

WORK SESSION AGENDA

- I. Welcome** *Stephanie Reed, Mayor*
- II. Work Session Agenda Overview** *Wynter C. Benda, City Manager*
- III. Work Session Agenda Items** *Wynter C. Benda, City Manager*
 - III.1.** HOME Investment Partnership American Rescue Plan to Reduce Homelessness and Increase Housing Stability
 - III.2.** Considerations for Establishing a School Funding Formula
- IV. Business Item Briefing(s)**
 - IV.3.** FY 2023 General Obligation Public Improvement Bond Issue
 - IV.4.** Additional City Street Mileage for Virginia Department of Transportation Highway Maintenance Payments
 - IV.5.** (TENTATIVE) Discuss a resolution expressing the City of Lynchburg's intent to stand as a Sanctuary City for Second Amendment rights.
- V. Roll Call**
- VI. Closed Session**
 - VI.6.** Consideration of a closed meeting to discuss the acquisition of real property for public safety purposes where discussion in an open meeting would adversely affect the bargaining position or negotiating strategy of the public body pursuant to Section 2.2-3711(A)(3) of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended.
 - VI.7.** Consideration of a closed meeting to discuss the potential resolution of a pending City law-enforcement lawsuit pursuant to Section(s) 2.2-3711(A)(7) - (A)(8) of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended.

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

MEETING DATE

January 10, 2023

PRESENTED BY

Melva Walker, Grants Manager

AGENDA ITEM # III.1

HOME Investment Partnership American Rescue Plan to Reduce Homelessness and Increase Housing Stability

RECOMMENDATION

This item will appear for City Council vote on the January 24, 2023 Public Hearing agenda. Approval of the Allocation Plan for the HOME-American Rescue Plan Program (HOME-ARP) funds from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

SUMMARY

The City has been allocated \$1,498,471 in HOME Investment Partnership American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) funds to assist individuals or households who are homeless, at risk of homelessness and other vulnerable populations ("Qualifying Populations"). The purpose of the HOME-ARP funds is to reduce homelessness and increase housing stability. The funds may be purposed for housing development, tenant based rental assistance (TBRA), supportive services, and non-congregate shelters. To receive the HOME-ARP allocation, the City must develop and submit a HOME-ARP Allocation Plan to HUD.

The City procured the consulting services from the firm of Mullin and Lonergan (M&L) Associates, who has conducted extensive analysis of community needs and existing resources. The firm consulted with partners from across the City to inform priority needs and opportunities for the HOME-ARP funds to have the greatest possible impact.

Ms. Marjorie Willow, Principal of M&L will provide an overview and requirements for the submittal of the proposed Allocation Plan.

PRIOR ACTION(S)

None

FISCAL IMPACT

To be determined through the development of a project and/or projects for the eligible uses of the funds.

CONTACT(S)

Melva Walker, Grants Manager
Tom Martin, City Planner

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. HOME-ARP Allocation Plan Presentation
2. Lynchburg HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

REVIEWED BY



Kent White, Director of Community Development

Date: January 03, 2023



Mercedes Braun, Executive Assistant to the City Manager

Date: January 03, 2023



Wynter C. Benda, City Manager

Date: January 05, 2023



Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

Date: January 05, 2023

HOME-ARP ALLOCATION PLAN FOR CITY OF LYNCHBURG



Central Virginia
CONTINUUM OF CARE



THE HOME-AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN (ARP)

Provides \$5 billion of supplemental HOME funds:

- To assist individuals or households who are homeless, at risk of homelessness and other vulnerable populations
- By providing housing, rental assistance, supportive services and/or non-congregate shelter

Lynchburg is receiving \$1,498,471

NEEDS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS

More affordable and accessible rental housing for lower-income households

Need three- and four-bedroom rental units for families but individual adults have difficulty finding studios and one-bedroom units

Need rental assistance to make housing affordable for households at 0-30%

More supportive services are needed to get people housed and to maintain stability (case management, employment training, financial counseling, childcare, etc.)

At-risk of homelessness: households without subsidies, barely making ends meet on low-wage jobs

NEEDS IDENTIFIED THROUGH DATA ANALYSIS

84	Number of persons experiencing homelessness during 2022 PIT Count
673	Number of persons served in the homeless system
239	Persons experiencing homelessness for the first time
157	Persons fleeing domestic violence, etc.
2,442	Households received emergency rental assistance (2020-2022)
74%	ERAP payments made to 0-30% AMI households with \$3,737 average amount paid per household
3,174	Persons with disabilities living below 150% of poverty (\$25,860 in 2020)

PRIORITY NEEDS IDENTIFIED

Development of affordable and accessible rental housing

Permanent Supportive Housing rental units for homeless persons

PROPOSED BUDGET

Eligible Activities	Funding Amount Proposed
Supportive Service	---
Acquisition/Development of Non-Congregate Shelter	---
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	---
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$ 1,348,624
Non-Profit Operating	---
Non-Profit Capacity Building	---
Planning & Administration	\$ 149,847
Total	\$ 1,498,471

The city plans to partner with a local nonprofit organization or housing provider to develop affordable rental units. Old Forest Village and the new Florida Terrace would be models for this new project.

NEXT STEPS

JANUARY 10-24

- Required 15-day public comment period
- Draft plan has been posted online for public review
- Written comments should be sent to hailey.campbell@lynchburgva.gov

JANUARY 24

- Public hearing before City Council at 7:30 pm
- Oral and written comments will be included in the final plan

JANUARY 31

- City anticipates submitting plan to HUD

CITY OF LYNCHBURG, VA

HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

Submitted to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
(HUD) as a Substantial Amendment to the
Approved Program Year 2021 (Fiscal Year 2022) Community Development
Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Program Annual Action Plan

Acronyms Used

The following acronyms are used throughout this document and are listed below in the order they appear:

ACS: American Community Survey
AMI: area median income
CE: Coordinated Entry system of a CoC
CH: chronic homeless
CHAS: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy
CHIA: Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access
CVCoC: Central Virginia Continuum of Care
DHCD: (Virginia) Department of Housing & Community Development
DV: domestic violence
ERAP: Emergency Rental Assistance Program
ESG: Emergency Solutions Grant
ESG-CV: Emergency Solutions Grant – Coronavirus program
FMR: fair market rent
HCV: Housing Choice Voucher Program
HIC: Housing Inventory Chart
HMIS: Homeless Management & Information System
HOME: HOME Investment Partnerships Grant program
HOME-ARP: HOME American Rescue Plan Act
HUD: US Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
IRS: Internal Revenue Service
LIHTC: Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program
LMI: low- and moderate-income
LRHA: Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority
Lyn-CAG: Lynchburg Community Action Group
NCS: non-congregate shelter
PIT: Point in Time count
QP: Qualifying Populations of the HOME-ARP program
PJ: Participating Jurisdiction in the HOME Program (i.e., a recipient of HOME funds)
PSH: permanent supportive housing
RFP: Request for Proposals
RRH: rapid re-housing
TBRA: tenant-based rental assistance
TH: transitional housing

Consultation

Section 1: Describe the consultation process including methods used and dates of consultation

See Appendix A for all Stakeholder Consultation materials. Stakeholder comments received throughout the various sessions are referenced throughout the Needs Assessment & Gaps Analysis.

The City of Lynchburg (“Lynchburg”) conducted a series of stakeholder listening sessions in July 2022. The purpose of these listening sessions was to identify the unmet housing and supportive service needs of the Qualifying Populations. The sessions were held remotely via GoToMeeting. For all stakeholder sessions, a PowerPoint presentation on the HOME-ARP program was presented followed by a series of questions meant to engage participants. Details of Round 1 are included in the chart below.

Date	Method	Participant Stakeholders	Agency/Organization Type <i>(required stakeholders in italics)</i>
Central VA Continuum of Care (CVCOC) Board Meeting July 6, 2022 11:00 am – 1:00 pm	Zoom virtual session	7+	<i>Continuum of Care, Public housing authority, Homeless service providers, Private organizations serving the needs of the QPs, Public agency serving the needs of the QPs</i>
July 26, 2022 10:00-11:30 am	GoToMeeting virtual session	18	<i>Homeless service providers, Organizations that address civil rights, Continuum of Care, Private organizations that address the needs of the QPs, Public housing authority, Domestic violence service provider</i>
July 28, 2022 10:00-11:30 am	GoToMeeting virtual session	12	<i>Continuum of Care, Homeless service providers, Organization that address civil rights, Public housing authority</i>

Interviews were also conducted with additional stakeholders (via Teams or telephone) whose input was required for this planning process. Details of these interviews are included in the chart below.

Date	Method	Participant Stakeholders	Agency/Organization Type <i>(required stakeholders in italics)</i>
VA Legal Aid Society September 26, 2022 11:00 am	Telephone	1	<i>Organization that addresses civil rights, fair housing</i>
Lynchburg Area Veterans Council September 26, 2022 11:00 am-12:00 pm	Telephone	1	<i>Veterans services</i>

The second round of stakeholder meetings was held in October 2022. The purpose of this round was to present summaries of the needs identified by stakeholders and the unmet needs identified through data analysis. The sessions were held remotely via GoToMeeting. Each session began with a PowerPoint presentation summarizing key findings from the stakeholder consultations and the data analysis. Details of Round 2 are included in the chart below.

Date	Method	Participants Stakeholders	Agency/Organization Type (required stakeholders in italics)
October 11, 2022 9:30-11:00 am	GoToMeeting virtual session	6	<i>Continuum of Care, Private organization that address the needs of the QPs, Homeless service providers</i>
October 13, 2022 1:00-2:30 pm	GoToMeeting virtual session	3	<i>Homeless service provider, Organization that serves the needs of persons with disabilities</i>

Section 2: List the organizations consulted and summarize feedback received and results of upfront consultation with these entities. Required stakeholders are italicized.

A list of all invited stakeholders is included in Appendix A. Also included in Appendix A are summaries of the comments received during each stakeholder consultation session. All required stakeholder categories were engaged either through group stakeholder sessions, regular organization meetings, individual interviews, or via e-mail to obtain data.

The general themes and trends that emerged from the stakeholder sessions include the following:

- More affordable and accessible rental housing for lower-income households
- Without an adequate supply of affordable units, it can take 60+ days to place a homeless person in housing
- Individuals/families with tenant-based rental assistance/Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) can't find units that are affordable
- There is a need for three- and four-bedroom rental units for families but individual adults have difficulty finding studios and one-bedroom units
- There is a lot of housing development occurring but none of it is affordable; nearby communities have lower-cost housing but units are substandard
- There is a need for tenant-based rental assistance and project-based rental assistance to make affordable housing financially accessible to 0-30%
- More supportive services are needed to get people housed and to maintain stability—case management, transportation, employment training, financial counseling, childcare, legal services, substance abuse treatment, and more
- Transportation, childcare, and jobs are needed so families can work toward housing stability
- Many landlords refuse to accept Housing Choice Vouchers by setting their rents above the threshold allowed by the rental subsidy program; many also refuse to rent to tenants with criminal histories, evictions, poor credit (even with the ability to pay rent), and released offenders
- The level of HCVs is inadequate to serve families in need of subsidized rental housing
- Some individuals cannot be released from a local hospital for 30-40 days until housing is found
- There is a need for a low-barrier shelter to replace the one that closed last year; funding for operations exist (Note: The Hand Up Lodge shelter closed in March 2022.)
- At-risk of homelessness: households without subsidies who are barely making ends meet on low-wage jobs
- Released offenders have few if any affordable housing options

Public Participation

[To be completed following the 15-day public comment period and public hearing.]

See Appendix B for evidence of Public Participation conducted for the plan.

Section 1: Describe the public participation process, including information about and the dates of the public comment period and public hearing(s) held during the development of the plan.

- ***Date(s) of public notice:*** Click or tap to enter a date.
- ***Public comment period:*** *start date* – Click or tap to enter a date. *end date* - Click or tap to enter a date.
- ***Date(s) of public hearing:*** Click or tap to enter a date.

Describe the public participation process:

Enter narrative response here.

Describe efforts to broaden public participation:

.

Summarize the comments and recommendations received through the public participation process either in writing, or orally at a public hearing:

.

Summarize any comments or recommendations not accepted and state the reasons why:

Enter narrative response here.

Needs Assessment & Gaps Analysis

This section presents the results of the homeless needs and gaps analysis, drawing on data from the Central Virginia Continuum of Care (CVCoC) Homeless Management and Information system (HMIS), Point-In-Time (PIT) count, and several other sources that are identified. Where appropriate, this information is contextualized with feedback from stakeholders consulted during the HOME-ARP planning process. Where possible, data specific to the City of Lynchburg was used. Data obtained from the CVCoC reflects the entire CoC's full geographic area consisting of the city plus the surrounding counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Campbell.

Section 1: Housing Inventory

Like many cities, Lynchburg has a shortage of affordable rental housing that impacts the ability of homeless services providers to rapidly re-house or place homeless and at-risk homeless persons in stable living situations within 30 days. Among stayers in Emergency Shelter facilities, the median stay was 79 days—nearly three months. In 2022, 42% remained between 30-180 days. Longer lengths of stay may increase the need for beds, as there is less turnover for new clients to be able to use those resources. And, with the end of the Emergency Rental Assistance Programs (ERAP), the 2,315 households that depended on funding to cover rent/mortgage and utility arrears to carry them financially during under-employment and unemployment resulting from the pandemic are at risk for utility shut-offs and eviction.

