

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan serves as a planning document meeting the federal government statutory requirements in 24 CFR 91.200-91.230, with revisions for preparing a Consolidated Plan and guiding the use of CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG funding based on applications to the U.S. Department of HUD. The major sections of the Consolidated Plan include a Housing Market Analysis, Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, 5-year Strategic Plan, a 1-year Action Plan, and Consultation and Citizen Participation, with accompanying documentation relating to public comment. The Strategic Plan addresses specific needs that were identified in the data analysis, with specific goals and program targets for each category designated for funding. The Action Plan is a subset of the Strategic Plan, addressing funding options for the next fiscal year. The Consolidated Plan can be used by organizations in the community as a guide for identifying activities through which they can help the jurisdiction reach their housing and community development goals. The Consolidated Plan also serves as the baseline for measuring program effectiveness, as reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) required by HUD for each fiscal year's funding allocation.

Incorporated into the Consolidated Plan are an analysis of the local housing market and a review of housing and homeless needs in Lubbock as a means of defining the current environment in which federal funding is being used. The Consolidated Plan provides a strategic plan for meeting priority needs that were identified through the community participation process. The analytical parts of the document draw from the 2000 Census, 2013-2017 American Community Survey and 2011-2015 CHAS data provided by HUD. Other data sources include the 2010 U.S. Census and other information gathered locally, including the Lubbock Continuum of Care and a survey of citizens that was used to assist in prioritizing needs. The survey was available on the City's website and was distributed at community meetings. Public housing information was provided by the Lubbock Housing Authority.

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

This Consolidated Plan contains a range of goals, objectives, and outcomes formulated to address needs identified for homelessness, other special needs, affordable housing, non-housing community development, barriers to affordable housing, lead-based paint hazards, institutional structure, and coordination. These objectives include:

- Continue to collaborate with homeless providers to supply a continuum of services.
- Support services aimed at the prevention and elimination of homelessness and Rapid Re-housing.
- Improve the condition of housing for low-income homeowners.
- Increase the viability of potential homeownership opportunities.
- Improve the condition of housing for low-income renters and home owners through regulatory programs.
- Support improvement of infrastructure and public facilities in CDBG targeted areas in Lubbock.
- Address workforce needs through job training programs. Address community needs through community-based public service programs.

These goals are supported by a collection of associated objectives and performance goals. These objectives seek to work toward meeting the goals stated, addressing the need for more affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, public facilities and infrastructure improvements, and social services. Specifics can be found in the Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Lubbock has a long history of successful programs funded through the Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnership Program. Of particular importance to the health of the city have been programs that address the condition of the housing stock. The City has successfully funded housing rehabilitation activities targeting lower income and elderly households unable to properly maintain their homes. The City also operates a successful program that provided down-payment and mortgage assistance to new homebuyers. The City has worked actively with local homeless services providers to expand both the stock of units/beds available to homeless persons and services aimed at helping those persons find employment, housing, health care services, and educational opportunities. The City also has a history of meeting community needs through the funding of public services such as child care, child abuse prevention, and health service. Details of past performance can be found in the City's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) was adopted for development of the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan. The CPP provides details for public notice for all meetings and the various stages of Consolidated Plan development, public hearings before the citizens of Lubbock and City Council, accommodations for persons with disabilities, and the conduct of public review of draft documents.

In addition to public hearings as a means of receiving comment from the public in front of the Mayor and City Council, City staff held public meetings to provide citizens with information concerning the availability of Community Development Block Grant, HOME, and Emergency Solutions Grant funds and to incorporate their comments into the planning process.

5. Summary of public comments

A summary of public comments is found in PR-15 of this plan.

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

All comments or views were accepted in the public hearing and review process.

7. Summary

This document was developed through a process that included a significant community engagement component, which included community meetings, workshops, a community survey, stakeholder interviews, and a public review period. All comments were accepted from the public during the public review period, which is indicative of the extent to which community involvement was incorporated into the development of the Consolidated Plan.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	LUBBOCK	
CDBG Administrator	LUBBOCK	Community Development
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator	LUBBOCK	Community Development
ESG Administrator	LUBBOCK	Community Development
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan is the Community Development Department of the City of Lubbock. The Department has contracted with the consulting firm of TDA Consulting, Inc., who also lead the City through the writing of the Analyses of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The City and TDA also consulted with a number of other agencies including the Lubbock Housing Authority, the City's Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), and the agencies involved in the local Continuum of Care to address homelessness.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

City of Lubbock

Community Development Department

P.O. Box 2000

Lubbock, TX 79457

806-775-2296

cdinfo.mylubbock.us

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

1. Introduction

The City of Lubbock works with a wide variety of agencies, organizations, and service providers in an effort to bring various viewpoints to bear in the identification of local housing and service needs. Ongoing relationships focused on specific needs and targeted meetings designed to bring public input into the Consolidated Plan process are two of the ways that the City utilizes outside organizations in the consultation process.

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

The City has ongoing relationships with a number of housing providers (CHDOs) working on housing development activities. The CHDO system provides a forum for assisting these agencies grow and meet their own targeted clientele. The City also works closely with the Housing Authority of Lubbock which organizes resources from the federal government to address the housing needs of the City's lowest income households. Through the Continuum of Care process, the City maintains relationships with mental health providers, homeless shelter and services providers, and other governmental agencies with specific responsibilities for homeless individuals and families. The City also participates in a variety of other coalitions that seek to address other issues that relate to housing and service needs.

The City has ongoing relationships with a number of housing providers (CHDOs) working on housing development activities. The CHDO system provides a forum for assisting these agencies grow and meet their own targeted clientele. The City also works closely with the Housing Authority of Lubbock which organizes resources from the federal government to address the housing needs of the City's lowest income households. Through the Balance of State Continuum of Care - Texas Homeless Network, the City maintains relationships with mental health providers, homeless shelter and services providers, and other governmental agencies with specific responsibilities for homeless individuals and families. The City also participates in a variety of other coalitions that seek to address other issues that relate to housing and service needs.

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

City staff works actively with the South Plains Homeless Consortium, the local umbrella for the development of the Continuum of Care. Staff participate in regularly scheduled meetings and point-in-time surveys. In the past, the City has often brought CDBG resources to the table to supplement

Continuum of Care initiatives and distributes Emergency Solutions Grant funding to the various agencies that make up the membership of the South Plains Homeless Consortium.

The City will attend the local homeless consortium (South Plains Homeless Consortium) meetings. The City will be a non-voting ad hoc member of the consortium and will participate in the Point-in-time survey that is usually completed in January of each year. The City will support the Balance of State CoC through the Texas Homeless Network.

The Emergency Solutions Grant program written standards serve as a guide in administering the City's ESG Funds. The written standards were developed using information obtained from the various service providers in the community who presented their views on how the program could best serve the homeless population within the community and through consultation with the State Continuum of Care. These standards include client eligibility requirements including the number and types of risk factors that will be used to determine those that are most in need of assistance. The standards also discuss coordination of services, prioritization of homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing services, the limits on services such as the amounts, length of participation in the program, and the number of times an applicant can receive services within the within the 3- year period limitation.

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

Staff from the City of Lubbock participates in the development of the Continuum of Care, working with area service providers to include City resources, to the extent possible, in the provision of services to homeless individuals and families in Lubbock.

