



CITY COUNCIL WORK SESSION

Tuesday, May 27, 2025 | 4:00 PM
2nd Floor Conference Room- City Hall
900 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504

AGENDA

- I. Welcome** *Larry Taylor, Mayor*
- II. Work Session Agenda Overview** *Wynter C. Benda, City Manager*
- III. Work Session Agenda Items** *Wynter C. Benda, City Manager*
 - III.1. Employee Survey Results**
- IV. Business Item Briefing(s)**
 - IV.2.** Draft 2025-2029 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Action Plan for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Program.
 - IV.3.** Derelict Buildings Ordinance Amendment
 - IV.4.** School Board Appointment Nomination Process
 - IV.5.** Boards and Commissions Quarterly Reporting (Q2)
 - IV.6.** Increase in Rates for Ambulance and Related Services
- V. Roll Call**
- VI. Closed Session**
 - VI.7.** Consideration of a closed meeting to discuss the investment of public funds where competition or bargaining is involved, where, if made public initially, the financial interest of the governmental unit would be adversely affected, pursuant to Sections 2.2-3711(A)(6) of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended; the subject of the closed meeting being specific to negotiations regarding the Campbell County Utilities and Service Authority (CCUSA) Water Purchase Contract.
 - VI.8.** Consideration of a closed meeting to discuss appointments for vacancies to the following Boards and Commissions: Lyn-CAG, pursuant to Section 2.2-3711(A.)(1) of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended.

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**MEETING DATE**

May 27, 2025

PRESENTED BYHollie Jennings, Special Assistant to the City
Manager for Data & Innovation**AGENDA ITEM # III.1**

Employee Survey Results

RECOMMENDATION

None

SUMMARY

The City Manager's Office data team conducts a biannual employee survey to gather valuable insights into employee sentiment, engagement, and satisfaction, allowing for data-informed decision-making and improvement initiatives. An overview will be provided of the results of the 2024 employee survey and the strategies implemented in response to the survey results.

PRIOR ACTION(S)

NA

FISCAL IMPACT

None

CONTACT(S)

Hollie Jennings, Special Assistant to the City Manager for Data & Innovation

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Council employees survey

REVIEWED BY_____
Gregory Patrick, Deputy City Manager

Date: May 22, 2025

Alicia L. Finney

Date: May 22, 2025

Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

EMPLOYEE SURVEY RESULTS

Tuesday, May 27, 2025



OVERVIEW

- Administered in July 2024
- 513 participants
 - 34% of employees; Department participation ranged from 27% to 100%
- Every department except the Assessor's Office participated
- Representative of employee demographics:

Demographic	Survey Participation	Employees
Female	45%	44%
Male	39%	56%
Prefer not to say	15%	
Black	13%	25%
White	61%	71%
Two or more races	4%	2%
Prefer not to say	21%	

SURVEY STRUCTURE

Format:

- Used a standard likert scale with responses ranging from “**does not apply**” and “**strongly disagree**” to “**strongly agree**”
- Each response is scored with points that are assigned from 1 to 7
- The higher the score, or weighted average, the more positive the results
 - Anything scored at a 4 or below would be considered a negative result (i.e. employees “disagreed”)



RESULTS

- Overall city-wide average was a 5.7
- Individual departments ranged from 5.3 to 6.3, with no departments falling below an average in the “agree” range

STRENGTHS

- Employees in my department treat the citizens of Lynchburg with respect. (6.2)
- My work impacts the goals of my department. (6.2)
- I feel respected by my direct supervisor. (6.1)
- Employees in my department listen to what the citizens of Lynchburg have to say. (6.1)

BELOW AVERAGE RESPONSES

- Most days I do not experience any conflict in my role. (4.9)
- Most days I experience a low level of stress. (4.5)



COMMENTS SUMMARY

There were 306 written responses in the comments section of the survey:

1. Positive Experiences and Satisfaction
2. Concerns about Communication
3. Pay and Career Progression Issues
4. Workload and Staffing
5. Diversity and Inclusion
6. Facilities and Safety
7. Appreciation for Employee Engagement Programs

RESPONSE

- Reviewed departmental results with leadership teams
 - Department teams developing data informed strategies
- Employee wellness initiatives
- First responder support programs
- City-wide and department employee engagement events

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**MEETING DATE**

May 27, 2025

PRESENTED BY

Melva Walker, Grants Manager

AGENDA ITEM # IV.2

Draft 2025-2029 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Action Plan for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Program.

RECOMMENDATION

This item will appear for a City Council vote on the June 10, 2025, Public Hearing agenda. Approval of the 2025-2029 (Fiscal Years 2026-2030) Five-Year Consolidated Plan and 2025 (Fiscal Year 2026) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Program Annual Action Plan.

SUMMARY

The Department of Housing and Urban Development requires local governments, which receive Federal Community Planning and Development formula block grant funds, to prepare a Five-Year Consolidated Plan and an Annual Action Plan. These Plans outline the City's needs, goals, and objectives for community development (both housing and non-housing areas). The plans have been prepared and consist of the following required components:

1. Executive Summary - A description of the purpose of the Consolidated Plan, summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment, evaluation of past performance, summary of citizen participation and consultation process, and a summary of the public comments.
2. Citizen Participation Process - This section is composed of the citizen participation process utilized in the development of the Consolidated Plan.
3. Identified Needs and Market Analysis - This section consists of:
 - a. needs for housing, public housing, and homeless and special needs population, public facilities and Infrastructure housing;
 - b. an analysis of the housing opportunities available and other services that serve low-to-moderate income persons; and
 - c. housing and non-housing goals for housing and community development.
4. Housing and Community Development Strategic Plan - The goals identified by City Council form housing priorities for this Plan and guide the direction of City funds and other available resources. This section includes the priorities and strategies to reach them.
5. Action Plan - This section is composed of the required Action Plan components and the CDBG and HOME projects that will be initiated in the first year (PY 2025; [FY 2026]) of the Plan to begin addressing the identified needs and objectives.

PRIOR ACTION(S)

January 22-23, 2025: Stakeholder/Public Input Sessions/Workshops

January 23, 2025: Public meeting held by Community Development Advisory Committee and recommended approval of proposed 2025-2029 (Fiscal Years 2026-2030) Five-Year Consolidated Plan Housing and Non-Housing Goals

January 28, 2025: Business Item Briefing

February 25, 2025: Public Hearing and approval of the 2025-2029 (Fiscal Years 2026-2030) Five-Year Consolidated Plan Housing and Non-Housing Goals

April 3, 2025: Community Development Advisory Committee Meeting to review and recommend proposed PY 2025 (FY 2026) Annual Action Plan projects

FISCAL IMPACT

FY 2026 Final Entitlement Amounts:

CDBG - \$750,979 (Increase of \$28,357 from FY 2025)

HOME - \$320,517.96 (Increase of \$17,743.56 from FY 2025)

HOME - \$100,000 Recaptured Funds (FARRR Foundation/Lighthouse Beloved Community Land Trust)

CONTACT(S)

Melva Walker, Grants Manager

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Presentation
2. 2025-2029 Five-Year Consolidated Plan

REVIEWED BY



William Martin, Community Development Director

Date: May 16, 2025



Kent White, Assistant City Manager

Date: May 19, 2025



Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

Date: May 20, 2025

2025-2029 FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND PROGRAM YEAR 2025 (FISCAL YEAR 2026) ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

May 27, 2025



2025-2029 FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN & PROGRAM YEAR 2025 (FISCAL YEAR 2026) ANNUAL ACTION PLAN PROCESS



Stakeholder Consultation

Local government, public and private agencies, housing authority, etc.



Housing Market Analysis

Utilize quantifiable data, stakeholder input, and citizen participation to develop this section



Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment

Utilize quantifiable data, stakeholder input, and citizen participation to develop this section



Strategic Plan

Priorities for 2025-2029 Five-Year Strategic Plan



Annual Action Plan

Proposed Projects for 2025

PROPOSED PROJECTS 2025

Dunbar Community Schoolyard Phase II	CDBG: \$500,795.15
Miriam's House Coordinated Intake	CDBG: \$65,000
Mirian's House Extreme Weather Center	CDBG: \$32,126.78
Blue Ridge Mountain Council	CDBG: \$15,520.07
Rush Homes-Carolyn's Place	HOME: \$103,688.92
Habitat for Humanity-Homeownership	HOME: \$180,914.52
Lyn-CAG First Time Homebuyer-Down Payment	HOME: \$105,914.52
Administration	CDBG: \$137,537; HOME: \$30,000



CITY OF LYNCHBURG
2025-2029 FIVE -YEAR
CONSOLIDATED PLAN
PROGRAM YEAR 2025 (FISCAL YEAR
2026) ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Draft for Public Review May 2025

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Each year, the City of Lynchburg receives federal grants through the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnerships (HOME). HUD requires the City to prepare a Consolidated Plan (CP) to guide the investment of CDBG and HOME grant funds to address the City's housing, community development and economic development needs over the next five years. This CP covers the period from July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2029.

Throughout this document there will be references to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Program Years (PYs) 2025-2029 Five-Year Consolidated Plan (CP), (City's Fiscal Years 2026-2030); and Program Year (PY) 2025 (City's FY [FY] 2026) Annual Action Plan (AAP). These references may be used interchangeably.

Note: The purpose of the CP is to guide federal funding investments over the next five years. The CP is guided by three overarching goals that are applied according to a community's needs. The goals are:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers, increasing the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs, and rapidly placing homeless persons and families into permanent housing.
- To provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of low-and moderate- income residents throughout the City, increased housing opportunities, and reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods.
- To expand economic opportunities through more jobs paying self-sufficient wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long term community viability, and the empowerment of low- and moderate income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

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

The Strategic Plan provides a framework to address the needs of the City for the next five years using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME).

The primary objective of the CDBG and HOME Program is to continue to develop viable urban communities through decent housing, suitable living environments and expanded economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons.

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

Housing Goals

- Support initiatives to increase permanent affordable housing in the rental markets. Increase the number of owner-occupied units. Emphasis to be placed on creating affordable units for all income levels.
- Support the preservation of affordable housing in both the rental and sales markets, including the rehabilitation of substandard housing.
- Support efforts for the identification and remediation of rental housing in substandard conditions.

Non-Housing Goals

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

3. Evaluation of past performance

According to the most recently completed CAPER, covering July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024, the City undertook activities including increasing the number of owner-occupied housing units; rehabilitation of substandard housing units; improving the City's Infrastructure; improving the City's public facilities; increasing permanent affordable housing in the rental market; providing homeless services; and promoting public service activities.

The Lynchburg Redevelopment & Housing Authority (LRHA) maintains a CDBG Property Inventory that includes properties acquired with the use of CDBG funds. During PY 2023, there was one property acquired and none disposed.

In PY 2022, there was \$5,879 in CDBG funds allocated to assist with the development of the Diamond Hill Neighborhood Plan. In PY 2023, City staff engaged neighborhood residents and stakeholders in the development of the Plan through community meetings throughout the year. The purpose of the plan is

to develop recommendations which would position Diamond Hill as an identifiable, serviced, diverse, and connected geographic neighborhood.

During PY 2023, the design for the Court Plaza construction project within the Jefferson Park Revitalization Improvements project was completed. The following items are planned to be completed: plaza improvements to include shelter, minor furnishings, fencing and lighting; walkway improvements to and around the plaza, main park improvements to include a walking path around the perimeter of the park area, landscaping, stormwater measures, and some lighting; and improvements including new stairs and rails to the amphitheater seating area and cleanup and repair of that space. Construction on the project began in Spring 2024 and is scheduled to be completed in Program Year 2024.

Rush Homes received \$95,000 of PY 2018, \$70,000 of PY 2019, \$413,140 of PY 2020, \$150,000 of PY 2021, and \$200,000 of PY 2022 of HOME Program funds for its Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) rental housing project. The Florida Terrace project is a 31-apartment unit rental development. Plans are to provide housing for persons with and without disabilities, but all tenants will be low income. At least 25% of tenants will have a disability. Seven (7) units are set aside for Permanent Supportive Housing (people who are exiting homelessness who also have disabilities). In PY 2023, the project was completed and eight (8) units have been leased with 20 individuals currently being served.

The City increased the number of owner-occupied units by three (3) during PY 2023. The City's partnership with The Greater Lynchburg Habitat For Humanity (GLHFH) provided Homebuyer Homeownership for three (3) units through its Down Payment Assistance project to eligible clients for the purchase of homes constructed at 2991 and 3007 Hillview Street and 1507 Knott Street. In PYs 2019 and 2020, there were \$203,140 in HOME Program funds allocated to GLHFH for down payment assistance. During this reporting period, GLHFH expended \$51,772 for down payment assistance to the homebuyers.

During PY 2023, LRHA acquired the property at 1704 2nd Street for \$100,000. The housing unit on this property is currently being rehabilitated and will be rented to a low-to moderate income person/household. During this reporting period, two (2) rental units were rehabilitated by private landlords through the Rental Rehabilitation Program at LRHA. The properties are located at 1433 Pierce Street and 1633 Shaffer Street.

The Scoutreach program was allocated \$19,160 of PY 2023 CDBG funds. In PY 2023, 45 youth have been served and \$21,077 has been expended, including prior year and PY 2023 funds.

The Coordinated Homeless Intake and Assessment (CHIA) project was allocated \$65,000 in Program Year 2023 funds. The City supports efforts to develop, sustain, and coordinate a comprehensive, seamless system of services for homeless citizens in order to move the homeless population toward obtaining permanent housing. CHIA assisted 5,030 people and expended \$61,751 during Program Year 2023. This activity has greatly enhanced the coordination of housing and services for the homeless. This program is ongoing and CDBG funds have been allocated in PY 2024 for the continuation of this project.

The City expended Community Development Block Grant Cares Act (CDBG-CV) funds in PY 2023. Accomplishments included:

- Interfaith Outreach expended \$10,264 and provided rental assistance to five households.
- There was \$7,426 expended for personnel and operating costs for the oversight and administration of the CDBG-CV projects.
- Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG) assisted one (1) household by providing rental and utility assistance to a client affected by COVID-19. Lyn-CAG expended \$11,447 for this activity, which was expenses incurred in Program Years 2022 and 2023.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

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

The planning process for the preparation of the 2025-2029 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the PY 2025 Annual Action Plan included the following distinct elements:

- Focus group sessions with representatives from City government (staff), non-profit organizations, and other service providers (public and private) to gain stakeholder input on the identification of City needs.
- Review of existing community development-related planning documents, including the City of Lynchburg's 2030 Comprehensive Plan.

5. Summary of public comments

Any public comments received are summarized in the Citizen Participation Appendix.

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

There were no comments that were not accepted. A full summary of Citizen Participation is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.

7. Summary

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	LYNCHBURG	Community Development/Grants Administration
HOME Administrator	LYNCHBURG	Community Development/Grants Administration

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information:

Melva C. Walker, Grants Manager

City of Lynchburg, Department of Community Development/Grants Administration

900 Church Street

Lynchburg, VA 24504

Telephone: (434)455-3916

Email: melva.walker@lynchburgva.gov

PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

The City of Lynchburg developed an outreach effort to maximize input from a large cross-section of stakeholders for both the Consolidated Plan and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). This combined outreach effort included Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) meetings, public meetings, published meeting notices, and stakeholder meetings.

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

To ensure the participation of and coordination between public and private agencies, the Grants Administration staff sent informational material and written communication to community organizations for preliminary discussions on the Plan and the needs of the citizens of Lynchburg. Flyers containing the schedule of outreach activities was distributed. Flyers were distributed to the City's list of housing providers, social service organizations, homeless assistance providers and other entities involved in housing and community development work in Lynchburg.

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

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

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

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

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

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

1	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Lynchburg
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government-local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was consulted via multiple in-person stakeholder sessions. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the affordable housing needs of the City.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Lynchburg Daily Bread
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – children Services – elderly persons Services – health Regional organization
	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?	This agency was consulted via multiple in person stakeholder sessions. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on needs of the residents of the City.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater Lynchburg Transit Co (GLTC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development 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?	The agency was consulted via multiple in person stakeholder sessions. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on transportation needs of the residents.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Interfaith Outreach
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Services – Housing Services - Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via multiple in-person stakeholder sessions. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the affordable housing and homeless needs of the City.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Rush Homes
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing-Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO)
	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?	The agency was consulted via an in-person stakeholder session. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the affordable housing needs of the clients served by the agency.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Lynchburg Community Action Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing
	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?	The agency was consulted via an in-person stakeholder session. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the affordable housing needs of the clients served by the agency.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	HumanKind
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Services – children Services – persons with disabilities Services – education
	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?	This agency was consulted in an in-person stakeholder session. The goal of the interview was to obtain information regarding the family support services of the City.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Five18 Family Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Services - Children
	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?	This agency was consulted in an in-person stakeholder session. The goal of the interview was to obtain information regarding the family support services of the City.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-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?	The agency was consulted via stakeholder sessions. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the affordable housing needs of the clients served by the agency.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Lynchburg City Schools
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development 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?	This agency was consulted via an in person stakeholder session. The goal was to obtain information regarding City education.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Corrections and Pretrial Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Government – local
	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?	This agency was consulted via an in person stakeholder session. The goal was to obtain information regarding correctional services for the City.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Public Housing Authority
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Market Analysis Anti-Poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was consulted via in-person stakeholder sessions. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the needs of the Public Housing residents served by the agency.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	YMCA of Central Virginia
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – children Regional organizations Services - health
	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?	This agency was consulted via multiple in person stakeholder sessions. The goal of the interview was to obtain information regarding the supportive services needs of families in the City.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Miriam’s House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Services- Homelessness
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs – Veterans Homeless Needs—Families with Children Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was consulted via an in-person stakeholder session. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the nature of homelessness in the City and the specific needs of certain homeless populations.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Central Virginia Planning District Commission

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was consulted via an in person stakeholder session. The goal of the interview was to obtain information regarding the planning needs of the City.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

City staff is not aware of any agencies that were not identified and contacted to participate in this process.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
The City of Lynchburg Comprehensive Plan 2013-2030	City of Lynchburg	The Comprehensive Plan was reviewed to match the CP/AAP goals.
Central Virginia CoC Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness: 2025-2027	CVCoC	Provided framework for homelessness sections.
CVPDC Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2020 Update	Central Virginia Planning District Commission	Provided insight for the Hazard Mitigation section of the Market Analysis
The Office of Economic Development and Tourism Annual Plan: 2025	The Office of Economic Development and Tourism	Non-housing community development goals and strategies

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(I))

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

Narrative (optional):

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

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

On January 23, 2025 the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) conducted a public meeting to receive comments on the housing and non-housing community development needs common to low- and moderate-income persons and individuals with mental illness, intellectual and physical disabilities, substance abuse or addiction, persons with HIV-AIDs, persons that are homeless, and elderly persons. Individuals were asked to suggest priorities among these needs, as well as reasonable goals and objectives for addressing priority needs over the next five years. Public notice for the meeting was published in order to inform as many persons as possible regarding the City's intent to develop the Consolidated Plan. Copies of the public notices are included in the Citizen Participation Appendix.

To solicit input on the City of Lynchburg's housing and community development needs and to help establish budget and projects over the next five years, the City held several stakeholder workshops for a variety of housing development and service providers. The workshops were Affordable Housing, Workforce Development, Healthy Homes and Neighborhoods, Housing for Individuals and Families in Crisis, and Community & Economic Development. A summary of comments received during the public meeting and stakeholder workshops is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix. A draft of the Consolidated Plan for PY 2025-2029 and the Annual Plan for PY 2025 (FY 2026) was placed on public display online on May 9, 2025 for the public to comment on. A CDAC meeting was held on May 20, 2025 for final review and recommendations on the City's Five-Year Consolidated Plan and 2025 Annual Action Plan. A final public hearing was held with City Council on June 10, 2025, prior to adoption of the Plan.

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	All community residents	7 participants	See details in Citizen Participation Appendix	All were accepted	
2	Stakeholder interviews and meetings	Housing and community development stakeholders	60 participants	See details in Citizen Participation Appendix	All were accepted	
3	Newspaper Ads	All community residents	Notice of availability of the PY 2025-PY 2029 Consolidated Plan and the PY 2025 Annual Action Plan for public review and comment was published in the <i>News and Advance</i> on May 9, 2025	NA	NA	NA
4	Online Survey	All community residents	30 responses	See survey results in Citizen Participation Appendix	All were accepted	
5	Public Meeting	All community residents	Conducted May 20, 2025 for the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.			
6	Public Hearing	All community residents	Conducted June 10, 2025 for the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.			

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment is based on an analysis of housing problems in Lynchburg, Virginia by income level among renters, owners, and households with special needs. Needs were also identified through a comprehensive public outreach process that included stakeholder consultation, public hearings, an online resident survey, and a review process designed to meaningfully engage citizens.

Data in this section was drawn primarily from HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data set, which is a special tabulation of 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Census Bureau. The CHAS data describes housing problems, such as overcrowding or incomplete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities, as well as cost burden, which occurs when a household pays more than 30% of its gross income on housing costs. Severe cost burden occurs when a household pays more than 50% of its gross income on housing costs.

Supplemental data were drawn from the 2018-2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates and other more current sources to provide additional context when needed.

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

- 14.6% of the City's households are cost burdened and 11.5% are severely cost burdened.
- A greater number of renters are cost burdened than homeowners.
- Racial/ethnic groups with disproportionate housing problems include the following:

Housing Problems

- Hispanic households at 0-30% Area Median Income (AMI), 50-100% AMI
- Asian households at 50-100% AMI

Severe Housing Problems

- Asian households (30-50% AMI)
- Hispanic Households (0-80% AMI)

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

- Asian households

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

Summary of Housing Needs

High housing costs reduce economic opportunities and access to prosperity, especially among lower-income households in Lynchburg. Between 2019 and 2023, the median income for City residents increased by 8.4% after adjusting for inflation, and median rent increased by .72% and median home values increased by 11.3%.

This means that median income is increasing more substantially than rent prices, thus allowing for more affordability in the rental market. However, median home values are increasing at a slightly faster rate than median income, meaning that owner occupied housing is continuing to be less affordable on average. Given a lack of decent, affordable housing options, the City's lower-income households often face a choice between deficient housing and cost burden.

As the data below shows, the most significant housing issue identified is cost burden, defined as spending over 30% of household income on housing costs, such as mortgage and rent payments. In the chart, income is noted as HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI). According to CHAS data, 14.6% of City households are cost burdened. Similarly, severe cost burden is defined as spending over 50% of household income on housing. In Lynchburg, 11.5% of households are severely cost burdened.

The following are HUD-generated tables using 2016 – 2020 CHAS data that are part of the Consolidated Plan tool. These tables are automatically generated when creating the Consolidated Plan. Please note that HAMFI refers to "HUD Adjusted Median Family Income," which is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents and income limits for HUD programs. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes such as a simple Census number due to a series of adjustments that are made. Where the HUD tables below report AMI (Area Median Income), they refer to HAMFI.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	78,160	80,970	4%
Households	28,530	28,225	-1%
Median Income	\$39,589.00	\$49,201.00	24%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

SUPPLEMENTAL: Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2019	Most Recent Year: 2023	% Change
Population	80,569	79,255	-1.6%
Households	28,273	28,687	1.4%

Demographics	Base Year: 2019	Most Recent Year: 2023	% Change
Median Income	\$46,409 (\$55,158 after adjusting for inflation)	\$59,808	28.8% (8.45% after adjusting for inflation)

Table 6 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2019 & 2023 Five Year Estimates ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	3,965	3,400	6,175	3,200	11,480
Small Family Households	1,045	1,255	2,145	1,275	4,730
Large Family Households	265	230	415	190	1,040
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	465	525	1,600	515	2,625
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	505	525	710	390	1,560
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	530	525	1,040	590	745

Table 7 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	4	20	10	0	34	15	15	4	0	34
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10	0	30
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	100	120	115	10	345	0	0	15	45	60
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,000	570	60	15	2,645	305	185	130	45	665

	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)	290	1,380	1,295	75	3,040	255	370	435	85	1,145
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	400	0	0	0	400	120	0	0	0	120

Table 8 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2016-2020 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	2,105	710	190	25	3,030	320	215	160	90	785
Having none of four housing problems	1,005	1,735	3,495	1,485	7,720	540	740	2,335	1,600	5,215
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2016-2020 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	640	825	385	1,850	185	195	130	510
Large Related	185	135	20	340	45	35	15	95
Elderly	390	375	340	1,105	269	230	284	783
Other	1,180	730	625	2,535	70	110	130	310
Total need by income	2,395	2,065	1,370	5,830	569	570	559	1,698

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2016-2020 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	0	0	245	245	70	55	0	125
Large Related	0	0	0	0	45	15	0	60
Elderly	305	160	35	500	139	60	59	258
Other	0	1,035	170	1,205	60	0	0	60
Total need by income	305	1,195	450	1,950	314	130	59	503

Table 11 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2016-2020 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	75	120	60	10	265	0	20	25	45	90

	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	20	0	55	0	75	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	95	120	115	10	340	0	20	25	45	90

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 13 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

According to the 2019-2023 ACS 5-year estimates, 5,085 households in Lynchburg were comprised of people living alone. The median income of nonfamily households was \$41,030. An affordable rent at this level would be roughly \$1,025, and there were approximately 6,497 units at this price in 2023. This would indicate that on average, there is sufficient affordable housing specifically, for one person households making the median nonfamily income. It's important to note, however, that not all nonfamily households are single person households.