The CVCoC Housing Inventory Count (HIC) reported on the inventory and occupancy of Emergency Shelter, Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Re-Housing beds and their utilization rates on the night of the 2022 Point In Time (PIT) count. Of the 138 Emergency Shelter beds, 67 were occupied, resulting in an overall utilization rate of 48.6%. The Salvation Army's Emergency Lodge had a utilization rate of 75%. The remaining non-domestic violence shelter, Hand Up Lodge, had 9 people during the PIT count. In January 2022 when the PIT count was conducted, several factors resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic could have influenced lower utilization rates, including social distancing requirements that remained in place, eviction moratoria that kept individuals and families in their housing when they could not pay rent which prevented eviction, and some facilities not having full staffing capacity to open all available beds.

The 2022 PIT count conducted in the summer revealed 25 homeless adults who were not sheltered. Other homeless households included 11 families with at least one child, eight veterans, and 22 victims of domestic violence—all of whom were sheltered. The current gap of 25 adult-only beds is based on the PIT count and bed/unit availability on the same night of the PIT count.

Table 1. Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis

Homeless													
Lynchburg CVCoc	Current Inventory					Homeless Population				Gap Analysis			
	Family		Adults Only		Vets	Family HH (at least 1 child)	Adult HH (w/o child)	Vets	Victims of DV	Family		Adults Only	
	Beds	Units	Beds	Units	Beds					Beds	Units	Beds	Units
Emergency Shelter (Non-DV)	35	7	22	0	6	6	26	8					
Emergency Shelter (DV)	36	11	1	1	0	5	9	0					
Transitional Housing													
Permanent Supportive Housing	3	1	38	37	4								
Other Permanent Housing (RRH)	52	17	32	28	12								
Sheltered Homeless						11	35	8	22				
Unsheltered Homeless						0	25	0	0				
Current Gap										0	0	25	0

Data Sources: 1. Point in Time Count (PIT) July 21, 2022, 2.CV Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count (HIC) 2022, 3. Virginia Sexual and Domestic Action Alliance 2022, 4. CVCoc Collaborative Applicant

Lynchburg has a strong demand for affordable rental housing. This shortage of units for those at or below 30% area median income (AMI) increases housing insecurity and rent pressure on lower income households.

Table 2. Housing Needs and Gap Analysis

Renter Households	Household Income		Total
	0-30% AMI	31-50% AMI	
Total Households	3,655	2,340	5,995
Affordable Housing Units	1,755	3,740	5,495
Units Occupied by Appropriate Income Tier ¹	650	760	1,410
Units Occupied by Other Income Households ²	1,105	2,980	4,085
Housing Gap³	3,005	1,580	4,585

Data Source: 2014-2018 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy

¹ Number of housing units occupied by a household of the same income tier (i.e., a 0-30% AMI household occupies a unit that is affordable to a 0-30% AMI household)

² Number of housing units occupied by a household that is not of the same income tier (i.e., a 0-30% AMI unit is occupied by a household above 30% AMI)

³ Total Number of Households minus Units Occupied by Appropriate Income Tier equals the number of units needed to house the balance of the households within that income tier that are occupying units affordable to households above their income tier (i.e., the housing gap).

Within the rental housing inventory, there is a severe housing gap for households at 0-30% and 31-50% AMI (see Table 2). Analyzing the household occupancy of rental units by income tier provides additional information. According to CHAS data, there are 3,655 renter households in Lynchburg at 0-30% AMI. However, there are only 1,755 rental units affordable to this group of households. Further exacerbating the situation is that only 650 of these 1,755 affordable units are occupied by 0-30% AMI households. The remaining 1,105 units are occupied by households with incomes above 30% AMI. ***This results in a housing gap of 3,005 rental units affordable to 0-30% AMI renter households.***

Moving up the income spectrum, there are 2,340 renter households at 31-50% AMI. For this income group, there is an over-supply of 3,740 units affordable to them. However, only 760 of the 3,740 units are occupied by 31-50% AMI households. The remaining supply of 2,980 units are occupied by households of other income tiers, likely including some of the 0-30% AMI households who are living in units outside of their income tier and that would cause them to be cost burdened. ***This results in a housing gap of 1,580 rental units affordable to 31-50% AMI renter households.***

Section 2: Size and Demographic Composition of Qualifying Populations

To analyze the size and demographic composition of Qualifying Populations for HOME-ARP funding, the CVCoc provided HMIS data for the 12-month period of July 2021-June 2022. This was supplemented with data from the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Action Alliance for the 12-month period of July-June 2022.

1. Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

The number of Lynchburg residents that meet the definition of homeless under 24 CFR 91.5 was derived from the 2022 PIT winter count conducted by the CVCoc on January 26, 2022. A total of 84 persons were homeless. Among these, 67 (79.8%) were sheltered and 17 (20.2%) were unsheltered. In terms of racial and ethnic demographics, 45 (53.6%) were White, 35 (41.7%) were Black/African American, and three (3.6%) were Hispanic/Latino. Across the CVCoc jurisdiction, Black/African Americans account for only 16% of the total population but are more than twice as likely to be homeless than Whites.

According to HMIS data for the period of July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022, 239 individuals experienced homelessness for the first time in 2021, representing a 40.8% decrease over 2020. There were 301 persons served: 239 who were homeless for the first time and 62 who were returning. The median length of stay among these individuals was 67 bed nights, a 130% increase over the 2020 median stay. The lower number reflects fewer evictions, and more safety net programs due to COVID-19. The lower rate of evictions decreased the rental vacancy rate, which meant fewer vacant units for the unhoused to access housing.

HMIS data reported 130 persons were served by the CVCoc's Street Outreach Program with 91% of those engaged being adults and 72 being male. Four were veterans and 13 were chronically homeless. Nine children ages 17 and younger were engaged but the majority (55%) of persons were between the ages of 35-61. The majority of individuals were White (53.8%) but at 33.8%, Black/African Americans were disproportionately represented among the street outreach engagements.

2. *At Risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5*

Table 2 reveals that there are only 1,755 rental units affordable to the 3,655 households with incomes at 0-30% AMI. Of these, only 650 units are occupied by households at 0-30% AMI. This means that the remaining 3,005 households at 0-30% AMI are cost burdened since they are living in units that are affordable to higher-income households (above 30% AMI) and are at risk of homelessness. A similar trend is found among the 1,580 households at 31-50% AMI who are living in units that are affordable to higher-income households (above 50% AMI).

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data was used to identify the degree of cost burden among the lower-income Lynchburg renter households. As described in Table 3, there are 2,310 renter households at 0-30% AMI and 565 renter households at 31-50% AMI that are severely cost-burdened and paying more than 50% of their monthly income on housing costs. ***These 2,875 households comprise a Qualifying Population as other families requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness.***

Table 3. Severely Cost-Burdened Renters at 0-50% AMI

	Total		Cost Burdened		Severely Cost Burdened	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Renters	14,500	100.0%	6,605	45.6%	2,965	20.4%
Very Low-Income Renters (0-50% AMI)	6,005	41.4%	4,825	33.3%	2,875	19.8%
30-50% AMI	2,540	17.5%	2,090	14.4%	565	3.9%
0-30% AMI	3,465	23.9%	2,735	18.7%	2,310	15.9%

Data Source: 2014-2018 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy

Beginning in 2020, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) distributed funds during the pandemic to assist Americans facing deep rental debt, the fear of eviction and the loss of basic housing security. The Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) made funding available to assist households that were unable to pay rent or utilities. Through the Virginia Department of Housing & Community Development (DHCD), state and local administering agencies provided payment assistance to landlords for renters who could not afford to pay rent and utilities due to loss of or reduced employment. During the period from July 2020 through June 2022, a total of 2,442 households in Lynchburg received ERAP funding. Of these, 1,806 households were at 0-30% AMI and represented 74% of all payments made. The average payment was \$3,737.09. Another 278 (11.4%) payments were made to households at 31-50% AMI with the average payment being \$3,349.81. Of the 2,442 ERAP recipient households, only 1,222 reported their race and ethnicity. The majority were Black/African American (61.3%). There were 334 (27.6%) White households and 69 (5.6%) households who identified as multiple races. There were 53 (4.3%) Hispanic households. Of the 1,222 ERAP recipient households that reported the age of the head of household and the number of individuals living at home, the average household size was 2.37 persons. There were 562 households with children ages 17 or under. There were 277 households with youths aged 18-24, 961 households with individuals between the ages of 25-64, and 44 households over the age of 65. There were

649 households that reported gender, veteran status, and disabilities. Of these, 435 (67%) were female-headed, 25 (3.9%) were veterans, and 68 (10.5%) had a household member with a disability.

Lynchburg Community Action Group (Lyn-CAG) also administered an emergency rental assistance program from July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2022, assisting 231 households comprised of 286 persons. Black/African American households were disproportionally represented at 65% of households assisted. Persons with disabilities accounted for 8.4% of households assisted. Employment status among households varied from 32% who had been unemployed for longer than six months, 11% who had been unemployed for less than six months, and 22% who worked at full-time jobs. Female-headed households accounted for 36% and single-person households accounted for 55% of households receiving assistance. Nearly 18% of households had incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level. Among those who provided their tenure status, 62% were renters and 9% were homeowners.

Now that the ERAP assistance has ended, ***these 2,673 households assisted by DHCD and Lyn-CAG that depended on funding to cover rent/mortgage and utility arrears to carry them financially during under-employment and unemployment resulting from the pandemic are at risk for utility shut-offs and eviction.***

LRHA's public housing waiting list includes 2,348 households as of July 26, 2022. ***At 1,576 households, the majority (67%) are extremely low income at 0-30% AMI.*** The largest demographic group is Black/African American households, which account for 1,308 (57.1%) of the total. White households represented 31% of applicants (720 households) and Hispanic/Latinos accounted for 3% (70 households). There were 133 elderly households and 472 households with individuals with a disability.

The Authority's waiting list for its Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program includes 1,315 households as of July 26, 2022. ***At 958 households, the majority are extremely low income at 0-30% AMI.*** The largest racial/ethnic group on the list is Black/African American households at 956 (74.92%) followed by 188 White households (14.73%) and 48 Hispanic/Latino households (3.7%). There were 67 elderly households and 303 households with individuals with a disability. Black/African American households, who account for 16% of the total population across the CVCoC jurisdiction, are disproportionately represented among the public housing and HCV waiting list applicants.

According to 2021 HMIS data (July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022), 19.4% of households who exited Emergency Shelters moved to temporary destinations. Among the 222 adults who exited Emergency Shelters, 58% had no income upon exiting. Among the 95 adults who exited Rapid Re-Housing Program services, 30.5% had no income upon exiting. Exiting to a temporary destination and a lack of income are factors that can increase the risk of returning to homelessness.

Based on 2021 HMIS data (July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022), 21% exited from Emergency Shelters to temporary housing situations. Exiting to a temporary destination may indicate a greater risk of returning to the homeless system (see Table 4).

Table 4. Persons Exiting from Emergency Shelter to Temporary Destinations

Destination	Youth	Vets		Others	Total
Emergency Shelter/hotel or motel with voucher		3		6	9
Transitional housing				1	1
Staying/living with a family member, temporary tenure				4	4
Staying or living with a friend, temporary tenure	2	1		23	26
Place not meant for human habitation		2		2	4
Hotel/motel without voucher				6	6
Host home				1	1
Total	2	6		43	51

Data Source: HMIS 2021 (July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022)

3. *Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking, as defined by HUD in the Notice*

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. Among these, 63 households were adults only and 31 households included adults with children. Females accounted for 90 of the 94 heads of household. Children under the age of 18 numbered 63 (40% of the 157) and young adults ages 18-24 numbered 20 (12.7%). There were 74 White individuals (47%), 60 Black/African American individuals (38%) and eight Hispanic/Latino individuals served (5%). Black/African American individuals disproportionately seek domestic violence shelter as the true number impacted is not known as middle and higher-income women experiencing domestic violence have resources outside of going to shelter.

According to HMIS data (July 1, 2021 through July 30, 2022), a total of 259 persons receiving services through street outreach, emergency shelter, rapid-rehousing, permanent supportive housing and the YWCA reported a history of domestic violence. Of these, 52% were currently fleeing domestic violence.

4. *Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness and other populations at greatest risk of housing instability, as defined by HUD in the Notice*

Persons with Disabilities: LHRA reported **472 of the 2,348 applicant households on the public housing waiting list included at least one member with a disability.** A total of **303 applicant households waiting for Housing Choice Vouchers reported at least one member with a disability.** According to stakeholders consulted, accessible housing is a continuing and critical need for persons with disabilities, ranging from individuals in wheelchairs to medical beds and in-home healthcare services in order to maintain housing stability. Overall, there is demand for permanent rental housing that can support and accommodate persons with disabilities.

According to 2020 ACS data, there are 4,285 persons 18 and older with an independent living difficulty disability in Lynchburg. Among all persons with disabilities age 16 and older, 2,950 had earned income. Of these, 61.5% earned less than \$25,000 in 2020. The rate of poverty is higher among persons with

disabilities than persons without disabilities. In 2020, 34.5% of persons with disabilities lived below 150% of the poverty level compared to 25% of persons without disabilities. This was equivalent to **3,174 persons with disabilities who were living below 150% of the poverty level**, equal to \$25,860 for a household of two in 2020. With this income, the household could pay no more than \$647/month for gross rent (rent plus utilities) without being cost-burdened.