The City consults with Texas Homeless Network Balance of State COC

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF LUBBOCK, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Fair Housing and Consolidated Plan community forums. Asked to distribute community surveys to partners. Interviewed to collect perspectives.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	COMMUNITY HOUSING RESOURCE BOARD
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Fair Housing and Consolidated Plan community forums. Asked to distribute community surveys to partners. Interviewed to collect perspectives.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	LUBBOCK HOUSING FINANCE CORP.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Community Development Financial Institution
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Fair Housing and Consolidated Plan community forums. Asked to distribute community surveys to partners. Interviewed to collect perspectives.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	NORTH EAST LUBBOCK CDC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Neighborhood Organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Fair Housing and Consolidated Plan community forums.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	BACKYARD MISSION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Fair Housing and Consolidated Plan community forums. Interviewed for perspectives.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	CATHOLIC CHARITIES DIOCESE OF LUBBOCK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Social Services Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Fair Housing and Consolidated Plan community forums. Asked to share community survey with partners.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	FAMILY PROMISE OF LUBBOCK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Social Services Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Fair Housing and Consolidated Plan community forums. Asked to share community survey with partners.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	WOMENS PROTECTIVE SERVICES OF LUBBOCK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Victims Social Services Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Fair Housing and Consolidated Plan community forums. Asked to share community survey with partners.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	GUADALUPE PARKWAY SOMMERVILLE CENTERS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Social Services Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Fair Housing and Consolidated Plan community forums. Asked to share community survey with partners.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	LUBBOCK CHILDRENS HEALTH CLINIC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Health Agency Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Fair Housing and Consolidated Plan community forums. Asked to share community survey with partners.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	YWCA LUBBOCK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Social Services Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Fair Housing and Consolidated Plan community forums. Asked to share the community survey with their partners.

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

No specific organizations were intentionally left out of the public participation process.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	South Plains Homeless Consortium	The Strategic Plan provides a set of goals for addressing homelessness, with are supported by South Plains Homeless Consortium and its participating agencies.
PHA 5-Year Plan	Lubbock Housing Authority	The 5-Year Plan addresses specific maintenance and planning needs of the Lubbock Housing Authority, which has a major role in addressing the housing needs of Lubbock.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City of Lubbock works closely with the Lubbock Housing Authority and departments of Lubbock County government in the provision of programs to address local issues covered by the Consolidated Plan.

The development of the Consolidated Plan and the component Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan require the help of the local non-profit community and other organizations. Specific priorities are identified and ranked through that participation utilizing focus group sessions, forums, and surveys. The City relies on its ongoing relationships to ensure that these opinions and observations are incorporated into the Plan.

Narrative (optional):

Broadband Internet Service Providers

Lubbock has 29 internet providers with 14 of those offering residential service throughout the city, though not within the same coverage area. Suddenlink and AT&T Internet are the strongest providers in Lubbock so far as coverage. the average Lubbock household has 5-6 options for residential Internet (exactly 5.21 per census block), which is higher than average in the state. These providers frequently overlap around the city. A description of the City's broadband needs can be found in NA-10.

Residential providers:

Rise Broadband(Fixed Wireless)

TWN Communications (Fixed Wireless)

ERF Wireless (Fixed Wireless)

AT&T Internet (DSL and Fiber)

Suddenlink Communications (Cable)

NTS Communications (DSL and Fiber)

Windstream (DSL)

Campus Communications Group (Fiber)

South Plains Telephone Cooperative (Fiber and DSL)

Resound Networks (Fixed Wireless)

AMA TechTel (DSL)

Viasat Internet (formerly Exede)(Satellite)

EarthLink (Fiber)

HughesNet (Satellite)

Disaster Management

Lubbock has several public and private organizations that work to address any issues that come from natural disasters. The following organizations help with disaster mitigation and management in various ways. Disaster risks associated with climate change are discussed in MA-20.

City of Lubbock Office of Emergency Management: Efforts to minimize loss of life and personal injury, and damage to property and the environment from disasters by maintaining an Emergency Management program that addresses preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery for all hazards, in close coordination with Lubbock County, state and federal agencies.

Lubbock Sheriff's Office of Emergency Management: Serves and protects the citizens of Lubbock County from natural and man-made disasters which may impact our community. We are dedicated in providing the highest quality of emergency services to reduce injury, loss of life and property through mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

Lubbock Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD): This association of organizations aims to mitigate the impact of disasters, promote cooperation, communication, coordination and collaboration; and find more effective delivery of services to communities affected by disaster. Partners include Adventist Community Services, American Red Cross, Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation, Catholic Charities, Convoy of Hope, Crisis Response Ministry, Feeding Texas, Hope Animal Assisted Crisis Response, Islamic Relief, Upbring Disaster Response, Mennonite Disaster Services, Presbyterian Church in America Disaster Response, Presbyterian Disaster Assistance, Reach Out America, Save the Children, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Southern Baptist of Texas Convention Disaster Relief, Texas Baptist Men Disaster Relief, Texas Crisis Resiliency Team , TEXSAR, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, The Salvation Army, Trusted World, United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)

American Red Cross, South Plains Chapter: Services include disaster relief, health and safety classes, blood collection, and services for the armed forces.

Salvation Army - Lubbock Corps Community Center: This organization works on emergency preparedness, immediate emergency response, long-term disaster recovery, and emotional care in the community.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The Citizen Participation Plan provides policies and procedures that assure that the public has adequate notice and opportunities to provide input into the development of the Consolidated Plan and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Generally, it provides for appropriate notice prior to public meetings, accommodations for persons with disabilities, and specification of the number of meetings to be held.

Conforming to the provisions of the Citizen Participation Plan, three AI focus group meetings were held on April 4, 2018 at The Garden and Arts Center and three Consolidated Plan Community Events were held on June 7, 2019 at the Silent Wings Museum, Buddy Holly Center and Mahon Library.

The Public Hearing for City Council was scheduled for June 12, 2019. The 45 day Public Comment Period was held from May 20 thru July 3, 2019.

A community survey was also distributed at the focus group and community events and posted on the City's website for completion, tabulation, and consideration in the development of priorities relating to community needs. Additionally, interviews were held with community stakeholders active in the priority need areas to gain greater perspectives. The Citizen Participation Plan is attached as an appendix.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
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1	30-Day Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	The 45 day Public Comment Period is scheduled for May 20 thru July 3, 2019.	Written comments were received from respondents. While many comments related to issues outside the purview of the Consolidated Plan, issues relevant to the Plan included comments on the citizen participation process, encouragement to identify housing options in opportunity zones, and concerns regarding use of ACS data.	All comments that were relevant to the Consolidated Plan were accepted and will be used to inform decisionmaking for activities in this and future Consolidated Plans.	
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2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Three fair housing focus group sessions were held at the Garden and Arts Center on April 4, 2019. A wide variety of individuals and social service agencies were invited to participate in the events.	The focus group sessions identified a wide range of issues of concern to the attendees with regard to social and economic conditions, housing, public policy and awareness of fair housing, banking and mortgage lending issues, special needs housing, and public transportation. These comments are fully described in the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.	All comments were accepted.	
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Meeting	Service organizations, lenders, real estate community, city staff	Three Consolidated Plan forums were held at the Silent Wings Museum, The Buddy Holly Center and the Mahon Library on June 7, 2019. A wide variety of individuals, real estate organizations, mortgage companies, city staff, and social service agencies were invited to participate in the events.	The forums provided participants opportunities to emphasize areas of importance to their individual organizations and for the community in general. Comments reflected the specific organizational interests of the participants and provided City staff with guidance for generation of priorities and strategic direction.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community City Council	The Public Hearings were held on June 12, 2019 and July 10, 2019 during the regular CDSB meetings.	Topics included in comments made at the public hearings included the citizen participation process, affordable housing and housing rehab, streets and lighting, jobs, public facilities (particularly the Mae Simmons pool), transportation, and financial literacy and access to banks.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Citizen's were informed of and invited to attend the public forums that were held on June 7, 2019 and the public comments periods that were held on June 12 and July 10, 2019. The ad was placed in the local newspaper on May 20, 2019 and then again on June 3, 2019.	No comments received on posting of advertisement.	Not applicable.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
6	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	The notices of the Public Forums, the Public Hearings were posted on our website. The Consolidated Plan draft was available for review along with the Analysis of Impediments. Also we had links available for surveys that were available in both English and Spanish.	No comments received on posting of notices. Comments received in the survey were reviewed responsive to questions on housing, public services, infrastructure, and economic development needs, and they were used to inform finalization of priorities and goals.	All survey comments were accepted.	https://ci.lubbock.tx.us/communitydevelopment

