services to individuals and families, credit counseling, budget coaching, case management, and referral services, as well as other related public services.
	Target Date	7/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	<p>Catholic Charities = 40 families (100 individuals)</p> <p>Housing and Credit Counseling = 58 individuals</p> <p>Success by 6 Coalition = 23 families (58 individuals)</p> <p>The Salvation Army = 60 individuals</p>

	Location Description	<p>Catholic Charities of NE Kansas (Lawrence) - 1525 W 6th Street, Lawrence KS 66044</p> <p>Housing and Credit Counseling - 2518 Ridge Court, Suite 208, Lawrence KS 66046</p> <p>Success by 6 Coalition - 1900 Delaware, Lawrence KS 66046</p> <p>The Salvation Army - 946 New Hampshire, Lawrence KS 66044</p>
	Planned Activities	<p>Catholic Charities (\$10,000) - The Emergency Assistance Center meets the basic needs of Lawrence individuals and families who are below 150% of the poverty level to help them maintain housing and utilities and put food on the table in a manner that ensures they leave with a sense of dignity and are filled with hope. Funding will be used specifically and directly to address the homelessness and crisis issues within the community. Funding will be used to augment those in need but not qualified for other federal programming.</p> <p>Housing and Credit Counseling (\$5,000) - This project provides HUD approved housing and consumer credit counseling for lower-income families who are financially overextended due to job loss, underemployment, divorce, and medical issues. Counseling will address budgeting, debt payment, credit building, mortgage, and rent delinquency. This promotes financial stability.</p> <p>Success by 6 Coalition (\$7,000) - Strengthen families with young children by distributing rent and utility assistance through implementing partner agencies that increase families' access to five protective factors that have been shown to promote optimal development and reduce risk of abuse and neglect.</p> <p>The Salvation Army (\$12,000) - Emergency Services Council (ESC) is a collaborative effort between The Salvation Army, Ballard Community Services/Penn House, ECKAN, the Willow Domestic Violence Center, and Senior Resource Center to prevent loss of utility services and/or homelessness through a coordinated effort. The Salvation Army provides administrative support to the ESC and will work closely with ESC partners to benefit the community.</p>
11	Project Name	Neighborhood Assistance
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood improvement and stability.
	Funding	CDBG: \$18,948

	Description	Support neighborhood improvement and stability, and encourage a sense of community in LMI areas. Support for activities such as, but not limited to, neighborhood operations including vendor payments to coordinate neighborhood activities, print newsletters, and general neighborhood association operations.
	Target Date	7/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Brook Creek Neighborhood: 4815 residents (69.47% low mod) East Lawrence: 2920 residents (80.65% low mod) North Lawrence: 2730 residents (57.69% low mod) Pinckney: 3130 residents (65.34% low mod)
	Location Description	Brook Creek Neighborhood Association, East Lawrence Neighborhood Association, North Lawrence Improvement Association, Pinckney Neighborhood Association.
	Planned Activities	Support neighborhood improvement and stability, and encourage a sense of community in LMI areas. Support for activities such as, but not limited to, neighborhood operations including vendor payments to coordinate neighborhood activities, print newsletters, and general neighborhood association operations.
12	Project Name	Non-Public Service
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Non-public service
	Needs Addressed	Public Services for LMI persons.
	Funding	CDBG: \$37,580
	Description	Assistance to public service agencies for capital improvement type activities. Agencies all serve eligible LMI clientele.
	Target Date	7/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 125 individuals will benefit from this project.
	Location Description	2113 Delaware Street, Lawrence KS 66046

	Planned Activities	<p align="LEFT">Funds are requested for the removal of material and architectural barriers that restrict the mobility and accessibility of severely disabled persons to public facilities and improvements. Specifically, we aim to replace the pavement for the north dock parking lot and wheelchair ramps at 2113 Delaware Street, the CLO Day Services Building.</p>
13	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	<p>Improved quality of owner housing. Availability of affordable rental units. Housing for the homeless. Accessibility of affordable rental housing. Homelessness prevention services. Availability of affordable owner housing. Quality/quantity/access of public improvements. Supportive services for those with HIV/AIDS. Public Services for LMI persons. Neighborhood improvement and stability. AFH: Lack of Resources - FH agencies and orgs AFH: Location and type of Affordable Housing AFH: Availability of AH units in a range of sizes AFH: Lack affordable, accessible hsg - range of sz AFH: Loss of Affordable Housing AFH: Source of income discrimination AFH: Lack of access due to high housing costs AFH: Displacement of residents - to econ. pressure</p>
	Funding	CDBG: \$118,240 HOME: \$45,229
	Description	Administration of CDBG and HOME grants.
	Target Date	7/31/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	administration for CDBG, HOME, and CHDO operating.

	Location Description	<p>City of Lawrence Community Development Division = PO Box 708, Lawrence KS 66044</p> <p>Lawrence Community Housing Trust (CHDO) = 2518 Ridge Court, Suite 103, Lawrence KS 66046</p>
	Planned Activities	Administration of CDBG (\$118,240) and HOME (Administration \$30,153, CHDO Operating \$15,076)

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

Activities will be carried out in the City of Lawrence and will either provide direct benefit to low-moderate income clientele, low-moderate income neighborhoods, or agencies that provide services to low-mod clientele.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City of Lawrence	100

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Both CDBG and HOME funding will be allocated within the City of Lawrence.

Discussion

All activities will be carried out in the City of Lawrence and will either provide direct benefit to low-moderate income clientele, low-moderate income neighborhoods, or agencies that provide services to low-mod clientele.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

According to the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, permanent, affordable housing includes 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.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	125
Non-Homeless	204
Special-Needs	6
Total	335

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	20
The Production of New Units	1
Rehab of Existing Units	18
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	39

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

According to the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, the following strategies apply to permanent housing: 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.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Lawrence and the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority have a very viable working relationship, and the partnership between the agencies spans beyond Consolidated Plan items. The City is actively searching for alternative funding opportunities for the TBRA program. In addition to TBRA the Housing Authority has a very successful Move To Work program in place. The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority sees the community as a big picture and not just in relation to the services that they provide. The City and the Housing Authority partnered on the Assessment of Fair Housing, providing a joint submission. The successful partnerships between the Housing Authority and the community will only continue to become stronger.

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

HOME funds will continue to be granted to LDCHA for TBRA.

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

The LDCHA offers a Home Ownership Program through the Resident Services Office. There are currently 23 families in Section 8 voucher programs and public housing that are actively working toward their goal of home ownership. The Home Ownership Program features financial literacy case management, a monthly workshop featuring our partner organizations, and a savings matching grant program of up to \$3,000. Our partner organizations are Habitat for Humanity, Lawrence Community Land Trust, and Housing and Credit Counseling. Since implementing the Home Ownership Program in 2001, 85 LDCHA residents have purchased homes and voluntarily ended their participation in low income housing assistance programs.

In 2017, four families served through the Resident Services Office Home Ownership Program purchased homes. One family was in public housing and three families were section 8 voucher holders. All of these households participated in the MTW program and benefited from the savings matching grant program. One household received \$1,215.99 and three received the full \$3,000 match.

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

provided or other assistance

LDCHA is a high-performing agency.

Discussion

The reduction in HOME funds over the last several years has had a large impact on the amount of families the TBRA assistance has been able to help. LDCHA continues to seek additional funding to assist in this program and continue the progression of the community Housing Vision.

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

Introduction

The Lawrence Community Shelter is the sole homeless shelter in operation in Lawrence. The Lawrence Community Shelter provides shelter for those 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 receives 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. The Lawrence Community Shelter provides guests enhanced services and job programs. 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 receive funding through the Balance of State Continuum of Care. The 2018 Point in Time homeless count provided a number of 294 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. 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, indicates there is a definite need for transitional housing subsidy in Lawrence. Private nonprofit agencies administer 78 (23 for chronically homeless) units of permanent supportive housing in Lawrence. The Homeless Issues Advisory Committee estimates the need for another 15 supportive housing units for chronically homeless individuals. The need was based on information extrapolated from the Community Housing Vision. The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) is currently in the 12th 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 eight 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 March 2018, the Hope Building was at full capacity.