Section 3: Current Resources Available to Assist Qualifying Populations

LRHA owns and manages 312 units of public housing. Among tenant households, the average annual income is \$10,574. The Authority also administers 768 Housing Choice Vouchers whose tenant households have an average annual income of \$10,808. These households pay no more than 30% of their income on housing costs.

The 2022 PIT winter count identified 131 Emergency Shelter beds of which 67 were occupied resulting in a utilization rate of 48.6%. The lowest rates were noted at Bedford Domestic Violence Services (36%), Lynchburg Community Action Group (32%), YWCA's Domestic Violence Prevention Center (15%), and YWCA's Frannie's House for Domestic Violence. Coordinated Entry System data for January-June 2022 revealed census numbers of 96, 62, 73, 78, 69, and 68 residents, respectively, in Emergency Shelter for an average monthly utilization rate of 75% for the six-month period.

The 2022 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) includes 68 Permanent Supportive Housing beds with a utilization rate of 94% during the PIT count.

Section 4: Describe the Unmet Housing and Service Needs of Qualifying Populations

According to stakeholders, the greatest need is for affordable rental housing, which has been exacerbated by increased competition. Subsidized rental units fill quickly because there is strong demand. According to stakeholders, there are landlords who set rents above the payment standard (i.e., threshold) allowed under rental subsidy programs rather than refuse rental vouchers. (Refusing to rent to a tenant with a rental subsidy violates Virginia law.) Some landlords also have initiated tenant selection policies (i.e., three times monthly income to qualify for a unit, 10-year look-backs on criminal histories, etc.) that act as barriers for many, including special needs populations.

1. Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

The CVCoC's HMIS indicated 938 individuals were served by the homeless system during the 12-month period from July 2021-June 2022. According to the 2022 HIC, there are 68 Permanent Supportive Housing beds, of which 64 were occupied.

According to the [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities](#), the average wait time for Virginia households to receive housing vouchers is 38 months during which time persons who are homeless must struggle to find other living arrangements, regardless of the cost, housing condition, location and lack of safety.

According to stakeholders consulted, the following unmet housing and supportive service needs were identified:

- There is no low-barrier Emergency Shelter located within the CoC since Hand Up Lodge closed in March 2022
- Jobs, transportation, and childcare
- Tenant education on eviction law to prevent them from leaving units too soon and becoming homeless
- Legal services to prevent evictions when tenants appear in court
- TBRA and project-based rental assistance is needed to provide deep subsidy for rental housing for households at 0-30% AMI
- Adequate level of supportive services for persons in Permanent Supportive Housing to keep them housed
- Supportive services are available in the community but funding is needed to combine them with affordable housing

2. At Risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

According to 2014-2018 CHAS data, there is a gap of 4,585 affordable rental units for households at 0-50% AMI. As a result, these households reside in housing units that are costlier than what would be affordable to them. This does not consider additional costs for necessities such as transportation, childcare, and/or accessibility modifications for individuals with disabilities. Based on cost burden, the 2,765 rental households paying more than 50% of their income on housing costs are at risk of homelessness.

LRHA owns and manages 312 units of public housing. As of July 26, 2022, there were **2,348 applicants on the waiting list—more than seven times the number of units**. The Authority also administers 768 Housing Choice Vouchers. There are **1,315 applicants on the waiting list—almost twice as many as there are vouchers**. Across the city, there are 4,825 renter households at 0-50% AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs. Of these, 2,875 pay more than 50% of their income on housing. None of these cost-burdened and severely cost-burdened households receive any subsidy.

Black/African Americans represented 42% of the total homeless count during the 2022 PIT winter count but only 16% of the general population of the CVCoC jurisdiction. Furthermore, they represent more than half of all applicants on the public housing authority waiting list and nearly three-quarters of applicants on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list. Among household recipients of ERAP funding during the pandemic, they were the majority (61.3%) of funding recipients. This suggests that low-income, and especially extremely low-income households and persons identifying as Black/African American, are the most likely to have a disproportionate need for housing assistance due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

According to stakeholders, one-bedroom rental units are in high demand. This was supported by LRHA. Of the 2,348 applicants waiting for public housing units, 48% need one-bedroom units (elderly 11%, persons with disabilities 29%, families 60%). Among the 1,315 households on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list, the demand for one-bedroom units represented 48% of applicants (elderly 12%, persons with disabilities 43%, families 46%). Rush Homes, a nonprofit affordable housing provider for persons with disabilities and low incomes, reported that two-thirds of its waiting list is for one-bedroom units.

Stakeholders reported there is tight competition for Permanent Supportive Housing. The existing system works well but remains occupied with very low turnover and a high demand for expansion.

3. *Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking, as defined by HUD in the Notice*

According to the VA Data report for 2021, 50% of persons who were fleeing domestic violence exited the homeless system to temporary destinations. Affordable rental units with vouchers would provide permanent housing options.

4. *Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness and other populations at greatest risk of housing instability as defined by HUD in the Notice*

According to 2021 HMIS data (July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022), 661 households exited the homeless system. Of these, 21.5% exited to temporary destinations. Households without permanent housing may be more likely to experience returns to homelessness. According to the CVCOC's By-Name List, between January 1 and September 29, 2022, there have been 27 homeless veterans in the Lynchburg area with 15 of them moving into permanent housing. The remaining 12 individuals are at-risk of returning to homelessness.

Section 5: Identify Gaps within the Shelter, Housing Inventory, and Service System

Based on the stakeholder consultations and data analysis, the following gaps were identified:

- There is a housing gap of 3,005 rental units affordable to 0-30% AMI renter households.
- There is a housing gap of 1,580 rental units affordable to 31-50% AMI renter households.
- There are 2,875 renter households at 0-50% AMI who are severely cost-burdened.
- There are 2,084 ERAP recipient households at 0-50% AMI that are at risk of homelessness if they have not been able to return to employment to cover rent and utility costs.
- There are 1,576 households at 0-30% AMI on the waiting list for public housing.
- There are 958 households at 0-30% AMI on the waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers.
- Based on 2021 HMIS data (July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022), 89 individuals exited homelessness to temporary housing situations.
- There are 472 applicant households on the public housing waiting list that include at least one member with a disability.
- There are 303 applicant households waiting for Housing Choice Vouchers with at least one member with a disability.
- There are 3,174 persons with disabilities who are living below 150% of the poverty level.
- One-bedroom affordable rental units are in high demand, although two- and three-bedroom units are needed for families.

Section 6: Additional Characteristics Associated with Instability and Risk of Homelessness

No additional comments.

Section 7: Identify Priority Needs for Qualifying Populations

Based on stakeholder consultations and data analysis, the priority needs among the Qualifying Populations are affordable and supportive housing solutions. This includes the following:

- Development of affordable and accessible rental housing, including accessibility for persons with disabilities
- Development of rental permanent supportive housing with a strong supportive service component
- Supportive services

Section 8: How the Level of Need and Gaps was Determined

In addition to feedback from stakeholder consultation sessions, the following sources were consulted to determine the housing and service needs and gaps for HOME-ARP qualifying populations:

- American Community Survey (ACS), 2016-2020
- HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), 2014-2018
- Central Virginia Continuum of Care 2022 Point-In-Time Count (winter)
- Central Virginia Continuum of Care 2022 Point-In-Time County (summer)
- Central Virginia Continuum of Care 2022 Housing Inventory Count (HIC)
- Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA)
- Central Virginia Continuum of Care Annual Performance Report (APR) for July-June 2022
- Virginia Sexual and Domestic Assault Action Alliance VA Data for July-June 2022 (APR)
- Central Virginia Continuum of Care 2021 System Performance Measures
- United Way of Virginia's 2-1-1 Counts
- Emergency Rental Assistance Program data from Virginia Department of Housing & Community Development
- Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority
- Lynchburg's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Program

HOME-ARP Activities

Section 1: Describe the method(s) that will be used for soliciting applications for funding and/or selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients and/or contractors

The Lynchburg Department of Community Development, Grants Administration Office, will solicit applications from developers, service providers, and/or subrecipient organizations to administer eligible activities and/or develop shelter and housing. The Request for Proposals (RFP) will, at a minimum, specify eligible applicants, eligible activities, minimum and maximum funding amounts, application thresholds, and underwriting criteria, and will provide instructions on how to submit an application. In addition to soliciting applications through a HOME-ARP RFP, the city may provide HOME-ARP funding to applicants that have applied for Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects proposed in locations where an unmet need for Qualifying Populations was identified through the needs assessment. The RFP issued will be specific in describing the unmet needs identified through stakeholder consultations and data analysis.

2. Describe whether the Participating Jurisdiction (PJ) will administer eligible activities directly:

City staff will not directly administer HOME-ARP activities beyond program administration and planning.

3. If any portion of the PJ's HOME-ARP administrative funds are provided to a subrecipient or contractor prior to HUD's acceptance of the HOME-ARP allocation plan because the subrecipient or contractor is responsible for the administration of the PJ's entire HOME-ARP grant, identify the subrecipient or contractor and describe its role and responsibilities in administering all of the PJ's HOME-ARP program:

No HOME-ARP administrative funds have been provided to a subrecipient or contractor prior to HUD's acceptance of the HOME-ARP allocation plan.

Table 3. Use of HOME-ARP Funding

	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services			
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters			
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)			
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$ 1,348,624		
Non-Profit Operating		0%	5%
Non-Profit Capacity Building		0%	5%
Administration and Planning	\$ 149,847	10 %	15%
Total HOME ARP Allocation	\$ 1,498,471		

4. Describe how the PJ will distribute HOME-ARP funds in accordance with its priority needs identified in its needs assessment and gap analysis:

The HOME-ARP budget was driven by the priority needs identified as a result of stakeholder consultation and data analysis. This decision was based on the following priority needs:

- Development of affordable and accessible rental housing, including accessibility for persons with disabilities
- Development of rental permanent supportive housing with a strong supportive service component
- Supportive services

The greatest need is for affordable rental housing, which has been exacerbated by increased competition for units. Subsidized rental units fill quickly because there is strong demand. According to stakeholders, there are lower numbers of rental units to voucher holders due to increased rent costs in addition to landlords who have initiated tenant selection policies (i.e., three times monthly income to qualify for a unit, 10-year look-backs on criminal histories, etc.) that act as barriers for many, including special needs populations. In addition, although supportive services were also identified as a need for qualifying populations, the CoC lead administrator clarified that supportive services funding is already being received and is provided to the CVCoC from Virginia homeless funding programs and is sufficient at this time.

5. Describe how the characteristics of the shelter and housing inventory, service delivery system, and the needs identified in the gap analysis provided a rationale for the plan to fund eligible activities:

The CVCoC's Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table (see Table 1) revealed a gap of 25 shelter beds for homeless adults during the 2022 Point in Time summer count conducted this past July. Lengthy waiting lists for Housing Choice Vouchers and public housing units speak to the high demand for affordable rental housing. Privately owned units are no longer available for affordable housing in many places as landlords have tenant selection policies that act as barriers for special needs populations. Shelters lack bed capacity for those experiencing homelessness. Due to a lack of affordable rental inventory, it is increasingly challenging to move individuals out of shelter into permanent housing.

HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals

1.Estimate the number of affordable rental housing units for qualifying populations that the PJ will produce or support with its HOME-ARP allocation:

Lynchburg estimates that it can support the development of 5-6 new rental housing units, depending on the financing structure of the development. This goal was based on an estimated total development cost of \$200,000 to \$225,000/unit. The city anticipates leveraging project-based rental assistance to provide a deep subsidy to the project.

2.Describe the specific affordable rental housing production goal that the PJ hopes to achieve and describe how the production goal will address the PJ's priority needs:

The development of 5-6 new permanent affordable rental units will advance the CVCoC's mission to end homelessness by providing affordable housing for the Qualifying Populations. These units will provide housing for the most vulnerable residents in community-based settings meant to stabilize their housing situation and improve their quality of life.

Preferences

Section 1: Identify whether the PJ intends to give preference to one or more qualifying populations or a subpopulation within one or more qualifying populations for any eligible activity or project:

Lynchburg will provide access for all Qualifying Populations but will include a preference for homeless individuals giving them priority for admission above all other Qualifying Populations. All other Qualifying Populations will be served on a first-come, first-served basis (i.e., in chronological order).

Section 2: If a preference was identified, explain how the use of a preference or method of prioritization will address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the qualifying population or subpopulation of qualifying population, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis:

The Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table (see Table 1) revealed a gap of 25 shelter beds for homeless adults during the 2022 Point in Time summer count. As a result, affordable rental housing was determined to be the greatest need among the Qualifying Populations. All Qualifying Populations will be provided access to the HOME-ARP activity with literally homeless households given priority.

Referral Methods

1. Identify the referral methods that the PJ intends to use for its HOME-ARP projects and activities. PJ's may use multiple referral methods in its HOME-ARP program. (Optional):

Lynchburg will use the CVCoC's Coordinated Entry system as its referral source since all Qualifying Populations are covered by the CoC.

2. If the PJ intends to use the coordinated entry (CE) process established by the CVCoC, describe whether all qualifying populations eligible for a project or activity will be included in the CE process, or the method by which all qualifying populations eligible for the project or activity will be covered. (Optional):

The CVCoC's Coordinated Homeless Intake and Access (CHIA) system will be used to admit applicants directly to a HOME-ARP assisted project as it serves all Qualifying Populations. Miriam's House, as the Lead Agency for the Central Virginia Continuum of Care, oversees the Coordinated Entry System.

3. If the PJ intends to use the CE process established by the CoC, describe the method of prioritization to be used by the CE. (Optional):

The CVCoC will prioritize the literally homeless within the homeless preference.