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section assesses the housing needs in the City of Lubbock by analyzing various demographic and economic indicators. Developing a picture of the current needs in the City begins by looking at broad trends in population, area median income, number of households, and other economic and social indicators. The next step is to examine those data points with a more nuanced analysis of variables such as family and household dynamics, race, and housing problems.

A key goal of the Needs Assessment is to identify the nature and prevalence of housing problems experienced by the City's residents. The HUD-identified housing problems assessed are:

- cost-burdened households
- substandard housing
- overcrowding

The area's public housing, homeless, and non-homeless special housing needs are also discussed. Finally, non-housing community development needs, such as public services, are considered. Furthermore, these housing problems are juxtaposed with economic and demographic indicators to discern if certain groups carry a disproportionate burden. Are African-Americans more cost-burdened than other racial groups? Do low-income households experience higher levels of overcrowding? Do large families have more housing problems than small families? These sorts of questions are empirically answered through data analysis.

Understanding the magnitude and prevalence of these issues in the varying communities in the City is crucial in setting evidence-based priorities for entitlement programs.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

On the surface, determining the housing needs of a community is simply a matter of supply and demand. However, determining the impact of different factors that influence supply and demand is more difficult. One main factor is change in population. As populations grow there is greater demand for homes, which drive up costs if new construction doesn't keep pace. The City experienced a population growth of approximately 24% between 2000 and 2017 with the population climbing from 199,556 to 247,323. The City saw slightly slower growth in the number of households which grew from 77,648 to 92,517, an increase of 19% during the same time period.

Between 2000 and 2017, the median household income (MHI) increased 49% from \$31,844 to \$47,326, but that growth was not enough to reduce the rate of cost-burdened households. The percentage of homeowners in the City who are cost-burdened increased in Lubbock from 17.8% to 19.2% between 2000 and 2017. For renters the rate of cost burdened renters also increased but at a much quicker rate. The number of cost burdened renters grew from 15,100 in 2000 to 22,769 in 2017 in the region, an increase from 44.2% to 51.3%.

The data indicates that the City is experiencing significant population and economic growth. However, this growth has exacerbated the housing problems experienced by low income families throughout Lubbock. While an increase in the average wage is a positive indicator of economic growth, the number of cost burdened residents continues to grow.

The table below highlights demographic changes in population, number of households, and income between 2000 and 2017.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	199,556	247,323	24%
Households	77,648	92,517	19%
Median Income	\$31,844.00	\$47,326.00	49%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:

2000 Census, 2013-2017 ACS

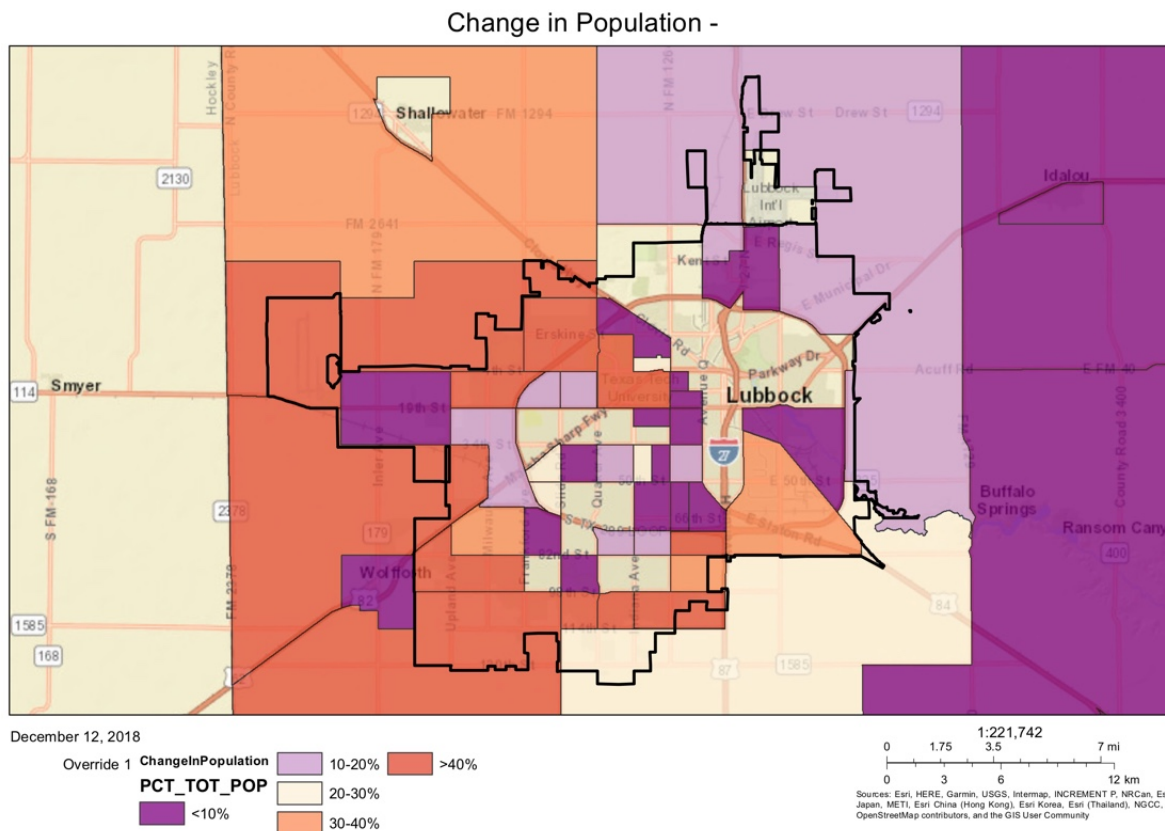
Data Source Comments:

Demographic Maps

The following series of maps visually displays the geographic distribution of demographic trends in the City across a few key indicators, including population change, population density, income, and poverty.

Change in Population

The map below displays the population change throughout the jurisdiction since 2000. The average population growth in the jurisdiction was 24%, but that growth is not evenly distributed throughout the City. Orange colored census tracts had the greatest increase in population, with darker tracts increasing by at least 40%. The tracts with the slowest growth in population are dark purple and these tracts grew by less than 10%.