According to ACS data, a single female household earns a median income of \$35,892, which is between 40-50% of Area Median Income (AMI) and a single male household earns a median income of \$47,442, which is between 60-80% of AMI for Lynchburg. This would indicate that single female households are more likely to be severely cost burdened compared to single male households.

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.

ACS data shows 12.7% of Lynchburg's population has a reported disability. This rate increases for persons over the age of 65 to 33.1%.

The YWCA of Central Virginia provides supportive services for women, children, and families of Lynchburg experiencing domestic violence and sexual assault. The YWCA operates several programs including a domestic violence prevention program and the Sadler House Emergency Shelter in Lynchburg. Sadler House is a 30-day, 25-bed facility to house women and children in crisis. Within the Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CVCoc), there are three domestic violence shelters – Sadler’s House in Lynchburg, Frannie’s House in Campbell County and Bedford Domestic Violence Services in Bedford. According to the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance report for the Lynchburg CVCoc, there were 157 individuals served by the YWCA Domestic Violence Prevention Center in Lynchburg. This included 94 adults and 63 children. The 2024 Point-in-Time (PIT) winter count reported a bed utilization rate of 85% between these emergency shelters.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem in Lynchburg is housing cost burden, followed by severe cost burden for those paying greater than 50% of income to housing. The City’s lack of units affordable to those earning 0-30% AMI and high home values are a key contributing factor to the housing problem. A greater number of renter-occupied homes are cost burdened than owner-occupied homes. About 21.7% of the housing units in Lynchburg were built before 1950. An older housing stock generally indicates a need for more maintenance and housing rehabilitation to maintain quality housing conditions.

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

Typically, the percentage of households experiencing cost burden or severe cost burden is highest for the lowest income brackets (0-50% AMI) and decreases as income increases. Elderly owner-occupants and small related households, whether owner- or renter-occupied, comprise the majority of those who experience cost burden and severe cost burden. Also, CHAS data indicate that Asian households at 0-30% AMI are disproportionately cost-burdened (see NA-25), though note the small sample size.

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

The characteristics of persons who are currently housed but at risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered include but is not limited to the prevalence of chronic and disabling health conditions including mental health conditions, prevalence of a history of domestic violence, a blemished credit history, criminal histories that create barriers to housing and employment, and being very low-income and as a result, living paycheck-to-paycheck. Especially for people with very low, or fixed incomes, one large expense such as home maintenance, vehicle repair, health expense, etc. can send a household into crisis.

During stakeholder meetings, it was noted that these populations’ main needs are access to affordable, decent, and safe housing, utility assistance, financial literacy/credit repair programs, and

workforce/education development. Rental assistance programs that were available during the pandemic are expiring, and with the expiration of eviction moratoria, the City is seeing an increase in evictions as a result of household's inability to keep up with escalating costs without assistance.

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:

Lynchburg uses the definition of at-risk homeless populations found at 24 CFR Part 91.5 and included below:

An individual or family who:

- (i) Has an annual income below 30% of median family income for the area, as determined by HUD;
- (ii) Does not have sufficient resources or support networks, *e.g.*, family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter; and
- (iii) Meets one of the following conditions:
 - (A) Has moved because of economic reasons two or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for homelessness prevention assistance;
 - (B) Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship;
 - (C) Has been notified in writing that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance;
 - (D) Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost of the hotel or motel stay is not paid by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals;
 - (E) Lives in a single-room occupancy or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than two persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than 1.5 people per room, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau;
 - (F) Is exiting a publicly funded institution, or system of care (such as a health-care facility, a mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program or institution); or
 - (G) Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness, as identified in the recipient's approved consolidated plan.

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

The largest housing characteristic that is linked to instability and an increased risk of homelessness would be those households who are cost burdened and severely cost burdened. The lack of units available to those who are 0-30% of the AMI is causing these households to be paying above their means and become cost burdened, thus putting their housing at risk.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate over 10 percentage points than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. The data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) levels. Where the HUD tables below report AMI, they refer to HAMFI. Housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than one person per room)
- Housing costs greater than 30% of income (i.e., cost burden)

In general, the percentage of households with a housing problem is highest for the lowest income brackets (0-50% AMI) and decreases as income increases. According to the above definitions, Hispanic households at 0-30% AMI, 50-100% AMI as well as Asian households at 50-100% AMI experience one or more housing problems at a disproportionate level, though both groups represent a small sample of the City's population.

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	2,970	995	0
White	1,530	445	0
Black / African American	1,210	390	0
Asian	60	125	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	150	15	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2016-2020 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	2,680	725	0
White	1,240	370	0
Black / African American	1,305	305	0
Asian	30	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	30	10	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2016-2020 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	2,080	4,100	0
White	1,185	2,140	0
Black / African American	520	1,825	0
Asian	119	55	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	8	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	120	35	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2016-2020 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	280	2,925	0
White	205	2,145	0
Black / African American	35	615	0
Asian	20	80	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	55	0

Table 17 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2016-2020 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

	0-30% AMI	30- 50% AMI	50- 80% AMI	80- 100% AMI
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with one or more housing problems			
White	77.5%	77.0%	35.6%	8.7%
Black/ African American	75.6%	81.1%	22.2%	5.4%
Asian	32.4%	66.7%	68.4%	20.0%
Hispanic	90.9%	75.0%	77.4%	26.7%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	74.9%	78.7%	33.7%	8.7%

Source: CHAS 2016-2020

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate over 10 percentage points than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. The data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing severe housing problems by HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) levels. Where the HUD tables below report AMI, they refer to HAMFI. Severe housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room)
- Housing costs greater than 50% of income (i.e., cost burden)

In general, the percentage of households with a severe housing problem is high for the lowest income brackets (0-50% AMI) and decreases as income increases. According to the above definitions, the following racial/ethnic group experiences one or more severe housing problems at a disproportionate level (note small sample sizes for both):

- Asian households (30-50% AMI)
- Hispanic Households (0-80% AMI)

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	2,425	1,545	0
White	1,210	765	0
Black / African American	995	605	0
Asian	50	140	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	150	15	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2016-2020 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	925	2,475	0
White	470	1,140	0
Black / African American	415	1,195	0
Asian	20	25	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	25	15	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2016-2020 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	350	5,830	0
White	115	3,205	0
Black / African American	110	2,225	0
Asian	0	175	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	8	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	85	70	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2016-2020 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	115	3,085	0
White	115	2,235	0
Black / African American	0	650	0
Asian	0	100	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	75	0

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2016-2020 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

	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with one or more severe housing problems			
White	61.3%	29.2%	3.5%	4.9%
Black/ African American	62.2%	25.8%	4.7%	0.0%
Asian	26.3%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	90.9%	62.5%	54.8%	0.0%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	61.1%	27.2%	5.7%	3.6%

Source: CHAS 2016 - 2020

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate over 10 percentage points than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. Cost-burdened is defined as paying more than 30% of household income on housing and severely cost burdened is defined as paying greater than 50% of household income on housing.

The data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing cost burden at various levels. According to the above definitions, the following racial/ethnic group experience cost burden at a disproportionate level:

- Asian households (note small sample size)

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	19,360	4,935	3,405	525
White	13,275	2,705	1,750	140
Black / African American	4,805	1,735	1,380	250
Asian	370	170	50	125
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	30	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	650	140	180	10

Table 22 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Discussion:

	Less than 30% (No Cost Burden)	30-50%	More than 50%	No/ negative income (not computed)
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with housing cost burden			%
White	74.9%	15.3%	9.9%	0.8%
Black/ African American	60.7%	21.9%	17.4%	3.2%
Asian	62.7%	28.8%	8.5%	21.2%
Hispanic	67.0%	14.4%	18.6%	1.0%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	69.9%	17.8%	12.3%	1.9%

Source: CHAS 2016 - 2020

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?

The impact of housing problems in Lynchburg varies primarily by income level. However, the following income tiers experienced problems at a rate of at least ten percentage points higher than the City as a whole:

Housing Problems

- Hispanic households at 0-30% AMI, 50-100% AMI
- Asian households at 50-100% AMI

Severe Housing Problems

- Asian households at 30-50% AMI
- Hispanic Households at 0-100% AMI

Cost Burden

- Asian households

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

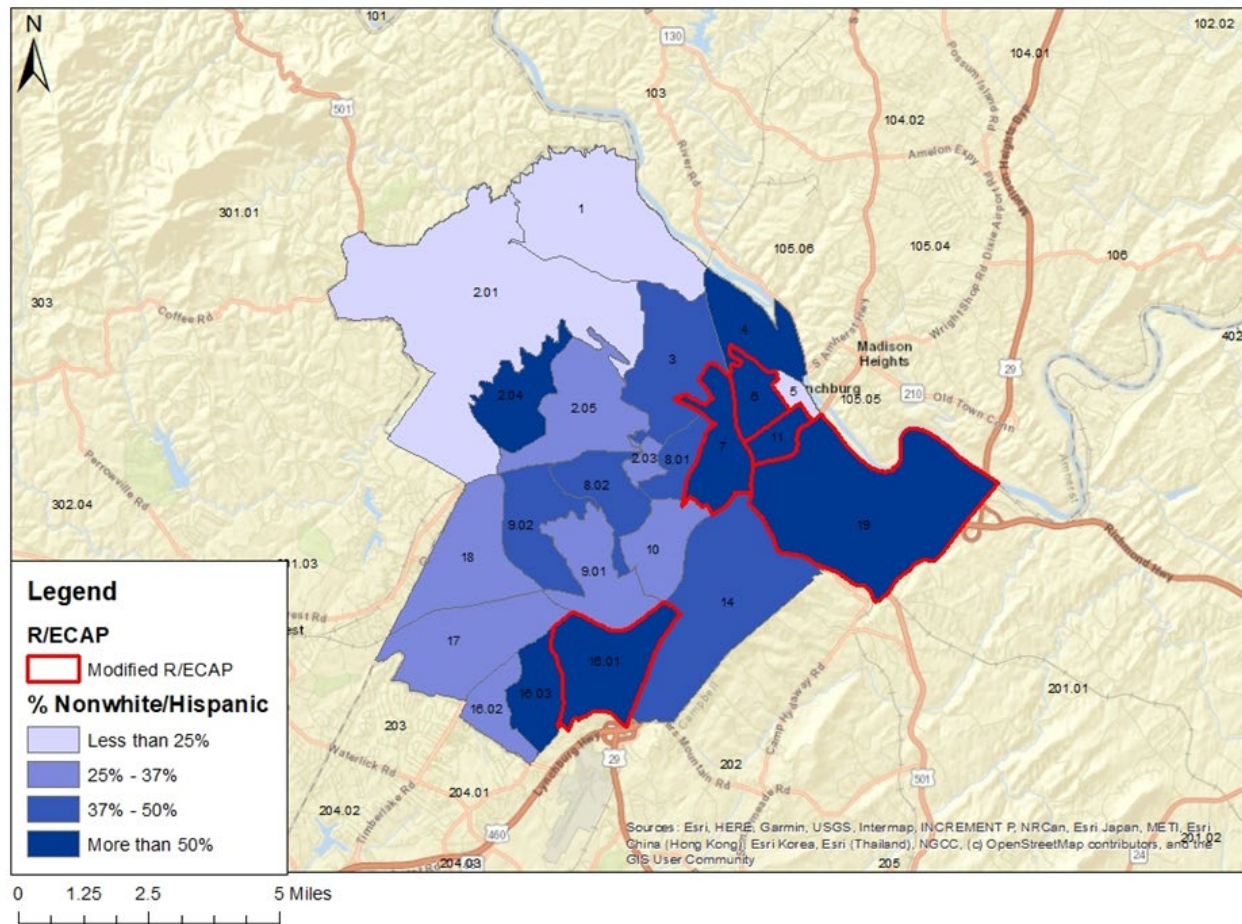
The needs among race/ethnicities are indicated above. Income categories have more general needs as described in NA-10 and the Housing Market Analysis.

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

As defined by HUD, a racially and ethnically concentrated area is defined by a census tract where the non-White population is at least 50% of the population. Minorities include Black, Asian, and Hispanic populations, representing 27.5%, 2.1%, and 4.6% of the overall population, respectively. In Lynchburg, eight census tracts meet this criterion, as illustrated in the map below. These census tracts are concentrated near downtown Lynchburg and include the following neighborhoods:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| • Tate Springs | • Brookville Village |
| • Dearington | • Woodbine Acres |
| • Miller Park | • Lakeland |
| • Garland Hill | • Oak Meadows |
| • College Hill | • Rivermont |
| • Diamond Hill | • Daniels Hill |
| • Fairview Heights | • Blue Ridge Farms |
| • Winston Ridge | • Panorama Hills |
| • Tyreanna | • Vista Acres |
| • College Park | |

Lynchburg A.I Nonwhite and/or Hispanic: Percent of Population



NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) owns and manages 328 public housing units located throughout the City. In addition to public housing, LRHA also administers the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program. The following charts are generated by the eCon tool in IDIS and have been reviewed by the Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority for accuracy. The average income for households living in public housing units is \$19,292, a third of the median income for Lynchburg in 2022. 11.3% of public housing residents are White and 83.7% of public housing residents are Black/African American.

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	Mainstream
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	317	944	135	801	7	0	100

Table 23 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers						
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher			
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Mainstream	Emergency
Average Annual Income			19,292 .10		15,776 .00	18,694 .10	10,844 .42		10,748.00	16,431.00

Program Type										
	Certificate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher			
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Mainstream	Emergency
Average length of stay										
Average Household size			2.71	2.20			1.14		1.73	
# Homeless at admission				N/A			8		N/A	15
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)				397			3		37	
# of Disabled Families				272			2		18	
# of Families requesting accessibility features				N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A

Program Type										
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher			
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Mainstream	Emergency
# of HIV/AIDS program participants				N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
# of DV victims				N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A

Table 24 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Mainstream	Emergency
White			37	139	58		5	68	5
Black/African American			272	641	73		2	92	6
Asian			1						
American Indian/Alaska Native									
Pacific Islander									
Other			7	14				5	

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

Table 25 – 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					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Mainstream	Emergency
Hispanic			8	8				8	
Not Hispanic			309	790			7	165	11

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

Table 26 – 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:

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and 24 CFR Part 8 requires that 5% of all public housing units be accessible to persons with mobility impairments. Another 2% of public housing units must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) is the standard against which residential and non-residential spaces are judged to be accessible.

Currently nine units are accessible. Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority will continue to renovate identified units as funding is available.

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

LRHA reports that public housing and housing choice voucher holders' most immediate needs are safe, clean and stable housing within a system that provides the opportunity to advance. In addition, LRHA confirmed that job training, affordable childcare, education training, and more affordable units for vouchers are additional needs of those residing in public housing and utilizing vouchers.

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

Many of the needs of the residents in public housing and those utilizing vouchers are similar to those of the City's overall low- to moderate-income population. Decent, safe and affordable housing is the most important need for the overall population at large. Persons with disabilities, as reported elsewhere, face barriers that make them more likely than the overall population to experience poverty and unemployment.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

To help identify the nature and extent of the needs of the homeless, this section contains data on the current homeless population, identified through the City's HOME ARP Allocation Plan, and estimates the number entering and exiting that population at any given time. In addition, factors such as family composition, veteran status, and race/ethnicity of homeless populations are presented.

Most homelessness initiatives in the City are coordinated through the Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CVCoc), a recipient of funding through the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Continuum of Care Program. The CVCoc is a regional organization comprised of agencies that serve as the lead entity for Continuum of Care Programs. The CVCoc currently has 32 member agencies. Also participating in the CVCoc are the Counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Campbell. Most of the data in the table below is not available at the City level, as the City is a participant in the Balance of State CVCoc.

The CVCoc has created a 24-hour coordinated assessment process, Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA), and is working with current providers to divert individuals from homelessness. The coordinator of CHIA is trained to divert households who seek assistance in an effort to decrease homelessness. Since 2015, the CVCoc has added four additional programs: a new Permanent Supportive Housing program, a Rapid Rehousing program for Veteran families, Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH), and a street homeless outreach program.

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	301	239		67
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	9	0				
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0				
Persons in Households with Only Adults	48	67				
Chronically Homeless Individuals	1	6				
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0				
Veterans	7	3				

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
Unaccompanied Child	3	4				
Persons with HIV	0	2				
Severely Mentally Ill	26	27				
Chronic Substance Abuse	12	9				
Victims of Domestic Violence	32	17				

Data Source: 2022 HOME ARP Allocation Plan

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):

During the 2024 Point-in-Time (PIT), there were no chronically homeless families identified; however, there were seven chronically homeless individuals, only one of which was sheltered on the night of the Count. Ten Veteran families were identified, seven of which were sheltered. There were seven unaccompanied youth age 18-24 identified on the night of Count. Of these, four were unsheltered. All nine members of households containing adults and children were sheltered on the night of the 2024 Count.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)

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

There were 10 homeless Veterans households at the time of the CVCoC PIT in 2024; three were unsheltered. Additionally, there were 26 persons in families with children counted in 2024. All were sheltered on the night of the Count.

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

According to the 2024 PIT, of the 147 people who were homeless at the time, 63 of them were White; 63 were Black; 3 were American Indian/Alaska Native; 1 was Hispanic.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Of the 147 people who were homeless, 73 people were unsheltered, and 74 people stayed in emergency shelter. Stakeholders reported an increase in unsheltered homelessness, a result of the closure of shelters in 2022 due to rising operating costs. In addition, many of the shelters available to City residents are high-barrier shelters.

Discussion:

Addressing unsheltered homelessness will require targeted outreach, more affordable housing options, and support services that cater to the specific needs of these diverse population groups. There is a significant need for continued case management beyond the initial housing placement. Current funding often limits case management to immediate crisis situations, but ongoing support is essential for successful long-term housing stability.

While no longer a priority at the federal level, there are transitional housing needs that still exist in the City, in addition to robust case management services.

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

Introduction:

Persons with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, persons with developmental disabilities, persons with physical disabilities, and persons with alcohol/other drug addictions. In addition, many persons with special needs also have very low incomes.

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

Numerous civic groups provide gifts of volunteer time and money to assist low-income persons. The YWCA's Sadler House provides emergency shelter to women and children escaping domestic violence along with safe, affordable rental housing for low-income single women. The ARC of Central Virginia provides day support, residential support, supported employment and enrichment opportunities for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The Lynchburg Area Center for Independent Living, Inc. (LACIL) is a private non-profit, nonresidential consumer driven organization that promotes the efforts of persons with disabilities to live independently in the community and supports the efforts of the community to be open and accessible to all citizens. The Central Virginia Area Agency on Aging (CVAAA) provides services such as meals, care coordination, homemaking, and assisted transportation for seniors in the greater Lynchburg area, in order to keep seniors independent in their own homes.

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

- Basic human needs: food banks, shelters, rent or utility assistance;
- Physical and mental health resources: Medicaid, Medicare, pre-natal care, children's health insurance programs, crisis intervention, support groups, counseling, alcohol and drug rehabilitation;
- Work initiatives: educational and vocational training programs, English as a second language classes, job training, General Educational Development (GED) preparation, financial and transportation assistance;
- Support for seniors and those with medical, respite care, home health care, transportation and recreation disabilities: Area Agencies on Aging, independent living centers, adult day

care, meals at home, respite care, home health care, transportation and recreation; and

- Support for children, youth and families: After-school programs, tutoring, mentorship programs, family resource centers, protective services, counseling, early childhood learning programs, childcare referral centers, and recreation.

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

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly

Elderly persons are more likely to live on fixed, very low incomes or require special supportive service to complete their daily routines. This means elderly residents especially need affordable housing options and easy access to service providers.

According to ACS 2019-2023 estimates, 23.8% of households consist of at least one person aged 65 or over. In addition, the Census reported that 33.1% of persons 65 years and over had at least one disability in 2023; 50.2% of whom experienced an ambulatory difficulty and 37.1% experienced an independent living difficulty

Persons with Disabilities

In 2023, 12.7% of the population had a disability. Individuals with ambulatory disabilities generally require accessible housing units, and individuals with independent living disabilities may require assisted living facilities. Data from the 2023 ACS indicates that 43.5% indicated an ambulatory difficulty; 43.8% reported a cognitive difficulty.

In the City, 16.8% of all adults aged 16 and over live below the poverty line. However, there are differences in the incidence of poverty by disability status. For those with a disability, 21.9% live below the poverty line as compared to 15.8% of those without a disability.

Substance Abuse and Addiction

Individuals who have special needs are typically extremely low income and face tremendous challenges finding housing that they can afford. Individuals with special needs also require supportive services in addition to housing that they can afford. Public and private sources have limited funds available for these purposes, making it difficult for non-profit organizations to develop and operate housing and supportive service programs.

Sexual Assault

The YWCA Sexual Assault Response Program (SARP) exists to ensure that victims of sexual

violence has the means in which to recover from physical and psychological trauma. SARP services the Counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, Campbell, Halifax and Pittsylvania and the Cities of Danville and Lynchburg. As in cases of domestic violence, victims of sexual violence can be displaced from their home due to the relationship with the perpetrator. Victims may seek emergency housing for safety precautions; however, victims may also need long term housing access beyond what an emergency shelter can provide. It is essential that victims of sexual and domestic violence have an affordable place in which they can turn to escape further sexual, physical, and emotional abuse.

Domestic Violence

The YWCA Domestic Violence Prevention Center exists to offer safe refuge to victims of domestic violence and their children. The program opens its door to victims in their time of crisis 24/7. The YWCA provides safe shelter, crisis counseling, support groups, safety planning, and court advocacy.