4. If the PJ intends to use both a CE process established by the CoC and another referral method for a project or activity, describe any method of prioritization between the two referral methods, if any. (Optional):

Not applicable.

Limitations in a HOME-ARP Rental Housing

1. Describe whether the PJ intends to limit eligibility for a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project to a particular qualifying population or specific subpopulation of a qualifying population identified in section IV.A of the Notice:

Lynchburg will not limit eligibility to any HOME-ARP qualifying population.

2. If a PJ intends to implement a limitation, explain why the use of a limitation is necessary to address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the qualifying population or subpopulation of qualifying population, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis:

Not applicable.

3. If a limitation was identified, describe how the PJ will address the unmet needs or gaps in benefits and services of the other qualifying populations that are not included in the limitation through the use of HOME-ARP funds (i.e., through another of the PJ's HOME-ARP projects or activities):

Not applicable.

Appendix A: Stakeholder Consultation Materials

City of Lynchburg
HOME-ARP Stakeholder Consultation
Stakeholders Invited to Participate

Organization	Type of Agency /Organization
Bedford Domestic Violence Services	DV service provider
Bedford Social Services	public agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
Centra Health	private agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
Central Virginia Alliance for Community Living	private agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
Central Virginia Community College	public agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
City of Lynchburg	public agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
Community Access Network	private agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
Embrace Healthy Solutions	private agency that addresses needs of persons with disabilities
Fontaine Foundation	private agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
Horizon Behavioral Health	public organization that addresses needs of persons with disabilities
HumanKind	private organization that addresses needs of qualifying populations
Interfaith Outreach Association	at-risk of homelessness service provider
Johnson Health Center	private agency that addresses the needs of qualifying populations
Lynchburg Area Center for Independent Living	Persons with disabilities
Lynchburg Area Veteran Council	veterans' group
Lynchburg City Schools	public agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
Lynchburg Community Action Group	at-risk of homelessness service provider
Lynchburg Daily Bread	private organization that addresses the needs of qualifying populations
Lynchburg Public Defender's Office	Organization that addresses civil rights
Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority	public housing authority
Lynchburg Social Services	organization that addresses needs of qualifying populations
Miriam's House	at-risk of homelessness service provider, homeless service provider
Old Dominion Job Corps Center	private agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
Park View Community Mission	private agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations, at-risk of homelessness service provider
Patrick Henry	private agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
Refuge of Hope, Inc.	homeless service provider
Rush Homes	Persons with disabilities
Salvation Army	homeless service provider, at-risk of homelessness service provider
TAP into Hope	Private agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations/veterans, at-risk of homelessness service provider
The Brother Kolbe Project	private agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
The Haven	private agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
United Way	private agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
University of Lynchburg	private agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
Virginia Career Works	public agency that addresses needs of qualifying populations
Virginia Legal Aid Society	Organization that addresses fair housing/civil rights
YWCA of Central Virginia	DV service provider



HOME-ARP Stakeholder Discussions

Please join us to discuss the federal HOME-ARP funds received by Lynchburg, the Qualifying Populations that may receive assistance, and eligible uses of program funding. Stakeholders will be asked how these funds may address community housing needs and gaps in services related to this program.

For additional details about HOME-ARP, [view this video](#).

Stakeholder Session #1

July 26, 2022 | 10:00 - 11:30 AM

Meeting link: <https://meet.goto.com/670112125>

Join via phone: +1 (224) 501-3412

Access code: 670-112-125

Stakeholder Session #2

July 28, 2022 | 10:00 - 11:30 AM

Meeting link: <https://meet.goto.com/709990493>

Join via phone: +1 (872) 240-3212

Access code: 709-990-493

Download GoToMeeting app here: <https://meet.goto.com/install>

For additional information, please contact:

Melva Walker
Department of Community Development
melva.walker@lynchburgva.gov

Haley Campbell
Department of Development
haley.campbell@lynchburgva.gov



HOME-ARP ALLOCATION PLAN: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

City of Lynchburg, VA

THE HOME- AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN (ARP)

SEC. 3205. HOMELESSNESS ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES PROGRAM.

Provides \$5 billion of supplemental HOME funds to assist individuals or households who are homeless, at risk of homelessness and other vulnerable populations by providing housing, rental assistance, supportive services, and non-congregate shelter.

Lynchburg is receiving \$1,498,471

QUALIFYING POPULATIONS

Homeless, as defined in section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act

At-risk of homelessness, as defined in section 401(1) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act

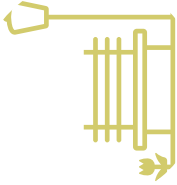
Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, as defined by the Secretary

Other populations who do not qualify under any of the populations above but meet one of the following criteria:

- (a) Other families requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness
- (b) Those at greatest risk of housing instability



an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence



an individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground



an individual or family living in shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements



an individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided



an individual or family who will imminently lose their housing, including housing they own, rent, or live in without paying rent, are sharing with others, and rooms in hotels or motels

HUD HOME-ARP DEFINITION HOMELESS

Multiple Moves: Has moved because of economic reasons two or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for assistance



Doubled Up: Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship



Hotel/Motel: Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost is not paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals



Overcrowded Housing: Lives in a single room occupancy (SRO) or efficiency apartment unit where two or more persons reside or where there are more than one-and-a-half persons per room



Exiting Institution: Is exiting a publicly funded institution or system of care (e.g., jail, prison, psychiatric hospital, etc.)



HUD HOME-ARP DEFINITION AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS

Income at or below 30% AML,
Lacks sufficient resources to attain
housing stability **AND:**

1-person household: \$16,600
4-person household: \$27,750

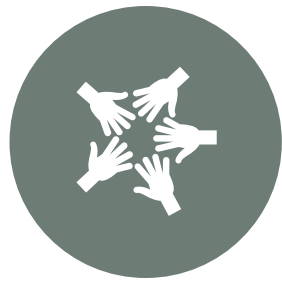
ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES



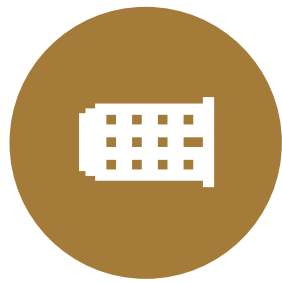
PRODUCTION
OR
PRESERVATION
OF AFFORDABLE
HOUSING



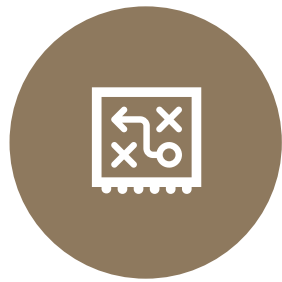
TENANT-BASED
RENTAL
ASSISTANCE
(TBRA)



SUPPORTIVE
SERVICES,
HOMELESS
PREVENTION
SERVICES, AND
HOUSING
COUNSELING



PURCHASE AND
DEVELOPMENT
OF NON-
CONGREGATE
SHELTER



NONPROFIT
OPERATING
AND CAPACITY
BUILDING

DISCUSSION

NEXT STEPS

Stakeholder comments will be considered when drafting the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

Round 2 of stakeholder outreach is anticipated in early October

1 5-day public comment period and public hearing on Draft HOME-ARP Allocation Plan planned for October / November

Submission of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan anticipated in November / December

FOR MORE INFORMATION

View a 21-minute narrated video with additional program info at: [HOME-ARP Overview Video](https://vimeo.com/701705670/4b0f271d58) or <https://vimeo.com/701705670/4b0f271d58>

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Sarah Quarantotto

sarah@miriamshouseprogram.org

Lynchburg, VA HOME-ARP / Central VA CoC Board Meeting

07/06/22 11:00-1:00 pm

Organizations represented:

Lynchburg CoC

Lynchburg Redevelopment & Housing Authority

Miriam's House

Centra Hospital

Interfaith Outreach Association

Community Health Center

(plus other unidentified attendees)

Agency/Organization Type (required stakeholders in italics)

Continuum of Care

Public housing authority

Homeless service provider

Private organization serving the needs of the QPs

Homeless service provider

Public agency serving the needs of the QPs

1. What are the most critical gaps and needs in the local homeless and housing service system?

- Our hospital is at a crisis level because we cannot safely discharge patients who have nowhere to go. We keep them in the hospital for 30-40 days until space is found somewhere. The majority of these patients are chronically homeless.
- Maintaining housing on low-wage jobs makes it very difficult to pay rent on time every month. These households have no subsidy and are at risk for homelessness. It's expected that this situation will increase as the Covid safety nets disappear. Landlords are choosing not to rent to tenants who couldn't reliably pay rent during Covid.
- Housing development is occurring but nearly of it is single-family units at high sales prices. Nearby communities have more affordable options but the units are typically substandard.
- Lynchburg lost its low-barrier shelter last year. The Community Health Center can provide primary mental and physical care but there aren't units to release them to.

2. Barriers to obtaining housing and remaining stably housed

- Credit scores required by landlords are too high even if a tenant has money to pay the rent
- "Source of income" is a protected class but landlords will deny tenants with vouchers due to poor or no credit even though they could pay the rent
- We need to market to more landlords to increase the availability of those willing to participate in the HCV program

Lynchburg, VA HOME-ARP Stakeholder Consultation

07/26/22 10:00-11:30 am

Organizations represented:

Lynchburg CoC

Johnson Health Center

University of Lynchburg

Old Dominion Jobs Corps Center

Rush Homes

Lynchburg Public Defender's Office

Lynchburg Redevelopment & Housing Authority

Miriam's House

Interfaith Outreach Association

YWCA of Central VA

Agency/Organization Type (required stakeholders in italics)

Continuum of Care

Private organization that addresses the needs of the QPs

Private organization that addresses the needs of the QPs

Private organization that addresses the needs of the QPs

Homeless service provider

Organization that addresses civil rights

Public housing authority

Homeless service provider

Homeless service provider

Domestic violence service provider

1. What are the most critical gaps and needs in the local homeless and housing service system?

- Affordable units in good condition available to rent overall
- “We have ERAP and RRH funding available but no housing to give them” – stakeholder
- “More units would shorten the period of living outside” – formerly homeless individual
- A low-barrier congregate shelter is needed to replace the one that closed. There is funding for shelter operations.
- Trade school students have skills and jobs paying \$18/hr, they want to remain in Lynchburg but they can't find affordable housing
- Youth ages 16-24 who are couch-surfers—they need housing and transportation to jobs
- Education for tenants and landlords on the eviction process; many tenants vacate their units after five days rather than remain for the full 45-day period they're entitled, seek assistance and try to avoid eviction
 - Most tenants in eviction court have no legal representation
- Persons with disabilities who need housing with a strong supportive service level
- Rental assistance in the form of TBRA and PBRA
- Supportive services are need on housing projects where they weren't included in the initial operating budget; these tenants are struggling with the proper level of supportive services
- PSH tenants can end up in jail without supportive services
- While there are supportive services available in our community, the level is inadequate meaning households in need of services are at risk of housing instability
- Requests through homeless hotline for affordable housing cannot be met
- Poor credit can keep homeless persons from becoming housed

- Units of all bedroom sizes needed—1-bedrooms for single adults, larger units for families
- Survey of LRHA ROSS program participants in 2021 revealed 80% needed jobs, transit and childcare; LHRA needs partners to provide these supportive services
- Significant population re-entering from prison with nowhere to go. These individuals have high barriers to securing housing and high levels of need for supportive services.

2. **Additional comments**

- PSH units need a deep subsidy for 0-30% AMI tenants

Lynchburg, VA HOME-ARP Stakeholder Consultation

07/28/22 10:00-11:30 am

Organizations represented:

Lynchburg CoC

Rush Homes

Lynchburg Redevelopment & Housing Authority

Miriam's House

Virginia Legal Aid Society

Agency/Organization Type (required stakeholders in italics)

Continuum of Care

Homeless service provider

Public housing authority

Homeless service provider

Organization that addresses civil rights, fair housing

1. What are the most critical gaps and needs in the local homeless and housing service system?

- Finding units to place clients who are high-barrier and non-competitive in the rental market with non-homeless persons
- Without units available, it can take 60+ days to place homeless individuals and families; 1-bedroom units are our greatest need
- One homeless youth client has a TBRA voucher but there are no 1-bedroom units available and the payment standard for the voucher is too low to compete against the higher market rents that landlords can get
- We have clients competing for the same PSH and RRH units
- Rush Homes market study for a 31-unit affordable housing development demonstrated the high demand for rental units
- Resources available to fund supportive services have outpaced housing dollars
- Rush Homes: A lack of supportive service funding for affordable housing developments forces them to forego units for persons with disabilities to qualify competitively for LIHTC funding

Lynchburg, VA HOME-ARP / Phone Interview: VA Legal Aid Society

09/26/22 11:00 am

Organizations represented:

VA Legal Aid Society

Agency/Organization Type (required stakeholders in italics)

Organization that addresses civil rights, fair housing

- VLAS provides eviction prevention, RRH program, housing navigators to assist communities
- Need additional eviction prevention funding
- VA Eviction Reduction Program could assist; City of Lynchburg could apply for funding

Lynchburg, VA HOME-ARP / Phone Interview: Lynchburg Area Veterans Council

10/06/22 11:00 am-12:00 pm

Organizations represented:

Lynchburg Area Veterans Council

Agency/Organization Type (required stakeholders in italics)

Veterans services

- Council is a 501(c)(3) that accepts only private donations, annual budget of about \$70,000
- Member of the Central VA CoC; represents several hundred veterans in the area
- Provide financial assistance for rent, utilities, moving, vehicles—basically filling the gaps that state and federal resources can't pay for; managed like transitional housing with one-year leases allowed; then work with the CoC to find them more permanent living arrangements
- Brings veterans to get assessed by CoC and houses them in motels until they can get rental assistance; motel rooms take about \$20,000/year of their budget at \$85/night
- The Council maintains a three-bedroom house for veterans who pay rent
- The Hands Up lodge (congregate shelter) is now closed and there are veterans living on the street
- Affordable housing is needed



HOME-ARP Stakeholder Consultations Round 2

Join us for the final round of stakeholder consultations focusing on a review of the key findings on the unmet housing and supportive service needs of Lynchburg's Qualifying Populations. Stakeholder comments will be included in the Draft Allocation Plan anticipated to be released in November for a 15-day public comment period. Both sessions will have the same format and agenda.