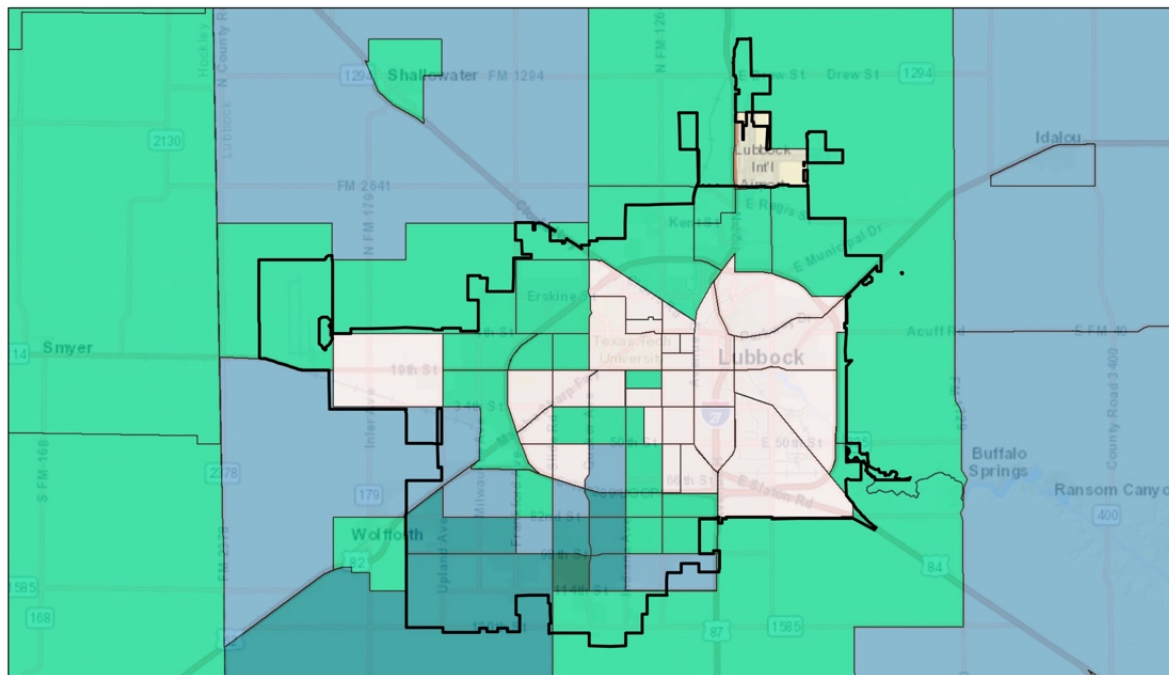
Change in Population

Median Household Income

The following map displays the Median Household Income (MHI) throughout the City. In 2017, the MHI was \$47,326. Areas shaded white represent census tracts with the lowest MHI, less than \$40,000. The MHI increases in \$20,000 increments as the shading gets darker. MHI is lowest in the central and eastern areas in Lubbock where the MHI is often \$40,000 or less. Census tracts to the southwest have considerably higher MHI with one tract over \$100,000.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Median Household Income -



December 12, 2018

Override 1 MedianHouseholdIncome
B19013EST1
 <\$40,000 \$40,000-\$60,000 \$60,000-\$80,000 \$80,000-\$100,000 >\$100,000

1:221,742
 0 1.75 3.5 7 mi
 0 3 6 12 km
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

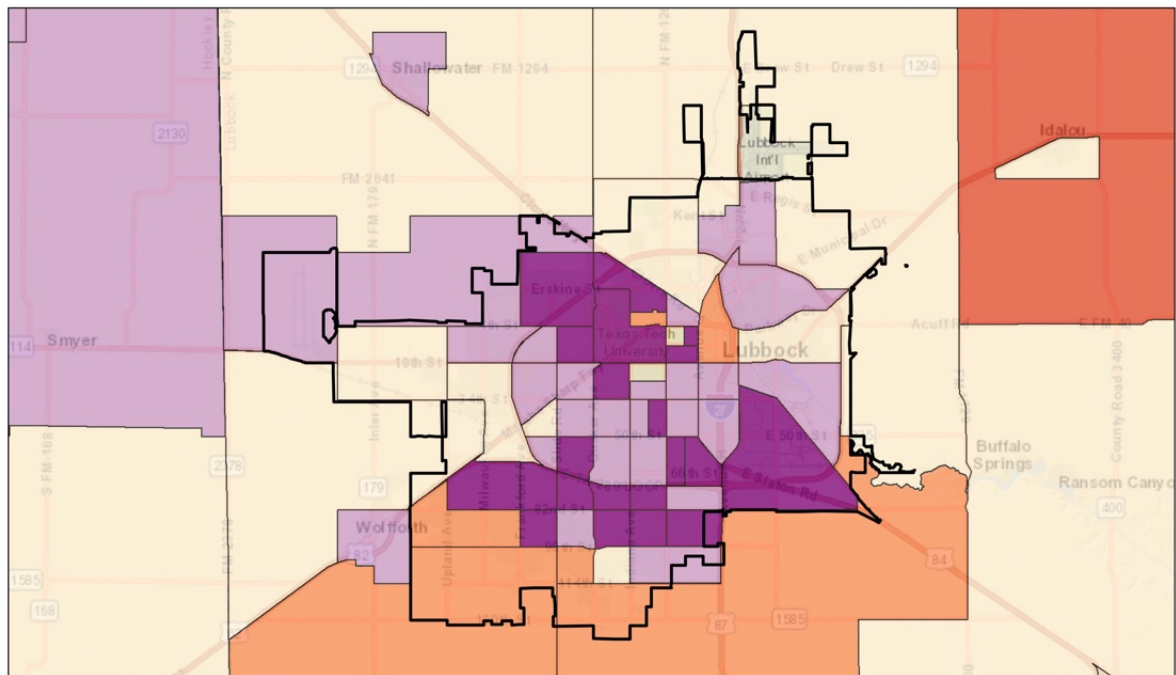
Median Household Income

Change in Median Household Income

The next map shows how the MHI has changed in Lubbock over time. The MHI increased 49% between 2000 and 2017, but the growth varied throughout the City. Dark purple tracts saw MHI increase by less than 2% and light purple tracts saw MHI increase by 2% - 4%. The greatest growth was seen in census tracts colored orange, where light orange areas saw growth between 6% - 8%.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Change in Median Household Income -



December 13, 2018

Override 1 **ChangeInMedianHHIncome**
PCT_MEDHH_INC
 <2%
 2-4%
 4-6%
 6-8%
 >8%

1:221,742
 0 1.75 3.5 7 mi
 0 3 6 12 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