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

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

During the 2018 program year, funding will remain intact for the Homeless Outreach Team, which is funded from the City General Fund. This outreach team of three is charged with reaching out to unsheltered homeless, and they work to facilitate a client's move into the emergency shelter, Family Promise shelter, or other temporary housing solutions. They work with the Housing Vision to move people

along the continuum of housing. Part of the outreach effort is to build a sense of trust with the case worker and the homeless individual or family. Case managers assist this population with service referrals, obtaining identification, transportation to both medical appointments as well as job/workforce opportunities, and obtaining benefits. The social service network in Lawrence is a very diverse partnership between agencies and several meetings are held quarterly that bring together case managers to discuss service delivery and opportunities. Lawrence, being part of the Balance of State Continuum of Care, is part of discussions to centralize intake on a statewide level, and currently local service providers, outreach workers, and case managers have free access to the Homeless Information Management System (HMIS). Case management for those experiencing homelessness has proven to be the most effective way to transition the person or family into housing, and have them remain in housing.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In January of 2013, the Lawrence Community Shelter, which is the only emergency shelter in Lawrence, moved into a new facility that increased their bed capacity from 75 to 125. They have a separate family area and workforce programs on site, along with a new case management plan to move their guests into housing. If a guest stays at the shelter they must be involved in programming to facilitate their move to housing. The Homeless Outreach Team, as well as numerous service providers, have case management agreements with the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority for their TBRA program. Included in the regulations of the TBRA program is a requirement of case management and wrap around service delivery for their clients. The idea behind the case management and TBRA is to move them from a temporary home (TBRA) to either permanent housing or Section 8 housing. Without reaching out to the people affected and offering a wrap-around case management approach maintaining housing is extremely difficult. Lawrence, much like many other geographical areas, experiences a lack of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Units for those with mental illness or disabilities. Currently there are 23 units of PSH in the community for those who are chronically homeless, which are a mixture of individual and family units. This continues to be a focus of the CoC.

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

As mentioned previously, case management is the most effective method of assisting all homeless (chronic, families with children, veterans and their families) both obtain housing and remain housed. Lawrence, nor the Balance of State Continuum of Care, has seen any documented instances of unaccompanied youth, however there are shelter spots available should that change. Once a person enters the emergency shelter, they are provided case management and an expectation of moving them across the Housing Vision and into a minimum of transitional housing. Once in Transitional Housing,

extensive case management occurs with the assigned case manager, as well as through the LDCHA Resident Services Department, which helps with items such as computer education, workforce training, resume building, and other lifestyle-type activities. Families with children have seen a dramatic increase in recent years, and agencies have worked to modify programming and shelter space to accommodate the rising number of this population. Lawrence Community Shelter provides a separate space for families with children in their shelter facility, and Lawrence Family Promise is a faith-based initiative that houses families in a network of member congregations. Family Promise also offers their own case management and mentoring program, and has recently begun offering an intermediary housing option for those who successfully complete their shelter program, but might not be financially able to support their own housing immediately.

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

Overall, there are several programs in the Lawrence community that work with families to try to avoid homelessness. There are utility programs, rental assistance, utility assistance, and landlord-tenant relations programs. There is a firm commitment to keeping people housed in the community, thus never having to enact the Housing Vision for everyone. Many agencies have Memorandums of Understanding which run through a series of providers to everyone has the same goal, which is to either house the homeless or help them to remain housed. 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 Department of Children and Families (DCF). 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: DCF 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.

Discussion

Lawrence prides itself on a decades-long track record of successful partnerships among public and private sector entities in regard to homeless and other special needs activities. 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.

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

Introduction:

The City of Lawrence has an approved Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). The AFH does indicate that Lawrence has done well in avoiding systematic impediments to fair housing choice, although affordability remains an important challenge. City ordinances, regulations, administrative policies, procedures and practices do not impede housing choice. The rental and homebuyer market, however, continue to remain at higher levels than most of the state of Kansas for those families of three or more.

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

A review of the City of Lawrence housing policy indicates there are no institutional barriers to obtain affordable housing. The city has adopted the 2015 International Codes (Building, Residential, Fire, Energy, Mechanical, Plumbing and Fuel Gas) and the 2014 National Electrical Code. The 2015 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 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 five-year period.

Discussion:

The primary obstacle to meeting all of the identified needs, including those identified as affordable housing activities, is the general lack of funding resources available to the public and private agencies who serve low and moderate income residents.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

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, 2018 through July 31, 2019. 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.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City will continue to derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the Step Up to Better Housing strategy, which was developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. Housing, housing services, and community development are the focus of the strategy, which is divided into four areas: emergency housing, transitional housing, permanent housing and revitalized neighborhoods. 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 or HOME programs. Limited State HOME dollars are available for community development activities through the City's CHDO, and the city's general fund has been stretched to overcome stagnant property and sales tax revenues. The City will be entering into year three of the current Capital Improvement Plan which has allocated around \$300,000 per year to affordable housing activities through the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, and the City recently had a sales tax passed by voters to repurpose .05% sales tax to affordable housing activities. This will begin in April of 2019. 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.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

As required by HOME regulations, to ensure affordability for the LCHT 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 or moderate income family (50%-80% MFI paying no more than 38 percent of income for Principal, Interest, Property Taxes and Insurance), and will use the property as their principal residence. For homes in the Lawrence Community Housing Trust, 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 deed restriction on the property and a land-lease agreement between the buyer and LCHT. 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.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint 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 three staff certified as Lead Hazard Risk Assessors and Inspectors. They have also received and provided training in Lead Safe Work Practices.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

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 former Community Commission on Homeless will serve as the baseline for the city's anti-poverty strategy.

Actions planned 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. 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 sub-contract 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.

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

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) 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 homeownership assistance objectives. CDD staff will administer the rehabilitation and energy efficiency programs through the City of Lawrence using local licensed contractors. CDD staff, in addition, continues to work to educate the community as well as program participants on ways to make their homes energy efficient and save money on energy bills. Social service agencies will offer tenant and rental assistance as well as consultation, and the homeless shelter will provide programing to move people from the shelter situation into housing of a more permanent nature.

Discussion:

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.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) has made allocation recommendations for CDBG and HOME funding for the 2018 program year based on the Step Up to Better Housing strategy. The Action Plan is a piece of the overall Consolidated Plan and the goals are all based on this strategy. Program income is taken into consideration while allocation recommendations are being discussed.

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	90.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

as follows:

Not applicable to the City of Lawrence.

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:

HOME funds are allocated for a First Time Homebuyer Program through the City's designated Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), Tenants to Homeowners, Inc. (TTH) and for Lawrence Habitat for Humanity's homeowner program. The TTH First Time Homebuyer program 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 LCHT 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 or moderate income family (50%-80% MFI paying no more than 38 percent of income for Principal, Interest, Property Taxes and Insurance), and will use the property as their principal residence.

Notification to Prospective Buyers: The resale policy is explained to the prospective homebuyer(s) prior to signing a contract to purchase the HOME-assisted unit. The prospective homebuyer(s) sign an acknowledgement that they understand the terms and conditions applicable to the resale policy as they have been explained. This document is included with the executed sales contract.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

The TTH First Time Homebuyer program 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 LCHT 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 or moderate

income family (50%-80% MFI paying no more than 38 percent of income for Principal, Interest, Property Taxes and Insurance), and will use the property as their principal residence. The affordability period is maintained by a ground lease agreement between the buyer and LCHT, and this agreement is protected with deed restrictions and a lien signed by the buyer.

Affordability to a Range of Buyers. The City of Lawrence will ensure continued affordability to a range of buyers, particularly those whose total household incomes range from 50% to no greater than 80% MFI. HUD will provide limits for affordable existing housing based on 95 percent of the median purchase price for the area using Federal FHA single family mortgage program data for existing housing data and other appropriate data that are available nation-wide for sales of existing housing, with a minimum limit based on 95 percent of the state-wide nonmetropolitan area median purchase price using this data. Homeownership Value limits may be found here:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/2312/home-maximum-purchase-price-after-rehab-value/>

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. No HOME-funded rehabilitation is undertaken in the City of Lawrence program.

Fair Return on Investment. The City of Lawrence will administer its resale provisions by ensuring that the Owner receives a fair return on his/her investment and that the home will continue to be affordable to a specific range of incomes. Fair Return on Investment means the total homeowner investment which

includes the total cash contributed, plus up to 25% of the dollar amount of appreciation as calculated by the Housing Price Index Calculator, plus the approved capital improvement credits as described below:

1. The amount of the down payment plus principal paid to date;
1. Up to 80% of the cost of any capital improvements, documented with receipts and pictures provided by the homeowner, including but not limited to:
 - Room addition (bedroom, bathroom, family room)
 - Refurbishment/modernization of kitchens or bathrooms, limited to built-in new appliances, cabinets, or flooring
 - Addition of porches or decks
 - Installation of new central air conditioning or new upgraded heating equipment
 - Major upgrading of electrical service or plumbing
 - Sprinkler system

Any and all of which must have been paid for directly by the Owner and which were not installed through a federal, state, or locally funded grant program. All applicable City of Lawrence building codes and permitting requirements must have been followed.