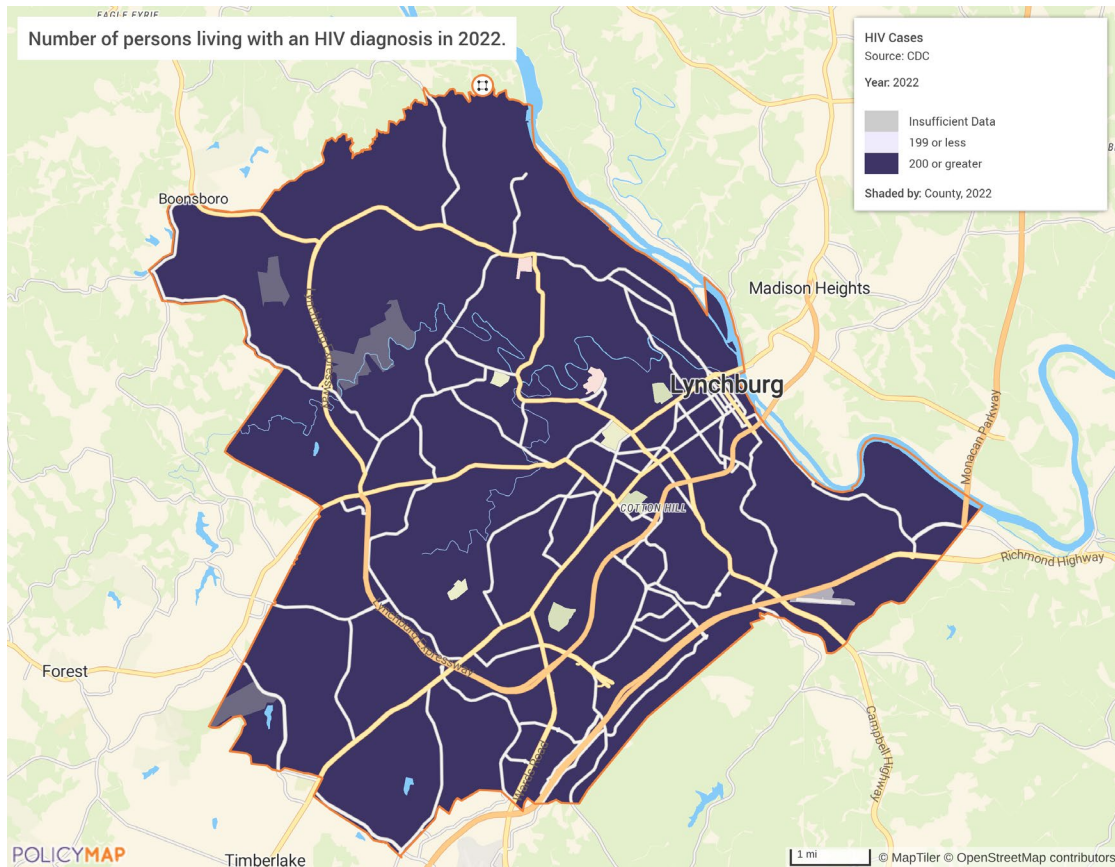
What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

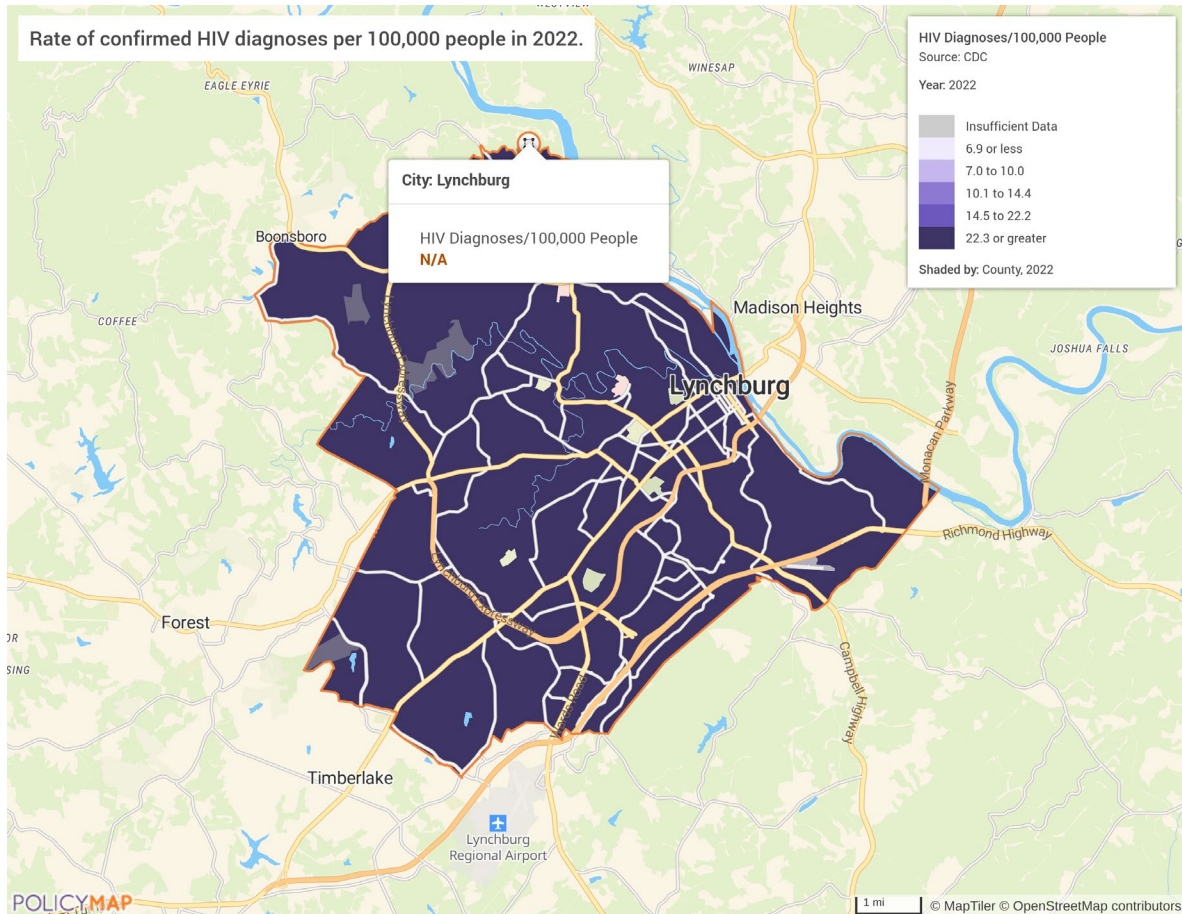
The housing and supportive needs of these populations were determined through stakeholder sessions, public hearings and available data. The main need heard from stakeholders is the lack of affordable, decent, and safe housing available in the City. The cost of housing has skyrocketed for both owners and renters. Many of these special needs populations are living on fixed incomes and are in need of services like credit repair programs, utility assistance, rental assistance, etc. Stakeholders reported landlords are requesting three times the rent for tenant deposits, which is extremely unaffordable to these special needs populations. Workforce development, along with financial literacy programs, could aid in increasing household income for these populations; however, stakeholders reported that even working professionals have difficulty affording housing in the City.

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

The Virginia Department of Health maintains a registry of reported cases by city and county of residence. In the 2023 Annual Report, the Department of Health estimates that there are 363 persons

living with HIV/AIDS in Lynchburg. The overall rate of HIV cases in the City per 100,000 residents was 24.9 persons in 2022.





If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

The City will not establish a preference for Tenant Based Rental Assistance.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

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

The following needs were determined:

Affordable childcare centers was a need heard among several stakeholders. Expensive childcare disproportionately affects low-to-moderate-income families, large families, and especially single income families. Another need noted was for a low barrier homeless shelter. Currently the City only has high barrier shelters, which are not inclusive of all people experiencing homelessness. Stakeholders reported a need for additional neighborhood centers in different LMI neighborhoods across the City.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through public meetings, stakeholder meetings, reports, and a public survey.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Through CDBG funds, Lynchburg can also fund the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public improvements. Public improvements include, but are not limited to, street and sidewalk improvements, water and sewer installation, and maintenance and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance construction and rehabilitation.

Public improvement needs identified within the City's FY 2024-2028 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) include a variety of parking lot repairs, bridge maintenance, roof replacement, street improvements, storm drainage system repairs, school paving and fencing improvements, park and trail paving and lighting, public works infrastructure improvements, etc. The City is currently working with Dearington for a neighborhood specific area plan.

Stakeholders also reported the need for recreational amenities, crosswalks and other pedestrian improvements in high poverty areas of the City.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through public meetings, stakeholder meetings, reports, and a public survey.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Through CDBG funds, Lynchburg can fund an array of public services. Eligible public services include, but are not limited to, homeless services, education and workforce development programs, homebuyer counseling, elderly care and programs, and childcare and health services for low- moderate-income households.

The following needs were determined:

Needs heard among stakeholders for the City include soft skills training programs, financial literacy, workforce and education development, landlord/tenant rights education, etc.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through public meetings, stakeholder meetings, reports, and a public survey.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This market analysis identifies the need to preserve existing affordable housing opportunities while advancing efforts to create a diverse supply of additional affordable units. Ideally, Lynchburg will have a mix of housing types to accommodate households of all types and income levels. Lynchburg's housing strategies will be especially guided by the increasing mismatch between incomes and housing costs and the specific accommodations necessary to ensure that special needs populations have adequate affordable housing options with appropriate supportive services where needed.

General conclusions about the market, as described in the following pages, include:

- The housing stock in the City of Lynchburg is principally single-family (64.2%) and nearly evenly split between renter occupied, 50.9% and owner occupied, 49.1%
- The 815 rental units identified as affordable to households below 30% of the HUD adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) represent only 5.6% of the rental housing inventory in the City.
- A minimum wage worker in Lynchburg earning \$7.25 per hour needs to work in excess of 107 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom unit at Fair Market Rent (FMR).

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

Introduction

The housing stock in Lynchburg is principally single-family (64.2%), but almost evenly split between owner-occupied (49.1%) and renter-occupied (50.9%). Data from the 2023 ACS indicates that 18.2 % of all adults aged 18-64 live below the poverty line. Among the entire population, 17.4% live below the poverty line. Among children under the age of 18 and seniors over the age of 65, approximately 21.2% and 8.3%, respectively, live below the poverty line. The high incidence of poverty among households with children and persons with disabilities points to the need for affordable housing, particularly within the renter-occupied market.

Of the nearly 14,076 owner-occupied units in Lynchburg, 82.7% consist of three or more bedrooms. Among renter-occupied units, 48.2% are two bedrooms, 29.6% are over three bedrooms, and 19.8% are one bedroom. This data is consistent; single family units – which tend to be larger than multi-family units – comprise over 60% of the housing stock. There is a need for more multi-family housing units which tend to be more affordable, particularly for large families with children, a demographic group particularly prone to cost burden and severe cost burden.

The vacancy rate increased from 12.8% in 2019 to 15.6% in 2023, according to ACS data.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	18,705	57%
1-unit, attached structure	2,260	7%
2-4 units	2,895	9%
5-19 units	5,810	18%
20 or more units	2,500	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	365	1%
Total	32,535	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

SUPPLEMENTAL: All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	19,180	56.4%
1-unit, attached structure	2,450	7.2%
2-4 units	2,869	8.4%
5-19 units	5,771	17.0%
20 or more units	3,343	9.8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	396	1.2%

Property Type	Number	%
Total	34,009	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2023 Five Year Estimates ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	4	0%	200	1%
1 bedroom	165	1%	2,445	17%
2 bedrooms	2,755	20%	7,280	51%
3 or more bedrooms	11,120	79%	4,255	30%
Total	14,044	100%	14,180	99%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

SUPPLEMENTAL: Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	24	0.2%	343	2.3%
1 bedroom	146	1.0%	2,900	19.8%
2 bedrooms	2,260	16.1%	7,045	48.2%
3 or more bedrooms	11,646	82.7%	4,323	29.6%
Total	14,076	100%	14,611	100%

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2023 Five year Estimates ACS

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

The City administers a variety of housing programs to assist low- and moderate-income residents to afford and maintain housing. These are funded primarily through federal Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnerships, which the City utilizes to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the Consolidated Plan.

The Housing Choice Voucher Program provides housing assistance resources to 944 families that live in privately-owned scattered site housing throughout the community

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

Two HUD multifamily properties are slated to expire within the next five years. The College Hill Townhouses will expire in March 2027 and the Clear Brook Apartments will expire in 2028.

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

No, the limited number of affordable units for low-to-moderate-income households continued to be a large gap in the housing market. For households who earn 0-30% of the AMI, there is a deficit of over 2,200 housing units. Cost burden and severe cost burden are the two largest housing problems for the City, 14.6% of households are cost burdened and 11.5% are severely cost burdened. Rental prices and home values are continuing to rise, and median income is not rising at a pace that keeps up with home values. In addition, there are approximately 600 residents on the public housing waiting list and 895 residents on the housing choice voucher waiting list, further proving a lack of housing that meets the needs of the community.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

There is a persistent need for safe, decent, and affordable housing throughout Lynchburg. Stakeholders identified a need for additional affordable housing units for extremely low-income and low-income households in both the rental and owner markets. Lynchburg's housing market is almost evenly split between rental and owner-occupied units. Housing that can support larger families should be an area of focus as well, specifically in the rental market.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The HUD-provided table below indicates the number of affordable units available to households with various income levels. The 815 rental units identified as affordable to households below 30% of the HUD-adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) represent only 5.6% of the rental housing inventory in Lynchburg. Given that CHAS data indicates there are 3,110 rental households with incomes below 30% of HAMFI, there are nearly four households that need affordable housing at this income level for each affordable unit available, representing a clear and demanding need for additional affordable housing units.

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit in Lynchburg is \$930 per month. To avoid being cost burdened, a household needs to earn \$3,100 per month, or roughly \$19.37 per hour. A minimum wage worker in Lynchburg earning \$7.25 per hour needs to work in excess of 107 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom unit. The monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment is \$943. Households for which this is the sole source of income can spend \$282 monthly on housing, which is a little over a quarter of the cost of renting a one-bedroom unit.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Home Value	149,200	162,900	9%
Median Contract Rent	617	711	15%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

SUPPLEMENTAL: Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2019 (Adjusted to 2023 inflation)	Most Recent Year: 2023	% Change
Median Home Value	190,285	\$211,800	11.3%
Median Contract Rent	835	841	0.72%

Table 32 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2019 & 2023 Five Year Estimates ACS

Rent Paid

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	2,770	19.5%
\$500-999	9,380	66.2%
\$1,000-1,499	1,540	10.9%
\$1,500-1,999	285	2.0%

Rent Paid	Number	%
\$2,000 or more	190	1.3%
Total	14,165	99.9%

Table 33 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

SUPPLEMENTAL: Rent Paid

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,531	10.7%
\$500-999	8190	57.5%
\$1,000-1,499	3279	23.0%
\$1,500-1,999	766	5.4%
\$2,000 or more	488	3.4%
Total	14,254	100%

Table 34 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2023 Five Year Estimates ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	815	No Data
50% HAMFI	3,740	1,190
80% HAMFI	9,960	4,175
100% HAMFI	No Data	6,124
Total	14,515	11,489

Table 35 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	805	819	930	1,264	1,393
High HOME Rent	579	637	790	1,071	1,243
Low HOME Rent	579	637	776	896	1,000

Table 36 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents 2023

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No, particularly for renters who are earning 0-30% of AMI. For this group, there are approximately 2,295 units of housing that are needed to avoid these households being cost burdened. There is sufficient

housing within the other income tiers; however, stakeholders reported the cost of housing consistently increasing and many households unable to find affordable units.

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

The cost of rent has increased by only 0.72% from 2019 to 2023, after adjusting for inflation. According to 2023 ACS, median contract rent in Lynchburg was \$841. It is likely that rents will remain high or continue to rise given the steadily increasing mortgage rates. Additionally, home values are continuing to rise at a pace higher than median income. With fewer homeowners selling and more renters remaining renters, demand will continue to outpace the supply meaning that housing affordability in Lynchburg will remain a challenge and likely worsen. As construction costs continue to increase, the cost to build and operate housing will continue to rise making affordability even more difficult to achieve.

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

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit in Lynchburg is \$930 per month. To avoid being cost burdened, a household needs to earn \$3,100 per month, or roughly \$19.37 per hour. A minimum wage worker in Lynchburg earning \$7.25 per hour needs to work in excess of 107 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom unit. The monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment is \$943. Households for which this is the sole source of income can spend \$282 monthly on housing, which is a little over a quarter of the cost of renting a one-bedroom unit.

In the case of Lynchburg, a shortage of rentals was increased by the City's large student population. For low-income residents, these trends translate into less affordable housing options. Minimum-wage and single-income households cannot afford a housing unit renting for the HUD fair market rent for a two-bedroom unit in Lynchburg. Stakeholders confirmed that Fair Market Rents are not affordable for people on fixed, or very low incomes. What's more, landlords are charging even more than FMR for rent, which is even more unaffordable for households.

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

Introduction

Describe the jurisdiction's definition of "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

Standard Condition: No major structural defects; adequate plumbing and kitchen facilities; appearance which does not create a blighting influence; and the house meets additional, more stringent, local standards and building codes, including lead-based paint clearance.

Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation: The nature of the substandard condition makes rehabilitation both financially and structurally feasible.

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

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,355	17%	6,210	44%
With two selected Conditions	40	0%	240	2%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	4	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	11,650	83%	7,715	54%
Total	14,045	100%	14,169	100%

Table 37 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	1,885	13%	2,610	18%
1980-1999	1,715	12%	3,405	24%
1950-1979	6,895	49%	5,680	40%
Before 1950	3,555	25%	2,480	18%
Total	14,050	99%	14,175	100%

Table 38 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

SUPPLEMENTAL: Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,071	14.7%	3,525	24.1%
1980-1999	1,650	11.7%	2,818	19.3%
1950-1979	6,800	48.3%	5,589	38.3%
Before 1950	3,555	25.3%	2,679	18.3%
Total	14,076	100%	14,611	100%

Table 39 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2023 Five Year Estimates ACS

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	10,450	74%	8,160	58%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,350	10%	465	3%

Table 40 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Total Units) 2016-2020 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 41 - Vacant Units

According to the American Community Survey (ACS), 5,322 housing units throughout the City were vacant in 2023. No ACS data is available on Real Estate Owned (REO) properties, the condition of vacancies, whether they are abandoned and whether they might be suitable for rehabilitation.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Older housing typically requires more continual maintenance. In the absence of routine maintenance, older housing can quickly become substandard. The common age threshold used to signal a potential deficiency is approximately 50 years or more. In Lynchburg, 21.7% of the housing units were built prior to 1950. Another 43.2% of all units were built between 1950 and 1979.

Owner- and renter-occupied housing units have different percentages of units built in the four time periods presented in the table above. Although both owner and rental units likely require rehabilitation

from normal wear and tear, the need is slightly greater for owner units – 25.3% were built prior to 1950, compared to 18.3% for renter-occupied units. However, the market has slightly more renter units in than owner units.

Renter-occupied units have a much higher prevalence (44%) of having at least one selected condition than owner-occupied units (17%). This may indicate that more renter-occupied units than owner-occupied units require rehabilitation, although “selected condition” includes cost burden and overcrowding, which are not reflections of the physical state of the unit. It is uncommon for both owner- and renter-occupied units to have more than one selected condition.

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

Lead-based paint was banned from residential uses in 1978. All houses constructed before 1978 are therefore considered at risk for containing lead-based paint. HUD has made the elimination of housing units containing lead-based paint a priority. The poisoning of children from contact with lead-based paint has been recognized as a major public health problem by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). According to the CDC, lead is the number one environmental health hazard to American children. Lead poisoning causes IQ reductions, reading and learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, and aggressive behavior.

Lead-based paint hazards pose the greatest risk for children, especially those under seven years of age. Table 39 above provides data on owner-occupied and renter-occupied units built before 1980 with children present. As the table indicates, children in the City’s renter-occupied units are much more likely to be impacted by lead-based paint hazards than children in owner-occupied units.

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

Introduction

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

In addition, there are currently 944 housing choice vouchers in use that provide for households that live in privately-owned scattered site housing throughout the community.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Mainstream	Emergency
# of units vouchers available			328	1201	153	1048	10	106	11
# of accessible units			9	N/A					
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 42 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Dearington Apartments has 100 units: 12% are one-bedrooms; 52% are two-bedrooms and 36% are three-bedrooms and above. Birchwood Apartments has 103 units: 11% are one-bedrooms; 31% are two bedrooms; 38% are three-bedrooms, 15% are four-bedrooms, and 5% are 5 bedrooms. Langview/Brookside Apartments has 125 units: 5% are one-bedrooms; 55% are two-bedrooms and 40% are three-bedrooms and above

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:

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Dearington Hills	86c* (* indicates issues involving smoke detectors)
Birchwood Apartments	87c
Brookside/Langview	86c

Table 43 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) has identified a range of restoration and revitalization needs across its 328-unit public housing portfolio to enhance safety, habitability, energy efficiency, and compliance with HUD regulations. Key areas requiring improvement include structural and building system repairs, roofing and exterior walls, HVAC systems, plumbing and electrical systems, interior unit upgrades, accessibility and compliance, and energy efficiency and sustainability.

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

Routine maintenance performed efficiently, preventative maintenance performed on schedule and an aggressive inspection schedule that gets LRHA staff in the units multiple times a year allowing issues within the unit to be addressed efficiently and effectively. The LRHA is currently working on the redevelopment of the Dearington area, including creating a master plan for park and recreation amenities.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

Lynchburg is a part of the Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CVCoC). In addition to those listed in the table below, populated using the 2024 Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count Report. Lynchburg also has 97 Rapid Rehousing beds. Of those, 82 beds are for families with children, 15 beds are for adults only, and nine beds are for homeless veterans.

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
Totals	87			79	
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	39			15	
Households with Only Adults	48			64	
Chronically Homeless Households				19*	
Veterans	0			4*	
Unaccompanied Youth	0				

Table 44 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

*Note these beds are prioritized for these populations, but not dedicated.

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

The Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CVCoc) leverages mainstream resources on both a program and a community level. The CVCoc's written standards require all projects to coordinate with mainstream resources including housing, social services, employment and youth programs and support enrollment through transportation and follow-up. Project staff receive trainings on mainstream benefits and application and eligibility processes through the CVCoc's Homeless and Housing Services Committee and Training Committee. Projects leverage private and local government funds to increase supportive services such as benefit agency staff assist CVCoc program participants with mainstream benefit enrollment, identification obtainment, and gathering necessary paperwork for service applications.

The YWCA of Central Virginia has a partnership with the Lynchburg Police Department which ensures that victims of domestic violence receive a lethality assessment and safety planning. These tools allow the YWCA to evaluate opportunities for diversion rather than an automatic shelter placement, which leverages the diversion screening their staff does when a victim contacts the hotline.

This past year, the local Community Service Board, Horizon Behavioral Health is continuing and expanding its TREE (Enhancement and Expansion of Treatment and Recovery Services for Adolescents, Transitional Aged Youth, and their Families) Grant. The TREE program, funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), implements the Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (A-CRA) to equip youth ages 12–25 with the skills and support they need for long-term recovery. Fifty-two youths have received services through the TREE grant, with an increasing referral rate across Lynchburg, Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Campbell counties.

The CVCoc Board has representatives from mainstream benefit agencies including Lynchburg Department of Social Services, Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority, a federally qualified health center, and the Community Service Board to increase access to mainstream benefits for clients served within the CVCoc

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.

In late 2021, the Salvation Army renovated their Center of Hope building and, in the process, decreased their shelter beds from 70 to 57 beds. In March 2022, Lynchburg Community Action Agency closed their low-barrier 28-bed homeless shelter, Hand Up Lodge. This closure resulted in a 42% decrease in shelter capacity for the Lynchburg area from 98 beds to 57. Throughout 2022, the Central Virginia Continuum of Care worked to expand its shelter capacity through a request for proposal process with \$100,000 available in annual funding through a Continuum of Care grant from the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). This search was for a provider to open a low-barrier shelter as the one available shelter was often inaccessible to individuals based on intake criteria such as the requirement to have a photo ID or pass a drug test. In the second half of 2022, Miriam's House, in

partnership with the Lynchburg Department of Human Services, facilitated a non-congregate, hotel-based emergency shelter for those experiencing unsheltered homelessness until a more permanent shelter solution could be developed.

In December 2022, Roads to Recovery, with funding through the CVCoC's \$100,000 DHCD grant, opened a 16-bed low barrier homeless shelter, The Shelter at Reset. This 16-bed shelter was available to unsheltered adults in the Lynchburg area and increased the overall shelter beds available in the community to 73 beds. Despite this addition, unsheltered homelessness continued to increase throughout 2023. In that year alone, 266 persons experienced unsheltered homelessness, a 322% increase from 2019. In January 2024, Roads to Recovery announced that they would be closing their homeless shelter, The Shelter at Reset, in June 2024.

The Central Virginia Continuum of Care published a request for proposals to solicit a new shelter provider to replace the shelter provided by Roads to Recovery and make available the \$100,000 annual grant from DHCD. The Ramp, a local church, submitted an application with plans to convert their former church building into a low-barrier homeless shelter for men, women and families with children. The CoC selected their application for funding and work has been underway to assist them with both converting their church building into a shelter and providing technical assistance in the development of their sheltering program. The Ramp expects to open The Refuge on Memorial in May 2025 and provides 50 low-barrier shelter beds to those experiencing homelessness. In addition to a low barrier shelter, The Ramp plans to make available a day shelter in the building's former sanctuary for those who are unsheltered but not staying in the overnight shelter.

An additional gap in the homeless response system has been the lack of a warming shelter when the temperatures are below freezing. In 2024, the Central Virginia Continuum of Care applied for a \$42,000 CDBG grant through the City of Lynchburg to publish a Request for Proposal (RFP) to secure a warming shelter provider for the 2024-2025 winter season. The Salvation Army submitted an application and was selected for funding. This warming shelter provides 50 beds for individuals and families when the temperature is below 32 degrees. In addition to overnight sheltering, The Salvation Army has remained open during the day when the temperatures do not increase above 32 degrees.

The CVCoC operates a coordinated entry system (CES) that provides triaged access to the array of homeless response services and interventions that are offered in the region. The primary access point for the CES is Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA). CHIA provides both in-person and phone-based assessment and referral to diversion, prevention, shelter, and appropriate housing interventions. Coordinated entry staff are trained on diversion strategies, addressing the needs of domestic violence victims and the coordinated entry process. Housing focused conversations aimed at self-resolution will be attempted first, with an emergency shelter bed offered if necessary and available.

The YWCA of Central Virginia also operates an access point for domestic violence victims through the 24/7 hotline. Victims who seek services through the domestic violence hotline have access to the full range of housing and service intervention options available through the CVCoC's CES, including prevention, diversion, rapid re-housing, permanent supportive housing, and other mainstream housing

resources. There are three domestic violence shelters in the CVCoC – Sadler’s House in Lynchburg, Frannie’s House in Campbell County and Bedford Domestic Violence Services in Bedford.

Finally, street outreach operates as an access point for unsheltered persons. The CVCoC’s Street Outreach Program, Homeless Outreach and Mobile Engagement (HOME), identifies and builds rapport with unsheltered persons across the geographic region and conduct the CVCoC’s standard assessments in order to ensure unsheltered clients receive the same access to the CES and are quickly placed on the by-name list in order to be permanently housed.

The CVCoC has implemented a standard, phased assessment of all persons presenting for services that collects sufficient information to make prioritization decisions consistently and facilitate access to housing and supportive services across the CVCoC’s geographic area.

After the initial assessment, there is a prioritization assessment which uses the Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) as the common assessment tool for individuals experiencing literal homelessness, who have been unable to be prevented or diverted from shelter or a place not meant for human habitation. A Priority Subpopulation Checklist is also used to identify whether the household belongs to one (or more) of the four subpopulations prioritized by the CVCoC: veterans, chronically homeless, households with children and unaccompanied youth (24 and under).