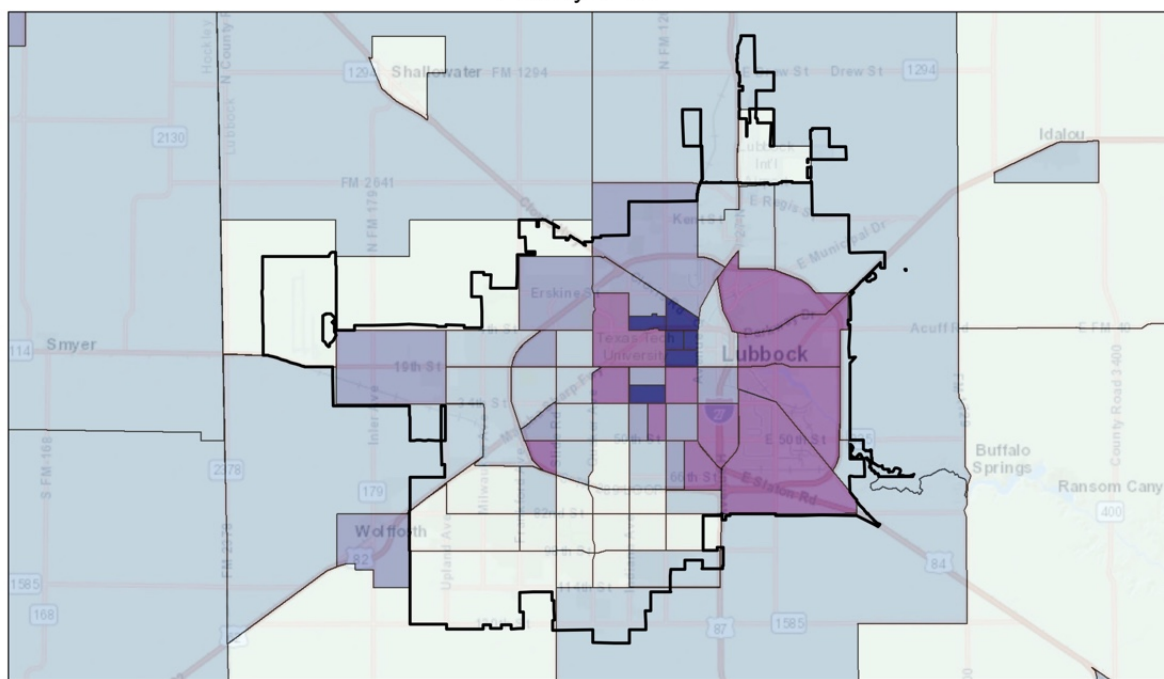
Change in Median Household Income

Poverty Rate

The map below displays the percentage of the population who live below the poverty level by census tract. Unsurprisingly, areas that have higher median income tend to have lower levels of poverty. Census tracts colored dark blue have the highest poverty rate, over 40%, these tracts are primarily located in the west central areas. The lowest poverty rates are colored light blue and are less than 10%.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Poverty Rate -



December 13, 2018

Override 1 PovertyRate
B17021EST2_PCT
 <10% Poverty
 10-20% Poverty
 20-30% Poverty
 30-40% Poverty
 >40% Poverty

1:221,742
 0 1.75 3.5 7 mi
 0 3 6 12 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Poverty Rate

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	13,355	11,690	15,705	9,580	40,100
Small Family Households	3,330	3,780	5,585	3,730	20,665
Large Family Households	825	690	1,360	920	2,900
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,455	1,635	2,425	1,320	7,475
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,005	1,710	2,105	1,285	3,270
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	2,250	1,750	2,840	1,600	6,610

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

Number of Households

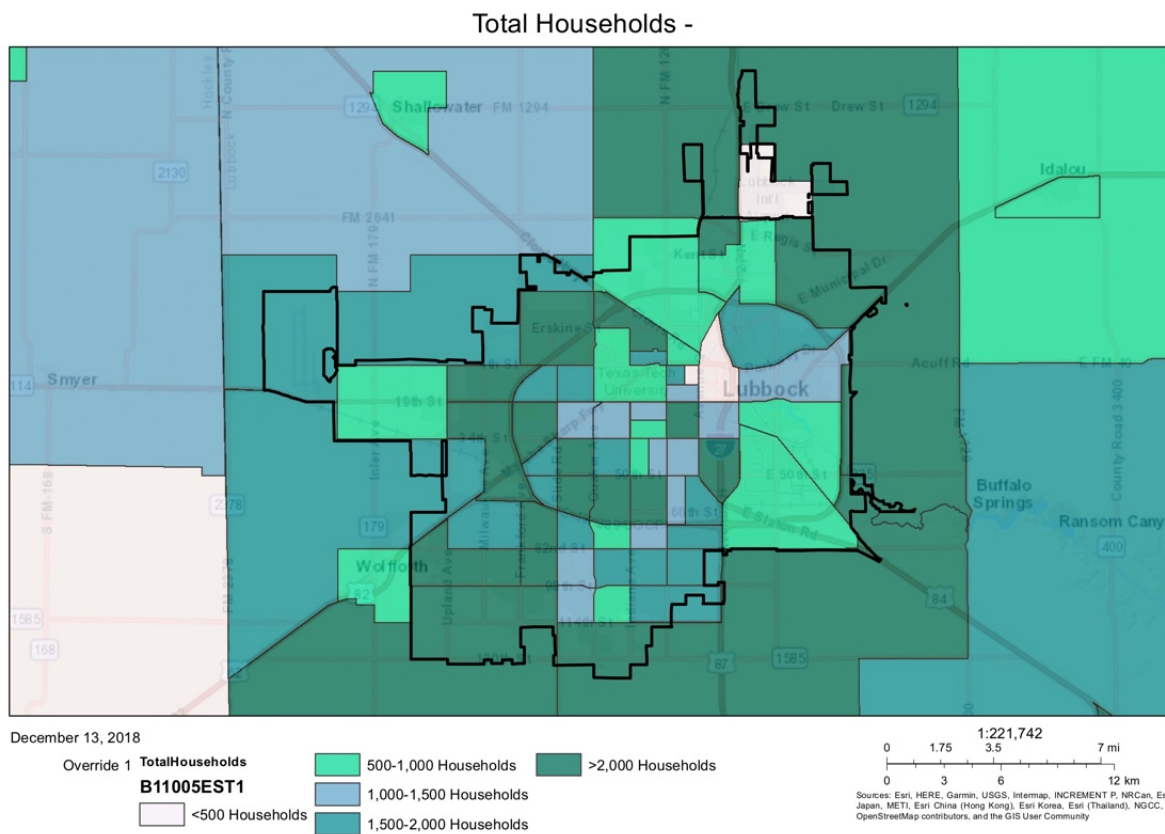
The above table breaks down family dynamics and income in the jurisdiction using 2015 CHAS data that shows total of 13,355 households in Lubbock are 0-30% HAMFI, or extremely low-income. HAMFI is the HUD Area Median Family Income. HAMFI categories are: 0-30% HAMFI = extremely low-income, >30-50% HAMFI = Very low-income, >50-80% HAMFI = Low-income, >80-100% HAMFI = Low & Moderate-income.

Small family households are more prevalent than large families (HUD defines a large family with 5 or more members). For households with one or more children 6 years old or younger, 2,250 households are extremely low-income. For elderly 62 years and older, 2,460 households were extremely low-income.