3. Up to 25% of the appreciation as calculated by the **Housing Price Index (HPI)** Calculator of the Federal Housing Finance Agency. The HPI Calculator is currently located at <http://www.fhfa.gov/DataTools/Tools/pages/hpi-calculator.aspx> and projects what a given house purchased at a point in time would be worth today if it appreciated at the average appreciation rate of all homes in the area. The calculation shall be performed for the Lawrence, KS Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

It is important to note that in certain circumstances, such as a declining housing market where home values are depreciating, the original homebuyer may not receive a return on his/her investment because the home sold for less or the same price as the original purchase price.

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

City of Lawrence, KS Community Development Advisory Committee April 26, 2018 Meeting Minutes

MEMBERS PRESENT: Robert Baker, Alex Delaney, Jonathan Holley, Steven Koprince, Frank Pondrom, Kendall Simmons, Blake Swenson

MEMBERS ABSENT: Jenna Coker

STAFF PRESENT: Danelle Dresslar, Brad Karr

Chair Holley called the CDAC meeting to order at 5:47 pm.

1. Introductions

The committee members introduced themselves.

2. Approval of the April 12, 2018 meeting minutes

Simmons moved to approve the April 12, 2018 meeting minutes. Koprince seconded the motion. The motion passed 7-0.

3. Public Comment

There was no public comment for the CDAC meeting.

4. Discussion of 2018 CDBG/HOME final recommended allocations

Dresslar told the committee HUD had still not released the actual grant allocation amounts at this time. When the actual numbers are released, there would be several different ways to handle the adjustment of the recommendations agreed upon so far. Dresslar said the recommendations could be adjusted up or down on a percentage basis across all of the applicants, or the CDAC could meet again after the numbers were received to discuss each adjustment.

Simmons indicated if there was a decrease in funding, she would not like to reduce the Neighborhood Associations any more. Koprince and Swenson indicated if there was a decrease in funding, they would like to meet to discuss the adjustments. Staff offered to send the committee members an email when HUD announces the actual allocation amounts; based on if the numbers are an increase or decrease, the committee could then decide to hold an additional meeting to discuss the adjustments.

Swenson moved to direct staff to send an email with the HUD allocation amounts, when received. Holley seconded the motion. The motion passed 7-0.

5. Recess meeting to conduct Public Hearing

Holley moved to recess the CDAC meeting to conduct the Public Hearing. Swenson seconded the motion. The motion passed 7-0.

Dresslar explained the Public Hearing was to discuss the submittal of the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan and the 2018 Annual Action Plan to HUD. The Consolidated Plan is to

outline the community's strategic goals for the grant funding over the next five years. The Action Plan is the one year strategy and allocation of the 2018 grant funds.

Holley asked if there was any public comment on the Public Hearing.

Ted Boyle, President of the North Lawrence Improvement Association, spoke to the committee about the benefits the neighborhood has seen throughout the years because of CDBG funding. The current use of CDBG Non-Public Service funds to install traffic calming devices on Safe Routes to Schools in North Lawrence had greatly improved the rating of the neighborhood according to the Lawrence Health Department. Boyle said North Lawrence is a low/mod income neighborhood, and used to be listed as a slum/blighted area. The allocation of CDBG funds for the Neighborhood Association coordinator, newsletters, and clean-up, along with capital improvements, helped to remove the slum/blighted listing. Boyle said the residents relied on the newsletters to receive information, since many were low income and did not have internet access. Boyle thanked the committee for their efforts.

6. Reconvene meeting

Holley closed the Public Hearing and reconvened the CDAC meeting.

7. Miscellaneous/Calendar

Dresslar said the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan would be submitted to the City Commission for approval on May 15, 2018.

Dresslar said historically, the CDAC had canceled their summer meetings in May, June, July, and August, then would meet again in September to review the application template for the next grant year.

Koprince moved to cancel the CDAC meetings in May, June, July, and August. Simmons seconded the motion. The motion passed 7-0.

The next meeting of the CDAC would be September 13, 2018 at 5:30pm.

Dresslar reminded the committee the City Commission would be discussing the possibility of combining the CDAC with another advisory board. Staff would inform the committee members on any decision made.

Holley thanked Delaney for his years of service on the committee. Dresslar reminded Delaney to send an email to staff with his official notice to step down from the committee.

8. Adjourn

Holley moved to adjourn the meeting. Delaney seconded the motion. The motion passed 7-0.

Attendance Record

Members	Jan 11	Jan 25	Feb 8	Feb 22	Mar 8	April 12	April 26									
Robert Baker	X	*+		X	+	+	+									
Frank Brown	X	U		X												
Jenna Coker	X	+		X	+	+	U									
Alex Delaney	X	E		X	+	+	+									
Jonathan Holley	X	+		X	+	+	+									
Steven Koprince	X	+		X	+	+	+									
Frank Pondrom	X	+		X	E	U	+									
Blake Swenson	X	+		X	+	+	+									
Kendall Simmons	X	E		X	+	+	+									

E	Excused Absence	U	Unexcused Absence
X	Meeting Cancelled – Weather Conditions	-	Meeting Cancelled – Committee Vote/No Business
*	First meeting after appointment	**	Last Meeting Prior to expired term
^	Last Meeting		

Grantee Unique Appendices

Additional Resources for the 2018 City of Lawrence Annual Action Plan and the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan:

1. Citizen Participation Plan (Revised September, 2016)
2. Step Up to Better Housing Strategy (Updated 2010)
3. Housing Vision Chart (Updated October 2009)
4. Continuum of Care local model (Updated 2018)
5. Low/Mod with Census Tract/Block Group (2010 Census Data)
6. Resale Provisions for HOME (2017)
7. Affidavit of Publication
8. Resolution 7250

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

PURPOSE

Citizen participation is the heart of the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) and 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 in the development of the AFH and 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.

This Citizen Participation Plan shall be available to all interested persons in the Development Services Office at 1 Riverfront Plaza, Level 1, Suite 110. The AFH, Consolidated Plan, Annual Consolidated Plan Update, and the Annual Performance Report, regarding the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Programs, shall also be available. All documents are available on the City of Lawrence website at www.lawrenceks.org/pds.

A secondary purpose of this Plan is to implement federal regulations regarding citizen participation for the AFH and the consolidated planning process described by Title 24 CFR 91.105 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Nothing in this Plan shall restrict the responsibility and authority of the City of Lawrence (City) from developing and executing its Consolidated Plan or AFH.

This document may be amended by the City Commission.

ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING

During the development of the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), the City of Lawrence shall:

1. Encourage citizens to participate in the development of the AFH and any revisions of the AFH.
2. Encourage the participation of Continuums of Care, businesses, developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, and community-based and faith-based organizations, in the process of developing and implementing the AFH.
3. Encourage, in conjunction with public housing agency consultations, participation of residents of public and assisted housing developments, including any resident advisory boards, resident councils, and resident management corporations, in the process of developing and implementing the AFH, along with other low-income residents of targeted revitalization areas in which the developments are located.
4. Take reasonable steps to provide language assistance to ensure meaningful access to participation by non-English-speaking, limited English proficiency residents, and persons with disabilities.
5. Make available to the public, residents, public agencies, and other interested parties any HUD-provided data and the other supplemental information the City plans to incorporate into its AFH at the start of the public participation process (or as soon as feasible after).
6. Provide for at least one public hearing during the development of the AFH, and provide not less than 30 calendar days to receive comments from residents.
7. Provide residents of the community with reasonable and timely access to local meetings, consistent with accessibility and reasonable accommodation requirements, in accordance with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8 as well as the Americans with Disabilities Act and implementing regulations at 28 CFR part 35 and 36, as applicable.
8. Publish the proposed AFH in a manner that affords its residents, units of general local government, public agencies, and other interested parties a reasonable opportunity to examine its content and to submit comments.
9. A summary which describes the content and purpose of the AFH, and includes a list of locations where copies of the entire proposed document may be examined, will be made public by publishing a display ad in one or more newspapers of general circulation, and by making copies of the AFH available on the City of Lawrence website at www.lawrenceks.org/pds.
10. Provide for technical assistance to groups representative of persons of low-and-moderate income that request such assistance to comment on the AFH.
11. Consider the comments or views of residents, whether received in writing or orally at the public hearing, in preparing the final AFH. A summary of any comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons why, shall be attached to the final AFH.
12. Provide a reasonable number of free copies of the AFH to residents and groups that request a copy.
13. Provide a timely, substantive written response to every written resident complaint related to the AFH and any revisions of the AFH, within an established period of time (normally within 15 working days, where practicable).