All households belonging to a priority subpopulation are placed on the By-Name List, maintained through the Community Case Review team, for prioritization and referral to rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing. The CVCoC Lead maintains the By-Name List and through Community Case Review each household is matched with the appropriate housing and service intervention. Generally, Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) rapid re-housing is matched with homeless Veterans, other RRH funds are prioritized for families and youth, HUDVASH is matched with high need homeless veterans and CVCoC-funded Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is dedicated to chronically homeless households.

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

Introduction

Special needs populations include, but are not limited to, persons who are mentally ill, mentally disabled, physically disabled, are substance abusers/addicts, have AIDS, are homeless, and are elderly and in need of supportive housing. This population is spread throughout the region, but many of the supportive resources are located in the City of Lynchburg.

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

Elderly and Frail Elderly

For seniors, housing maintenance was identified as a key issue. The housing stock in Lynchburg is old and deteriorating. Many of the City's elderly residents are on fixed income and are unable to afford repairs to keep their home in good condition.

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

A lack of supported or supervised housing options can often be one of the reasons that individuals with mental health or developmental health disabilities experience high rates of accessing various social service systems.

Mental health issues were identified as a large concern, particularly for the homeless population. Severe mental illness includes the diagnoses of psychoses and major affective disorders such as bipolar and major depression. The condition must be chronic, meaning it has existed for at least one year, to meet the HUD definition for a disability. Wraparound services are necessary to ensure stability in housing is achieved. Mental health diagnoses often present barriers to affordable housing for many, given the associated stigmas.

Persons with Drug/Alcohol Addiction

The needs identified for those with mental health disorders are similar for persons with alcohol and/or other substance abuse disorders. In general, people of this subpopulation are in need for safe, decent, and affordable housing with supportive services to assist in their recovery.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

The Virginia Department of Health maintains a registry of reported cases by city and county of residence. In the 2023 Annual Report, the Department of Health estimates that there are 363 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Lynchburg. The overall rate of HIV cases in the City per 100,000 residents was 24.9 persons in 2022.

Public Housing Residents

People residing in public housing are in need of supportive services such as workforce and education development programs and financial literacy programs. Additionally, in order to move out of public

housing, there needs to be an adequate supply of affordable, decent, and safe housing in the City for these residents to move into.

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

The Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CVCoC) has guidelines in place in which it coordinates with CENTRA, the primary health care provider in the CVCoC area, adequate housing placement of those being released from the hospital system. This process strives to ensure that discharged persons are not released directly to the streets, emergency shelters, or other homeless assistance programs in the Region 2000 area.

CENTRA's staff works closely with area housing agencies, providers, and organizations in the CVCoC to ensure safe and adequate placement of those being released from the hospital system. CENTRA coordinates with these agencies the appropriate release planning back to family, friends, or to private rental housing and service providers.

The Commonwealth of Virginia mandates that persons discharged from State institutions or systems of care have a plan for discharge that prevents the occurrence of homelessness. The policy states that patients cannot be discharged into homelessness including the streets, shelters, or other HUD McKinney-Vento funded programs. Horizon Behavioral Health is an active member of the CVCoC in this region. The CVCoC has provided ongoing training to its members with regards to accessing services from Horizon Behavioral Health.

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)

Lynchburg plans to utilize HOME funds for the construction of Carolyn's Place Phase II that will be a 48-unit affordable housing development designed to address the critical needs for affordable, accessible housing for individuals with disabilities and low income. Eight (8) of the units are specifically to be developed for individuals and families who meet the HOME-ARP definition for the qualifying population as defined in HUD Notice CPD-21-10.

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))

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Lynchburg recognizes there are several barriers relating to affordable housing in the City. According to the most recent Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, the following impediments were identified.

Factor	Priority	Responsible Parties	Discussion
Access to community assets and opportunities	High	City	Community assets such as public transit and jobs can improve access to opportunities, especially for lower income households and persons with disabilities. While the City has good coverage regarding public transit in R/ECAPs, these areas have poor access to the City's employment centers and higher performing schools. Expanding the public transit system to higher opportunity areas could increase opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents.
Location and type of affordable housing	High	City, LRHA, Private Sector	Providing more housing choices in more areas across the City could increase the accessibility and affordability of housing in Lynchburg. While households in Lynchburg are almost evenly split between renters and homeowners, most of the housing stock consists of single-family homes at 65.6% of all housing stock. Multifamily housing is typically more affordable than single-family housing in the same area as a result of increased housing supply and efficient land use. However, multifamily housing options are limited in both the highest opportunity areas and lowest opportunity areas. Additionally, areas with a high concentration of multifamily units are in close proximity to the universities, creating high competition for housing. While the City has shown to be investing funds, such as CDBG and HOME, in higher opportunity areas, the lack of public transit access and landlords to accept HCVs are barriers in locating affordable housing options in higher opportunity areas.

The City of Lynchburg will follow the Fair Housing Action Plan over the next five years to include:

Impediment	Action	Measurable Benchmarks	Timeframe
Location and type of affordable housing	Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) LRHA should expand Section 8 HCV Program to higher opportunity areas.	Number of landlords recruited to participate in Section 8 program, especially in higher opportunity areas.	Ongoing
	The City and other local organizations should address the diverse housing needs for the City's various subpopulation, including students, low- and moderate-income households, persons with disabilities, and elderly persons.	Continue investing in housing in a wide geographic area throughout the City. Number of accessible units created/rehabilitated.	Ongoing
	The City should collaborate with local universities to ensure students are not competing with low- and moderate-income households for housing.	Number on-campus housing units created.	Ongoing
Location of community assets	The City should collaborate with GLTC to improve access to GLTC routes in higher opportunity areas and employment centers in the City and for individuals working unconventional hours.	Number of transit stops added.	Ongoing
	The City and local service providers should centralize public services in locations with good transit access and high concentration of members of protected classes.	Increase in number of service users.	Ongoing
Discriminatory behavior toward members of the protected class	The City should continue supporting fair housing services, such as housing counseling from Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG) and legal counseling from Virginia Legal Aid Society (VLAS), to reduce rates of eviction, mortgage application denials, high-cost lending, and other discriminatory practices.	Number of program participants.	Ongoing

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

Introduction

In determining priorities for the allocation of federal funds, the City recognizes the need to foster a competitive local economy that expands economic opportunities for present and future residents. This section describes the local workforce, the nature of current employment and activities that coordinate economic development efforts across local and regional agencies.

Economic Development Market Analysis

The economy in Lynchburg is driven by workers in Education and Health Care Services, Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations, and Manufacturing. Among these top three sectors, there are more jobs than workers in all categories. Overall, there are more jobs than workers in the City; indicating a need for more residents to fill these roles, yet stakeholders reported a lack of well-paying employment opportunities.

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	84	15	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	3,672	6,402	14	14	0
Construction	1,048	1,378	4	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	5,969	12,241	23	26	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,374	2,789	5	6	1
Information	322	429	1	1	0
Manufacturing	2,854	6,106	11	13	2
Other Services	1,103	1,775	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,110	4,287	8	9	1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,597	6,080	14	13	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	697	923	3	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,019	1,534	4	3	-1
Total	23,849	43,959	--	--	--

Table 45 - Business Activity

Data 2016-2020 ACS (Workers), 2020 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)
Source:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	39,795
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	37,280
Unemployment Rate	6.31
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	18.24
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	2.97

Table 46 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

SUPPLEMENTAL: Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	38,298
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	36,369
Unemployment Rate	5%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-19	7.8%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 20-24	6.8%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-64	4.5%

Table 47 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Occupations by Sector

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	8,775
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	865
Service	4,940
Sales and office	7,810
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,265
Production, transportation and material moving	2,190

Table 48 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

SUPPLEMENTAL: Occupations by Sector

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	5,337
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	161
Service	7,822
Sales and office	6,951

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,417
Production, transportation and material moving	4,677

Table 49 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2023 Five year Estimates ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	30,012	87%
30-59 Minutes	2,671	8%
60 or More Minutes	1,820	5%
Total	34,503	100%

Table 50 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

SUPPLEMENTAL: Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	27,903	87.7%
30-59 Minutes	2,606	8.2%
60 or More Minutes	1,297	4.1%
Total	31,806	100%

Table 51 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2023 Five Year Estimates 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	1,660	45	1,445
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,130	375	2,440
Some college or Associate's degree	7,385	320	2,230
Bachelor's degree or higher	10,260	265	2,165

Table 52 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

SUPPLEMENTAL: Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 25-64)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1,542	102	1,185
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,895	413	2,305
Some college or Associate's degree	7,035	350	2,131
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,011	280	1,891

Table 53 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2023 Five Year Estimates ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	19	355	185	480	825
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	570	205	540	1,380	1,220
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	5,620	2,095	1,635	4,290	3,015
Some college, no degree	9,735	2,410	1,570	3,100	2,050
Associate's degree	1,255	800	845	1,265	815
Bachelor's degree	2,770	3,545	1,450	2,610	1,920
Graduate or professional degree	245	2,130	1,005	1,955	1,715

Table 54 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	25,541
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,038
Some college or Associate's degree	32,393
Bachelor's degree	37,861
Graduate or professional degree	48,513

Table 55 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

SUPPLEMENTAL: Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	32,866

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31,179
Some college or Associate's degree	38,004
Bachelor's degree	47,024
Graduate or professional degree	59,719

Table 56 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2023 Five Year Estimates ACS

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

The major employment sectors within the City and their shares of the City's jobs (Table 45, Number of Jobs column) are Education and Health Care Services (12,241), Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations (6,402), and Manufacturing (6,106). According to stakeholders, the primary employment sectors in Lynchburg are manufacturing and healthcare. These industries employ over 31,000 individuals in the region, with average salaries of \$53,900 in manufacturing and \$65,750 in healthcare

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Some needs of the business community include reliable transportation, access to affordable childcare, and additional job training and education. Many job seekers, particularly those in lower-income households, struggle with inconsistent or unavailable public transportation, making it difficult to commute to jobs located outside the city or in industrial areas with limited transit options. Childcare is another major obstacle, as many working parents cannot find affordable, high-quality care, especially during non-traditional work hours required by industries such as healthcare and manufacturing. Some individuals also lack the necessary skills or certifications to qualify for in-demand jobs, creating a disconnect between available positions and the workforce. Other challenges include criminal records that limit employment opportunities, mental health issues that go untreated due to lack of access to healthcare, and unstable housing situations that make job retention difficult. Even for those who secure employment, factors such as unpredictable work schedules, low wages that fail to cover basic living expenses, and the high cost of continuing education can make long-term job stability a challenge. Addressing these barriers requires a coordinated effort among workforce development agencies, local businesses, and social service organizations to provide transportation solutions, expand childcare options, and create accessible pathways to job training and career advancement.

Lynchburg is facing workforce shortages in several key industries, particularly in healthcare, manufacturing, skilled trades, and information technology (IT). Employers in these fields are struggling to find workers with the necessary technical skills and certifications to meet demand. Some specific roles that are difficult to fill include: Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs), CNC Machinists, Commercial Truck Drivers (CDL Drivers), Cybersecurity Analysts, Electricians, Home Health Aides, HVAC Technicians, Industrial Maintenance Technicians, IT Support Specialists, Medical Technicians, Production Workers, Registered Nurses (RNs), Software Developers, Engineers, and Welders.

Workforce initiatives are in place to develop a pipeline of skilled workers for these industries:

Healthcare Training: Central Virginia Community College (CVCC) and Centra College offer nursing and allied health programs, including Certified Nursing Assistant, Licensed Practical Nurse, and Registered Nurse pathways. Adult and Career Education (ACE) of Central Virginia provides entry-level healthcare training, and partnerships with local hospitals help connect students with job opportunities.

Manufacturing & Skilled Trades: CVCC offers courses and degree programs in mechatronics, welding, HVAC, and industrial maintenance. The Tobacco Region Revitalization Commission (TRRC) grant supports expanded training capacity for mechatronics. Additionally, apprenticeship programs provide on-the-job training in these fields.

Commercial Truck Driving (CDL) Programs: Multiple organizations, including CVCC and private providers, offer CDL training programs to meet the increasing demand for truck drivers.

Information Technology (IT) & Cybersecurity Training: CVCC has launched programs in cybersecurity and IT certifications.

Targeted Workforce Support: Programs like those from Virginia Career Works, Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services, and Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG) help individuals with barriers to employment gain skills and access training, particularly in in-demand fields.

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.

Business attraction efforts in Lynchburg are led by the City of Lynchburg's Office of Economic Development and Tourism and, at the regional level, by the Lynchburg Regional Business Alliance. These organizations work to bring new businesses to the area and support the expansion of existing ones. The Central Virginia Workforce Development Board collaborates closely with both organizations to ensure that workforce programming aligns with the needs of incoming and expanding businesses. When a major employer expresses interest in the region, targeted workforce development initiatives, such as customized training programs, apprenticeships, and credentialing opportunities, are often developed to support their hiring needs. Recent efforts have focused on industries like mechatronics, cybersecurity, and healthcare, where demand for skilled workers remains high.

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

Stakeholders reported that there is a noticeable mismatch between the skills and education of the current workforce and the employment opportunities available. While the region has a strong base of workers in traditional industries such as manufacturing, healthcare, and skilled trades, many employers struggle to find candidates with the necessary technical expertise, certifications, and hands-on

experience. Job seekers often lack the specific training required for high-demand positions in fields like industrial maintenance, cybersecurity, and healthcare, leading to unfilled job openings despite a pool of individuals seeking work. Some workers possess degrees or experience in fields with fewer local opportunities, while others require upskilling to meet evolving industry demands. Efforts are underway to close this gap through workforce development programs, apprenticeships, and short-term credentialing programs designed to equip job seekers with the skills employers need. However, challenges remain in raising awareness of these opportunities and encouraging more individuals to pursue training in high-growth sectors.

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.

Lynchburg has a variety of workforce development and training programs designed to meet the needs of job seekers and employers across multiple industries. These programs provide skills training, career exploration, job placement assistance, and support services to help individuals secure sustainable employment. Some key workforce development initiatives in the city include:

Adult and Career Education (ACE) of Central Virginia: ACE offers adult education and literacy programs, including GED preparation, English language instruction, and workforce readiness training to help individuals improve their employment prospects.

Central Virginia Community College (CVCC): CVCC provides continuing education, industry-recognized certifications, and customized training programs to align with the needs of local businesses, ensuring a skilled workforce in healthcare, manufacturing, and other key industries.

HumanKind Workforce Development Program: As the One-Stop Operator for the Virginia Career Works Lynchburg Center (described below), HumanKind provides job readiness training and employment support for individuals facing barriers to work.

Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG): Lyn-CAG provides workforce training and job placement services for individuals facing economic challenges, helping them develop skills necessary for stable and well-paying jobs.

Lynchburg Regional Business Alliance: This organization leads talent development initiatives that build strong career pathways, connecting K-12 education, higher education, and local businesses to strengthen the regional workforce.

Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS): DARS assists individuals with disabilities in gaining employment through vocational rehabilitation, job training, and support services to help them achieve independence and economic self-sufficiency.

Virginia Works (Department of Workforce Development and Advancement): Virginia Works offers job training, career counseling, and employment support for Virginians, particularly those seeking to transition into in-demand fields.

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

The Lynchburg CEDS is a leading regional economic development tool to diversify and strengthen the region's economic vitality. CEDS is a program of the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) and is a required document for a region to qualify for certain EDA funding programs.

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

The Office of Economic Development and Tourism (OEDT) released their 2025 Annual Plan, to guide economic development goals and strategies in the City of Lynchburg (LYH). This plan outlines five goals, each with several key objectives:

1. Position LYH as a premier location to start and grow a business, launch a career, and study.
 - a. Follow the existing Business Visitation Plan to achieve 200 business visits annually, focusing on retaining and expanding existing businesses.
 - b. Provide comprehensive support to small businesses and entrepreneurs to help them thrive and expand.
 - c. Implement existing anchor strategies to leverage the resources and influence of major institutions in LYH.
 - d. Support the Regional Workforce Roadmap to enhance local talent and meet the needs of employers.
 - e. Increase access to job opportunities and workforce resources in LYH.
2. Promote LYH as a thriving business hub, emphasizing investment readiness, proactive support, and economic growth.
 - a. Enhance site readiness to attract business prospects.
 - b. Maintain accurate and up-to-date business and property resources.
 - c. Facilitate growth within the James RiverArts and Cultural District.
 - d. Strengthen relationships with local businesses to foster growth and a thriving environment.
 - e. Attract and support businesses through strategic use of the Economic Development Authority (EDA).
3. Enhance LYH's destination appeal and increase the impact of sports and recreational events.
 - a. Market LYH as a leading destination for meetings, conferences, and group travel.
 - b. Increase economic impact by assisting with the increase of lodging, entertainment, and meals taxes.
 - c. Promote LYH as a sports tourism destination for youth, adult, and collegiate events.
 - d. Establish a strong state and regional presence within the tourism industry.

- e. Promote LYH to group and leisure travelers from regional and national markets.
- 4. Market Lynchburg as a leading city in Virginia for quality of life, innovation, and community spirit.
 - a. Strengthen OEDT's online presence through social media engagement.
 - b. Optimize the three websites managed by OEDT.
 - c. Utilize a collaborative content calendar to streamline marketing efforts across platforms.
 - d. Enhance and promote the Lynchburg Museum to create a more engaging and informative experience for visitors, while executing a marketing plan to raise awareness of its offerings.
 - e. Position Lynchburg Visitor Services as the premier source of information for the city.
- 5. Operate the LYH Department of Economic Development & Tourism efficiently and with measurable results.
 - a. Streamline departmental processes and documentation.
 - b. Improve team performance through professional development and progress tracking.
 - c. Ensure effective office operations through resource allocation, budget management, and regular contract audits.
 - d. Boost efficiency through effective software use, staff training, and consistent naming conventions.
 - e. Foster clear departmental communication, goal alignment, and project management.

Discussion

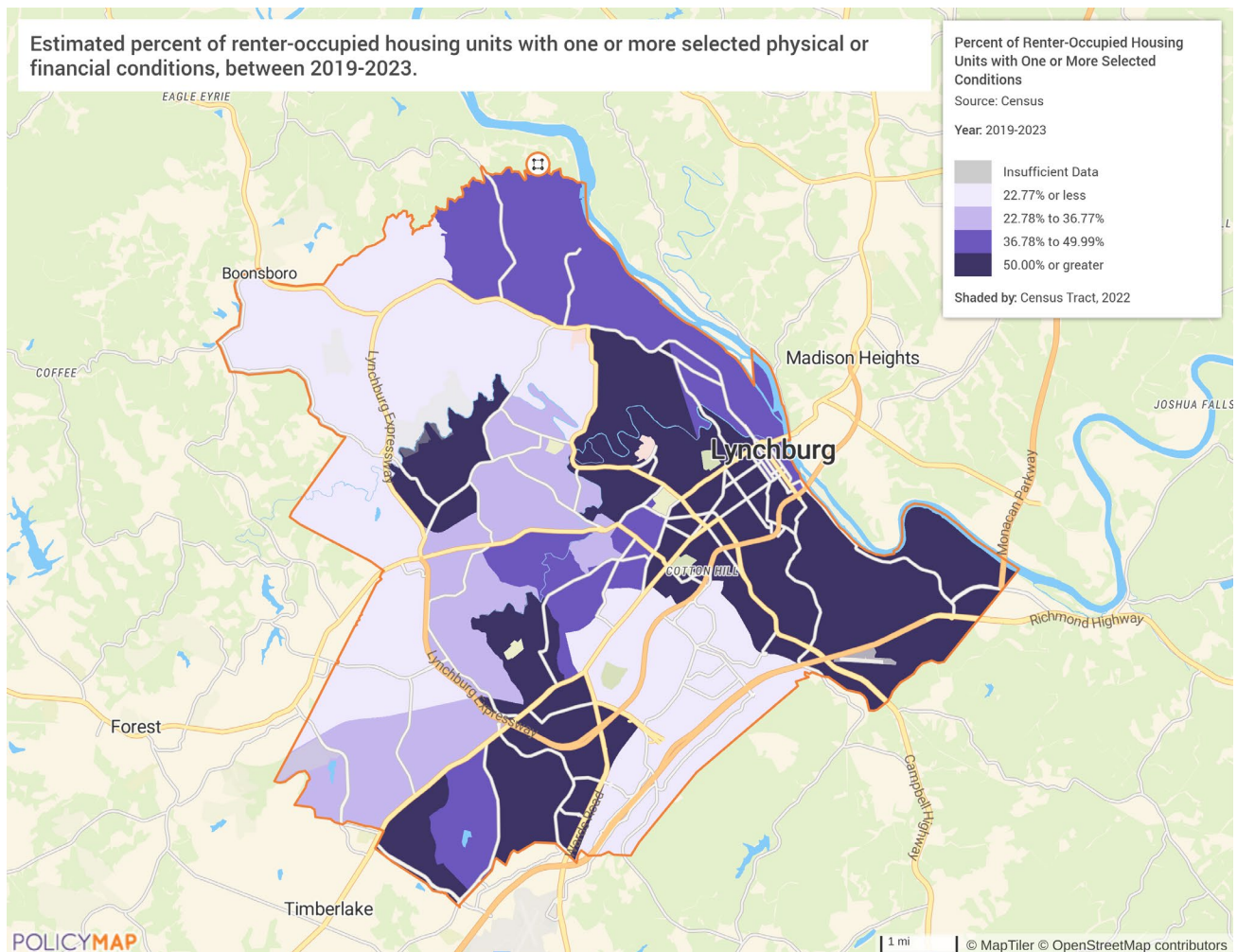
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Housing problems are defined as having one or more of the following conditions, housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities, overcrowding (more than one person per room) or housing costs greater than 30% of income (i.e., cost burden).

The most common housing problem faced in Lynchburg is cost burden. In Lynchburg, 26.2% of all households are cost-burdened, and renters (77.4%) are more disproportionately cost-burdened than homeowners (22.6%). Cost burdened households are defined by HUD as households spending more than 30% of their annual income on housing costs. Severely cost burdened households spend more than 50% of their income. Independent from median income, cost burden serves as an indicator of a homeowner's ability to afford property maintenance and improvements.

Areas where at least 50% or more renter households have at least one housing problem are considered areas of concentration. These are located in Census Tracts 2.04, 3, 6, 7, 9.01, 11, 16.01, 16.02, and 19. There are no areas in Lynchburg where at least 50% or more homeowners have at least one housing problem.



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

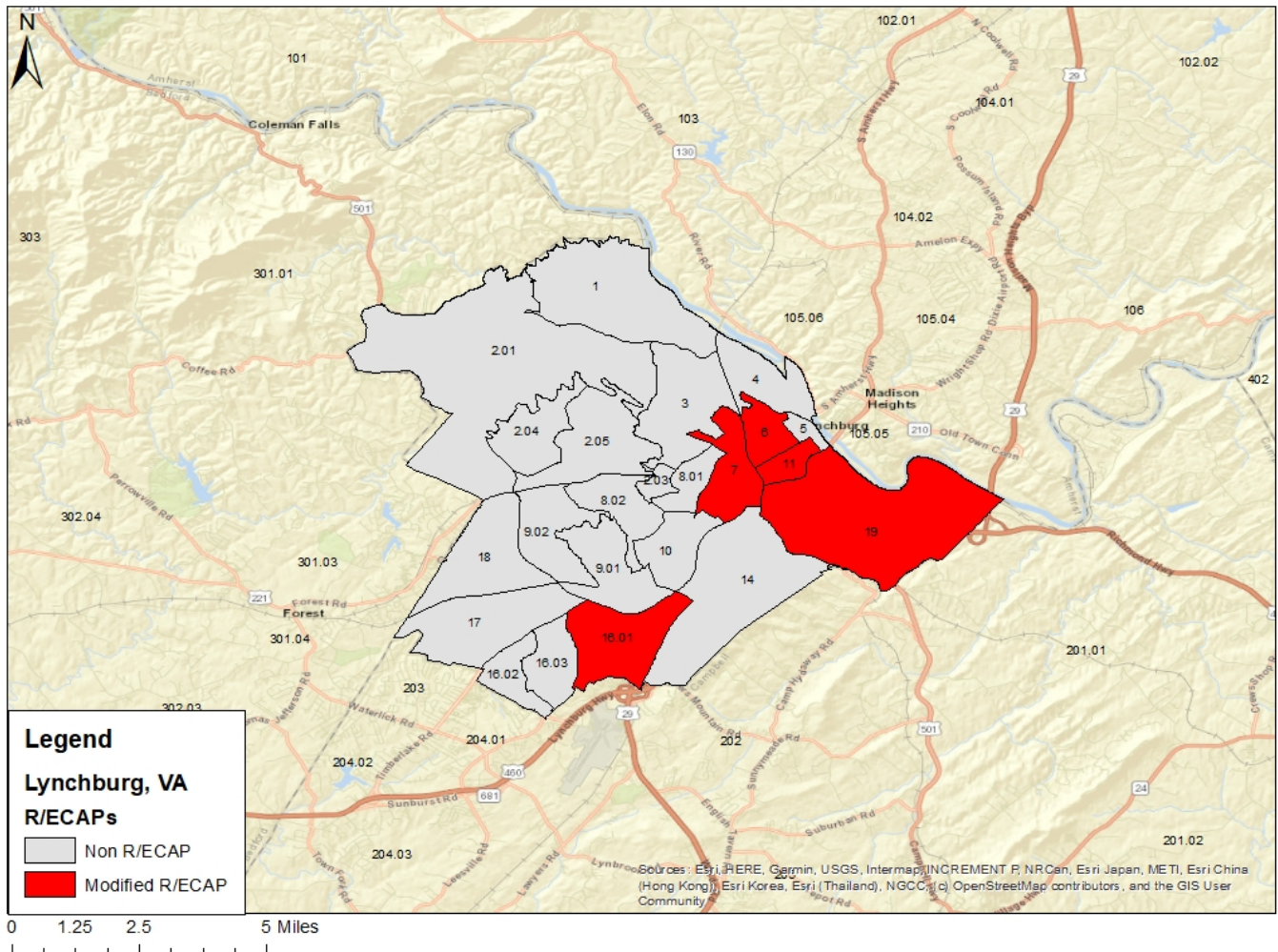
HUD defines concentrations of racial and ethnic minorities as a census tract with a non-White population of 50% or more. A concentrated area of poverty is defined as a census tract with 40% or more individuals living at or below the poverty line. It is important to look at disparities between groups in relation to disproportionate poverty and access to community assets to assess fair housing needs.