Household Density and Size

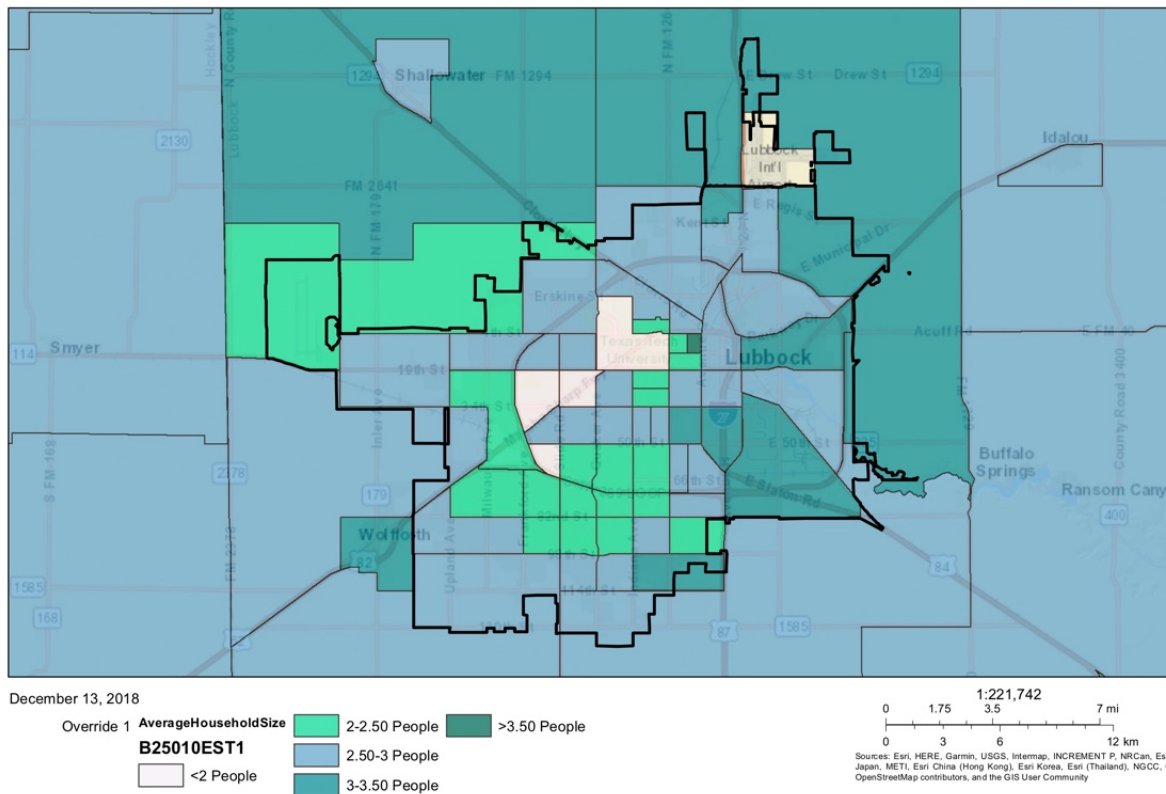
The following two maps show the distribution of households in Lubbock. The first map looks at the total distribution of households and the second map displays the average household size, giving a view of where larger and smaller families tend to live throughout the City.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Total Households

Average Household Size -



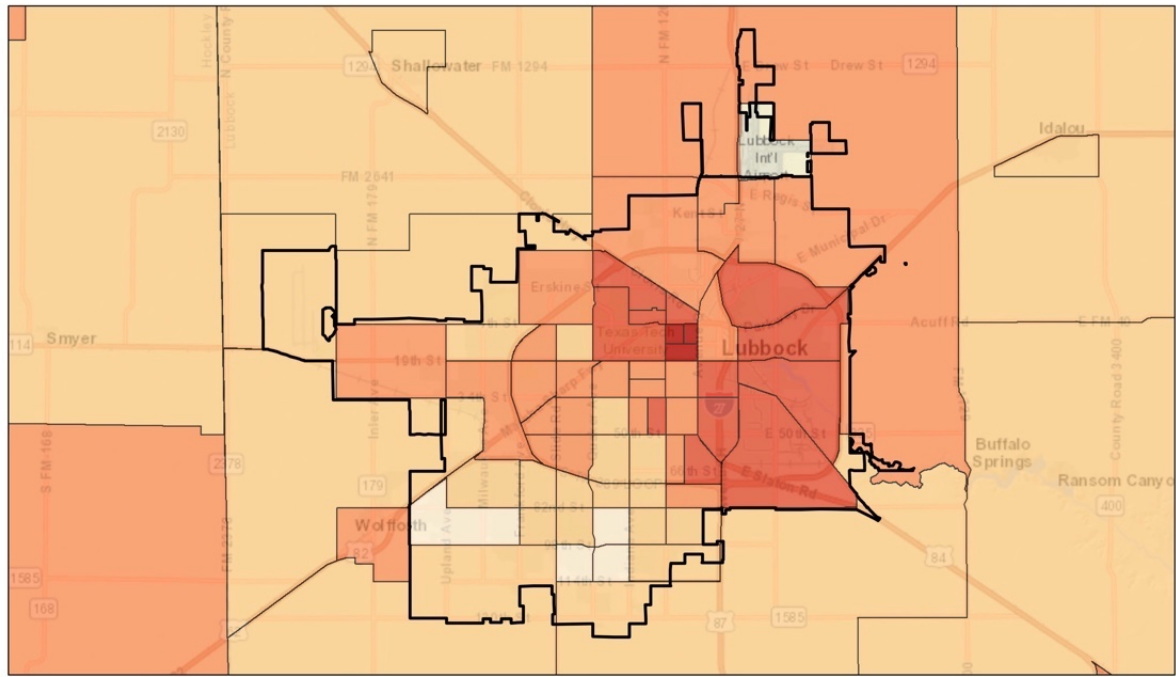
Average Households Size

Low and Moderate Income Households

The following maps display the concentrations of Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) households throughout Lubbock. The first map displays the distribution of moderate-income households, the second map shows low-income households, and the final map shows the distribution of extremely low-income households. Lower income households were more prevalent in the central and eastern parts of the City.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Moderate-Income Households -



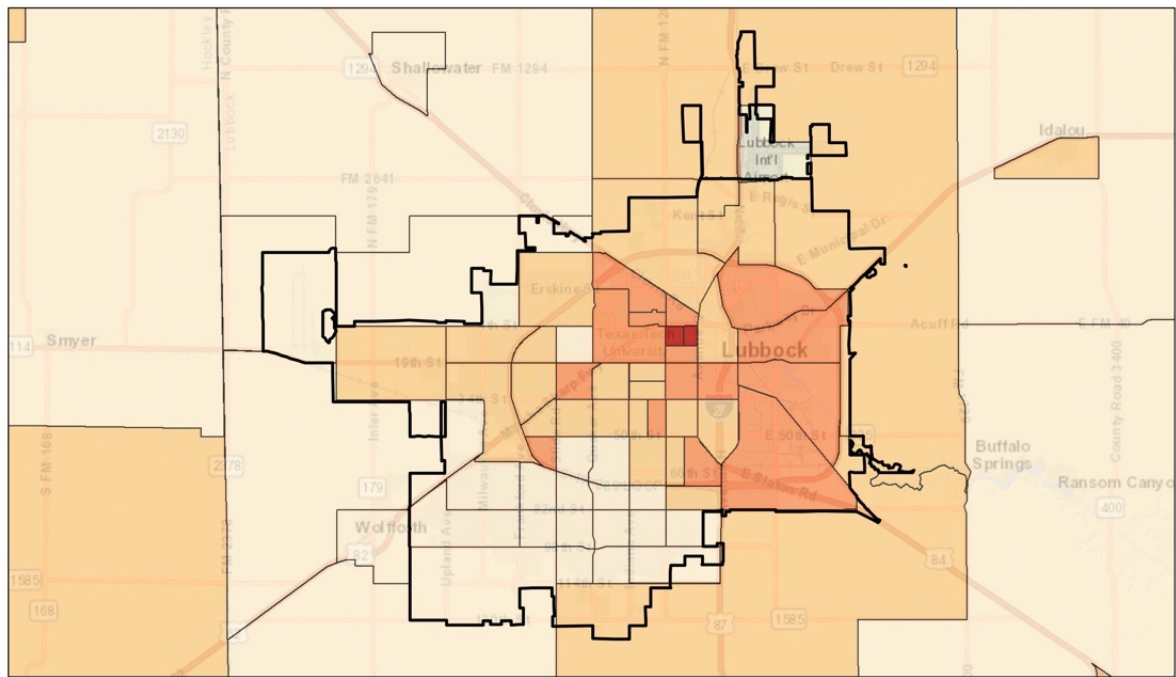
December 13, 2018

Override 1 **ModIncomeHouseholds**
T8_LE80_PCT
 <20% 20-40% 40-60% 60-80% >80%

1:221,742
 0 1.75 3.5 7 mi
 0 3 6 12 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Moderate-Income Households