For additional details about HOME-ARP, [view this video](#).

Stakeholder Session #1

Oct 11, 2022 | 9:30 AM - 11:00 AM

Meeting link: <https://meet.goto.com/913692301>

Join via phone: +1 (872) 240-3212

Access code: 913-692-301

Stakeholder Session #2

Oct 13, 2022 | 1:00 PM - 2:30 PM

Meeting link: <https://meet.goto.com/707220429>

Join via phone: +1 (224) 501-3412

Access code: 707-220-429

Download GoToMeeting app here: <https://meet.goto.com/install>

For additional information, please contact:

Melva Walker

Department of Community Development
melva.walker@lynchburgva.gov

Haley Campbell

Department of Community Development
haley.campbell@lynchburgva.gov



HOME-ARP ALLOCATION PLAN: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

City of Lynchburg, VA
October 11th and 13th

THE HOME- AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN (ARP)

SEC. 3205. HOMELESSNESS ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES PROGRAM.

Provides \$5 billion of supplemental HOME funds to assist individuals or households who are homeless, at risk of homelessness and other vulnerable populations by providing housing, rental assistance, supportive services, and non-congregate shelter.

Lynchburg is receiving \$1,498,471

QUALIFYING POPULATIONS

Homeless, as defined in section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act

At-risk of homelessness, as defined in section 401(1) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act

Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, as defined by the Secretary

Other populations who do not qualify under any of the populations above but meet one of the following criteria:

- (a) Other families **requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness**
- (b) Those at **greatest risk of housing instability**

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFIED NEEDS / ISSUES

More affordable and accessible rental housing for lower-income households

- Without adequate supply of affordable units, may take 60+ days to place someone
- Individuals/families with TBRA/Housing Choice Voucher can't find units

Need three- and four-bedroom rental units for families but individual adults have difficulty finding studios and one-bedroom units

Lots of housing development occurring but none is affordable; nearby communities have lower-cost housing but units are substandard

Need TBRA and Project-based Rental Assistance to make affordable housing financially accessible to 0-30%, in some cases

More supportive services are needed to get people housed and to maintain stability—case management, transportation, employment training, financial counseling, childcare, legal services, substance abuse treatment, and more

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFIED NEEDS / ISSUES

(CONTINUED)

Transportation, childcare and jobs needed to work toward housing stability

Many landlords refuse HCV for higher market rents, also refuse tenants with criminal histories, evictions, poor credit (even with ability to pay rent), released offenders

Level of HCV is inadequate to serve families in need of subsidized rental housing

Some individuals cannot be released from local hospital for 30-40 days until housing is found

Need a low-barrier shelter to replace the one that closed last year; funding for operations exist

At-risk of homelessness: households without subsidies, barely making ends meet on low-wage jobs

Released offenders have few, if any, affordable housing options

DATA ANALYSIS: LYNCHBURG

84	Number of persons experiencing homelessness during 2022 PIT Count
673	Number of persons served in the homeless system
239	Persons experiencing homelessness for the first time
157	Persons fleeing domestic violence, etc.
89	Persons exited the homeless system to temporary destinations
2,442	Households received VDHCD ERAP funding (2020-2022)
74%	ERAP payments made to 0-30% Area Median Income households; average amount paid was \$3,737 per household
4,285	Persons with independent living difficulty disability
3,174	Persons with disabilities living below 150% of poverty (\$25,860 in 2020)

DATA ANALYSIS: LYNCHBURG HOUSING & REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

1,315	Applicants on LRHA HCV waiting list; 73% are 0-30% AMI
75%	Black/African American applicants on waiting list
72%	Families with children
23%	Families with members with disabilities
2,348	Applicants on LRHA public housing waiting list; 67% are 0-30% AMI
57%	Black/African American applicants on waiting list
74%	Families with children
20%	Families with members with disabilities

DATA ANALYSIS: LYNCHBURG HOUSING GAP

Renter Households	0-30% AMI	31-50% AMI	Total
Total Households	3,655	2,340	5,995
Affordable Housing Units	1,755	3,740	5,495
Units Occupied by Appropriate Income Tier	650	760	1,410
Units Occupied by Other Income Households	1,105	2,980	4,085
Housing Gap	3,005	1,580	4,585

Source: 2014-2018 HUD CHAS Dataset

0-30% Area Median Income in Lynchburg
up to \$16,600 for a 1-person household
up to \$27,750 for a 4-person household

31-50% Area Median Income in Lynchburg
\$16,601-\$27,650 for a 1-person household
\$27,751-\$39,450 for a 4-person household

Source: HUD Section 8 Income Limits for Lynchburg, VA MSA, effective April 2022

PRIORITY NEEDS

LYNCHBURG

Development of affordable and accessible rental housing

Permanent Supportive Housing rental units for homeless persons

Increased supportive services

QUESTIONS?

NEXT STEPS

Comments from these sessions will be considered when completing the Plan

November 27 - December 13: public comment period

December 13: public hearing at City Council meeting with Council expected to take action on Plan

December 16: submission to HUD

FOR MORE INFORMATION

View a 21-minute narrated video with additional program info at: [HOME-ARP Overview Video](https://vimeo.com/701705670/4b0f271d58) or <https://vimeo.com/701705670/4b0f271d58>

Contacts:

Melva Walker, Grants Manager

melva.walker@lynchburgva.gov

Haley Campbell, Grants Coordinator

haley.Campbell@lynchburgva.gov

Sarah Quarantotto, Executive Director, Miriam's House, Central VA Continuum of Care
Lead Agency

sarah@miriamshouseprogram.org

Lynchburg, VA HOME-ARP Stakeholder Consultation

10/11/22 9:30-11:00 am

Organizations represented:

Lynchburg CoC

Johnson Health Center

Rush Homes

Miriam's House

Interfaith Outreach Association

Agency/Organization Type (required stakeholders in italics)

Continuum of Care

Private organization that addresses the needs of the QPs

Homeless service provider

Homeless service provider

Homeless service provider

- Presentation summarizing identified needs made
- Comments from stakeholders:
 - Surprised that the waiting lists at LRHA are open
 - Rush Homes: not seeing as many HCV holders among applicants for its housing and very low turnover among current tenants
 - This proves the need for affordable rental housing
 - Clients have vouchers but no units are available and landlords are not renewing leases for current voucher holders
 - RRH funding is available but cannot be used for paying late fees on rent; seeing the same tenants struggle who were struggling before to pay rent on time

Lynchburg, VA HOME-ARP Stakeholder Consultation

10/13/22 1:00-2:30 pm

Organizations represented:

Rush Homes

Lynchburg Area Center for Independent Living

Agency/Organization Type (required stakeholders in italics)

Homeless service provider

Organization serving needs of persons with disabilities

- Presentation summarizing identified needs made
- Comments from stakeholders:
 - This information validates our experience
 - Currently there are 600+ on Rush Homes' waiting list
 - The CIL receives requests for apartments that are affordable and accessible to persons with disabilities
 - Many tenants—due to generational poverty and mobility disabilities—are incapable of maintaining their home and would benefit from housekeeping services to remain housed. Otherwise, this becomes a risk factor for eviction.

Appendix B: Public Participation Materials

[to be inserted upon completion of public comment period and public hearing]

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

MEETING DATE

January 10, 2023

PRESENTED BY

Greg Patrick, Deputy City Manager

AGENDA ITEM # III.2

Considerations for Establishing a School Funding Formula

RECOMMENDATION

Informational Only - No City Council action is required at this time

SUMMARY

This presentation will provide City Council with an overview of K-12 funding in the Commonwealth and the considerations around potentially implementing a School Funding Formula that would provide an objective basis for determining the city's local contribution to Lynchburg City Schools. Deputy City Manager Greg Patrick will also share his experience negotiating and implementing a school funding formula between the City of Norfolk and Norfolk Public Schools.

PRIOR ACTION(S)

The City Manager's FY 2023 Budget included a commitment to provide Council with a discussion of a School Funding Formula as part of FY 2024 budget development. This presentation is a fulfillment of that commitment.

FISCAL IMPACT

N/A

CONTACT(S)

Greg Patrick, Deputy City Manager

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Presentation

REVIEWED BY



Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

Date: January 05, 2023



ESTABLISHING A LOCAL REVENUE ALLOCATION POLICY

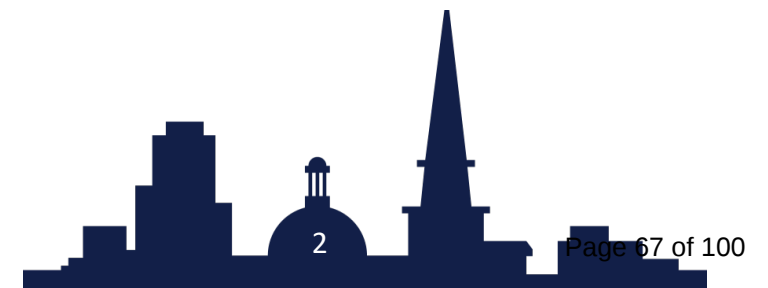
City Council Work Session

January 10, 2023



K-12 FUNDING IN THE COMMONWEALTH

- General Assembly's constitutional responsibility – provide for a system of free and appropriate public education
 - State utilizes complex Standards of Quality (SOQ) funding model to determine state and minimum local funding for each division
- Local governing body allocates resources, school board operates the school system
- Local school divisions do not have taxing authority
 - All funds must be appropriated through the local governing body
 - State Sets a local funding floor – the ***Required Local Effort*** (RLE)
 - RLE calculated based on a localities ***Composite Index of Local Ability to Pay*** and Enrollment



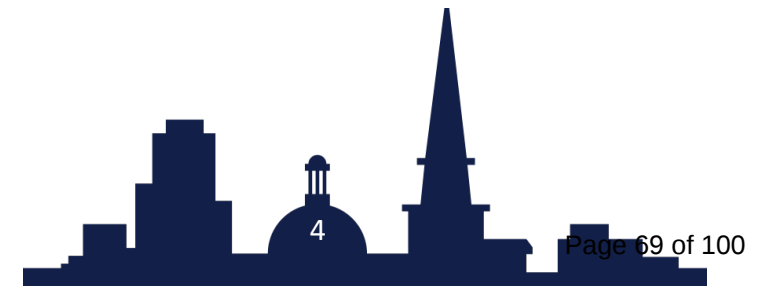
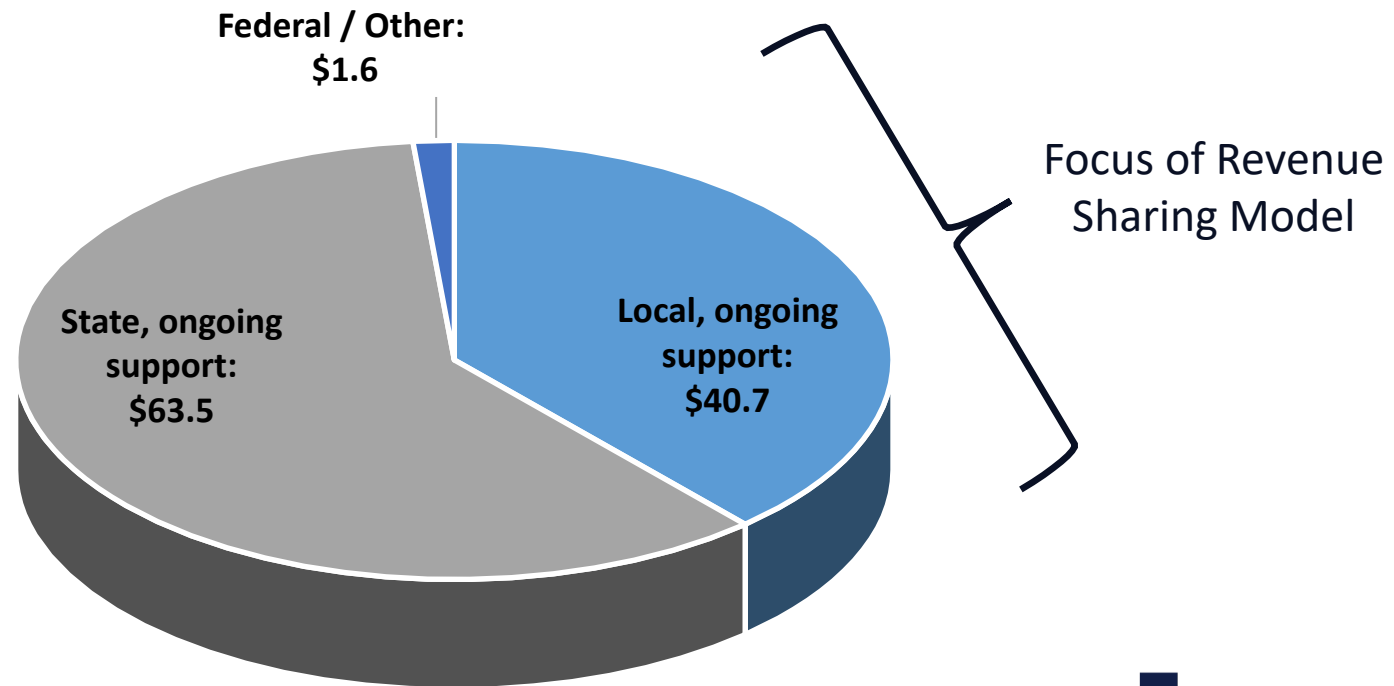
K-12 FUNDING IN THE COMMONWEALTH (CONT.)