By modifying the threshold to be ten percentage points above the City's poverty rate of 17.5%, five censuses meet the definition for the modified R/ECAP: Census Tracts, 6, 7, 11, 16.01, and 19. The modified R/ECAPS are located west of Downtown Lynchburg and include the following neighborhoods:

- Tate Springs
- Dearington
- Miller Park
- Garland Hill

- College Hill
- Diamond Hill
- Winston Ridge
- College Park
- Brookville Village
- Vista Acres

Lynchburg A.I Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty, 2022



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

Lynchburg's low-to-moderate (LMI) areas are heavily concentrated in the areas adjacent to the Downtown Central Business District, and the neighborhoods of College Hill, Diamond Hill, Winston Ridge, College Park, Vista Acres, and Brookville Village.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

According to the City's Comprehensive Plan, many residential neighborhoods are also home

to local institutions, places of worship, schools, and other facilities. The City's neighborhoods offer a variety of housing types in a mix of suburban, traditional and newer mixed-use neighborhoods, each with separate needs and opportunities. A common factor in the quality of life for all neighborhoods is residents' access to goods and services needed on a regular basis, such as food, parks, schools and many commercial services. Stakeholders also identified the City-operated Community Centers being assets in several LMI areas.

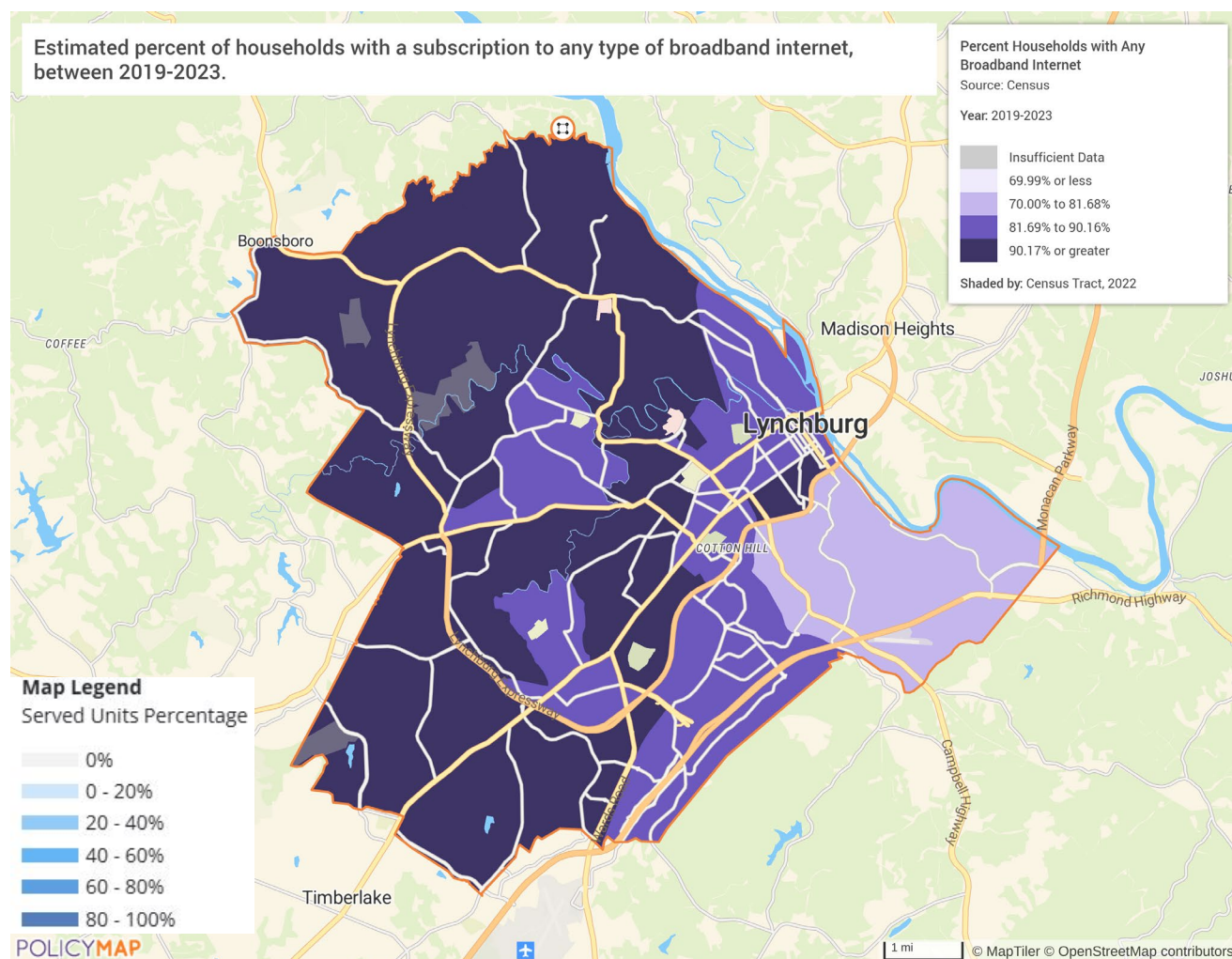
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The Diamond Hill Neighborhood Plan was adopted into the City of Lynchburg Comprehensive Plan on December 10, 2024. City staff engaged neighborhood stakeholders in the development of the plan -- through workshops, meetings, and events -- for eighteen months. The resulting plan envisions a future for Diamond Hill as an identifiable, serviced, diverse, and connected geographic neighborhood. The plan's recommendations build upon recent public investments in the neighborhood and seek to celebrate the unique neighborhood character while also recognizing areas for improvement.

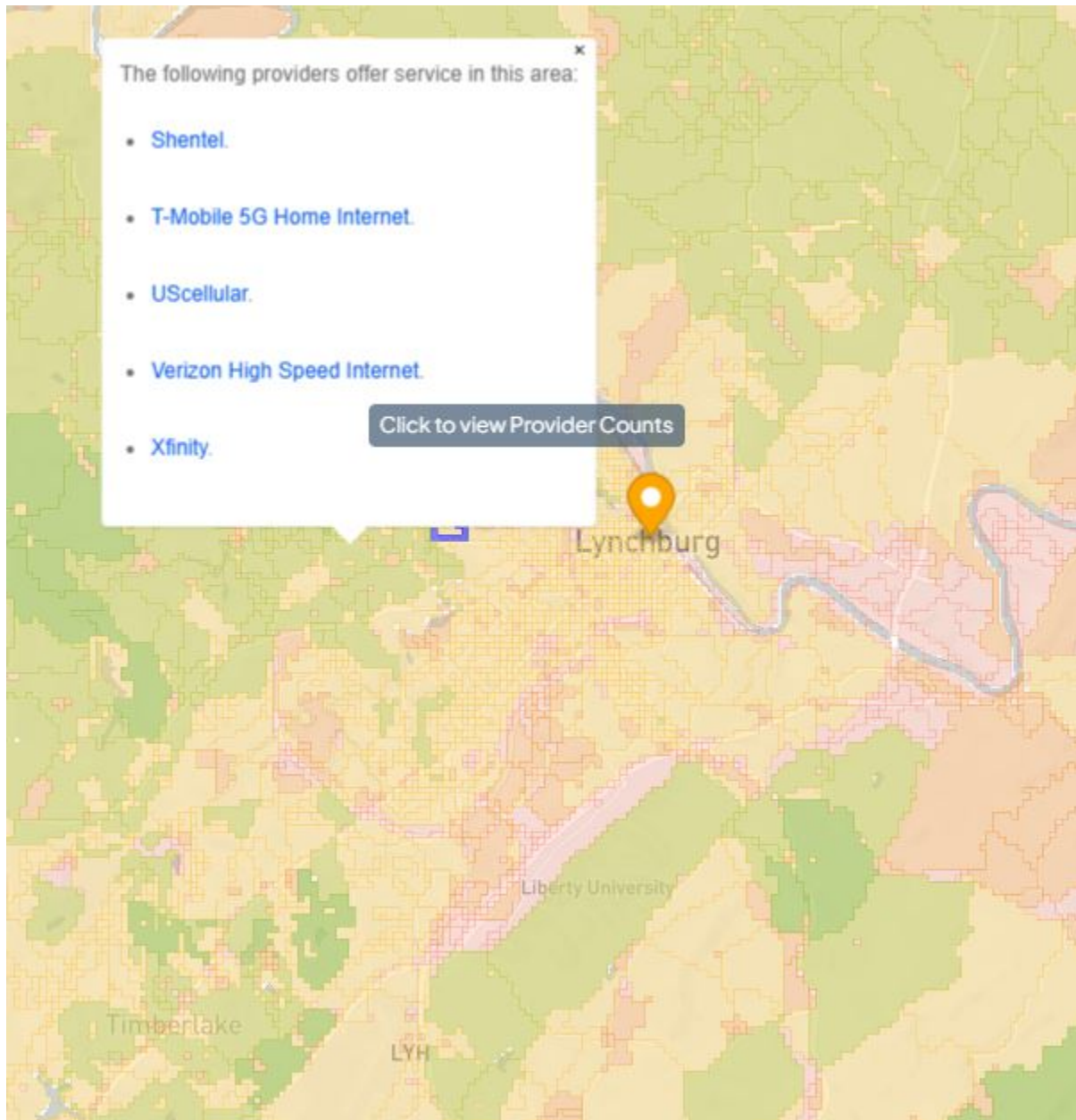
MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

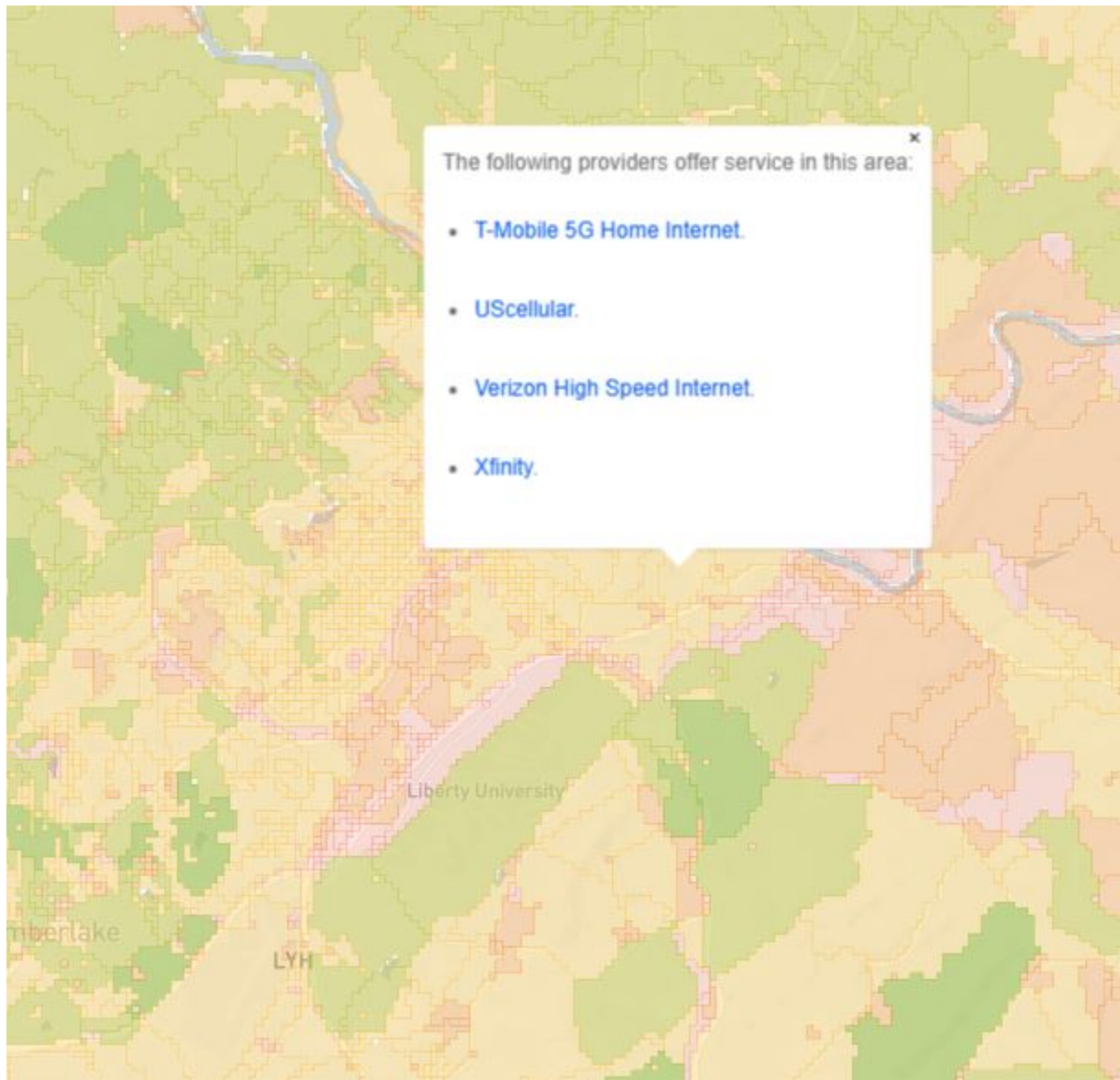
Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

As shown on the following map generated by PolicyMap, the vast majority of Lynchburg has access to broadband service indicating that there is not a digital divide among lower- and higher- income neighborhoods. There are a few tracts where the percentage of service is not as high as the others, such as Tract 19, however the rate of service is still above 70%. Prices for service are expensive and can vary depending where in the City you live



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





As indicated in the maps above the majority of the City has multiple providers for broadband internet service, suggesting that suppliers are not a factor in pricing. Stakeholders reported challenges with basic internet and unreliable broadband availability.

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

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

The Central Virginia Planning District Commission updated its Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2020. This document encompasses Amherst County, Appomattox County, Bedford County, Campbell County, City of Lynchburg, Town of Altavista, Town of Appomattox, Town of Amherst, Town of Bedford, and the Town of Brookneal. Since the previous version of the plan, an additional seven natural hazards and four man-made hazards were identified.

While nearly all disasters are possible for any given area in the United States, the most likely hazards to potentially affect the communities in the region include:

- Natural Hazards
 - Drought
 - Earthquake
 - Extreme temperature: cold/wind chill
 - Extreme temperature: excessive heat
 - Flooding
 - Fog
 - Hailstorm
 - Hurricane
 - Land subsidence and karst
 - Landslide
 - Severe thunderstorm, heavy rain and lightning
 - Sever winter storm
 - Tornado
 - Wildfire
- Man-made/technological hazards
 - Communicable disease
 - Dam failure
 - Hazardous materials incident
 - Solar event
 - Terrorism
 - Urban fire

Lynchburg is located near the James River and is likely to be impacted by flooding. Floods pick up chemicals, sewage, and toxins from roads, factories, and farms. Therefore, any property affected by the flood may be contaminated with hazardous materials. Debris from vegetation and man-made structures may also be hazardous following the occurrence of a flood. In addition, floods may threaten water supplies and water quality, as well as initiate power outages. Flooding can pose some significant secondary impacts to the area where the event has taken place. Some of the impacts to consider include

infrastructure and utility failure, impacts to roadways, water service and wastewater treatment. These impacts can affect the entire planning district, making the area vulnerable to limited emergency services.

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

As described above, natural hazards have the potential to affect all residents, but resiliency of those of low-to moderate-income households is less likely. The City will continue to fund rehabilitation programs to assist homeowners in making code related and energy efficient repairs to their homes, including homes affected by natural disasters.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Lynchburg anticipates receiving approximately \$3,500,000 in CDBG, \$1,500,000 in HOME, funding over the next five years. The purpose of the Strategic Plan is to guide the use of these funds over the next five years. The plan is guided by three overarching goals that are applied according to the City of Lynchburg's needs. The goals are:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock in both the rental and homeowner markets, increasing the availability of affordable housing by reducing barriers, and increasing the number of accessible units.
- To improve the quality of life and living conditions for low- and moderate-income persons through improvements in public facilities and infrastructure and the removal of slum/blighting influences.
- To expand economic opportunities through more jobs paying self-sufficient wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term community viability, and the empowerment of low- and moderate- income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

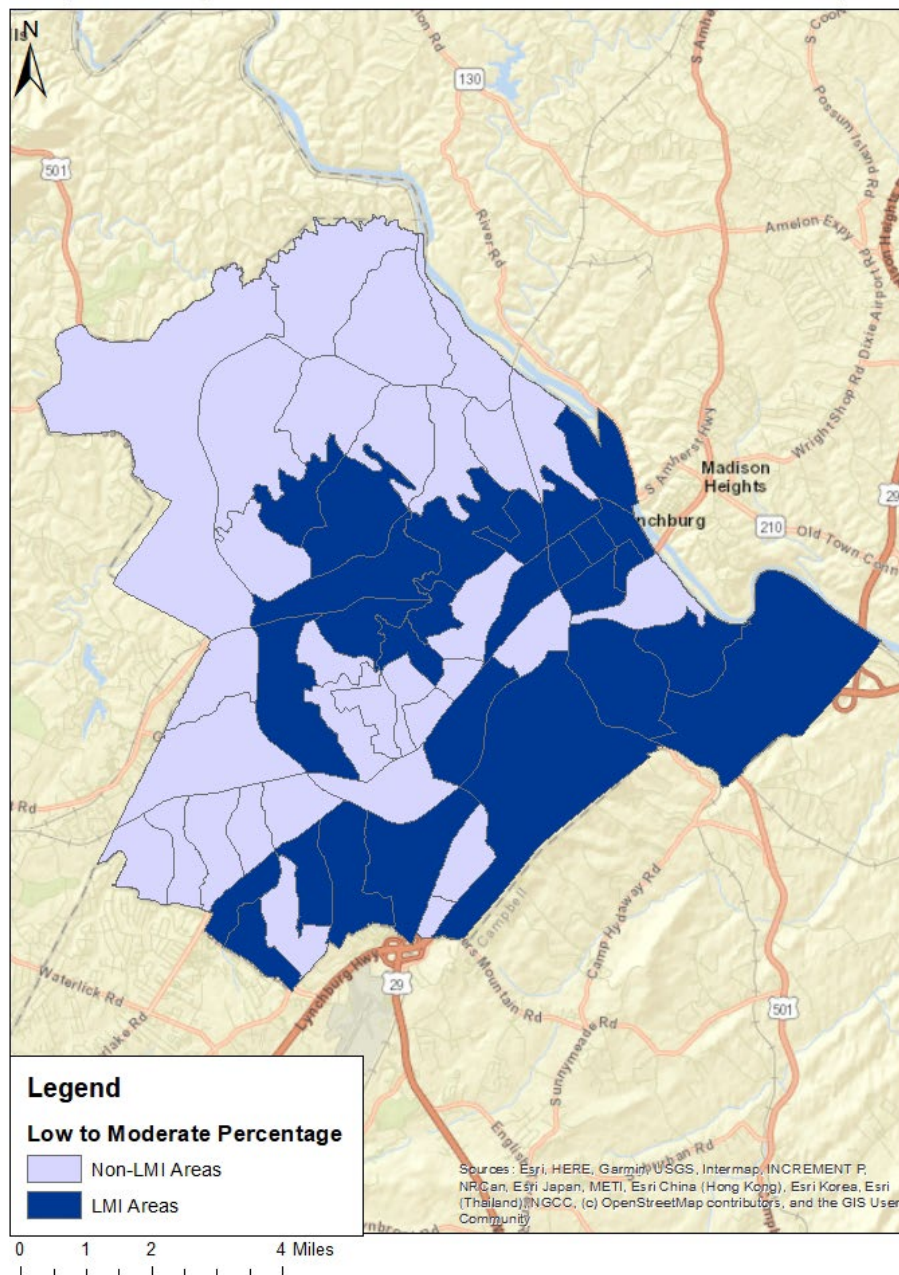
The City of Lynchburg developed this plan using citizen participation and stakeholder input generated by several stakeholder consultations and public meetings.

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

Geographic Area

The City will focus some of its investments in areas of the City where low- to moderate-income households reside. The map below indicates block groups where 51% or more of the residents are low- to moderate-income households. Additional investments will be implemented Citywide.

Lynchburg Low to Moderate Income Block Groups



General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction

Federal CDBG funds are intended to provide low-and moderate-income (LMI) households with viable communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities. The system, for establishing the geographic priority for the selection of these projects in the City of Lynchburg is predicated upon the following criteria:

- Meeting the statutory requirements of the CDBG program
- Meeting the needs of LMI residents
- Affirmatively furthering fair housing
- Coordination and leveraging of resources
- Sustainability and/or long-term impact
- The ability to demonstrate measurable progress and success

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

Priority Needs

The following is a framework for priorities, needs and goals to address the City's identified needs during the next five years. The final determination on funded activities will occur during the review process for the prioritization of projects.

The priorities presented were developed by:

- Weighing the severity of the need among all groups and sub-groups
- Analyzing current social, housing, and economic conditions
- Analyzing the relative needs of low- and moderate-income families
- Assessing the resources likely to be available over the next five years, and
- Evaluating input from stakeholder sessions, interviews, service provider surveys, City department staff, and public hearings

Priorities were established using the following definitions:

- High priorities are those activities that will be considered first for funding CDBG resources
- Low priorities are those activities that will be considered after high-priority projects if CDBG resources are available.

Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as being unnecessary in the City. The City has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five years. If additional funding becomes available, low priority activities will be considered.

For projects that address a high priority need, the City will base funding decisions on the capacity and past-performance of the sub-recipient, the type of project, the potential to leverage federal funds with other resources, the anticipated impact of the project and the reasonableness of the proposed budget and timeline for completion. Once projects that address high priorities are acted upon, the City will then review projects and activities to meet low priorities.

1	Priority Need Name	Increase access to and quality of affordable housing
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely low Low Moderate Large families Families with children Elderly Public housing residents Persons with disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Increase permanent affordable housing in the rental market Increase the number of owner-occupied units Rehabilitation of substandard housing units Blight removal
	Description	There is a high level of demand and support for the creation of new affordable units within the City, as well as to preserve the City's existing, aging housing stock, emphasis to be placed on creating affordable units for all income levels.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Affordable rental units are in short supply in the City; coupled with the aged housing stock, improvements can be made to existing units or new units created to relieve cost burden faced by so many families in the City. Providing quality affordable housing remains a high priority for the City and is a demonstrated need based on feedback received during stakeholder outreach, as well as the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections of this document.
2	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large families Families with children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Targeted LMI Areas

	Associated Goals	Increase permanent affordable housing in the rental market Increase the Number of Owner-Occupied Units Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units Blight Removal
	Description	The City of Lynchburg will rehabilitate substandard housing units to improve the housing stock. Emphasis is to be placed on programs that require an investment of funds and/or labor on the part of the owner commensurate with the owner's resources. The rental rehabilitation program will also continue to be a high priority.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Housing rehabilitation continues to be a high priority for the City.
3	Priority Need Name	Infrastructure Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Targeted LMI Areas
	Associated Goals	Improve the City's infrastructure
	Description	Infrastructure improvements, including street improvements, continue to be a high priority for the City.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Lynchburg is an older City with ongoing infrastructure improvement needs.
4	Priority Need Name	Public Facility Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-Housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Targeted LMI Areas
	Associated Goals	Improve the City's public facilities
	Description	There is a high level of support to replace antiquated infrastructure, public streets and sidewalks. In addition, many communities require upgrades to public facilities, including ADA improvements and the installation/rehabilitation of community amenities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Maintaining and improving the aging infrastructure, including water, sewer, streets, sidewalks, and storm water, and making handicap accessibility improvements at curb intersections and other locations as needed continues to be a high priority. In addition, improvements to parks and recreation facilities will also continue to be a high priority.
	Priority Need Name	Homeless Housing and Services

5	Priority Level	High
	Population	Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with children Mentally ill Chronic substance abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of domestic violence Unaccompanied youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Provide Homeless Services Increase permanent affordable housing in the rental market
	Description	Addressing homelessness through housing and services, including the centralized homeless intake coordinator.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Stakeholders reported an increase in homelessness in the City, particularly after the closure of emergency shelters. Addressing the issue of homelessness continues to be a high priority for the City.
6	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Promote Public service Activities
	Description	The city will continue to promote public service activities which support the healthy development of the City's at-risk youth, adults, and families
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City supports efforts and neighborhood partnerships that promote self-sufficiency, housing stability, and healthy communities.