REVISIONS TO THE ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING

1. An AFH previously accepted by HUD must be revised and submitted to HUD for review under the following circumstances:
 - a. A material change occurs. A material change is a change in circumstances in the jurisdiction of a program participant that affects the information on which the AFH is based to the extent that the analysis, the fair housing contributing factors, or the priorities and goals of the AFH no longer reflect actual circumstances. Examples include Presidentially declared disasters, under title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, in the program participant's area that are of such a nature as to significantly impact the steps a program participant may need to take to affirmatively further fair housing; significant demographic changes; new significant contributing factors in the participant's jurisdiction; and civil rights findings, determinations, settlements (including Voluntary Compliance Agreements), or court orders; or
 - b. Upon HUD's written notification specifying a material change that requires the revision.
2. The City of Lawrence shall provide residents with reasonable notice of a revision to the AFH and provide not less than 30 calendar days to receive comments from residents. Notice of a revision to the AFH will be made public by publishing a display ad prior to the revised AFH being submitted to HUD for review, which will begin the 30 day written comment period. The City shall consider the comments or views of residents, whether received in writing or orally, in regard to a revision to the AFH. A summary of any comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons why, shall be attached to the revision to the AFH.

CONSOLIDATED PLAN OBJECTIVES

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. These objectives constitute basic standards by which proper citizen participation can be measured, and are in no way intended to limit citizen participation.

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 one - two weeks before 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.

OBJECTIVE NO. 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 the housing authority may make this information available at the annual public hearing required under the Comprehensive Grant program.

The City Commission of the City of Lawrence, Kansas, desires to involve the affected citizens of the city in the decision-making process whereby Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds are allocated. In order to achieve this goal, the following structure, procedures, roles, and policies have been adopted and are to be followed by program participants. The City will receive advisory input for program funding and policy recommendations from the Community Development Advisory Committee. The purpose of the Committee is to develop and propose funding strategies and policies; recommend the allocation of CDBG and HOME funds; and review appeals from determinations made by the Development Services staff regarding housing rehabilitation projects as prescribed in the Policies for Housing Rehabilitation Deferred Loans.

The Mayor, with the consent of the Governing Body, will appoint individual members of the Community Development Advisory Committee. The committee shall consist of eleven members of the community, of which six members shall be low or moderate income or live in a low or moderate income area or neighborhood, as defined by HUD census data. There will be appointed no more than one individual from any particular area or neighborhood. The remaining five members will be appointed at large from the community. Individual memberships will be held for three-year terms except when appointed to fill out an unexpired term. Initial appointments will be for one-, two- or three-year terms so that membership changes will be staggered. Members may serve two consecutive three-year terms. If originally appointed to an unexpired term, the member may complete that term plus two consecutive three-year terms. The City intends to appoint members from diverse elements of the community, with emphasis on people whose interests, commitment, and expertise can best fulfill the obligations and responsibilities of the Community Development Advisory Committee.

Committee members will be expected to seek information and input from citizens who reside in low and/or moderate-income neighborhoods or who are otherwise affected by CDBG/HOME activities. It is important that opportunities for citizens to participate in the CDBG/HOME planning process be provided. The Community Development Advisory Committee and Development Services staff will be

expected to help the City provide these opportunities.

I. GUIDELINES TO BE FOLLOWED BY CDBG FUNDED NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS

- A. Any neighborhood association receiving support funds through the CDBG Program will be required to adhere to the following guidelines:
1. Each association is required to have, at a minimum, quarterly meetings. The associations are encouraged to have regularly scheduled meetings each month.
 2. Business may be conducted only at open meetings of which all members have been notified a reasonable time in advance.
 3. Associations must elect officers on a yearly basis, in accordance with written bylaws. If there is a change or update of bylaws, the neighborhood association is to provide the new version to the City of Lawrence within 90 days from the time the changes are approved by the neighborhood. These bylaws shall be kept on file with the City. The members of the board or officers shall reside within, or own property within, the defined neighborhood boundaries.
 4. Neighborhood associations must have definite geographical boundaries. Membership must be open to any person eighteen years of age or older living or owning property in the specified area. Each association may allow for non-voting members in its bylaws.
 5. Neighborhood coordinators shall live within the City of Lawrence or Douglas County limits.
 6. Membership dues cannot exceed \$1.00 per year for individuals.
 7. Minutes of each meeting are to be forwarded to the Development Services Office within 30 days after each meeting. Neighborhoods shall submit quarterly performance reports to the City of Lawrence no later than November 10, February 10, May 10, and August 10 of the current grant year.
 8. An annual accounting of the use of CDBG funds is to be submitted to the Development Services Office.
 9. The associations are encouraged to utilize a portion of the funds to notify members and the public of the time and place of each meeting.
 10. The associations are encouraged to produce regular newsletters to keep the neighborhood residents apprised of upcoming activities and projects and to report on the results of such activities and projects.

OBJECTIVE NO. 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.

The City will provide the media with times and dates of Community Development Advisory Committee meetings. Notice of meetings will be provided to members. Other members of the community will receive information upon request.

Prior to adoption of the Consolidated Plan, the City will make available information that includes the amount of assistance the City expects to receive and the range of activities that may be undertaken, including the amount that will benefit persons of low and/or moderate-income. A summary of the proposed Consolidated Plan will be published in the Lawrence Journal World and will be available in the Development Services Office. The summary will describe the contents and purpose of the Consolidated Plan, and locations where copies of the entire proposed plan may be examined.

The Consolidated Plan, as adopted, Substantial Amendments, and the Annual Performance Report will be available on the Development Services website. Upon request, the documents will be made available in a form accessible to persons with disabilities. All such documents will be kept on file for a minimum of five years.

With regard to displacement, the general policy of the City is to keep displacement of persons participating in the CDBG or HOME programs to an absolute minimum. In those rare occasions when displacement is necessary, the City will abide by the regulations of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (URA), and Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

I. CDBG and HOME PROGRAM PROCEDURE.

A. The following dates are approximate. All activities will occur on or about the noted date.

- August 1 - The new grant year begins for the CDBG and HOME programs funded through the Consolidated Plan process.
- September - The Development Services staff will send notice and application forms to all interested parties regarding the CDBG/HOME Application process and deadline for the upcoming program year.
- A public meeting of the Community Development Advisory Committee, including public comment, will be held in September or October. The meeting is intended to provide: 1) Discussion of the City's performance during the most recent year; 2) General information and requirements for the CDBG and HOME programs, as well as the Consolidated Plan; 3) A forum for suggested future CDBG and HOME activities; 4) The opportunity to obtain the views of citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties on housing and community development needs of the community; and 5) A review of demographic data in the community to determine priority needs. The Annual Performance Report will be available at the public hearing for public comment. The thirty-day written comment period will begin. All written comments regarding the City's performance will be submitted to HUD along with the City's Annual Performance Report.
 - Development Services staff will provide application information at the public hearing to be used by interested parties for requesting CDBG/HOME funds for the upcoming program year.
- October 31 - Deadline for the Annual Performance Report to be submitted to HUD.
- November - The Community Development Advisory Committee will meet with the City Commission as needed in a Study Session to determine commission priorities for the upcoming CDBG program year.
- December 1- Deadline for upcoming program year grant proposals.
- January - The Community Development Advisory Committee begins meeting to consider grant proposals. Grant proposal requests will be distributed to the Committee at the first meeting.
- March - The Community Development Advisory Committee completes deliberations and makes preliminary recommendations. Applicants will have an opportunity to appeal recommendations before the recommendations are passed on to the City Commission.

- April - A draft Consolidated Plan or Annual Update will be available for review and comment in the Development Services Office as well as online at www.lawrenceks.org/pds. The Development Services staff will set a public hearing to review the Consolidated Plan, and to review the draft copy of the Investment Summary. The public hearing and proposed Investment Summary will be advertised as a display ad to afford citizens an opportunity to examine the statement's contents.
- April - The Community Development Advisory Committee will hold a public meeting, including public comment to review preliminary recommendations and goals and objectives set forth in the Consolidated Plan, and to review a draft copy of the Investment Summary. The thirty (30) day written comment period will begin.
- May - The Consolidated Plan will be completed and the City Commission will consider a resolution adopting the Consolidated Plan or Annual Update, including the Investment Summary, and authorizing the submission of the Consolidated Plan to HUD.

The Development Services staff and City Commission in conformance with this Plan will carry out substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan during the program year.
- June 15 - The Consolidated Plan is sent to the local HUD office. (HUD staff has 45 days to review the plan before the start of the program year.)
- June 30 - Appropriate Environmental Reviews for the CDBG and HOME Programs will be completed.
- July 15 - A memo will be sent to all upcoming program year subrecipients notifying them of the availability of funds on August 1.

II. SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT TO THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN.

- A. A Substantial Amendment will be made to the Consolidated Plan whenever one of the following decisions is made:
1. A change in allocation priorities or a change in the method of distribution of funds.
 2. To carry out an activity, using funds from any program covered by the Consolidated Plan (including program income), not previously described in the action plan.
 3. To change the purpose, scope, location, or beneficiaries of a previously approved activity. The following criteria has been established for determining Substantial Amendment:

A Substantial Amendment in the purpose of an activity will occur when the activity will serve a purpose other than that which was originally intended. In order to clarify purposes, the following categories are established:

- i. Housing
- ii. Infrastructure
- iii. Environment
- iv. Public Facilities
- v. Public Services
- vi. Economic Development
- vii. Planning
- viii. Program Administration

- B. A Substantial Amendment in the scope of an activity will occur when the cost of the activity is reduced or increased by 50% or more, or when the quantity of the activity is reduced or increased by 50% or more.
- C. A Substantial Amendment in the location of an activity will occur when a change of location will cause the targeted group of beneficiaries to lose the benefit.
- D. A Substantial Amendment in the beneficiaries of an activity will occur when the targeted groups of beneficiaries will no longer benefit, or when the percentage of low-income beneficiaries will be less than the minimum required by federal law or regulation.
- E. The Community Development Advisory Committee will consider Substantial Amendments at a public meeting conducted by said group. The recommendation regarding said Substantial Amendment will be forwarded to the City Commission for discussion and approval at the next regularly scheduled meeting. Notice of the meeting and information regarding the proposed Substantial Amendment will be made by publishing a display ad prior to the meeting, which will begin the thirty (30) day written comment period. Public comment may be heard at the meeting. If approved, the Substantial Amendment shall be attached to the

Consolidated Plan, and submitted along with all written comments, to the local HUD office. Implementation of the amendment shall not occur before the expiration of the written comment period.

OBJECTIVE NO. 3

Provide for technical assistance to citizens, public agencies, interested parties, and other groups representative of persons of low and/or moderate-income that request such assistance in developing proposals with the level and type of assistance to be determined by the City.

I. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

- A. The Community Development Manager, or his/her designee, shall assist all interested persons or groups in preparing proposals for the consolidated planning process or other inter-governmental grants.
- B. The assistance provided shall include, at minimum:
 - 1. Assistance in the development of an implementation plan to address identified revitalization needs.
 - 2. Required supporting data and resources available for data.
 - 3. Application timetable.
 - 4. Applicable forms required for submission.
 - 5. Persons/places to be contacted for further information.
 - 6. All pertinent rules and regulations.

OBJECTIVE NO. 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.

I. PUBLIC HEARINGS.

- A. A minimum of two public hearings will be held during the year regarding the City's Consolidated Plan, which includes the Investment Summary for the CDBG and HOME programs. The City shall consider any comments or views of citizens received in writing, or orally at the public hearings, in preparing the final Consolidated Plan, Substantial Amendments, and/or the Annual Performance Report.
 - 1. One public hearing will be held before the Community Development Advisory Committee to provide:
 - a. Discussion of the City's performance during the most recent year.
 - b. General information and requirements for the CDBG and HOME programs, as well as the Consolidated Plan.
 - c. A forum for suggested future CDBG and HOME activities.
 - d. The opportunity to obtain the views of citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties on housing and community development needs of the community, including priority non-housing community development needs.
 - e. A review of demographic data in the community to determine priority needs.
 - 2. The second public hearing held before the Community Development Advisory Committee will review:
 - a. Preliminary recommendations and goals and objectives set forth in the Consolidated Plan, and to review the draft copy of the Investment Summary.

OBJECTIVE NO. 5

Provide for a timely written answer to written complaints and grievances, within fifteen (15) working days where practicable.

The Consolidated Plan of the City of Lawrence, Kansas, encompasses many activities and is regulated by several laws, rules, and regulations. One of the requirements of the program is that citizens be allowed to voice their comments, criticisms, and suggestions. In order to provide the citizens of Lawrence a procedure for voicing complaints with some assurance that complaints will receive fair consideration, the City of Lawrence has established the following procedure for hearing complaints regarding any part of the Consolidated Plan, planning process, Substantial Amendments, or the Annual Performance Report, including the Citizen Participation Plan, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and/or HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Programs.

I. COMPLAINT PROCESS.

- A. If any person wishes to lodge a complaint, the complaint shall be in written form and addressed to the Director, Planning and Development Services, P.O. Box 708, Lawrence, Kansas, 66044.
- B. If the person lodging the complaint does not get a satisfactory explanation from the Director, the complaint shall be addressed to the City Manager with the statement that the Director did not give a satisfactory response. This complaint shall also be in written form and addressed to P.O. Box 708, Lawrence, Kansas, 66044.
- C. If the complainant does not receive a satisfactory response from the City Manager, he or she may request that the complaint be included as an item on the agenda of the next regularly scheduled City Commission meeting for hearing. A record of this meeting will be maintained.
- D. If the complainant does not receive a satisfactory response to the complaint from the City Commission, the complainant may submit the complaint to the regional office of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Attention: Regional Director, 400 State Avenue, Gateway Tower II, Kansas City, Kansas, 66101-2406. The City will forward all records of meetings relevant to the complaint to HUD upon request.
- E. Development Services staff will assist the complainant with the preparation of written complaints or advise the complainant of other sources that could help with the presentation.
- F. All complaints shall be submitted on a form provided by Development Services staff and shall be signed by the complainant or complainants.

COMPLAINT FORM

CITY OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

1. NAME OF PERSON OR ORGANIZATION SUBMITTING COMPLAINT(S)

Name: _____

Address: _____

2. NATURE OF COMPLAINT

Please summarize briefly the facts. If you need more space for additional details, you may attach a statement. If your complaint is against an individual, please include that person's name.

3. PREVIOUS ACTION

Have you expressed your complaint to any person in Development Services verbally? _____

Who was that person? _____

Have you expressed your complaint to any person in any department of the City? _____

Who was that person? _____

Have you expressed your complaint to any member of the Community Development Advisory Committee? _____

Who was that person? _____

4. I HAVE READ THIS COMPLAINT (including any attachments) AND IT IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, INFORMATION, AND BELIEF

Signature

Date

NOTE: The complainant will get a copy of this complaint and will receive a written reply within fifteen (15) days.

OBJECTIVE NO. 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.

There are a minimum number of non-English speaking residents in Lawrence. If a member of the public or particular program beneficiary is non-English speaking, Development Services staff will make every attempt to find an interpreter to assist the citizen or beneficiary when questions arise or when information is to be given to the beneficiary.

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 (Willow Domestic Violence Center, 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

- 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 compliant.

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

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.

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 (stormwater, 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 is code compliant.
- 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 is working for the community.

STRATEGIES

- Support efforts by local nonprofits and other organizations serving the low-moderate income population by funding facilities and facility maintenance improvements.

HOUSING VISION CHART (6/14/2007; Updated by CCH 10/13/2009)

Emergency Housing Options				
Shelter	Temporary Housing	Transitional Housing (TBRA)	Permanent Supportive Housing	Permanent Housing
*75 **125 (one facility)	*100 new	*35 new	*22 new	
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.