- *Code of Virginia* allows local appropriation of funds for public education in two ways:
 - Lump Sum (most common)
 - By Categories
- Categories are as follows:
 - 1. Instruction
 - 2. Administration, attendance, and health
 - 3. Pupil transportation
 - 4. Operation and maintenance
 - 5. School food services and other noninstructional operations
 - 6. Facilities
 - 7. Debt and fund transfers
 - 8. Technology
 - 9. Contingency reserves



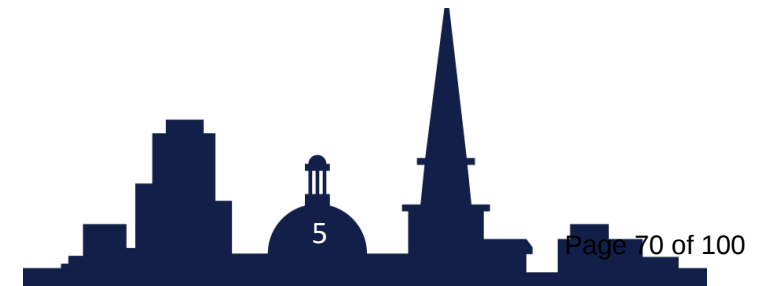
LYNCHBURG CITY SCHOOLS FUNDING

FY 2023 Operating Revenue \$105.8 million



BENEFITS OF A LOCAL REVENUE ALLOCATION POLICY

- Provide a predictable and objective method to determine the city's local contribution to schools
- Improve the ability of the city and schools' staff to plan and budget
- Link school funding to economic growth to recognize the importance of schools to the city's economic success
- Transition Council / School Board conversations from funding to performance



REVENUE SOURCES INCLUDED IN FORMULA

Sources of Non-Dedicated Local Tax Revenue ¹	
Real Estate tax ²	Real Estate Public Service Corporation tax ²
Personal Property tax ²	Transient Occupancy (Hotel) tax
Sales and Use tax	Machinery and Tools tax ²
Food and Beverage (Meals) tax	Consumer Water Utility tax
Business License tax	Motor Vehicle License Fee (city)
Communication Sales and Use tax	Consumer Gas Utility tax
Consumer Electric Utility tax	Recordation tax

¹Less dedications as described in the “Dedicated Local Taxes” in the Definitions section.

²Does not include delinquent tax revenue



FUNDING FORMULA MODELS

Constant Share

Split Growth

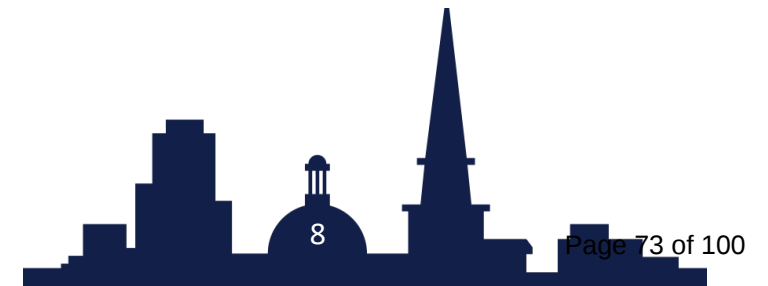
Modified Constant Share

Per Pupil



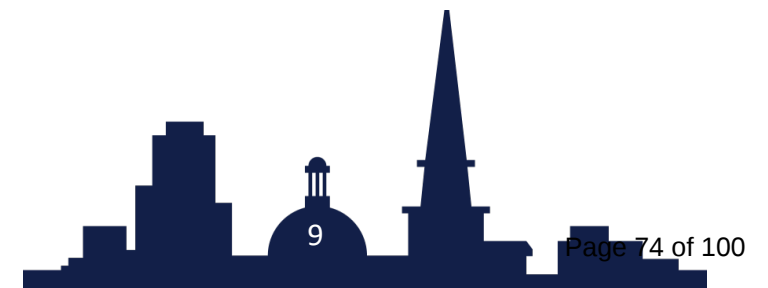
CONSTANT SHARE MODEL

- Schools receives a constant share of a specified “bucket” of local revenues
- Easiest to understand – City and Schools budgets will increase or decrease at the at the same rate
- Does not factor in enrollment / ADM
- Difficult to negotiate the sharing percentage
- Important to include sources of local revenue that are tied to the city’s economic performance



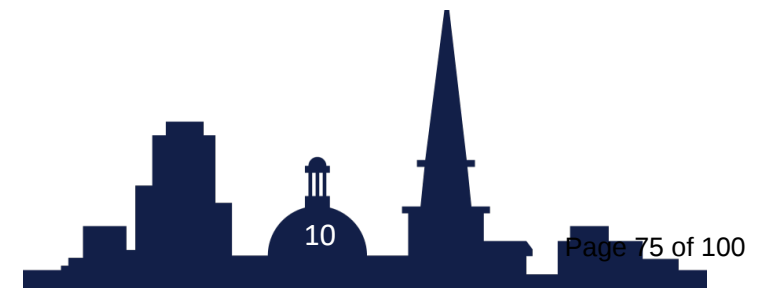
SPLIT GROWTH MODEL

- Schools receives a constant share of the growth of a specified “bucket” of local revenues
- Complicated – City and schools' budgets will increase at different rates
- Does not factor in enrollment / ADM
- Can negotiate sharing percentage of revenue growth
- Important to include sources of local revenue that are tied to the city’s economic performance



MODIFIED CONSTANT SHARE MODEL

- Schools receives a constant share of a specified “bucket” of local revenues after adjusting for RLE
- Complicated – requires a good understanding of Virginia K-12 funding policy to understand calculation
- Impacted but not driven by ADM
- Difficult to negotiate the sharing percentage
- Important to include sources of local revenue that are tied to the city’s economic performance

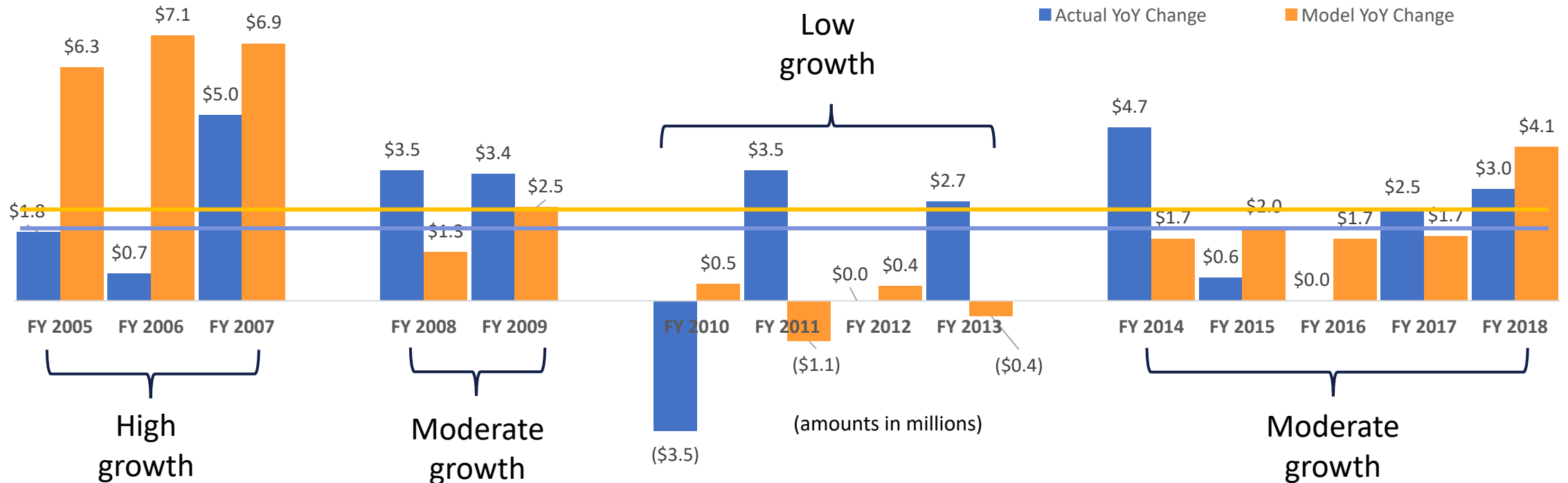


PER PUPIL MODEL

- Schools receive funding based on a calculated per pupil amount multiplied by ADM
- Per Pupil amount adjusted based on growth in a specified bucket of local revenues
- Most complicated model
 - Funding can fluctuate significantly based on enrollment
 - True-up process (projected vs actual ADM) can also cause large fluctuations in funding
- Enrollment is king which may incentivize sub-optimal practices
- Difficult to negotiate the initial per pupil funding amount
- Important to include sources of local revenue that are tied to the city's economic performance



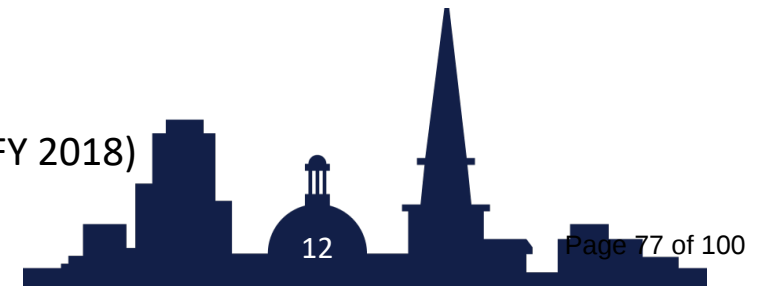
INCREMENTAL FUNDING ACTUAL VS. CONSTANT SHARE MODEL FY 2005 – FY 2018



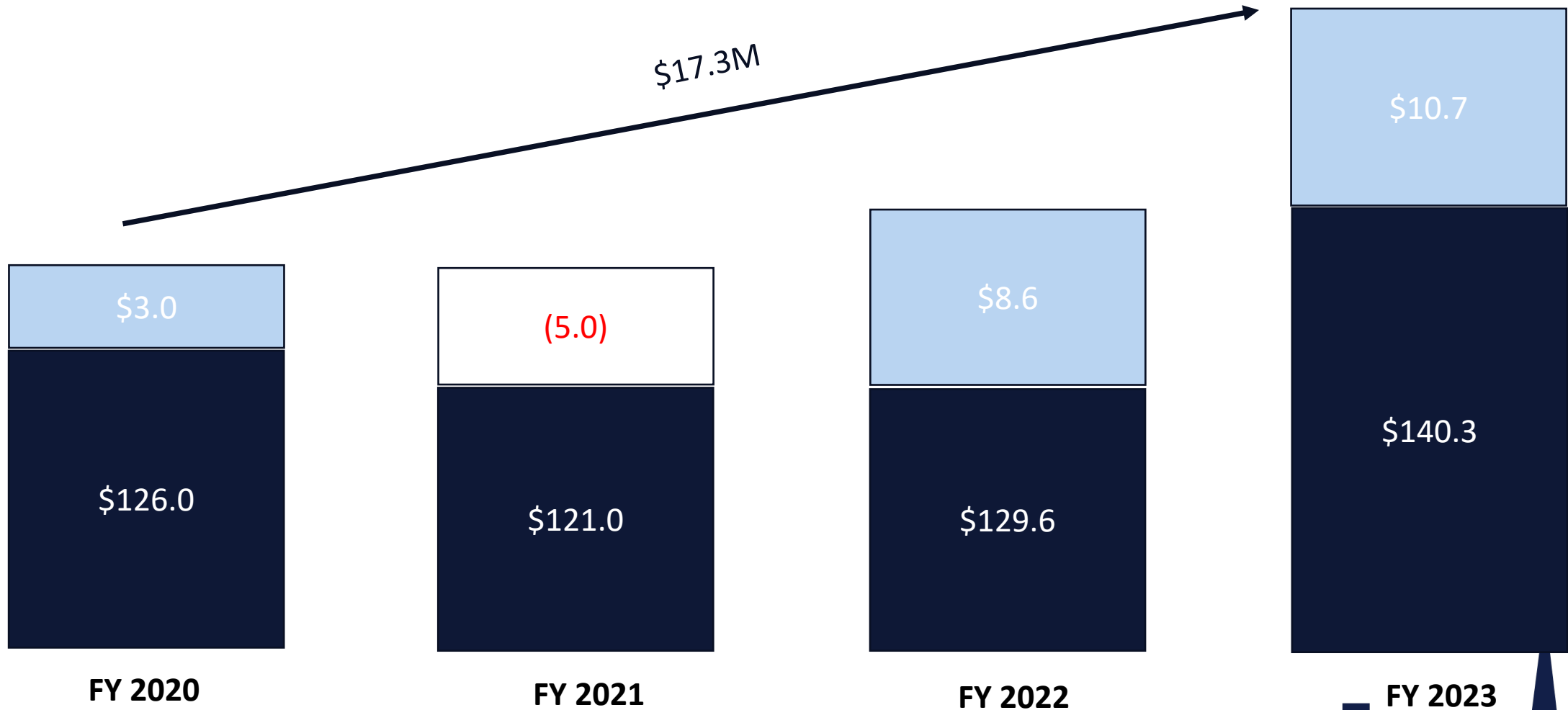
Average incremental change (actual): **\$2.0 million**