7	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Economic Development
	Description	Support efforts that align with the goals of the City's economic development plans to improve the economic base, job skills, and health of the community.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A skilled workforce and availability of well-paying jobs are essential to growing the City's economic base as well as lifting households out of poverty and ensuring housing and economic stability.
8	Priority Need Name	Planning/Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	N/A
	Associated Goals	Provide quality oversight and administration of federal programs
	Description	Administrative and planning costs to operate the CDBG and HOME programs
	Basis for Relative Priority	Continued need to properly administer and operate the CDBG and HOME programs

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	N/A. The City of Lynchburg does not use HOME funds for TBRA.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A. The City of Lynchburg does not use TBRA for non-homeless special needs.
New Unit Production	There is a substantial need for affordable housing in Lynchburg. The housing stock is aging and there are few new developments in general and specifically, that can meet the needs of low- and moderate-income households and households with a person with a disability. The City will continue to support efforts to increase the supply of single family and multi-family affordable housing units by both private sector and public sector entities.
Rehabilitation	Housing rehabilitation continues to be a high priority for the City. The City's older housing stock requires ongoing maintenance and upkeep. Housing rehabilitation programs include the Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LHRA)-Rental Rehabilitation Program, and the Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity (GLHFH) Homeownership Program.
Acquisition, including preservation	N/A

Table 57 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Lynchburg receives Federal Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on an annual basis. For the purpose of this Strategic Plan, the City assumes its allocations each year over the five-year period will remain approximately the same and in line with the Program Year 2025 allocation. The Annual Action Plans submitted in each of the subsequent years will reflect actual allocation amounts received.

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	\$750,979	0	0	\$750,979	\$3,003,916	CDBG funds will support housing and non-housing community development in the City of Lynchburg.
HOME	Public-federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$320,517.96	0	0	\$320,517.96	\$1,282,071.84	HOME funds will continue to support housing rehabilitation, homeownership, and development in the City of Lynchburg.

Table 58 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City of Lynchburg will continue to partner with other public agencies and nonprofit organization, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in housing and community development to meet the match requirements. In addition to the funding above, such funding may also include:

- Continuum of Care funds under the HEARTH Act
- Low-Income Housing Tax Credits
- State and Local Government Funds
- Private Donations;
- Other Federal Funding

The City follows the HOME Match Contribution Requirement outlined in 24 CFR 92-218-92.200, and provides a detailed HOME Match Report during CAPER submission using the HUD 40107-A. The City will require its developers to provide the 25% matching requirement for HOME developments.

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

There is no publicly owned land available for use to meet the City's Consolidated Plan goals.

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
Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority	PHA	Public housing and affordable housing	Citywide
Lynchburg Community Action Agency	Non-profit Organization	Affordable housing	Citywide
Rush Homes	Developer	Affordable housing	Citywide
Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity	Developer	Affordable housing	Citywide
Lynchburg City Schools	Education	Education	Citywide
Office of Economic Development and Region 2000	Economic Development	Economic development	Citywide and Region
Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CVCOC)	Homeless Housing and Services	Homeless housing and services	Central Virginia

Table 59 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

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

Primarily, the City's strategies will be conducted in the various partnerships that City such as public and private housing developers and service providers operating in the City and in the region. These include public partners, such as the Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA), and several private non-profits such as Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG), Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity (GLHFH), Rush Homes, and Miriam's House. These and others work separately and collectively, along with City staff, on projects that achieve the goals stated by City Council.

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

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

Table 60 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

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

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

The CVCoc places high priority on the creation of permanent housing beds for the homeless, job training, and employment programs, and the journey from transitional to permanent housing for both

families and individuals. In addition, with the Coordinated Homeless Intake Assessment (CHIA) process the agencies can provide homeless prevention services to those at risk of becoming homeless.

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

There is a need for continued support of services for people experiencing homelessness, as well as shelter resources. The CVCoC looks to increase their homeless prevention and diversion services over the next five years to help reduce the number of households needing homeless services.

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 will continue to support homeless agencies and service providers to leverage federal and non-federal funding sources to expand services. The City will also continue to support and encourage the development of new affordable housing units.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase permanent affordable housing in the rental market	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Increase Access to and Quality of Affordable Housing for Special Needs Populations Housing Rehabilitation	HOME: \$400,000	Rental Units Constructed: 48 housing units
2	Increase the number of owner-occupied units	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Increase Access to and Quality of Affordable Housing for Special Needs Populations Housing Rehabilitation	HOME: \$400,000	Homeowner Housing Added: Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 75 households
3	Rehabilitation of substandard housing units	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Increase Access to and Quality of Affordable Housing Housing Rehabilitation	HOME: \$550,000	Housing Units Rehabilitated: 5 housing units
4	Improve the City's Public Facilities	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Targeted CTs/LMI	Public Facilities Improvement	CDBG: \$1,150,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure for Low/Moderate Income Other than Housing Benefit: 15,000 Persons Assisted

5	Improve City's Infrastructure	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Targeted CTs/LMI	Infrastructure Improvement	CDBG: \$1,150,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure for Low/Moderate Income Other than Housing Benefit: 15,000 Persons Assisted
6	Economic Development	2025	2029	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services	CDBG: \$75,000	Public Service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 persons assisted
7	Promote public service activities	2025	2029	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services	CDBG: \$250,000	Public Service activities other than Low/Moderate e Income Housing Benefit: 15,000 persons assisted
8	Provide homeless services	2025	2029	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Housing and Services	CDBG: \$250,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 500 persons assisted
9	Provide quality oversight and administration of federal programs	2025	2029	Other-Admin	Citywide	Planning/ Administration	CDBG: \$700,000 HOME: \$150,000	N/A

Goal Descriptions

Goal Name	Goal Description
Increase permanent affordable housing in the rental market	Fund activities that expand the supply and improve the condition of housing affordable to lower income households. Fund activities that leverage other public and private resources such as Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Projects (LIHTC). Support incentives to increase permanent affordable multifamily rental housing as well as direct assistance to low-income households. Emphasis to be placed on creating affordable units for all income levels. Fund activities that provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to low income household. Lynchburg does not currently fund Tenant Based Rental Assistance
Increase the number of owner-occupied units	Increasing the number of owner-occupied units through programs such as the Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity (GLHFH) program to provide homebuyer assistance, and housing development and the Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) will stabilize the City's housing stock through new construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation. Emphasis to be placed on mixed income and inclusive communities.
Rehabilitation of substandard housing	Rehabilitate substandard housing units, with an emphasis is to be placed on programs that require an investment of funds and/or labor on the part of the owner commensurate with the owner's resources (HOME funds). In addition, the Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) proposes to continue its Rental Rehabilitation Grant Program that issues grants to owners/landlords of rental properties that are located within the City's Rental Inspection Area.
Improve public facilities	Fund non-housing community development proposals that eliminate a threat to public health and safety and/or expand affordable housing development to include water/sewer projects, drainage projects, sidewalks, street improvements, and solid waste disposal projects.

Improve the City's infrastructure	Fund non-housing community development proposals that eliminate a threat to public health and safety and/or expand affordable housing development to include water/sewer projects, drainage projects, sidewalks, street improvements, and solid waste disposal projects.
Blight removal	Fund proposals for the removal and redevelopment of dilapidated and condemned structures to eliminate neighborhood deterioration, blight and blighting influences. Provide activities for the identification and remediation of rental housing in substandard conditions
Economic development	Promote efforts that align with the goals of the economic development plans to improve the economic base, job skills, and health of the community.
Promote public service activities	Promote public service activities which support the healthy development of the City's at-risk youth, adults, and families. Promote efforts to remove barriers to escape poverty and strengthen low-income households and families. Promote neighborhood partnerships that facilitate self-sufficiency and enable families and individuals to maintain their housing, remain in their neighborhoods, and age in place.
Provide homeless services	Support efforts to develop, sustain, and coordinate a comprehensive, seamless system of services for homeless citizens in order to move the homeless population toward obtaining permanent housing.
Provide quality oversight and administration of federal programs	Provide administrative and oversight of CDBG and HOME programs.

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)

Approximately five low-income households will be provided affordable housing during the program year July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026

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)

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and 24 CFR Part 8 requires that 5% of all public housing units be accessible to persons with mobility impairments. Another 2% of public housing units must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) is the standard against which residential and non-residential spaces are judged to be accessible.

Currently nine units are accessible. Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority will continue to renovate identified units as funding is available.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority has an active Resident Advisory Boards (RABs). Participation in the RAB gives residents the opportunity to provide input on management, operations and modernization needs, as well as make recommendations in the development of the Annual and Five-Year Plans. The Housing Authority in the City will work to encourage more Section 8 voucher holders to participate in the RAB to diversify the input received so that those residents' needs are also adequately represented and incorporated to the Plans.

The Authority encourages and supports programs and activities to improve the quality of life for public housing residents.

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

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

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Lynchburg recognizes there are several barriers relating to affordable housing in the City. According to the most recent Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, the following impediments were identified.

Factor	Priority	Responsible Parties	Discussion
Access to community assets and opportunities	High	City	Community assets such as public transit and jobs can improve access to opportunities, especially for lower income households and persons with disabilities. While the City has good coverage regarding public transit in R/ECAPs, these areas have poor access to the City's employment centers and higher performing schools. Expanding the public transit system to higher opportunity areas could increase opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents.
Location and type of affordable housing	High	City, LRHA, Private Sector	Providing more housing choices in more areas across the City could increase the accessibility and affordability of housing in Lynchburg. While households in Lynchburg are almost evenly split between renters and homeowners, most of the housing stock consists of single-family homes at 65.6% of all housing stock. Multifamily housing is typically more affordable than single-family housing in the same area as a result of increased housing supply and efficient land use. However, multifamily housing options are limited in both the highest opportunity areas and lowest opportunity areas. Additionally, areas with a high concentration of multifamily units are in close proximity to the universities, creating high competition for housing. While the City has shown to be investing funds, such as CDBG and HOME, in higher opportunity areas, the lack of public transit access and landlords to accept HCVs are barriers in locating affordable housing options in higher opportunity areas.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Lynchburg will follow the Fair Housing Action Plan over the next five years to include:

Impediment	Action	Measurable Benchmarks	Timeframe
Location and type of affordable housing	Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) LRHA should expand Section 8 HCV Program to higher opportunity areas.	Number of landlords recruited to participate in Section 8 program, especially in higher opportunity areas	Ongoing
	The City and other local organizations should address the diverse housing needs for the City's various subpopulation, including students, low- and moderate-income households, persons with disabilities, and elderly persons.	Continue investing in housing in a wide geographic area throughout the City. Number of accessible units created/rehabilitated.	Ongoing
	The City should collaborate with local universities to ensure students are not competing with low- and moderate-income households for housing.	Number on-campus housing units created.	Ongoing
Location of community assets	The City should collaborate with GLTC to improve access to GLTC routes in higher opportunity areas and employment centers in the City and for individuals working unconventional hours.	Number of transit stops added	Ongoing
	The City and local service providers should centralize public services in locations with good transit access and high concentration of members of protected classes	Increase in number of service users	Ongoing
Discriminatory behavior toward members of the protected class	The City should continue supporting fair housing services, such as housing counseling from Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG) and legal counseling from Virginia Legal Aid Society (VLAS), to reduce rates of eviction, mortgage application denials, high-cost lending, and other discriminatory practices.	Number of program participants	Ongoing

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

As part of the Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CVCoc), the City of Lynchburg operates all efforts to prevent and end homelessness; and to comply with the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 requirement to engage in thoughtful systems-level planning.

In 2015, the CVCoc fully staffed the Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA) program. CHIA is the centralized entry and diversion point for all households facing homelessness. CHIA assesses all households and refers to other components within the system to ensure homelessness is rare, brief and non-recurring. A standardized assessment tool is used to understand each person's individual needs and connect them to the most appropriate solution. The street outreach operates as an access point for unsheltered persons. The City's street outreach program Homeless Outreach and Mobile Engagement (HOME) identifies and builds rapport with unsheltered persons across the geographic region and conduct the standard assessments in order to ensure unsheltered clients receive the same access to the CES and are quickly placed on the by-name list in order to be permanently housed.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

CVCoc utilizes Point-in-Time (PIT) data, System Performance Measures, and Coordinated Entry data to evaluate and understand the emergency needs of homeless persons so that they can be addressed adequately and efficiently. The City will use the information generated by the PIT and other data collected by the CVCoc to inform its CDBG budget and planning process. The closure of two shelters in the City prompted the CVCoc to quickly identify new shelter providers.

Transitional housing has been decreasing to align with federal priorities and best practices. This has created a need to increase the level of Rapid Rehousing (RRH) funding in order to move households out of homelessness. This approach requires enhanced and robust case management services. Homeless providers in Lynchburg will continue to apply for state ESG funds for RRH under the Virginia Homeless Solutions Program.

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 the CVCoc homelessness response system's "Front Door," CHIA streamlines access and referral to the other components of the system to shorten the amount of time and number of referrals standing between homeless households and housing assistance.

According to the 2025-2027 Central Virginia Continuum of Care Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness, providers agreed the solution to homelessness is housing and the transition to “Housing First” meant creating rapid rehousing (RRH) programs and providing more permanent supportive housing (PSH). RRH is the newest housing model that provides financial assistance for move-ins, short-term rental assistance, and case management services to help homeless households find rental housing and stabilize in their new homes

Permanent supportive housing, similarly provides rental assistance and case management but for the most vulnerable, chronic homeless persons. Assistance, however, is not time-limited and high-need consumers can permanently remain in PSH units if they choose. Along with emergency shelter and transitional housing, RRH and PSH rounded out a suite of housing and service options to address housing crisis and instability for consumers of all needs.

This plan specifically outlines the implementation of four elements that work together to end homelessness for individuals and families and make the community stronger for all. These components are:

- Community Commitment
- Complete and Coordinated System
- Data and Performance
- Housing Stability

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

As mentioned in NA-30 of this Plan, the City of Lynchburg has a number of services to assist low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless. Stakeholders note the need for additional homeless prevention resources and innovative solutions to the increase in evictions that resulted when the moratoria expired and supplemental rental assistance funds expired post-pandemic. In the CVCoC’s strategic plan, committees will be working toward the goal of enabling people at greatest risk of homelessness to maintain permanent housing through targeted prevention and diversion activities. When homelessness cannot be avoided, connect people with appropriate resources to stabilize them in housing as quickly and effectively as possible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

See above

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

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

The City of Lynchburg, in partnership with non-profit organizations and businesses, can improve the chances for poverty-stricken residents to move up and out of poverty by supporting organizations that offer job training and placement services.

The City of Lynchburg, through its various departments, will continue to provide incentives for businesses to locate in low income areas, to support organizations that provide job training and placement services, to support homeless prevention activities, and to preserve and improve affordable housing options, as part of its strategy to prevent and alleviate poverty in the City.

As described in MA-45, there are numerous workforce development initiatives underway, designed to skill up a workforce and provide access to well-paying jobs.

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

To the extent possible given its limited resources, the City will continue to support organizations that provide supportive services to encourage local economic development, and to preserve and improve affordable housing options as part of its strategy to prevent and alleviate poverty.

The provision of affordable housing through creation of new units is intended to provide a decent living environment while the household is striving to achieve a generally higher standard of living. This approach includes homeless and special needs housing programs where persons are also assisted with supportive services to enable them to transition to permanent housing and a more stable environment. Housing programs for the fixed income elderly and disabled are intended to control housing costs in order to maximize the impact of a limited income on the household's standard of living.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Lynchburg receives Federal Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on an annual basis. For the purpose of this Strategic Plan, the City assumes its allocations each year over the five-year period will remain approximately the same and in line with the Program Year 2025 allocation. The Annual Action Plans submitted in each of the subsequent years will reflect actual allocation amounts received.

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	\$750,979	0	0	\$750,979	\$3,003,916	CDBG funds will support housing and non-housing community development in the City of Lynchburg.
HOME	Public-federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$320,517.96	0	\$100,000	\$420,517.96	\$1,282,071.84	HOME funds will continue to support housing rehabilitation and development in the City of Lynchburg.

Table 61 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City of Lynchburg will continue to partner with other public agencies and nonprofit organizations, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in housing and community development. The City plans to meet the HOME Program match requirements by utilizing the volunteer labor and construction material costs accrued from the construction of homes completed by Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity.

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

N/A

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase Permanent Affordable Rental Housing	2025	2026	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Increase access to/quality of affordable housing Housing Rehabilitation Affordable housing for special needs populations	HOME: \$103,688.92	Rental units constructed: 8 housing units
2	Increase the number of owner-occupied units	2025	2026	Affordable housing	Citywide	Increase access to/quality of affordable housing Housing Rehabilitation Affordable housing for special needs populations	HOME: \$286,829.04	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 15 households
3	Improve the City's Public Facilities	2025	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, and 19	Infrastructure improvements Public Facility Improvement	CDBG: \$500,795.15	Public Facility or Infrastructure other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,965 persons
4	Promote Public Service Activities	2025	2026	Non-Homeless Special Needs Homeless Housing and Services	Citywide	Public Services	CDBG: \$112,646.85	Public Service Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5,085 persons
5	Provide quality oversight/admin federal programs	2025	2026	Admin	Citywide	Planning/Administration	CDBG: \$137,537 HOME: \$30,000	Other 2

Table 62 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

Goal Name	Goal Description
Increase Permanent Affordable Rental Housing	Fund activities that expand the supply and improve the condition of housing affordable to lower income households. Fund activities that leverage other public and private resources such as Low-Income Housing Tax Credit projects. Support incentives to increase permanent affordable multifamily rental housing as well as direct assistance to low-income households. Emphasis to be placed on mixed income and inclusive communities.
Increase the number of owner-occupied units	Increasing the number of owner-occupied units through programs such as the Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity and Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG) programs to provide homebuyer assistance, and housing development and the Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) will stabilize the City's housing stock through new construction. Emphasis to be placed on mixed income and inclusive communities.
Improve the City's Public Facilities	Fund non-housing community development proposals that eliminate a threat to public health and safety and/or expand affordable housing development to include water/sewer projects, drainage projects, sidewalks, street improvements, neighborhood improvements, and solid waste disposal projects.

Promote Public Service Activities	Promote public service activities which support the healthy development of the City's at-risk youth, adults, and families. Promote efforts to remove barriers to escape poverty and strengthen low-income households and families. Promote neighborhood partnerships that facilitate self-sufficiency and enable families and individuals to maintain their housing, remain in their neighborhoods, and age in place. Support efforts to develop, sustain, and coordinate a comprehensive, seamless system of services for homeless citizens in order to move the homeless population toward obtaining permanent housing.
Provide quality oversight/admin federal programs	Provide staff for the administration and oversight of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Program, Neighborhood Plans and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City's FY 2025 planned actions will address the City's priority housing and community development needs. The projects are outlined below

Projects

#	Project Name
1	City Administration
2	Diamond Hill Neighborhood Plan – Phase 2 Improvements (Dunbar Community Schoolyard)
3	Miriam's House: Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA)
4	Miriam's House: Extreme Weather Center
5	Blue Ridge Mountains Council, Inc Boy Scouts of America – Scoutreach
6	Rush Homes – Carolyn's Place – Rental Housing (CHDO)
7	Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity – Homeownership Program
8	Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG) – First Time Homebuyer Down Payment Assistance

Table 63 – Project Information

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

The City will invest the majority of CDBG and HOME Program funds City-wide. Investing in affordable housing projects City-wide will also assist the City in affirmatively furthering fair housing and avoiding the concentration of low-income populations. The City will target its CDBG infrastructure and public improvement activities to census tracts with 51% of its residents at 80% or below the Area Median Income (AMI). Utilizing federal funds, the City will address the needs of the community in low-to-moderate areas and City-wide.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	City Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide quality oversight/admin fed. Programs
	Needs Addressed	Planning/Administration
	Funding	\$137,537 CDBG \$30,000 HOME
	Description	Funding is used to cover the personnel, operating, and HUD-required training costs associated with managing the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Program.
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A – Planning and Administration
	Location Description	City Hall
2	Planned Activities	Administration of the CDBG and HOME Program Matrix Code 21A
	Project Name	Diamond Hill Neighborhood Plan – Phase 2 Improvements (Dunbar Community Schoolyard)
	Target Area	Diamond Hill neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Improve the City's Public facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facility Improvements
	Funding	\$500,795.15 CDBG

	Description	The Dunbar Community Schoolyard is a common-sense and cost-effective solution to increasing access to park space in the Diamond Hill Neighborhood. The Dunbar Middle School campus is located within a ten-minute walk of 75% of Diamond Hill Neighborhood residences. Investing in the campus as a green and inviting park, open to the public after school and on weekends, transforms the shared public space into a positive gathering place for youth, families, and neighbors. The Dunbar campus is approximately 16 acres in size. Schoolyard improvements at this site would be implemented in phases. Phase 1 is currently underway and focuses on the area south of Dunbar Drive (between Dunbar Drive and Fourteenth Street). Phase 2 will focus on pedestrian and spectator improvements along and north of Dunbar Drive. Overall, the schoolyard project improves the use of public space by creating safe pedestrian pathways, incorporating seating, installing appropriate fencing, investing in low-maintenance landscaping, and enhancing recreational opportunities.
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project plans to serve 1,965 people in Census Tract 11. Approximately 82% of the households in Census Tract 11 are low to moderate income.
	Location Description	North Dunbar Drive, Diamond Hill Neighborhood
	Planned Activities	Recreation improvements Matrix Code 03F
	3 Project Name	Miriam's House: Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA)
3	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Promote Public Service Activities
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Housing and Services
	Funding	\$65,000 CDBG

	Description	Miriam's House as the Lead Agency for the Central Virginia Continuum of Care, in partnership with the Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority, will continue providing a homeless hotline, Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA), for households experiencing a housing crisis. This service was created in 2014 to comply with the Department of Housing and Urban Development's requirement that every community have a coordinated intake process for homeless services in order to be eligible for federal homeless assistance grants. Each year, the CVCoC receives approximately one million dollars in federal and state homeless assistance grants to leverage this local investment. Funding for the CHIA program is used to employ a full-time Coordinated Entry Specialist that connects households experiencing homelessness or those about to become homeless with the right level of intervention to quickly resolve their crisis. The CHIA program assesses each caller for safety, homeless diversion, and available resources to ensure that every household is provided with a homeless response service such as street outreach, shelter, or homeless intervention.
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project, through the CHIA coordinator, plans to serve 5,000 persons who are experiencing a housing crisis
	Location Description	409 Magnolia Street, Lynchburg, VA
	Planned Activities	Provide a homeless hotline for households experiencing a housing crisis. Matrix Code 05X
4	Project Name	Miriam's House: Extreme Weather Center
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Promote Public Service Activities
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Housing and Services
	Funding	\$32,126.77 CDBG

	Description	Miriam's House, as the Lead Agency for the Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CVCoc), in partnership with the City of Lynchburg's Department of Human Services, requested \$42,000 in CDBG funding in support of services to assist individuals experiencing a housing crisis that are further complicated by extreme temperatures. There is no alternative warming shelter in the Lynchburg area outside of this funding opportunity. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development's Homeless Management Information Center identified a 273% increase in unsheltered homelessness from 2019 to 2024. Miriam's House would issue a request for proposals (RFP) for subrecipient(s) to operate the cold weather shelter, including the necessary staff and resources to run the facility, coordinate volunteers and ultimately connect unsheltered individuals to the temporary shelter during extreme temperatures. The structure would allow the Continuum of Care and the City to ensure the cold weather shelter could operate as a low barrier facility focused first on providing respite for the unsheltered and then, through that trust relationship, connect individuals with additional services.
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is projected to serve 45 individuals experiencing a housing crisis that are further complicated by extreme temperatures.
	Location Description	409 Magnolia Street, Lynchburg, VA
	Planned Activities	Emergency Shelter Operations Matrix Code 03T
5	Project Name	Blue Ridge Mountains Council, Inc Boy Scouts of America – Scoutreach
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Promote Public Service Activities
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	\$15,520.08 CDBG