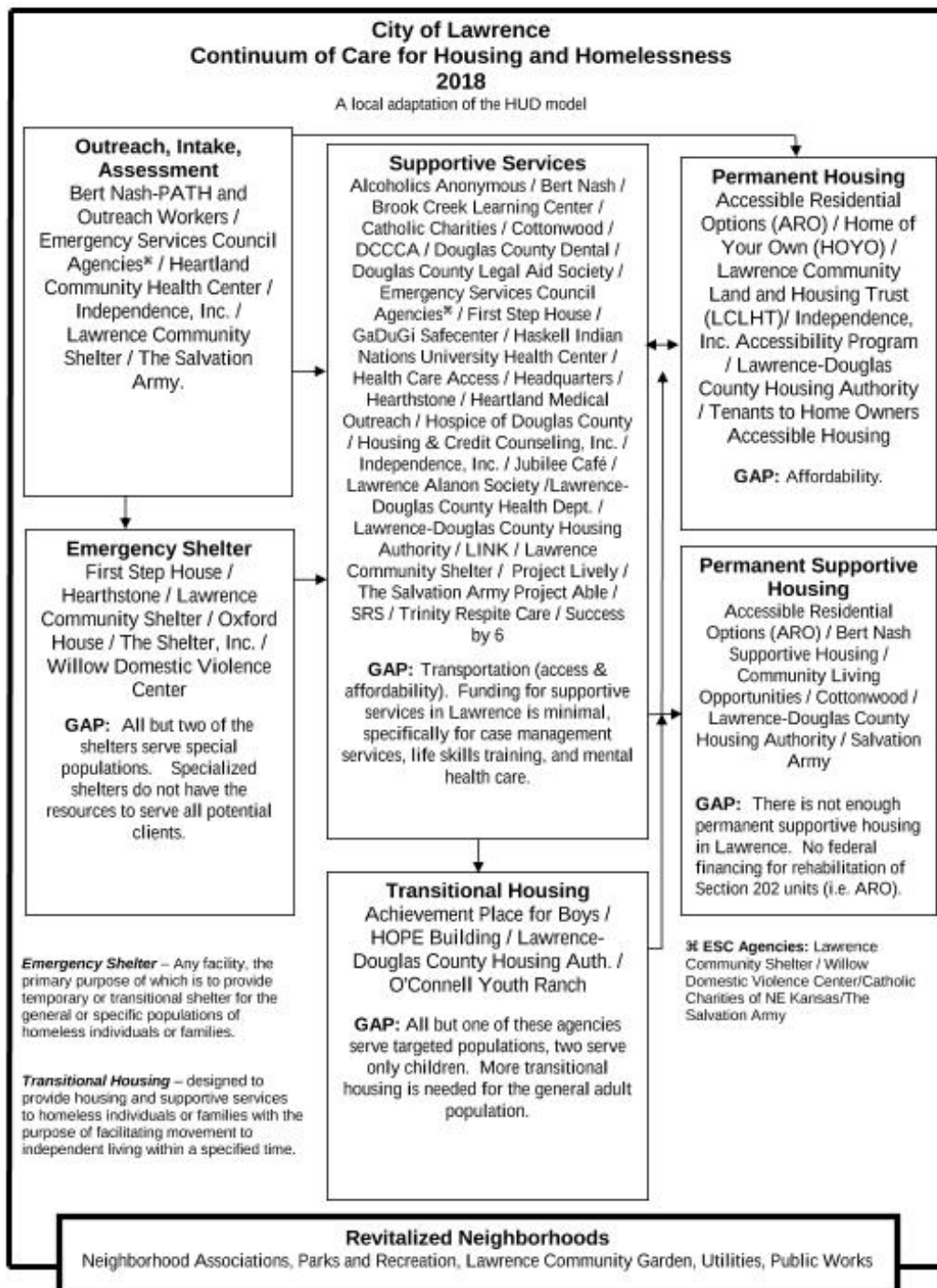
Emergency Shelter: A short-term facility (90-120 days) used to get people off the street in order to stabilize for movement to better housing options. This option does not include or account for shelters that serve special populations (WTCS, First Step House, etc.).

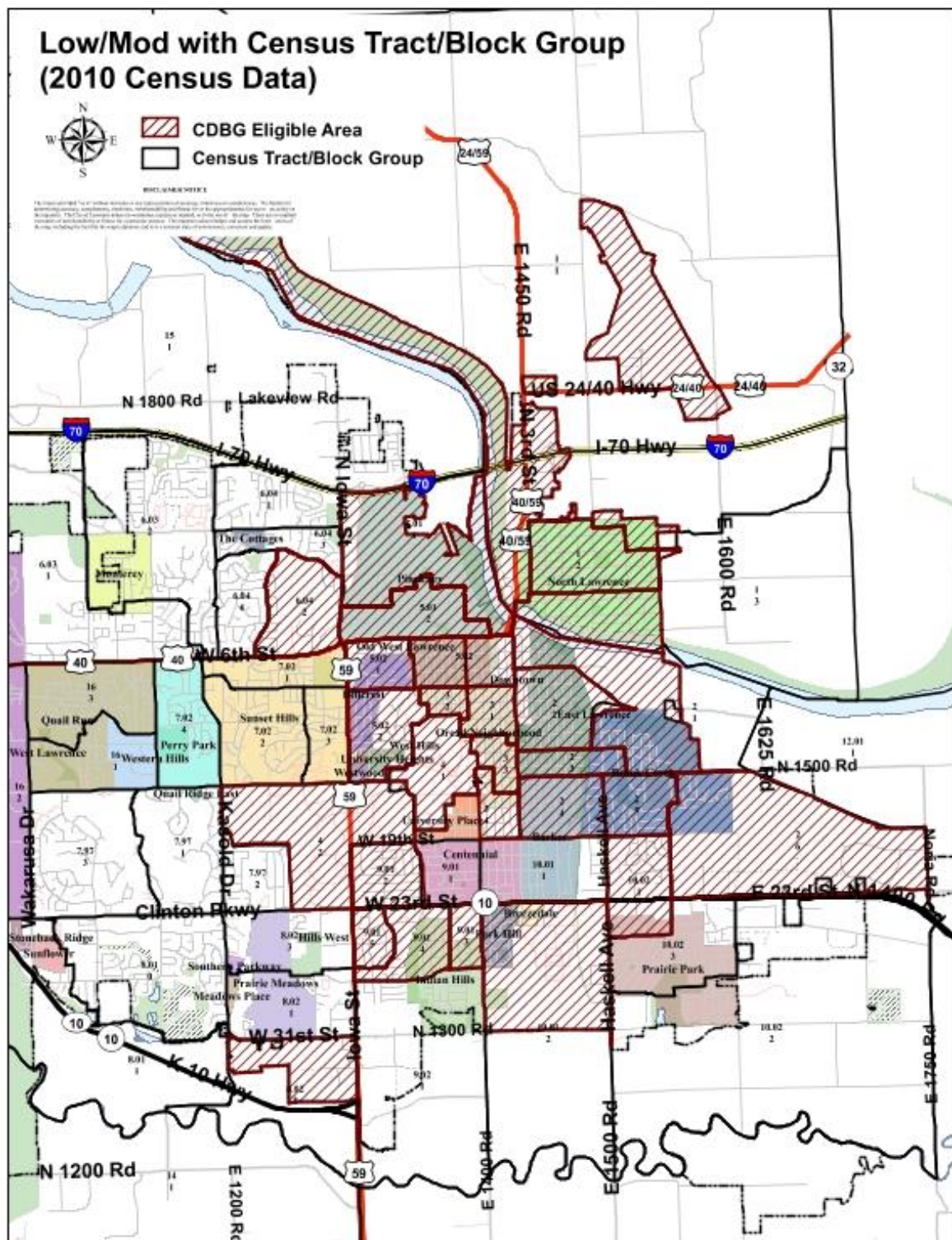
Emergency Temporary Housing: A parallel alternative to the shelter, where people can obtain immediate housing while awaiting a spot in TH or other longer-term housing, working to address housing barriers.

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.





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:

HOME funds are allocated for a First Time Homebuyer Program through the City's designated Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), Tenants to Homeowners, Inc. (TTH) and for Lawrence Habitat for Humanity's homeowner program. The TTH First Time Homebuyer program 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 LCHT 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 or moderate income family (50%-80% MFI paying no more than 38 percent of income for Principal, Interest, Property Taxes and Insurance), and will use the property as their principal residence.

Notification to Prospective Buyers. The resale policy is explained to the prospective homebuyer(s) prior to signing a contract to purchase the HOME-assisted unit. The prospective homebuyer(s) sign an acknowledgement that they understand the terms and conditions applicable to the resale policy as they have been explained. This document is included with the executed sales contract.

Enforcement of Resale Provisions. The resale policy is enforced through the use of a ground lease and occupancy requirements signed by the homebuyer(s) at closing. The ground lease specifies:

1. The length of the affordability period (based on the dollar amount of HOME funds invested in the unit; either 5, 10, or 15 years);
2. That the home remain the Buyer's principal residence throughout the affordability period; and
3. The conditions and obligations of the Owner should the Owner wish to sell before the end of the affordability period, including:
 - a. The Owner must contact Tenants to Homeowners in writing if intending to sell the home prior to the end of the affordability period;
 - b. The subsequent buyer must be low or moderate income as defined by the resale provisions, and occupy the home as his/her principal residence for the remaining years of the affordability period. (However, if the new purchaser receives assistance through a HOME-funded program, the affordability period will be re-set according to the amount of assistance provided);
 - c. The sales price must be affordable to the subsequent purchaser; affordability is defined as limiting the Principal, Interest, Taxes and Insurance (PITI) amount to no more than 38% of the new purchaser's monthly income; and
 - d. The Owner will receive a fair return on their investment as detailed in the resale provisions.