Average incremental change (model): **\$2.5 million**

Total additional local funding (model): **\$113.4 million** (FY 2004 – FY 2018)

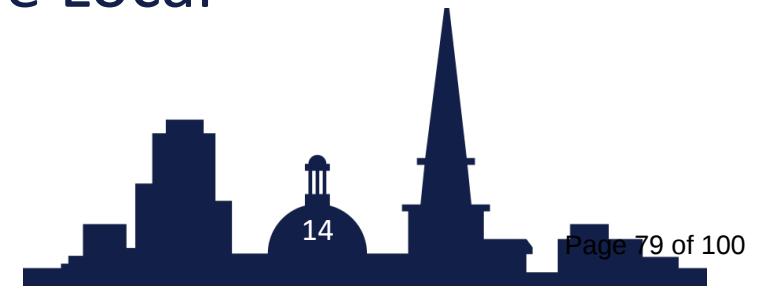


RESULTS SINCE IMPLEMENTATION



A COMPREHENSIVE POLICY

- Definitions
- Revenue Sharing Formula Calculation
 - Calculation
 - Revenue Sources
 - True-up Provision
 - Reversion Funds
- Process to Revise the Policy
- Procedure for Schools to Request an Increase in the Local Contribution



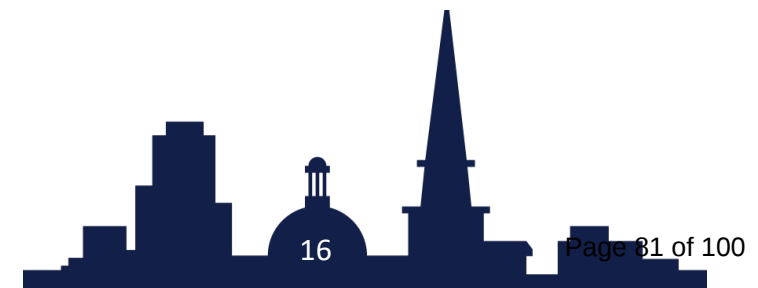
HAS IT BEEN A SUCCESS?

- Yes! – City and Schools would both agree
- Has de-politicized the city's funding of the schools operating budget
- Budget planning is much more straight forward
- Schools has not yet requested more operating funds than the formula provides

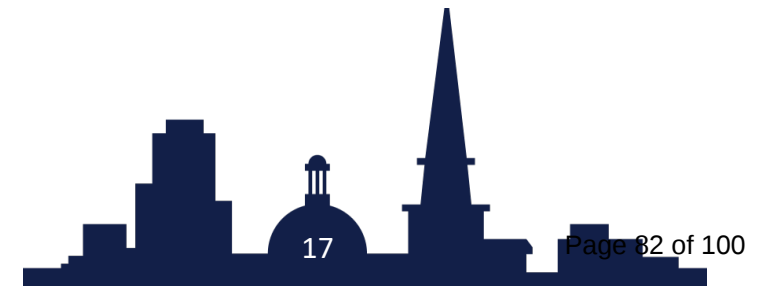


LESSONS LEARNED / OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Policy does not address debt service, capital maintenance, or school construction
- Tax-rate changes have a direct impact on school funding
- Adopting the Policy – Council adopted by resolution, Schools has never formally recognized the policy



DISCUSSION



AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

MEETING DATE

January 10, 2023

PRESENTED BY

Donna Witt, Chief Financial Officer

AGENDA ITEM # IV.3

FY 2023 General Obligation Public Improvement Bond Issue

RECOMMENDATION

This item will appear for City Council vote on the January 24, 2023 agenda as a Public Hearing.

SUMMARY

In coordination with the City's financial advisors, Davenport and Company, LLC, and the City's bond counsel, Hawkins, Delafield, & Wood, a resolution will be presented to approve a general obligation public improvement bond issue to permanently finance the current Bond Anticipation Note and fund various capital projects including the Police Headquarters. The resolution will include a "not to exceed" clause of \$78,500,000 which includes all issuance costs and also an estimate should the bonds sell at a discount.

PRIOR ACTION(S)

June 9, 2020 Establish Up to a \$42,000,000 Line of Credit for Interim Capital Financing

FISCAL IMPACT

Cost of issuance and debt service for the new bond issue

CONTACT(S)

Donna Witt, Chief Financial Officer

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. Power Point Presentation - BIBs - FY 2023 GO Bond Issue

REVIEWED BY

Donna Witt, Chief Financial Officer

Date: December 27, 2022



Mercedes Braun, Executive Assistant to the City Manager

Date: January 03, 2023



Wynter C. Benda, City Manager

Date: January 05, 2023



Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

Date: January 05, 2023



FY 2023 GENERAL OBLIGATION PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BOND ISSUE

Tuesday, January 10, 2023



PURPOSE AND ACTION

Purpose:

The current Bond Anticipation Note (BAN) comes due June 2023. This issue will permanently finance the BAN and fund current projects. In a separate action, the next BAN will be established.

Why:

The goal is to not pay debt service on funds till needed.



PURPOSE AND ACTION

- History:
- A borrowing strategy was created about 10 years ago
- Establish a BAN or line of credit and permanently finance it every 2-3 years
- Only pay interest on the drawn funds and then pay principal when permanently financed
- Allows for delays in project start or for projects to start ahead of schedule



EXPECTED ACTION

- Hold the required public hearing on January 24, 2023
- Vote to approve the resolution to issue General Obligation Public Improvement Bonds not to exceed \$78,500,000

FYI

Credit Rating Agency visits will be February 1, 2023

Bond Sale last week of February

Closing the first week of March



AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

MEETING DATE

January 10, 2023

PRESENTED BY

Lee Newland, City Engineer

AGENDA ITEM # IV.4

Additional City Street Mileage for Virginia Department of Transportation Highway Maintenance Payments

RECOMMENDATION

This item will come before Council for action at its January 24, 2023 meeting. Approve the attached resolution requesting the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to increase the official City street lane mileage for reimbursement of highway maintenance funds for FY 2024.

SUMMARY

When required, usually each year, the City submits a list of new or improved streets to VDOT for acceptance into the street maintenance system for payments to the City from the Commonwealth. For FY 2024, staff has identified 5.23 lane miles of street segments that need to be added. These street segments are shown on the attached maps and VDOT U-1 Form.

This action is required by VDOT to add these segments for addition to the system.

PRIOR ACTION(S)

None

FISCAL IMPACT

5.23 additional lane miles will increase highway maintenance funds in the amount of \$79,880 annually.

CONTACT(S)

Lee Newland, City Engineer
Gaynelle Hart, Director of Public Works

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. RESOLUTION
2. U-1 FORM FY2024
3. FY2024 Street Addition Map

REVIEWED BY

Gaynelle Hart

Gaynelle Hart, Director of Public Works

Date: January 05, 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Greg Patrick", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Greg Patrick, Deputy City Manager

Date: January 05, 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alicia L. Finney", written in a cursive style.

Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

Date: January 05, 2023

RESOLUTION:

WHEREAS, the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) requires action to increase the lane mileage for street maintenance entitlement funds from the Commonwealth; and,

WHEREAS, 5.23 lane miles of local and arterial streets have been identified to be added to the system; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The Lynchburg City Council requests the Commonwealth Transportation Board to approve the addition of lane mileage as enumerated on Form U-1.

Adopted: _____

Certified: _____
Clerk of Council

Appendix B
Form U-1 (rev. 7-1-17)

LOCAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION
VDOT
REQUEST FOR STREET ADDITION, DELETIONS AND CONVERSIONS FOR
STREET PAYMENTS SECTION 33.2-319
CODE OF VIRGINIA

MUNICIPALITY Lynchburg

DISTRICT Lynchburg

ACTION REQUIRED (SELECT BELOW)	STREET NAME ROUTE NUMBER	FROM	TERMINI	TO	R/W (Width) (FEET)	PAVEMENT WIDTH (FEET)	CENTER LANE (MILES)	NUMBER OF LANES	MOVING LANE MILES	Eligibility Code Reference Link	FUNC. CLASS. (TMPD USE except for HR and NOVA)
ADD (New Road)	Elmwood Avenue	Daura Road to Goodyear Drive			50	30	0.14	2	0.27	1	
ADD (New Road)	Runway Court	Elmwood Avenue to End			50	24	0.07	2	0.15	2	
ADD (New Road)	Goodyear Drive	Elmwood Avenue to Waughs Landing Drive			50	24	0.08	2	0.15	5	
ADD (New Road)	Waughs Landing Drive	Elmwood Avenue to Goodyear Drive			50	24	0.17	2	0.34	5	
ADD (New Road)	Liberty Mountain Drive	Candlers Mountain Road to South City Limits			Varies	20-40	1.21	2	2.42	3	
ADD (New Road)	Mill Lane	0.6 Mi. North 501 to 1.24 Mi. North 501			Varies	Varies	0.64	2	1.28	3	
Lane Change Existing segment)	Lakeside Drive	0.13 Mi. East Joel Street to Blue Ridge Street			80	34	-0.31	2	-0.63	1	
Lane Change Existing segment)	Lakeside Drive	0.13 Mi. East Joel Street to Blue Ridge Street			Varies	48	0.31	4	1.25	1	
SELECT ONE									0.00	Select one	
SELECT ONE									0.00	Select one	
SELECT ONE									0.00	Select one	
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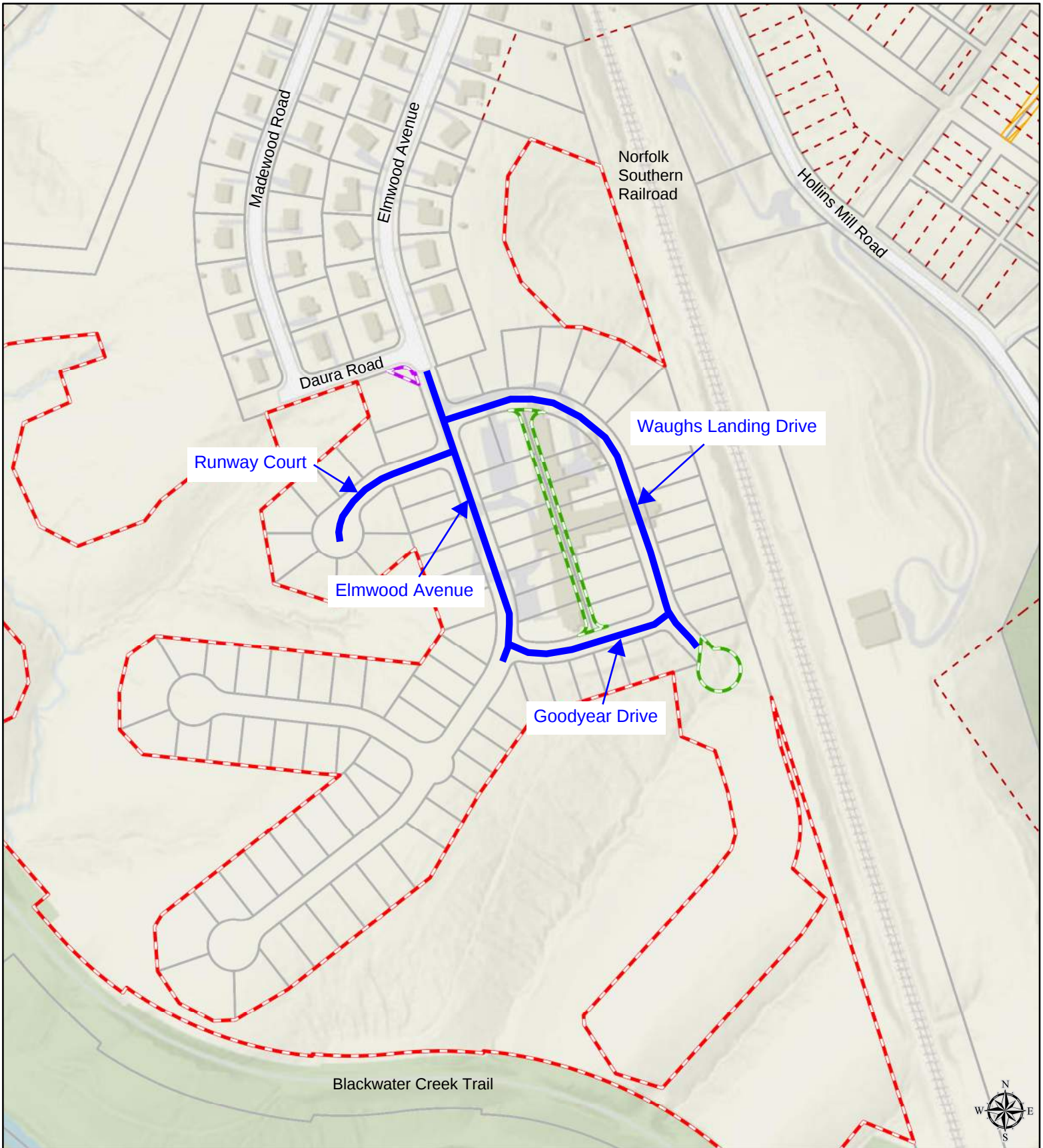
* Council Resolution and Map Attached