	Description	Scoutreach is the Boy Scout of America's commitment to making sure that all young people have an opportunity to join Scouting, regardless of their circumstances, neighborhood, or ethnic background. Scoutreach meets the developmental needs of youth in urban settings. Scouting, by emphasizing ethics and moral values, addresses many of the social concerns of parents and youth in our country. Scouting prepares urban and rural youth to be leaders, to accept responsibility, and to care about principles and causes beyond their own self-interest. Our biggest asset in urban and rural neighborhoods is a well-defined program based on values, learning by doing, fun, and positive role models. Boy Scouts of America plans to continue to offer Scoutreach to youth in Lynchburg's central city neighborhoods, by partnering with the Lynchburg Parks and Recreation Department throughout the school year. Currently there are two (2) centers where Scouting is being offered. These Centers are Yoder and Fairview serving 15-20 youth at each of the Centers. However, all youth that attend the other neighborhood centers are invited to participate in the Scoutreach Program and come to either Yoder or Fairview Centers for the Program.
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 40 youth attending the two centers will benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Youth Services Matrix Code 05D
6	Project Name	Rush Homes – Carolyn's Place – Rental Housing (CHDO)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Increase permanent affordable rental housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing for Special Needs Populations
	Funding	\$103,688.92 HOME

	Description	Carolyn's Place Phase II will be located at 1015-1019 Pinehurst Street. Rush Homes is preparing to break ground on Carolyn's Place, a 48-unit affordable housing development designed to address the critical need for affordable, accessible housing for individuals with disabilities and low incomes. Carolyn's Place will feature a mix of efficiency, one-, two-, and three-bedroom units, and more than half of the units will incorporate universal design standards. The project will utilize modular construction to streamline the process, with leasing expected to begin in late 2027. Rush Homes will be incorporating the HOME American Rescue Plan (ARP) funds into this development. The HOME ARP eight (8) units are specifically to be developed for individuals and families who meet the HOME-ARP definition for the Qualifying Population as defined in HUD Notice CPD-21-10. The qualifying population is generally individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Often, individuals and families meeting the qualifying population also have a disability, the population whose affordable housing needs are the mission of Rush Homes. In addition, five (5) of the units will be reserved for individuals with intellectual disabilities, with supportive services offered through partnerships with Miriam's House and Horizon Behavioral Health.
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Rush Homes plans to provide affordable, accessible eight (8) housing units for individuals/families with disabilities and low income.
	Location Description	The project will be located at 1015-1019 Pinehurst Street, which is located in Census Tract 19.
	Planned Activities	Carolyn's Place will provide an additional 13 housing units of affordable and accessible, new construction apartment for individuals/families with disabilities who also have low income.
7	Project Name	Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity – Homeownership Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Increase the number of owner-occupied units
	Needs Addressed	Increase access to/quality of affordable housing

Funding	\$180,914.52 HOME
Description	Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity (GLHFH) develops homeownership opportunities for families with low income who cannot afford, or qualify for, conventional bank mortgages at market interest rates. GLHFH builds good quality, modestly appointed homes and sells them to qualified applicants. The target population for the program is families whose income falls in the range of 40% to 80% of HUD's Area Median Income (AMI), adjusted for size of family. GLHFH solicits funding, materials, and volunteer labor from the community, allowing the organization the ability to maintain low construction costs. GLHFH is therefore able to sell the home to a qualified family with a no-interest mortgage loan. GLHFH will use HOME funds as down-payment assistance for its homebuyers. The down payment covers the difference between the sale price and the amount the family can afford to pay over the term of the loan, using their current income. Monthly payments are calculated for affordability. GLHFH defines "payment affordability" as not more than 30% of monthly income, though we strive for 25%, when possible, to make our homes affordable for families in the lower tiers of HUD AMI income. GLHFH will use HOME funds as homeownership assistance for its homebuyers. The homeownership assistance covers the difference between the sale price and the amount the family can afford to pay over the term of the loan, using their current income. Monthly payments are calculated for affordability. GLHFH defines "payment affordability" as not more than 30% of monthly income, though Habitat strives for 25%, when possible, to make the homes affordable for families in the lower tiers of HUD AMI income.
Target Date	6/30/2026
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Five (5) families will benefit from the proposed activity.
Location Description	Citywide

	Planned Activities	GLHFH will use HOME funds as homeownership assistance for its homebuyers. The homeownership assistance covers the difference between the sale price and the amount the family can afford to pay over the term of the loan, using their current income. Monthly payments are calculated for affordability. GLHFH defines “payment affordability” as not more than 30% of monthly income, though Habitat strives for 25%, when possible, to make the homes affordable for families in the lower tiers of HUD AMI income.
8	Project Name	Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG) – First Time Homebuyer Down Payment Assistance
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Increase the number of owner-occupied units
	Needs Addressed	Increase access to/quality of affordable housing
	Funding	\$105,914.52 HOME
	Description	Lyn-CAG will use these funds for homeownership assistance by providing closing cost assistance to assist low-moderate income individuals and families purchase a home within the City. Currently, those who have low-to moderate incomes are having problems obtaining affordable housing due to not being able to have the three to 10% down payment that is needed to close on a home. In addition, with the current market rates continuing to increase these funds will provide the gap financing so that eligible clients may become first-time homebuyers.
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Ten (10) families/individuals are expected to benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Homebuyer assistance will be provided to ten (10) families/individuals.

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

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	58%
Diamond Hill Neighborhood	42%

Table 64 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City will invest CDBG and HOME Program funds within the targeted census tracts and city- wide. Investing in affordable housing projects city-wide will also assist the City in affirmatively furthering fair housing and avoiding the concentration of low-income populations. The City will target its public services and CDBG infrastructure and public improvement activities to census tracts with 51% of its residents at 80% or below the Area Median Income (AMI). In addition to the CDBG and HOME Program planned activities, the City continues to target its Code enforcement efforts in the census tracts adjacent to the City's Central Business District, where there is a higher concentration of poverty.

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Lynchburg will provide decent housing by increasing the availability of affordable housing, increasing the supply of supportive housing for special needs households, transitioning homeless persons and families into housing.

Lynchburg identified two (2) separate Affordable Housing Goals. Increase Affordable Rental Housing addresses the needs of affordable housing by expanding the supply and improving the condition of housing affordable to lower income households. Increase Homeownership addresses needs by increasing the supply of decent, affordable housing and/or accessible for-sale housing opportunities available for the City's lowest -income households, providing homebuyer assistance, supporting households who own their own home, but not able to make repairs necessary for critical upkeep and value retention and facilitating increased homeownership opportunities for low-to-moderate (LMI) families.

The following are the affordable housing goals in the City of Lynchburg for this Annual Action Plan.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	
Non-Homeless	15
Special-Needs	8
Total	23

Table 65 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	
The Production of New Units	8
Rehab of Existing Units	
Acquisition of Existing Units	15
Total	23

Table 66 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The City anticipates supporting 23 households with affordable housing. Of these, eight (8) are expected to be very low income and 15 low income.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

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

In addition, there are currently 944 housing choice vouchers in use that provide for households that live in privately-owned scattered site housing throughout the community.

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

In an effort to keep the housing stock in good condition, ongoing revitalization efforts will continue in both the interior and exterior of the public housing apartments. Past efforts have included replacement windows and doors, exterior improvements, and interior flooring.

The Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) has identified a range of restoration and revitalization needs across its 328-unit public housing portfolio to enhance safety, habitability, energy efficiency, and compliance with HUD regulations. Key areas requiring improvement include structural and building system repairs, roofing and exterior walls, HVAC systems, plumbing and electrical systems, interior unit upgrades, accessibility and compliance, and energy efficiency and sustainability.

Routine maintenance performed efficiently, preventative maintenance performed on schedule and an aggressive inspection schedule that gets LRHA staff in the units multiple times a year allowing issues within the unit to be addressed efficiently and effectively. The LRHA is currently working on the redevelopment of the Dearington area, including creating a master plan for park and recreation amenities. The City is supporting the recreation plan with 2025 CDBG funds.

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

LRHA has partnered with the City of Lynchburg for many years in the use of HOME funds to construct new homes and revitalize neighborhoods for the benefit of low-to-moderate income families. In furtherance of this partnership LRHA developed the "Home for Good" Program in 2022; which is the Authority's vehicle for addressing the need for affordable homeownership in the City of Lynchburg. In this program LRHA will directly hire the architects and contractors who will undertake the design and construction and identify and select the families that will occupy them, thus streamlining the process to provide additional affordable housing in Lynchburg. Additionally, LRHA encourages and supports other programs and activities to improve the quality of life for public housing residents. These programs address need in the following areas: drug prevention, resident participation in community organizations and activities, employment resources, housing counseling classes, homeownership opportunities, economic development, and self-sufficiency.

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

provided or other assistance

LRHA is not designated as troubled.

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

Introduction

Most homelessness initiatives in the City are coordinated through the Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CVCoc), a recipient of funding through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Continuum of Care Program. Also participating in the CVCoc are the counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Campbell. The CVCoc is a regional organization comprised of agencies that serve as the lead entity for Continuum of Care Programs. The CVCoc currently has 32-member agencies, with Miriam's House serving as the lead agency.

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

The Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CVCoc) operates the homeless response system within Lynchburg and has a strategic plan to end homelessness. One of the identified goals is to ensure access points for those experiencing a housing crisis are accessible, standardized, and transparent in-service delivery. The CVCoc's primary access point for homeless services is through a homeless hotline, Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA). CHIA assesses households experiencing a housing crisis to divert, prevent homelessness, and refer to emergency assistance in an accessible manner through phone conversations. Households fleeing domestic violence are identified and connected with victim service providers. Initial screening occurs for diversion and prevention. Eligible households receive prevention services; including landlord mediation, eviction payment, relocation, housing stabilization. If no other housing options exist, the household is referred to an emergency shelter that fits their needs and honors client choice (geographic location, accessibility). A Housing Barrier Assessment, a prioritization tool, and a Coordinated Entry Referral are used by the CVCoc's coordinated entry system to determine severity of housing barriers and vulnerability and to connect to the appropriate level of intervention. Since 2018 the CVCoc has operated a street outreach program, Homeless Outreach and Mobile Engagement (HOME), to ensure outreach to persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness. HOME engages with unsheltered persons in the area's parks, soup kitchens, under bridges and when notified of an unsheltered person's location. An ongoing goal of the CVCoc is to be continually evaluating the system's success at engaging all persons experiencing homelessness and successfully moving them from homelessness and into housing. Over the last three years there has been an increase in rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing availability through the CVCoc which has further ensured that households experiencing homelessness have the resources to quickly move into stable rental housing and retain their housing. The current one-year goal is to increase shelter capacity in the region as the number of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness has increased.

Lynchburg has established a goal in its Strategic Plan to provide housing and services for persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness. In 2025, the City will address this goal by providing funding for CHIA, which assists in evaluating the needs of persons experiencing housing instability and identifying

the appropriate housing and service interventions to meet their needs.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

As soon as someone is experiencing a crisis impacting their housing stability, they are assessed through the CVCoC homeless hotline, Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA). A Coordinated Entry Specialist at CHIA first has a problem-solving conversation with the household in efforts to divert them from becoming homeless. If diversion is unsuccessful, a household is referred to an emergency shelter bed, as available. Households needing special attention due to a domestic violence situation are referred to the domestic violence hotline through the YWCA of Central Virginia. Once in shelter, the household's housing barriers and needs are assessed through shelter case management. Households belonging to a priority subpopulation (families, youth, veterans, and chronically homeless) are additionally assessed using the CVCoC Coordinated Entry Referral form and the Matching for Appropriate Placement (MAP) tool to be used by the coordinated entry system team to make appropriate referrals for services such as rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing. Shelter staff provide targeted housing focused case management to locate safe and affordable housing as quickly as possible. In 2018, the CVCoC's average length of time homeless persons were in emergency shelter was 37 days. In 2020 the average length of time persons experienced homelessness was reduced to 34 days due to increased landlord recruitment, increased rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing capacity, and ongoing case conferencing with homeless response providers in order to collaboratively serve households with high barriers. In 2023 the average length of time persons experienced homelessness increased to 213 days due to rising rental costs, landlords' increased preferences, and lack of housing options. The two- year recidivism rate indicates 95% maintain housing after CVCoC discharge which is an increase from the prior year. Housing stability will continue to increase through expanded housing stabilization services and use of best practices (critical time intervention and landlord/tenant mediation). Prior to discharge, staff ensure households have wraparound services in substance recovery, mental health, employment, education, healthcare, legal services, and childcare to strengthen stability. Discharged households are connected with aftercare support groups and rental counseling. The Housing Barriers Assessment and MAP tool assess previous homelessness to identify returns and strategically target resources. The CVCoC collaborates with the local federally qualified health center (Johnson Health Center), Community Service Board (Horizon Behavioral Health) and the City's Division of Social Services to assess eligibility for healthcare coverage. The local Division of Social Services assesses Medicaid eligibility and enrolls clients. For persons ineligible for health insurance, the Free Clinic of Central Virginia partners with the CVCoC to provide low barrier, free medical care to homeless persons.

Lynchburg has established a goal in its Strategic Plan to provide housing and services for persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness. In 2025, the City will address this goal by supporting Miriam's House Extreme Weather Shelter.

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 CVCoC has identified four priority subpopulations which are chronically homeless individuals, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth. In 2018, the CVCoC was invited to join Community Solutions' Built for Zero (BFZ) campaign. The campaign is a national change effort working to help communities end homelessness amongst specific populations through developing real time data on homelessness, optimizing local housing resources, tracking progress toward monthly goals, and accelerating proven strategies. Through these efforts, in October of 2018, the CVCoC launched a By-Name List, a real time list of all people within the CVCoC priority subpopulations experiencing homelessness in the Lynchburg area. It includes a robust set of data points that support coordinated access and prioritization at a household level and an understanding of homeless inflow and outflow at a system level. Since the launch of the By-Name List there have been hundreds of homeless households identified and offered housing assistance. Veteran-specific homeless response providers, HUD-Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) and Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) target homeless veterans and provide housing and supportive services. Bi-weekly these providers meet with other members of the CVCoC to review the By-Name List of every veteran experiencing homelessness to problem solve and identify rapid solutions to end their homeless episode. They, like all homeless services providers, enter client-level data into the CVCoC Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) allowing more visibility into the flow of next step interventions for veterans. The Homeless and Housing Services (HHS) Committee continues to work on strategies to prevent and end homelessness in the Central Virginia region. Currently, the three top goals of focus are to prevent people from losing their housing and divert people from entering the homeless services system, to quickly connect people experiencing homelessness to housing assistance and services tailored to their unique needs and strengths to help them achieve and maintain stable housing, and to increase employment and income growth for homeless persons. Case conferencing has allowed CVCoC partners to present households experiencing homelessness to the CVCoC to develop effective and efficient interventions which decrease the length of time households experience homelessness. CVCoC projects follow a "Housing First" approach to minimize the time households experience homelessness by lowering barriers to project entry, decreasing involuntary discharge and not predicated services on housing readiness. A priority subpopulation within the CVCoC is households with children which ensures quick admittance to rapid re-housing projects to begin housing search and placement. The CVCoC's current largest rapid re-housing project is dedicated to households with children. From 2016 to 2023 family homelessness decreased by 37%. In the 2018 Point-In-Time (PIT) Count, unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness increased from years past. The CVCoC expanded rapid re-housing resources to include unaccompanied youth ages 18-24. As a result, the 2023 PIT Count reported a 78% decrease in homeless youth since 2018.

In 2025, the City is providing funding for CHIA, which assists in evaluating the needs of persons experiencing housing instability and identifying the appropriate housing and service interventions to

meet their needs.

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

The CVCoC operates a homeless prevention program that targets households imminently at risk of homelessness. The program uses a targeting tool that identifies households who will become homeless but for intervention. This program offers rental assistance, landlord mediation, housing relocation and housing stabilization services. In relation to youth aging out of foster care, patients released from medical facilities, patients released from mental health institutions, and ex-offenders released from correctional institutions, the CVCoC continues to work in cooperation with individuals from local law enforcement agencies, supportive service agencies, and other interested parties to coordinate discharge.

In 2025, the City is providing funding for CHIA, which assists in evaluating the needs of persons experiencing housing instability and identifying the appropriate housing and service interventions to meet their needs.

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

Introduction:

The City of Lynchburg completed an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) in 2025. The AI, in addition to identifying fair housing issues, also identified potential barriers to affordable housing. Those barriers include: access to community assets and opportunities; location and type of affordable housing; and discriminatory behavior towards members of the protected classes.

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

The AI created the following Fair Housing Action Plan that includes recommendations based on the identified factors impeding fair housing choice.

Impediment	Action	Measurable Benchmarks	Timeframe
Location and type of affordable housing	Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA) LRHA should expand Section 8 HCV Program to higher opportunity areas.	Number of landlords recruited to participate in Section 8 program, especially in higher opportunity areas	Ongoing
	The City and other local organizations should address the diverse housing needs for the City's various subpopulation, including students, low- and moderate-income households, persons with disabilities, and elderly persons.	Continue investing in housing in a wide geographic area throughout the City. Number of accessible units created/rehabilitated.	Ongoing
	The City should collaborate with local universities to ensure students are not competing with low- and moderate-income households for housing.	Number on-campus housing units created.	Ongoing
Location of community assets	The City should collaborate with GLTC to improve access to GLTC routes in higher opportunity areas and employment centers in the City and for individuals working unconventional hours.	Number of transit stops added	Ongoing
	The City and local service providers should centralize public services in locations with good transit access and high concentration of members of protected classes	Increase in number of service users	Ongoing
Discriminatory behavior toward members of the protected class	The City should continue supporting fair housing services, such as housing counseling from Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG) and legal counseling from Virginia Legal Aid Society (VLAS), to reduce rates of eviction, mortgage application denials, high-cost lending, and other discriminatory practices.	Number of program participants	Ongoing

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

In FY 2026, the City of Lynchburg plans the following actions to help address the housing and community development needs of City residents, especially low/moderate income residents.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Inadequate resources are the chief obstacle to meeting underserved needs – both financial and human (staffing). The City allocated a total of \$195,000 of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds in Program Years 2023, 2024, and 2025 to support the Coordinated Homeless Intake Access (CHIA) system for persons who are homeless or about to be homeless. CHIA provides the support for these persons to access the necessary resources needed to find shelter, services, and/or permanent housing. The City of Lynchburg will continue to collaborate with human and social service agencies and the CVCoC to identify potential resources for meeting the service needs of City residents.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Using HOME Program funds, it is anticipated that Rush Homes with the Carolyn's Place Rental Development project will provide eight (8) affordable and accessible new construction units for individuals with disabilities who are exiting homelessness and require Permanent Supportive Housing services. Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity plans to assist five (5) low-to-moderate income households through its Homeownership Program by providing down payment assistance. Lyn-CAG will provide ten (10) households with homeownership assistance utilizing City HOME funds.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

All City written agreements with CDBG and/or HOME Subrecipients contain provisions requiring compliance with lead-based paint rules, and are subject to procedures developed by the Grants Administration Office to ensure appropriate stages of due diligence are complete and of record prior to CDBG and/or HOME funds being disbursed. The Subrecipients and contract providers of housing rehabilitation program services will conduct risk assessments and clearance inspections for applicable rehabilitation projects, as required. All properties purchased with financial assistance provided by the CDBG and HOME Program must be inspected for lead-based paint hazards, if constructed prior to 1978, prior to final approval of application for assistance. Payment of subsidies is only issued after receipt of the inspection report revealing no lead-based paint hazard present at time of purchase.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Reducing poverty enables families to move towards self-sufficiency and increases their ability to afford housing. The City's anti-poverty strategy and the Consolidated Plan both work towards a shared goal of enabling every family to afford decent housing in suitable living environments. To the extent possible given its limited resources, the City will continue to support organizations that provide supportive services to encourage local economic development, and to preserve and improve affordable housing

options as part of its strategy to prevent and alleviate poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City's Grants Administration Office is responsible for carrying out the provisions of this Consolidated Plan. Working in conjunction with its public and private partners, City staff distributes, monitors, and executes the functions of the plan and reports on its progress. Coordination with other departments within City administration is essential to smooth delivery of services, and the achievement of desired outcomes. Primarily, the City's strategies will be conducted in the various partnerships the City enjoys with the public and private housing developers and service providers operating in the City and in the region. These include public partners, such as the Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority (LRHA), and several private non-profits such as Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG), Greater Lynchburg Habitat for Humanity (GLHFH), Rush Homes, and the various Central Virginia Continuum of Care organizations/non-profits. These and others work separately and collectively, along with City staff, on projects that achieve the goals stated by City Council.

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

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

- Strengthen the intake process and procedures for CHIA to provide a clearer understanding to the partnering agencies and homeless persons;
- CHIA Homeless Intake Coordinator was Miriam's House.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed
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
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements
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.
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities

Total Program Income

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

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

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

In accordance with HOME Program regulations at 24 CFR Part 92, properties assisted must remain affordable during the affordability period. Under recapture provisions, this period is based on the direct HOME subsidy to the homebuyer and includes down payment assistance, gap financing, and

interest rate buy downs, as available.

The HOME affordability periods are as follows:

- Project under \$15,000 are five-year term
- Projects from \$15,001 - \$40,000 are ten-year term
- Projects over \$40,000 are fifteen-year term

HOME-assisted units are subject to affordability for the entirety of the affordability period. These HOME-assisted units are subject to a recapture provision in order to assure that the units either remain affordable (i.e. housing eligible clients) or that the City recovers its investment based on the terms of the agreement. Funds are recaptured only from the net proceeds of the sale or foreclosure. In accordance with HOME CPD 12-003 Notice "Guidance on Resale and Recapture Provision Requirements under the HOME Program" the City has submitted to the HUD Richmond Field Office the Recapture Restriction Agreement used by the City for homebuyer projects. This document includes the basic requirements for recapture provisions in HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program homebuyer projects. The document was reviewed by the HUD Richmond Field Office staff and was found to be acceptable for compliance with Sec. 92.254(a)(5) of the HOME Program regulations.

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

In addition, the City will enforce the recapture provision requirement in its contractual agreement with its sub-recipients and CHDO organization(s). This recapture provision must be used by all sub-recipients, and CHDO organization(s) when transactions are sale of property using HOME Investment Partnership Program. Therefore, all the sub-recipients or the CHDO organization(s) will be responsible for passing the recapture provision requirement to the purchaser of the HOME-assisted unit in the form of a "Recapture Restriction Agreement", deed or land covenant that runs concurrently with the affordability period.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

Not applicable. During Program Year 2025 (FY 2026), the City of Lynchburg does not anticipate using HOME Program funds to finance or refinance debt secured by multi-family housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds.

5. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of the preference for persons with special needs or disabilities. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(i) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)).

Not applicable.

6. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of how the preference for a specific category of individuals with disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness) will narrow the gap in benefits and the preference is needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(ii) and 91.220(l)(2)(vii)).

Not applicable.

7. If applicable, a description of any preference or limitation for rental housing projects. (See 24 CFR 92.253(d)(3) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). Note: Preferences cannot be administered in a manner that limits the opportunities of persons on any basis prohibited by the laws listed under 24 CFR 5.105(a).

Not applicable.



AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

MEETING DATE

May 27, 2025

PRESENTED BY

William Martin, Community Development
Director

AGENDA ITEM # IV.3

Derelict Buildings Ordinance Amendment

RECOMMENDATION

This item will appear for City Council vote on the June 10, 2025, General Business agenda. Approval of amending Section 11-160.1 Buildings declared to be derelict.

SUMMARY

The City of Lynchburg's 2025 Legislative Agenda requested that the General Assembly amend the Code of Virginia (§15.2-907.1) to remove the civil penalties exemption for derelict commercial or industrial buildings. Delegate Wendell Walker introduced HB2128 Derelict Buildings, removing the exemption for derelict commercial and industrial buildings and allowing cities to impose a civil penalty of \$500 per month as is currently allowed for residential properties. The Bill was passed by the General Assembly and signed by Governor Glen Youngkin. The amendments will become effective July 1, 2025.

PRIOR ACTION(S)

June 28, 2022: City Council adopted Section 11-160.1, Buildings Declared to be Derelict.

FISCAL IMPACT

Civil penalties from the derelict building ordinance would supplement demolition funding.

CONTACT(S)

William Martin, Community Development Director

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Proposed Ordinance - Derelict Building Ordinance Update

REVIEWED BY

Date: April 14, 2025

William Martin, Community Development Director



Date: May 14, 2025

Kent White, Assistant City Manager



Date: May 20, 2025

Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AND REENACT THE CODE OF THE CITY OF LYNCHBURG, 1981, BY AMENDING AND REENACTING SECTION 11-160.1 OF ARTICLE II(A) OF CHAPTER 11; THE AMENDED CODE SECTION EXPANDING CIVIL PENALTIES TO BOTH RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL DERELICT BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES AND MAKING TECHNICAL CHANGES

ORDINANCE:

#O-25-__

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LYNCHBURG:

1. That Section 11-160.1 of Article II(A) of Chapter 11 of the Code of the City of Lynchburg, 1981, be amended and reenacted as follows:

Sec. 11-160.1. - Buildings declared to be derelict.