Fair Return on Investment. The City of Lawrence will administer its resale provisions by ensuring that the Owner receives a fair return on his/her investment and that the home will continue to be affordable to a specific range of incomes. Fair Return on Investment means the total homeowner investment which includes the total cash contributed, plus up to 25% of the dollar amount of appreciation as calculated by the Housing Price Index Calculator, plus the approved capital improvement credits as described below:

1. The amount of the down payment plus principal paid to date;
2. Up to 80% of the cost of any capital improvements, documented with receipts and pictures provided by the homeowner, including but not limited to:
 - a. Room addition (bedroom, bathroom, family room)
 - b. Refurbishment/modernization of kitchens or bathrooms, limited to built-in new appliances, cabinets, or flooring
 - c. Addition of porches or decks
 - d. Installation of new central air conditioning or new upgraded heating equipment
 - e. Major upgrading of electrical service or plumbing
 - f. Sprinkler system

Any and all of which must have been paid for directly by the Owner and which were not installed through a federal, state, or locally funded grant program. All applicable City of Lawrence building codes and permitting requirements must have been followed.

3. Up to 25% of the appreciation as calculated by the **Housing Price Index (HPI)** Calculator of the Federal Housing Finance Agency. The HPI Calculator is currently located at <http://www.fhfa.gov/DataTools/Tools/pages/hpi-calculator.aspx> and projects what a given house purchased at a point in time would be worth today if it appreciated at the average appreciation rate of all homes in the area. The calculation shall be performed for the Lawrence, KS Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

It is important to note that in certain circumstances, such as a declining housing market where home values are depreciating, the original homebuyer may not receive a return on his/her investment because the home sold for less or the same price as the original purchase price.

A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

The TTH First Time Homebuyer program 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 LCHT 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 or moderate income family (50%-80% MFI paying no more than 38 percent of income for Principal, Interest, Property Taxes and Insurance), and will use the property as their principal

residence. The affordability period is maintained by a ground lease agreement between the buyer and LCHT, and this agreement is protected with deed restrictions and a lien signed by the buyer.

Affordability to a Range of Buyers. The City of Lawrence will ensure continued affordability to a range of buyers, particularly those whose total household incomes range from 50% to no greater than 80% MFI. HUD will provide limits for affordable existing housing based on 95 percent of the median purchase price for the area using Federal FHA single family mortgage program data for existing housing data and other appropriate data that are available nation-wide for sales of existing housing, with a minimum limit based on 95 percent of the state-wide nonmetropolitan area median purchase price using this data. Homeownership Value limits may be found here:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/2312/home-maximum-purchase-price-after-rehab-value/>

Example: A home with a 10-year affordability period was purchased nine years ago by the original homeowner who now wishes to sell. The original homeowner's mortgage was \$120,000, and the principal amount paid down so far is \$19,830 leaving a current mortgage balance of \$100,170.

Down Payment: The original homeowner was required to put down \$2,000 at the signing of the sales contract.

Cost of Capital Improvements: The original homeowner renovated the kitchen and provided pictures and receipts totaling \$5,000.

Appreciation/Depreciation of the property: The original purchase price of the home was \$122,000 and the amount of developer subsidy using HOME funds was \$20,000, thus requiring the 10 year affordability period. Using the HPI Calculator, the house would be worth approximately \$126,789 as of 1st Quarter 2015.

Calculating the Fair Return to the Original Owner:

Down payment:	\$2,000
Up to 80% of approved Capital Improvements	\$4,000
Principal paid to date:	\$19,830
Up to 25% of the appreciation per HPI:	\$447
	\$26,277 Fair Return

In order to realize a fair return to the original homeowner, the sales price must be set at \$126,447 (i.e., \$120,000 [\$19,830 in principal payments plus remaining mortgage balance of \$100,170] + \$2,000 down payment + \$4,000 capital improvements + \$447 HPI appreciation)

Affordability for a Range of Buyers: If the original homeowner sets the sales price at \$126,447 to get a fair return on investment and if current (2015) assumptions are used for front/back ratios, interest rates, insurance, taxes, an 80% Loan-to-Value (LTV) Ratio, etc., the monthly PITI would be approximately \$745. The PITI of \$745 could, in theory, be supported by an annual household income of \$23,520 and not exceed 38% of the subsequent homebuyer's monthly income. If the subsequent homeowner does not require any HOME subsidy to purchase the home, the original affordability period would end in one (1) year.



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE CITY OF LAWRENCE

2018 ACTION PLAN of the 2018 – 2022 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

Members of the Community Development Advisory Committee will conduct a public hearing on the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan, including the 2018 Annual Action Plan and Investment Summary, on Thursday, April 26 2018 at 6:00 P.M. in the City Commission Room, First Floor, City Hall, 6 East 6th Street.

During the public hearing, the Advisory Committee will seek input regarding the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan and 2018 Annual Action Plan and Investment Summary. The Action Plan and Consolidated Plan is required by the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 and is the result of a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for community development using federal, state, and local funds.

The annual hearing is intended to provide the following:

1. An explanation and discussion of the City's five year Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan provides a unified vision for community development. More specifically, it examines the housing needs of special populations, the availability of affordable housing, the condition of housing in the City, and the housing market. Additionally, the Plan examines the needs for infrastructure, capital improvements, and neighborhood development in the community. The Plan is a five-year strategy and includes an Action Plan and the one-year Investment Summary.
2. An opportunity to make public comments concerning the Consolidated Plan and Investment Summary.

Copies of the draft Action Plan and/or Investment Summary will be available April 26, 2018 in the Development Services Office, 1 Riverfront Plaza, Level 1, or by calling 785-832-3108. The plan will also be available on the department web site at www.lawrenceks.org/pds. The public comment period

Affidavit in Proof of Publication

STATE OF KANSAS

Douglas County

Michael Brock of the Legal Dept. of the Lawrence Daily Journal-World being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That this daily newspaper printed in the State of Kansas, and published in and of general circulation in Douglas County, Kansas, with a general paid circulation on a daily basis in Douglas County, Kansas, and that said newspaper is not a trade, religious or fraternal publication, and which newspaper has been admitted to the mails as periodicals class matter in said County, and that a notice of which is hereto attached, was published in the regular and entire issue of the Lawrence Daily Journal-World.

Said newspaper is published daily 265 days a year, has been so published continuously and uninterruptedly in said county and state for a period of more than five years prior to the first publication of said notice and been admitted at the post office of Lawrence in said County as second class matter.

That the attached notice is a true copy thereof and was published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper for 1 consecutive day/week as the first publication thereof being made as aforesaid on 04/19/2018 with publications being made on the following dates:

04/19/2018

Michael Brock

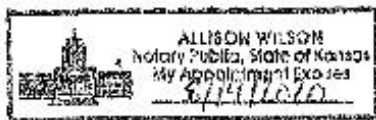
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of April, 2018.

Allison Wilson

Notary Public

My Appointment expires: 8/15/2020

Notary And Affidavit	\$0.00
Additional Copies	\$0.00
Publication Charges	\$907.20
	<u>\$907.20</u>



RESOLUTION NO. 7250

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE GRANT AGREEMENTS FOR THE 2018 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) AND 2018 HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM (HOME) AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO SIGN SUCH OTHER DOCUMENTS, UNDERSTANDINGS, AND ASSURANCES AS MAY BE REQUIRED PURSUANT TO TITLE I OF THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED, AND THE NATIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACT OF 1990.

WHEREAS, the City of Lawrence, Kansas is entitled to certain funds under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, it is required that grant agreements for the 2018 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the 2018 HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) be executed; and

WHEREAS, it is required that an approved Five-Year Consolidated Plan for the 2018-2022 program years be submitted, and an Annual Update to the Consolidated Plan for the 2018 program year be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; and

WHEREAS, it is required that certain other documents, understandings, and assurances be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS:

That the Mayor is hereby authorized to execute the grant agreements for the 2018 CDBG and HOME programs and to sign certain other documents, understandings, and assurances required to be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, including but not limited to the following:

- a. Consolidated Plan and Annual Update
- b. CDBG and HOME Grant Applications
- c. CDBG and HOME Environmental Reviews
- d. Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report

all in accordance with Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990.

ADOPTED by the Governing Body of the City of Lawrence, Kansas, this 15th day of May 2018.