SIGNED _____
MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL DATE

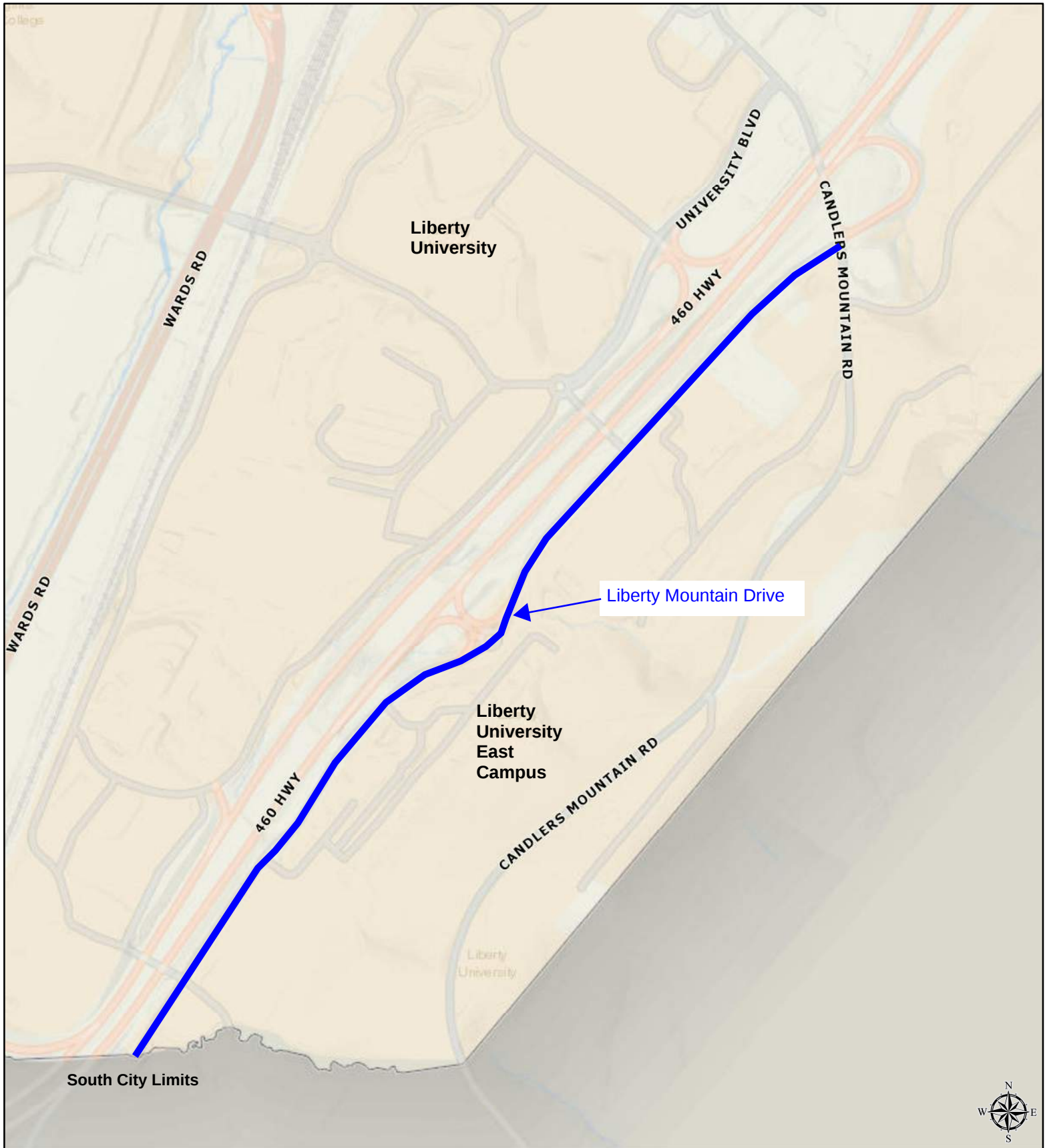
Submit to: District Point of Contact in triplicate

SIGNED _____
AUTHORIZED VDOT OFFICIAL DATE

CLASSIFIED BY _____
T&MPD ENGINEER DATE



Elmwood, Goodyear, Runway & Waughs Landing



Liberty Mountain Drive



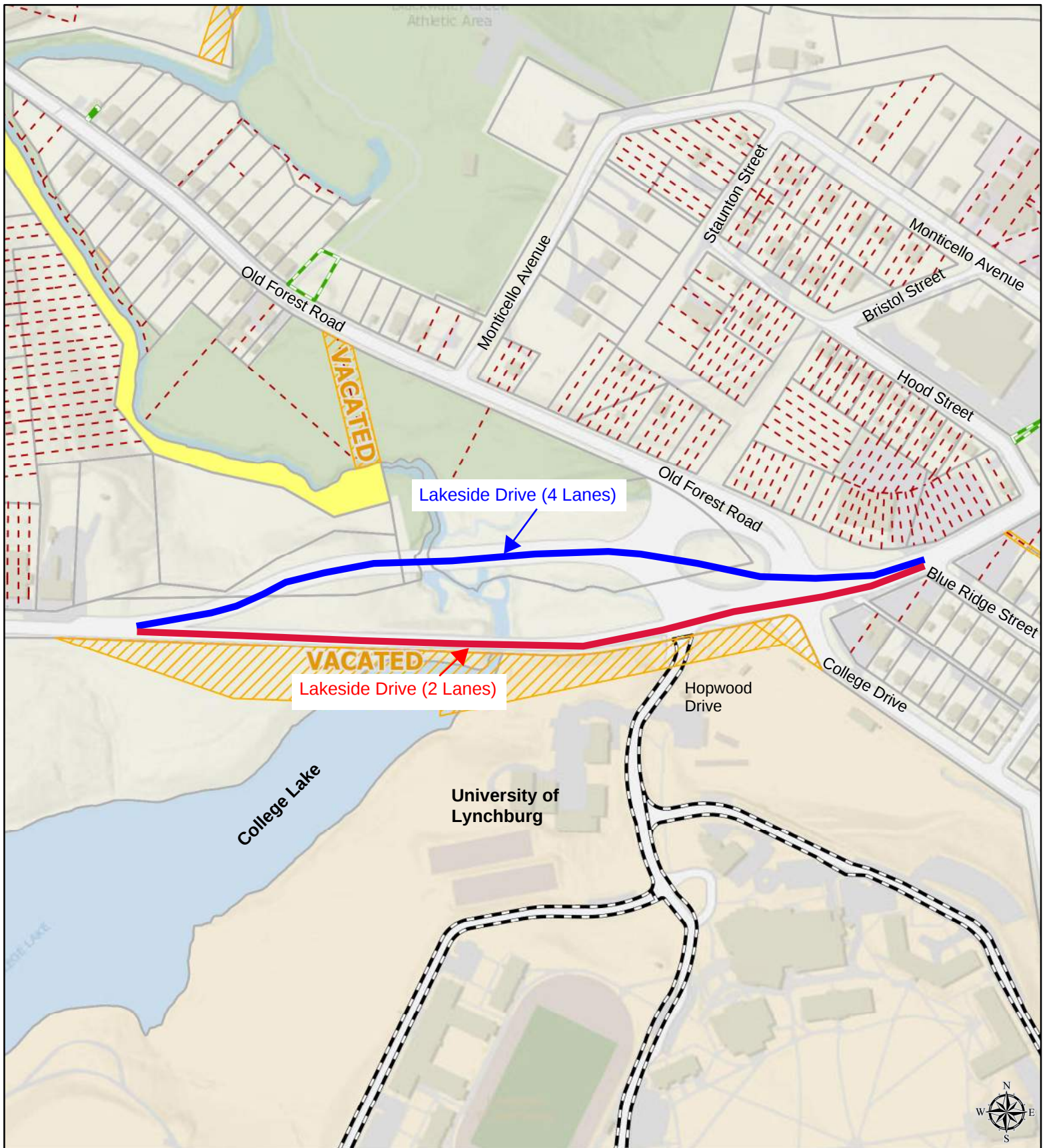
DISCLAIMER: THIS MAP IS NEITHER A LEGALLY RECORDED MAP NOR A SURVEY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE USED AS SUCH. THE INFORMATION DISPLAYED IS A COMPILATION OF RECORDS, INFORMATION, AND DATA OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. THE CITY OF LYNCHBURG IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS ACCURACY OR HOW CURRENT IT MAY BE.

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1 inch = 750 feet 1:9,000

PRINTED ON
December 29, 2022
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Mill Lane



Lakeside Drive



DISCLAIMER: THIS MAP IS NEITHER A LEGALLY RECORDED MAP NOR A SURVEY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE USED AS SUCH. THE INFORMATION DISPLAYED IS A COMPILATION OF RECORDS, INFORMATION, AND DATA OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. THE CITY OF LYNCHBURG IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS ACCURACY OR HOW CURRENT IT MAY BE.

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1 inch = 300 feet 1:3,600

PRINTED ON
December 29, 2022
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AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

MEETING DATE

January 10, 2023

PRESENTED BY

Matthew Freedman, City Attorney

AGENDA ITEM # IV.5

(TENTATIVE) Discuss a resolution expressing the City of Lynchburg's intent to stand as a Sanctuary City for Second Amendment rights.

RECOMMENDATION

To discuss the attached Resolution

SUMMARY

This matter appears before Council at the request of Mayor Stephanie Reed for discussion. Action upon this Resolution is contemplated to be taken at a later date. The primary question for City Council being whether the City of Lynchburg, Virginia should be declared a Second Amendment Sanctuary.

PRIOR ACTION(S)

A Public Hearing on a similar Second Amendment Sanctuary Resolution was held on January 14, 2020. City Council did not declare the City of Lynchburg, Virginia a Second Amendment Sanctuary on January 14, 2020.

FISCAL IMPACT

TBD

CONTACT(S)

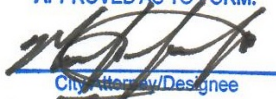
Matthew Freedman, City Attorney

ATTACHMENT(S)

1. 2A Sanctuary Resolution - Lynchburg - Draft Rev. 1-5-23 CA

REVIEWED BY

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


City Attorney/Designee

Matthew Freedman, City Attorney

Date: January 09, 2023

Alicia L. Finney

Date: January 09, 2023

Alicia Finney, Clerk of Council

A RESOLUTION TO DECLARE
THE CITY OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA
A SECOND AMENDMENT SANCTUARY

WHEREAS, the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution provides “[a] well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.”; *and*

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 13, of the Virginia Constitution provides “[t]hat a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defense of a free state, therefore, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed . . .”; *and*

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 1, of the Virginia Constitution provides “[t]hat all men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into the state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.”; *and*

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 2 of the Virginia Constitution reads “[t]hat all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people, that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.”; *and*

WHEREAS, the United States Supreme Court, in *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008), guaranteed an individual’s right to possess firearms, unconnected with service in a militia, for traditionally lawful purposes, including self-defense within the home, and the United States Supreme Court, in *McDonald v. Chicago*, 561 U.S. 742 (2010), provided that an individual’s right to keep and bear arms under the Second Amendment applies not just to the federal government but to the states as well pursuant to the United States Constitution’s Fourteenth Amendment ‘due process clause’, and the United States Supreme Court in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. v Bruen*, 597 U.S. ____ (2022), overturned the use of all “means-end” tests when interpreting a Second Amendment challenge and provided that if a government wishes to restrict firearm ownership, then it must “affirmatively prove that its firearms regulation is part of the historical tradition that delimits the outer bounds of the right to keep and bear arms.”; *and*

WHEREAS, certain legislation that has or may be introduced in the Virginia General Assembly, and certain legislation which has or may be introduced in the United States Congress could have the effect of infringing upon the rights of law-abiding citizens to keep and bear arms, as guaranteed by the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 13 of the Virginia Constitution; *and*

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia is concerned about the passage of any bill containing language which could be interpreted as infringing upon the rights of the law-abiding citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia to keep and bear arms; *and*

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia desires to express its deep commitment to the rights of all law-abiding citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia to keep and bear arms; *and*

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia wishes to express opposition to any bill or law that would unconstitutionally restrict the rights of the law-abiding citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia to keep and bear arms; *and*

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia desires to express its intent to stand as a Sanctuary City for Second Amendment rights and to oppose, within the limits of the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia, any efforts to unconstitutionally restrict such rights, and to use such legal means at its disposal to protect the rights of the law-abiding citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia to keep and bear arms, including through legal action, the power to appropriate public funds, and the right to petition for redress of grievances.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia:

1. That the Council of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia hereby declares the City of Lynchburg, Virginia a "Second Amendment Sanctuary"; and
2. That the Council of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia hereby expresses its intent to uphold the Second Amendment rights of the law-abiding citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia; and
3. That the Council of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia hereby expresses its intent that public funds of the City not be used to restrict the Second Amendment rights of the law-abiding citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia or to aid federal or state agencies in the restriction of such rights; and
4. That the Council of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia hereby declares its intent to oppose any infringement on the rights of law-abiding citizens to keep and bear arms using such legal means as may be expedient, including, without limitation, court action; and
5. That this Resolution shall be effective upon its adoption.

Adopted:

Certified: _____
Clerk of Council