- (a) The owners of property in the city shall, at such time or times as the city council may prescribe, submit a plan to demolish or renovate any building that has been declared a derelict building. For purposes of this section, "derelict building" shall mean a residential or nonresidential building or structure, whether or not construction has been completed, that might endanger the public's health, safety, or welfare and for a continuous period in excess of 12 months, it has been (i) vacant, (ii) boarded up or otherwise secured in accordance with the building code, and (iii) not lawfully connected to electric, water, or sewer service from a utility service provider.
- (b) If a building qualifies as a derelict building, the city shall notify the owner of the derelict building that the owner is required to submit to the city a plan, within 90 days, to demolish or renovate the building to address the items that endanger the public's health, safety, or welfare as listed in the written notification provided by the city. Such plan shall be on a form provided by the city and shall include a proposed time within which the plan will be commenced and completed. The plan shall be subject to approval by the city. The plan may include one or more adjacent properties of the owner, whether or not all of such properties may have been declared derelict buildings. The city shall deliver the written notice to the address listed on the real estate tax assessment records of the city. Written notice sent by first-class mail, with the city obtaining a U.S. Postal Service Certificate of Mailing shall constitute delivery pursuant to this subsection.
- (c) If the city delivers written notice and the owner of the derelict building has not submitted a plan to the city within 90 days as provided in subsection b of this section, the city may exercise such remedies as provided in this section or as otherwise provided by law; ~~for residential property, s~~Such remedy may include imposition of a civil penalty of \$500.00 per month until such time as the owner has submitted a plan in accordance with this section, however, the total civil penalty imposed shall not exceed the cost to demolish the derelict building. Any such civil penalty shall be paid to the city and deposited into the general fund.
- (d) The owner of a building may apply to the city and request that such building be declared a derelict building for purposes of this section.
- (e) The city, upon receipt of the plan to demolish or renovate the building, at the owner's request, shall meet with the owner submitting the plan and provide information to the owner on the land use and permitting requirements for demolition or renovation.
- (f) If the owner's plan is to demolish the derelict building, and such plan is approved by the city, the building permit application of such owner shall be expedited. If the owner has completed the demolition within 90 days of the date of the building permit issuance, the city

shall refund any building and demolition permit fees paid by the owner in relation thereto. This section shall not supersede any ordinance adopted relative to historic districts in the city.

- (g) If the owner's plan is to renovate the derelict building, and no rezoning is required for the owner's intended use of the property, and such plan is approved by the city, the site plan or subdivision application and the building permit, as applicable, shall be expedited. The site plan or subdivision fees may be refunded by the city, all or in part, but in no event shall the site plan or subdivision fees exceed the lesser of 50 percent of the standard fees established for site plan or subdivision applications for the proposed use of the property, or \$5,000.00 per property. The building permit fees may be refunded, all or in part, but in no event shall the building permit fees exceed the lesser of 50 percent of the standard fees established by the ordinance for building permit applications for the proposed use of the property, or \$5,000.00 per property.
- (h) Prior to the commencement of a plan to demolish or renovate the derelict building, at the request of the owner, the real estate assessor shall make an assessment of the property in its current derelict condition. On the building permit application, the owner shall declare the costs of demolition, or the costs of materials and labor to complete the renovation. At the request of the owner, after demolition or renovation of the derelict building, the real estate assessor shall reflect the fair market value of the demolition costs or the fair market value of the renovation improvements, and reflect such value in the real estate tax assessment records. The real estate tax on an amount equal to the costs of demolition or an amount equal to the increase in the fair market value of the renovations shall be abated in accordance with the provisions of article IV of chapter 36 of the Lynchburg City Code or 15 years, whichever is greater, and is transferrable with the property. However, the abatement provisions described herein shall not apply if the structure demolished is a registered Virginia landmark or is determined by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to contribute to the significance of a registered historic district.
- (i) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the city may proceed to make repairs and secure the building pursuant to article II of chapter 11 of the Lynchburg City Code, or the city may proceed to abate or remove a nuisance pursuant to article I of chapter 26 of the Lynchburg City Code. In addition, the city may exercise such remedies as may exist under the building code and such other remedies available under general and special law.
- (j) Appeal process.
 - (1) *City manager appeal.*
 - a. In the event the owner disagrees with the decision made by the city pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, then the owner may appeal the decision to the city manager.
 - b. The appeal must be requested by way of the owner delivering a written notice of appeal to the city manager within seven days of the delivery of the notice described in subsection (b) of this section; otherwise such right of appeal shall be deemed waived. Unless otherwise agreed by the city manager (or his designee) and the owner, the appeal shall be heard by the city manager (or his designee) within 30 days of the delivery of the said written notice of appeal.
 - c. The appeal shall be an informal administrative proceeding. The owner and the city shall both have the opportunity to present pertinent information and to question witnesses, but no rules of evidence shall apply.

- d. If, after hearing the pertinent information presented, the city manager (or his designee) finds that the decision made by the city was in accordance with the applicable requirements of this section, then within 30 days of the date of such hearing, the city manager (or his designee) shall provide a written decision to the owner affirming the city's initial decision; otherwise, within 30 days of the date of such hearing, the city manager (or his designee) shall provide a written decision to the owner vacating and dismissing the city's initial decision. The decision shall be sent to the owner by first-class mail, with the city obtaining a U.S. Postal Service Certificate of Mailing.

(2) *Circuit Court appeal.*

- a. In the event the owner disagrees with the decision made by the city manager (or his designee) on appeal, then the owner may further appeal the decision of the city manager (or his designee) to the Circuit Court for the City of Lynchburg, Virginia.
- b. An appeal made pursuant to this subsection must be perfected by the owner filing a written notice of appeal with the clerk's office of the Circuit Court for the City of Lynchburg, Virginia. The notice of appeal shall be filed within 30 days of the decision of the city manager or his designee being sent to the owner by first-class mail, with the city obtaining a U.S. Postal Service Certificate of Mailing. The notice of appeal shall contain facts and documentation which support the basis for the owner's appeal. A copy of the notice of appeal, including any attachments, shall be provided by the owner to the city manager on or before the date of the filing with the said clerk's office. Failure to perfect the appeal as provided herein shall constitute a waiver of the appeal right described hereunder. Unless otherwise agreed by the owner and the city manager (or his designee), a hearing on the Notice of Appeal shall be held by the Circuit Court within 120 days of the date the notice of appeal was filed.
- c. The owner and the city shall both have the opportunity to present evidence and question witnesses at such hearing, however, the owner shall bear the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the city manager (or his designee) arbitrarily and capriciously affirmed the city's initial decision.
- d. If, after hearing the evidence presented, the Circuit Court finds the city manager (or his designee) made their decision by relying on the facts presented and the applicable requirements of this section, then the Circuit Court will affirm the decision of the city manager (or his designee).
- e. If, after hearing the evidence presented, the Circuit Court finds the city manager (or his designee) arbitrarily and capriciously affirmed the initial decision of the city, then the city's and the city manager's (or his designee's) decision will be vacated and dismissed by the Circuit Court.

2. That in accordance with § 38 – A (1) of the Charter for the City of Lynchburg, Virginia, this Ordinance shall be published by “pamphlet” by the Clerk of Council and become effective July 1, 2025, which is no less than thirty (30) days from the adoption date of this Ordinance.

Adopted: _____

Certified: _____
Clerk of Council

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**MEETING DATE**

May 27, 2025

PRESENTED BY

Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

AGENDA ITEM # IV.4

School Board Appointment Nomination Process

RECOMMENDATION

Review current and proposed methods of voting on School Board appointments and adopt a standard procedure.

SUMMARY**Current Method: Motion / Second / Substitute Motion / Vote**

- A Councilmember makes a motion to appoint a nominee.
- Another Councilmember must second the motion.
- The Council then votes on the motion.
- Only one substitute motion may be made at a time.

Proposed Method (1): Ballot Voting

- Councilmembers nominate candidates.
- Discussion is held among Councilmembers.
- Each member casts a single written ballot vote.
- Ballots are read aloud, and each member's vote is publicly announced.
- A majority of votes is required to appoint a candidate.

Proposed Method (2): Ranked-Choice Voting

- Voters rank candidates in order of preference (1st choice, 2nd choice, etc.).
- First round: All the first-choice votes are counted, but each member's vote is not publicly announced.
- If a candidate receives a majority (more than 50%), they win.
- If no candidate gets a majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated.
- Voters who chose the eliminated candidate as their first choice have their votes reallocated to their next preferred candidate who is still in the race.
- This process continues in rounds, eliminating the lowest candidate and redistributing votes, until one candidate has a majority.

Proposed Method (3): Roll Call Voting

- Nominations are made from the list of interviewed candidates
- Council votes yes or no on each nominee, one at a time (not using ballots).
- Voting is done by roll call, and each vote is recorded publicly.
- Each Councilmember may vote "yes" on as many candidates as they wish, or none.
- A candidate must receive a majority of votes (4 out of 7) to be considered eligible for appointment.
- If only one candidate receives a majority, they are declared appointed.
- If multiple candidates receive majorities, then the candidate with the highest number of "yes" votes is appointed.

PRIOR ACTION(S)

April 8, 2025 - Business Item Briefing

FISCAL IMPACT

N/A

CONTACT(S)

Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. 2025_SB Nominating Process

REVIEWED BY



Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

Date: May 22, 2025

SCHOOL BOARD APPOINTMENT NOMINATION PROCESS

May 27, 2025



CURRENT METHOD

Motion / Second / Substitute Motion / Vote

- A Councilmember makes a motion to appoint a nominee.
- Another Councilmember must second the motion.
- The Council then votes on the motion.
- Only one substitute motion may be made at a time.

PROPOSED METHOD (1)

Ballot Voting

- Councilmembers nominate candidates.
- Discussion is held among Councilmembers.
- Each member casts a single written ballot vote.
- Ballots are read aloud, and each member's vote is publicly announced.
- A majority of votes is required to appoint a candidate.

PROPOSED METHOD (2)

Ranked-Choice Voting

- Voters rank candidates in order of preference (1st choice, 2nd choice, etc.).
- First round: All the first-choice votes are counted, but each member's vote is not publicly announced.
- If a candidate receives a majority (more than 50%), they win.
- If no candidate gets a majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated.
- Voters who chose the eliminated candidate as their first choice have their votes reallocated to their next preferred candidate who is still in the race.
- This process continues in rounds, eliminating the lowest candidate and redistributing votes, until one candidate has a majority.

PROPOSED METHOD (3)

Roll Call Voting

- Nominations are made from the list of interviewed candidates
- Council votes yes or no on each nominee, one at a time (not using ballots).
- Voting is done by roll call, and each vote is recorded publicly.
- Each Councilmember may vote “yes” on as many candidates as they wish, or none.
- A candidate must receive a majority of votes (4 out of 7) to be considered eligible for appointment.
- If only one candidate receives a majority, they are declared appointed.
- If multiple candidates receive majorities, then the candidate with the highest number of "yes" votes is appointed.

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**MEETING DATE**

May 27, 2025

PRESENTED BY

Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

AGENDA ITEM # IV.5

Boards and Commissions Quarterly Reporting (Q2)

RECOMMENDATION

Review any outstanding vacancies on Council-appointed boards and commissions, as well as terms expiring in June.

SUMMARY

The following volunteer opportunities either currently exist or are upcoming:

- Central Virginia Community College Board
- City Employee Appeals Board
- Economic Development Authority
- Historic Preservation Commission
- Martin Luther King, Jr./Lynchburg Community Council
- Museum Advisory Board
- Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority
- Building Code & Appeals Board

Interested candidates are encouraged to apply by completing our online application at <https://lynchburgva-prod-cityclerk-citymgr.app.transform.civicplus.com/forms/boards-and-commissions-application>. Applications will be taken through Monday, June 16, 2025, and will be kept on file for one year for any future Council consideration unless advised otherwise by the applicant.

City Council is scheduled to discuss appointments to these boards and commissions during a closed session on June 24, 2025.

PRIOR ACTION(S)

N/A

FISCAL IMPACT

N/A

CONTACT(S)

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Boards and Commssions_BIB_Q2_2025

REVIEWED BY

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alicia L. Finney". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

Date: May 22, 2025

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS QUARTERLY REPORTING

May 27, 2025



VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

1. Central Virginia Community College (CVCC) Board
One (1) reappointment
2. City Employee Appeals Board
One (1) reappointment
Two (2) current vacancies
3. Economic Development Authority
Two (2) reappointments
4. Historic Preservation Commission
One (1) reappointment
One (1) upcoming vacancy
5. Martin Luther King, Jr./Lynchburg community council
Two (2) reappointments
6. Museum advisory board
Four (4) reappointments
Two (2) upcoming vacancies
7. Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority
One (1) current vacancy
8. Building Code Appeals Board
Seven (7) current vacancies

CENTRAL VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE (CVCC) BOARD

- Meets the 3rd Wednesday of January, April, July, and October at 4pm in Appomattox Hall, CVCC Campus
- Makes recommendations regarding state and local funds budgets, long-range planning and curriculum; appoints curriculum advisory committee members; establishes regulations on student conduct.
- Can serve up to two (2) consecutive 4-year terms
- Opportunities:
 - One (1) reappointment



CITY EMPLOYEE APPEALS BOARD

- Board does not meet on a regular basis. Members are called to serve when an employee grievance reaches the fourth step and a hearing is needed.
- Resolves any Step IV Grievances as provided for by the City's Employee Grievance Procedure, which involve the demotion, dismissal, or prolonged (definition: in excess of 14 working days) suspension of the aggrieved employee.
- Can serve up to three (3) consecutive 3-year terms
- Opportunities:
 - One (1) reappointment



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

- Meets the 3rd Thursday of each month at 8:30am in City Hall, Council Chamber
- Assists in promoting industry and developing trade in the area through financial assistance to new and existing industries.
- Can serve up to three (3) consecutive 4-year terms
- Opportunities:
 - Two (2) reappointments



HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

- 3rd Monday monthly at 4:00pm City Hall, 2nd Floor Training Room
- The role of the HPC is to administer the City's historic districts ordinance and to provide professional assistance and guidance to property owners in achieving appropriate alterations to their historic properties.
- Can serve up to three (3) consecutive 3-year terms
- Opportunities:
 - One (1) reappointment
 - One (1) upcoming vacancy



Name	No. of Terms Served	Term Expiration Date
Shanda Horner (Ward 4)	3	6/30/2025
Tracey Langseth (Ward 1)	2	6/30/2025
Peter Alexander (Ward 1)	1	6/30/2026
Austin Englund (Ward 2)	1	6/30/2027
Emmett Lifsey (Ward 1)	3	6/30/2027
Gerry Sherayko (Ward 4)	2	6/30/2027
Michael Erquiaga (Ward 2)	3	6/30/2027

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR./ LYNCHBURG COMMUNITY COUNCIL

- Meets the 3rd Tuesday, at 5:00pm at the Main Library
- Recommends appropriate community observances around the national holiday honoring Dr. King.
- Can serve up to two (2) consecutive 3-year terms
- Opportunities:
 - Two (2) reappointments

Name	No. of Terms Served	Term Expiration Date
Beth White (Ward 3)	1	6/30/2025
Carl Conner, Jr. (Ward 1)	1	6/30/2025
Jibri Poe (Ward 4)	1	6/30/2026
Dr. Brenda Farmer (Ward 2)	2	6/30/2027
Dale Reed (Ward 1)	2	6/30/2027
Evelyn Dickey-White (Ward 1)	1	6/30/2027
Sharon Brown (Ward 2)	2	6/30/2027

MUSEUM ADVISORY BOARD

- Meets the 2nd Wed of Jan, March, May, July, Sept, and Nov at 4:30pm at Point of Honor
- Assists in planning activities for the Lynchburg Museum System and Point of Honor, guides museum programs within the budget, and coordinates fundraising efforts through the Lynchburg Museum Foundation.
- Can serve up to three (3) consecutive 3-year terms
- Opportunities:
 - Four (4) reappointments
 - Two (2) upcoming vacancies



Name	No. of Terms Served	Term Expiration Date
Joseph Krakora (Ward 1)	2	06/30/2025
Cynthia Fein (Ward 2)	2	06/30/2025
Douglas Lee (Ward 1)	2	06/30/2025
Joseph Morrell (Bedford)	3	06/30/2025
Marjorie Freeman (Ward 4)	3	06/30/2025
Mark Poole (Bedford)	1	06/30/2025
Hermina Hendricks (Ward 4)	2	06/30/2026
Jessica Watts (Ward 4)	2	06/30/2026
Laura Crumbley (Bedford)	2	06/30/2026
Lisa Richards (Ward 1)	1	06/30/2026
Michelline Hall (Ward 2)	2	06/30/2026
Todd Leap (Ward 1)	2	06/30/2026
Joseph Krakora (Ward 1)	2	06/30/2027
Lisa Beverly (Ward 2)	2	06/30/2027
Ramona Battle (Ward 4)	3	06/30/2027

LYNCHBURG REDEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING AUTHORITY

- Meets the 3rd Thursday monthly, 9:30a.m., at LRHA, 1948 Thomson Drive
- Administers housing assistance programs as a political subdivision of the Commonwealth; conducts programs of urban renewal and housing rehabilitation in designated neighborhoods.
- Can serve up to three (3) consecutive 4-year terms
- Opportunities:
 - One (1) current vacancy



BUILDING CODE APPEALS BOARD

- Meetings scheduled as needed when a ruling on a building or fire code is requested.
- Considers variances/changes/adjustments in the Building Code/Fire Prevention Ordinance; hears appeals from building owners, determines if such buildings should be repaired/vacated/demolished in compliance with Code requirements.
- Can serve up to three (3) consecutive 4-year terms
- Opportunities:
 - Seven (7) current vacancies



NEXT STEPS

Closed Session Scheduled – June 24, 2025

Collecting applications and resumes through Monday, June 16, 2025



Alicia L. Finney
CLERK OF COUNCIL

O 434.455.3981

F 434.847.1536

alicia.finney@lynchburgva.gov



AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

MEETING DATE

May 27, 2025

PRESENTED BY

Donna Witt, Chief Financial Officer

AGENDA ITEM # IV.6

Increase in Rates for Ambulance and Related Services

RECOMMENDATION

City Council will consider this item at its regular meeting on June 10, 2025 following a Public Hearing. Following a public hearing, adopt an ordinance to set the rates for ambulance transport and treatment.

Hear a presentation regarding increasing the rates for ambulance transport and treatment provided by the Lynchburg Fire Department.

SUMMARY

Medicare allows for ambulance billing of up to 150% of Medicare rates. The City of Lynchburg has not changed ambulance rates since 2018 and currently charges well below the 150% allowed. These rate changes were provided by the third-party billing company contracted by the Lynchburg Fire Department and are being provided at the request of members of the City Council.

PRIOR ACTION(S)

FISCAL IMPACT

It is projected the new rates will net an increase of approximately \$200,000 annually.

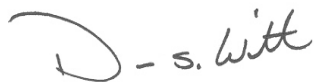
CONTACT(S)

Gregory Wormser, Fire Chief

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. BIB - Increase in rates for Ambulance and Related Services
2. Proposed Ordinance - Amending LCC Sec. 5-6 (Ambulance Service and Related Rates) (Final)
3. Ambulance Presentation

REVIEWED BY



Donna Witt, Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 22, 2025



Gregory Wormser, Fire Chief

Date: May 22, 2025



Gregory Patrick, Deputy City Manager

Date: May 22, 2025



Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

Date: May 22, 2025

INCREASE IN RATES FOR AMBULANCE AND RELATED SERVICES

City Council Work Session – May 27, 2025

Public Hearing – June 10, 2025



PURPOSE & ACTION

Purpose:

To update City Council on the current and proposed rates for ambulance and related services

Why:

City Council requested a review and subsequent proposal for increasing rates for ambulance and related services

INCREASE IN RATES FOR AMBULANCE AND RELATED SERVICES

Ambulance and Related Services	Current	2025 Medicare Allowable	150% of Medicare Allowable Proposed	Net Change
Non-Emergency - Basic Life Support (BLS)	\$350.00	\$281.38	\$422.07	\$72.07
Emergency - Basic Life Support (BLS)	500.00	450.20	675.30	175.30
Non Emergency - Advanced Life Support (ALS)	425.00	337.65	506.48	81.48
Emergency - Advanced Life Support (ALS) Level 1	600.00	534.61	801.92	201.92
Emergency - Advanced Life Support (ALS) Level 2	850.00	773.77	1,160.66	310.66
Specialty Care - Advanced Practice Paramedic (APP)	N/A	914.46	1,371.69	1,371.69
Charge Per Mile	12.00	9.15	13.73	1.73
Oxygen Supply Charge	50.00		50.00	0.00
Non-Transport Fee	100.00		100.00	0.00

*Proposed dollars are set by multiplying Medicare allowable rates by 150%

FINAL COMMENTS

- Projected revenue increase of approximately \$200,000 annually
- The 150% method is an accepted practice for fee setting but varies by location

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AND REENACT SECTION 5-6 OF ARTICLE I OF CHAPTER 5 OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF LYNCHBURG, 1981; THE AMENDMENT(S) BEING TECHNICAL CHANGES, AN INCREASE IN RATES, AND CREATION OF A NEW RATE FOR AMBULANCE AND RELATED SERVICES OFFERED BY THE CITY OF LYNCHBURG'S FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ORDINANCE:

#O-25-__

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LYNCHBURG:

1. That Section 5-6 of Article I of Chapter 5 of the Code of the City of Lynchburg, 1981, be and the same is hereby amended and reenacted as follows:

Sec. 5-6. Rates—Generally.

Effective on ~~January 1, 2018~~ July 1, 2025, and for each year thereafter, unless otherwise changed by the city council, the following rates for ambulance services shall apply:

(a) The rates to be charged for the transportation of a patient from one point within the city to another point within the city on a non-emergency basis shall be at a base rate of ~~\$350.00~~ \$422.07 per trip, and ~~\$500.00~~ \$675.30 per trip when such transportation is conducted on an emergency basis; ~~provided, however, that:~~

~~(1) In addition to the base charges provided in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, there shall also be a charge of \$12.00 for each mile the patient is transported.~~

~~(2) In addition to the base charges provided in subsections (a) and (b) of this section and subsection (a)(1), there shall also be a \$50.00 oxygen supply charge.~~

(b) Whenever a patient receives an advanced life support procedure performed by the emergency medical services personnel, the rate shall be ~~\$425.00~~ \$506.48 per patient, if provided on a non-emergency basis; ~~\$ \$600.00~~ \$801.92 per patient if provided on an emergency basis, and ~~\$850.00~~ \$1,160.66 per patient if provided on an emergency basis and three or more different medications combined with at least one ~~specialized~~ ALS procedure are administered, and \$1,371.69 per patient if provided on any emergency basis where Advanced Practice Paramedic treatment administration is required.

~~(c) Whenever an ambulance responds to a call for ambulance service, if the patient is evaluated by emergency medical services personnel and receives treatment but no transport occurs, the rate shall be \$100.00 per patient. In addition to the base charges provided in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, there shall also be a charge of \$13.73 for each mile the patient is transported and a \$50.00 oxygen supply charge.~~

(d) Whenever an ambulance responds to a call for service, if the patient is evaluated by emergency medical services personnel and receives treatment but no transport occurs, then a rate of \$100.00 per patient may be charged.

2. That this Ordinance shall become effective on July 1, 2025.

Adopted: _____

Certified: _____
Clerk of Council

INCREASE IN RATES FOR AMBULANCE AND RELATED SERVICES

City Council Work Session – May 27, 2025

Public Hearing – June 10, 2025



PURPOSE & ACTION

Purpose:

To update City Council on the current and proposed rates for ambulance and related services

Why:

City Council requested a review and subsequent proposal for increasing rates for ambulance and related services

INCREASE IN RATES FOR AMBULANCE AND RELATED SERVICES

Ambulance and Related Services	Current	2025 Medicare Allowable	150% of Medicare Allowable Proposed	Net Change
Non-Emergency - Basic Life Support (BLS)	\$350.00	\$281.38	\$422.07	\$72.07
Emergency - Basic Life Support (BLS)	500.00	450.20	675.30	175.30
Non Emergency - Advanced Life Support (ALS)	425.00	337.65	506.48	81.48
Emergency - Advanced Life Support (ALS) Level 1	600.00	534.61	801.92	201.92
Emergency - Advanced Life Support (ALS) Level 2	850.00	773.77	1,160.66	310.66
Specialty Care - Advanced Practice Paramedic (APP)	N/A	914.46	1,371.69	1,371.69
Charge Per Mile	12.00	9.15	13.73	1.73
Oxygen Supply Charge	50.00		50.00	0.00
Non-Transport Fee	100.00		100.00	0.00

*Proposed dollars are set by multiplying Medicare allowable rates by 150%

FINAL COMMENTS

- Projected revenue increase of approximately \$200,000 annually
- The 150% method is an accepted practice for fee setting but varies by location