APPROVED:

ATTEST:

Stuart Boley, Mayor

Sherri Riedemann City Clerk

Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)

CDB6

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0009
Expiration Date: 01/31/2019

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:


1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4783) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§ 681-1683, and 1685-1686) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§3101-3107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

Previous Edition Usable

Authorized for Local Reproduction

Standard Form 424D (Rev. 7-87)
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-648) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 15 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11690; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) Implementation Plans under Section 175(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 105 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	TITLE
	Mayor
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED
City of Lawrence, Kansas	05/13/2018

SF-424D (Rev. 7-87) Back

WME

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0009
Expiration Date: 01/31/2018

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:


1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681-1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1942 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

Previous Edition Usable

Authorized for Local Reproduction

Standard Form 424D (Rev. 7-57)
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102


11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1608 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§266a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §278c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-353) regarding labor standards for Federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-623); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1998 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	TITLE
	Mayor
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED
City of Lawrence, Kansas	06/17/2018

SF-424D (Rev. 7-97) Back










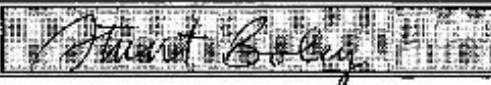
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
<div> <div> * 1. Type of Submission <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application </div> <div> * 2. Type of Application <input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision </div> <div> * 3. Revision select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/> </div> </div>		
* 3. Date Received: 06/13/2018		4. Applicant Identifier: KS201902
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>		5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>		7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
a. Legal Name: City of Lawrence, Kansas		
b. Employer/ taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 48-0035520		c. Organizational DUNS: 093692461000
d. Address:		
* Street1: 1 Riverfront Plaza Street2: Suite 110 City: Lawrence County/Parish: <input type="text"/> State: KS: Kansas Province: <input type="text"/> Country: USA: UNITED STATES Zip/Postal Code: 66044-2294		
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: Planning and Dev. Services		Division Name: Community Development Division
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Name: <input type="text"/> * First Name: Danielle Middle Name: <input type="text"/> Last Name: Dawkins Suffix: <input type="text"/>		
Title: Community Development Manager		
Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text"/>		
* Telephone Number: 785-832-3100		Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
* Email: ddawkins@lawrenceks.org		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text" value="City or Township Government"/>		
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>		
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>		
* Other (specify): <input type="text"/>		
* 10. Name of Federal Agency: <input type="text" value="U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>		
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: <input type="text" value="14-216"/>		
CFDA Title: <input type="text" value="Community Development Block Grant"/>		
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number: <input type="text" value="18-HC-20-005"/>		
* Title: <input type="text" value="Community Development Block Grant"/>		
13. Competition Identification Number: <input type="text"/>		
Title: <input type="text"/>		
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): <input type="text"/>		
* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: <input type="text" value="Funding for Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation, Weatherization, Infrastructure Improvements, Housing Affordability programs, homeless assistance, neighborhood support, social service agency support"/>		
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions. <input type="checkbox"/> Agency Instructions		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
16. Congressional Districts Of:	
* a. Applicant: <input type="text" value="2,3"/>	* b. Program/Project: <input type="text" value="2,3"/>
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
17. Proposed Project:	
* a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="08/01/2018"/>	* b. End Date: <input type="text" value="07/31/2019"/>
18. Estimated Funding (\$):	
* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="100,176.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="225,000.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="75,000.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="1,000,176.00"/>
* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process? <input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available in the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "Yes," provide explanation and attach <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications" and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances" and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I AGREE <small>** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.</small>	
Authorized Representative:	
Prefix: <input type="text"/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="Stuart"/>
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Boley"/>	
Suffix: <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text" value="Mayor"/>	
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="765-832-3418"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
* Email: <input type="text" value="stuart@lawrencecounty.org"/>	
* Signature of Authorized Representative: 	* Date Signed: <input type="text" value="05/12/2018"/>

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		
* 2. Type of Application: <input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision		
* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/>		
* Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>		
* 3. Date Received: 06/13/2018		4. Applicant Identifier: KR20-802
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>		5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>		7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: City of Lawrence, Kansas		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 48-5833520		* c. Organizational DUNS: 0306924813000
d. Address:		
* Street1: 1 Riverfront Plaza		
Street2: Suite 110		
* City: Lawrence		
County/Parish: <input type="text"/>		
* State: KS: Kansas		
Province: <input type="text"/>		
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES		
* Zip / Postal Code: 66044-2094		
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: Planning and Dev. Services		Division Name: Community Development Division
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: <input type="text"/>		* First Name: Danielle
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>		
* Last Name: Brownlee		
Suffix: <input type="text"/>		
Title: Community Development Manager		
Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text"/>		
* Telephone Number: 785-832-5108		Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
* Email: cbrownlee@lawrenceks.org		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text" value="City or Township Government"/>		
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>		
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>		
* Other (specify): <input type="text"/>		
* 10. Name of Federal Agency: <input type="text" value="U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>		
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: <input type="text" value="14-235"/>		
CFLA title: <input type="text" value="HOME Investment Partnership Program"/>		
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number: <input type="text" value="H-10-HQ-20-0203"/>		
* Title: <input type="text" value="HOME Investment Partnership Program"/>		
13. Competition Identification Number: <input type="text"/>		
Title: <input type="text"/>		
14. Area Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): <input type="text"/>		
* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: <input type="text" value="Funding for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, Home Buyer Assistance, administration, CHDO set-aside, affordable housing development, and CHDO operating expenses. Activities will take place in Lawrence."/>		
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="OK"/>		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
16. Congressional Districts Of:	
* a. Applicant <input type="text" value="2, 3"/>	* b. Program/Project <input type="text" value="2, 3"/>
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed. <input type="text"/>   	
17. Proposed Project:	
* a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="09/01/2018"/>	* b. End Date: <input type="text" value="07/31/2019"/>
18. Estimated Funding (\$):	
* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="415,000.00"/>
* b. Applicant	
* c. State	
* d. Local	
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="25,000.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="25,000.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="465,000.00"/>
* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process? <input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="text"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "Yes", provide explanation and attach: <input type="text"/>   	
21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications" and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances" and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I AGREE <small>"The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions."</small>	
Authorized Representative:	
Prefix: <input type="text"/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="Stuart"/>
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Boley"/>	
Suffix: <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text" value="Mayor"/>	
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="765-832-3410"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
* Email: <input type="text" value="scityhall@ci.wncmr.nc.us"/>	
* Signature of Authorized Representative: 	* Date Signed: <input type="text" value="06/22/2018"/>

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing --The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing.

Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant or HOME programs.

Anti-Lobbying --To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-L.L.L., "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction --The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan --The housing activities to be undertaken with Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.


Signature of Authorized Official

6.12.18
Date

Mayor
Title

Specific Community Development Block Grant Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation – It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan – Its consolidated plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

Following a Plan – It is following a current consolidated plan that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds – It has complied with the following criteria:

1. **Maximum Feasible Priority.** With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low- and moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include CDBG-assisted activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available (see Optional CDBG Certification).

2. **Overall Benefit.** The aggregate use of CDBG funds, including Section 108 guaranteed loans, during program year(s) 2018 - 2020 [a period specified by the grantee of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years], shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period.

3. **Special Assessments.** It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

In addition, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force – It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.

Compliance with Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619) and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts A, B, J, K and R.

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

Thant Boley
Signature of Authorized Official

6.12.18
Date

Mayor
Title

OPTIONAL Community Development Block Grant Certification

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities which are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

Stuart Bolay
Signature of Authorized Official

6.12.18
Date

Mayor
Title

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If it plans to provide tenant-based rental assistance, the tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of its consolidated plan.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- It is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR §§92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in §92.214.

Subsidy layering -- Before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing.


Signature of Authorized Official

6.12.18
Date

Mayor
Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING CERTIFICATION:

Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name
	Homeless Point in Time Count January 2018
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	The Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition (KSHC).
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	The data included 101 Kansas Counties in the Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care. The Lawrence/Douglas County data was pulled out for this purpose.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	HUD requirement.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
2	January 2018.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	Paper surveys were given to respondents. Data was collected and keyed into an HMIS system screen set up for PIT analysis. Data needed was pulled from the group at large.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	Lawrence Douglas County conducted a full count with service providers, PATH workers, and an outreach team.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
	Homeless population. Every effort was made to interview all homeless in the area.
2	Data Source Name
	2016 1-year ACS (Most Recent Year)
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	American Community Survey - US Census
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	ACS data for most recent year.
2	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	Yearly update of ACS data.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
2	2016

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>ACS</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>ACS</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>ACS</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2018 Housing Inventory Count - BoS CoC</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition (KSHC)</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Housing Inventory Count provided by housing providers.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>HUD requirement.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>January, 2018</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Each provider filled out a survey on bed count and type.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>101 counties including Douglas County.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>10 providers.</p>