Low-Income Households -



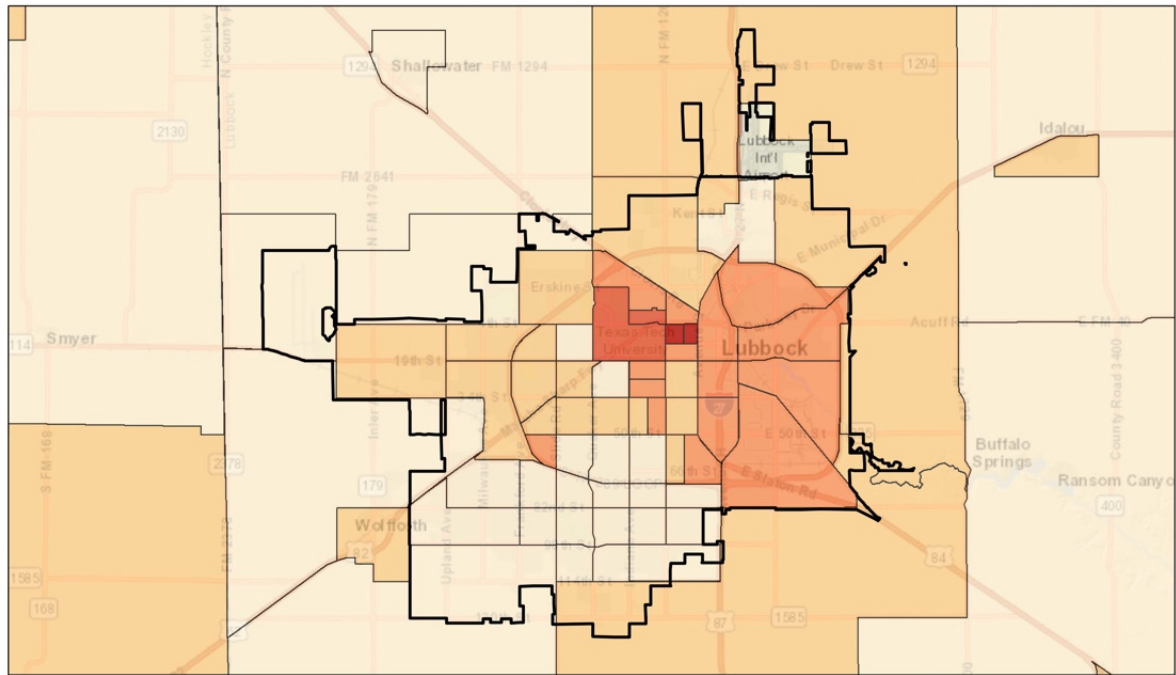
December 13, 2018

Override 1 **LowIncomeHouseholds**
T8_LE50_PCT
 <20% 20-40% 40-60% 60-80% >80%

1:221,742
 0 1.75 3.5 7 mi
 0 3 6 12 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Low-Income Households

Extremely Low-Income Households -



Extremely Low-Income Households

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	75	280	275	100	730	50	80	20	4	154
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	175	110	85	120	490	0	0	20	45	65
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	150	305	235	40	730	35	105	200	255	595
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	7,505	3,000	455	55	11,015	1,600	890	625	135	3,250

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	445	3,390	3,585	710	8,130	580	1,080	1,765	960	4,385
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,285	0	0	0	1,285	210	0	0	0	210

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source

Comments:

Housing Needs Summary

The table above gives a big picture overview of housing problems in Lubbock. Using CHAS data, it provides the number of households experiencing each category of housing problem broken down by income ranges (up to 100% AMI) and owner/renter status. For example, looking at the first data cell (top left) we see that 75 renter households in the City made 30% or below the Area Median Income (AMI) and lacked complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.

Cost burden is clearly the most prevalent housing problem in the City. This is a common trend in many communities across the state and nation today. There were 8,130 renters and 4,385 homeowners spending 30% of their income on housing costs. Another 11,015 renters and 3,250 homeowners were spending more than 50% of their income on housing costs. The bigger picture is worse because these figures do not include households that earn more than 100% of the AMI - a distinction that will be further discussed in the cost burden section below. HUD defines cost-burden as paying more than 30% monthly income on housing costs. Severely cost-burden is paying more than 50% monthly income on housing costs.

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen

or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	8,355	7,090	4,630	1,025	21,100	2,265	2,150	2,630	1,395	8,440
Having none of four housing problems	815	945	4,530	3,400	9,690	420	1,510	3,910	3,760	9,600
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,285	0	0	0	1,285	210	0	0	0	210

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source

Comments:

Severe Housing Problems

The above table shows households with at least one severe housing problem broken down by income and tenure. The broad trend in the data is simply that the lower the income in a household, the greater the presence of severe housing problems.

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	2,430	2,355	1,520	6,305	540	610	785	1,935
Large Related	520	370	270	1,160	220	140	295	655
Elderly	735	720	505	1,960	715	650	470	1,835
Other	5,885	3,370	1,905	11,160	755	275	560	1,590
Total need by income	9,570	6,815	4,200	20,585	2,230	1,675	2,110	6,015

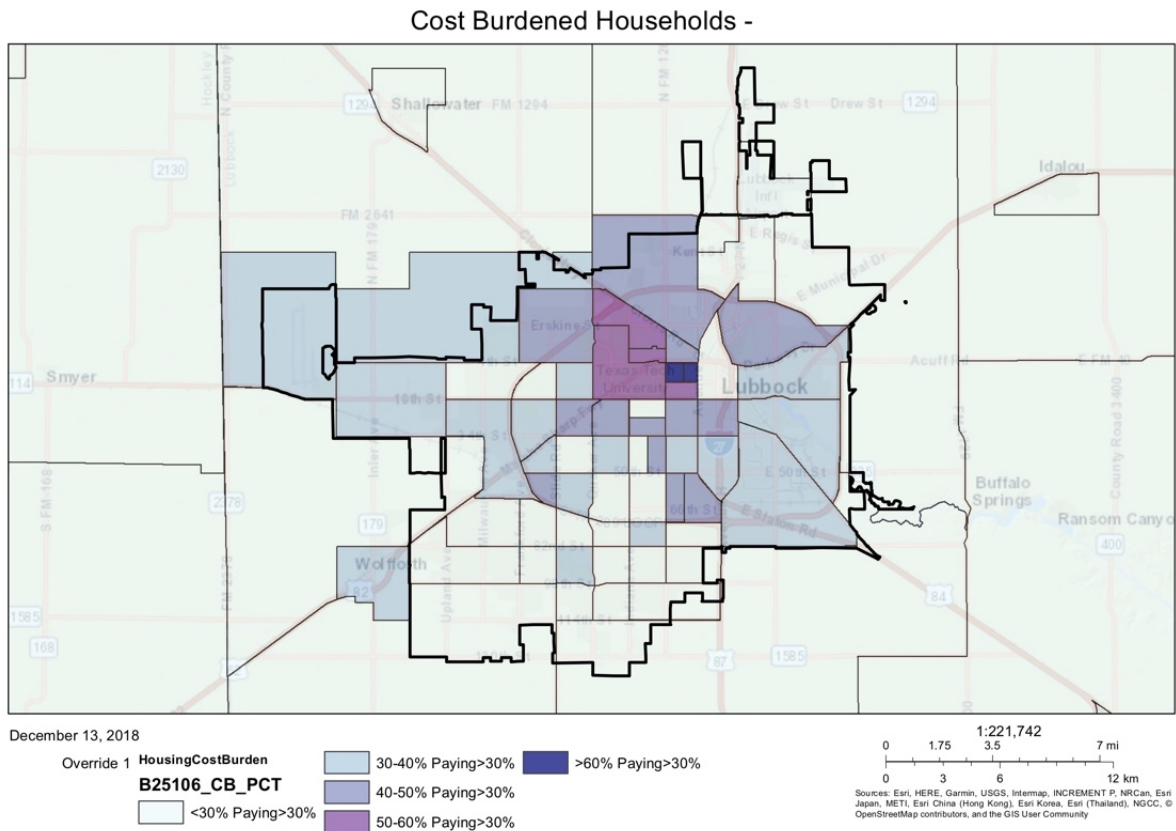
Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Alternate Data Source Name:
 2011-2015 CHAS
 Data Source
 Comments:

Cost Burden

The table above displays CHAS data on cost burdened households in Lubbock in the 0% to 80% AMI cohorts. HUD defines cost-burden as paying more than 30% monthly income on housing costs. The map below displays the distribution of cost burdened households. The northeast central tracts of the City show more households with housing cost burden.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Cost Burdened Households

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,955	900	35	2,890	360	300	130	790
Large Related	360	140	20	520	160	70	60	290
Elderly	595	325	260	1,180	440	235	145	820
Other	4,820	1,795	285	6,900	540	175	235	950
Total need by income	7,730	3,160	600	11,490	1,500	780	570	2,850

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source

Comments:

Severely Cost Burdened Households

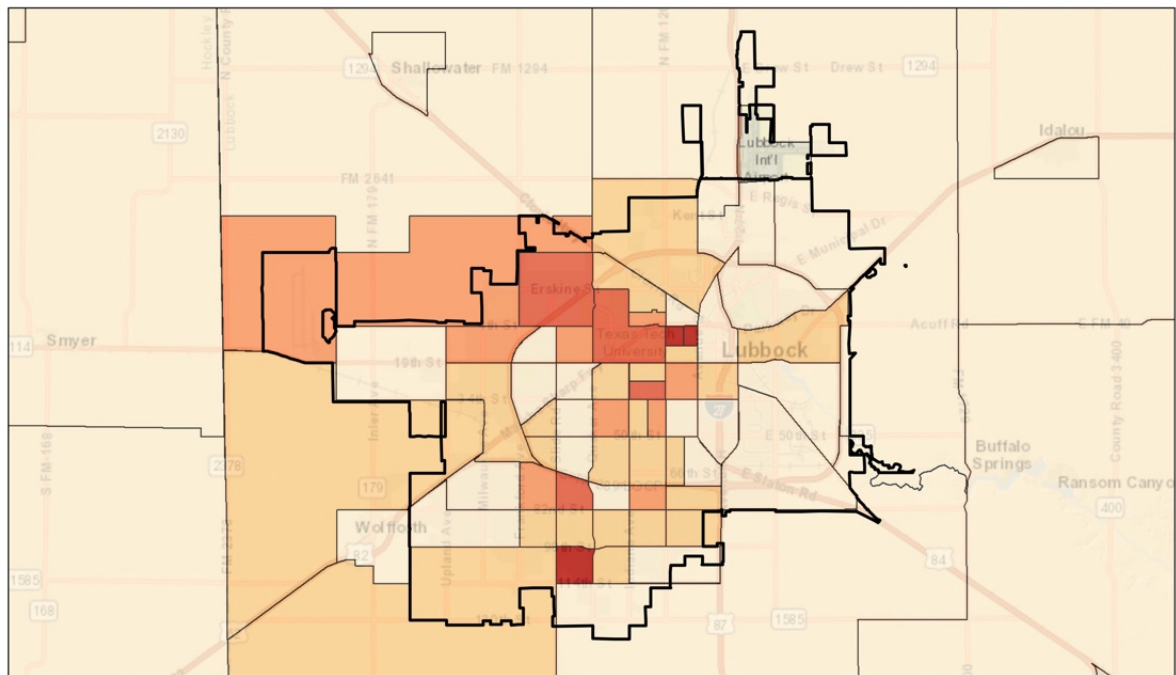
The data above highlights the problem of severe cost burden in Lubbock, which is defined as paying more than 50% of household income on housing costs.

Severely Cost Burdened LMI Households

The following maps display the percentages of moderate-, low-, and extremely low-income households that are severely cost burdened in Lubbock. For moderate-income households, the distribution of severely cost burdened households is higher in the northwest area. For low-income households, severely cost burdened households are throughout the City, particularly in central and southern tracts. Over 60% of the extremely low-income households experience severe cost burden throughout most tracts of the City.

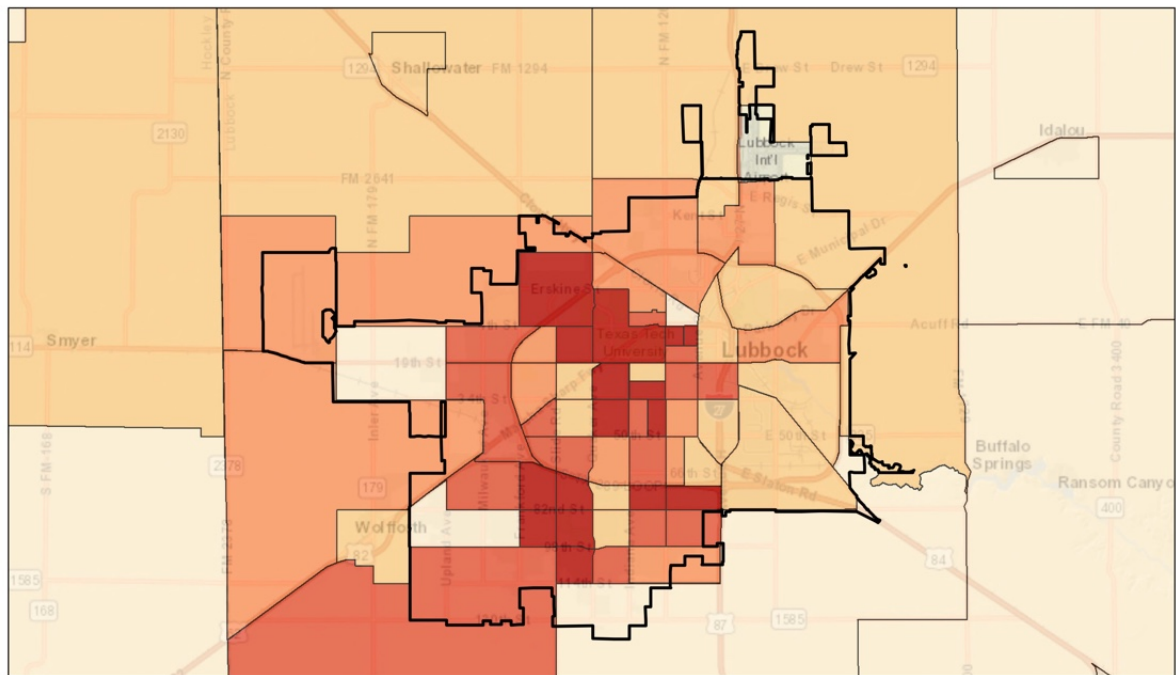
Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Moderate-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden -



Moderate-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden

Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden -



December 13, 2018

Override 1 LIHHWithCostBurden

T8_LE50_CB50_PCT

<30%

30-40%

40-50%

50-60%

>60%

1:221,742

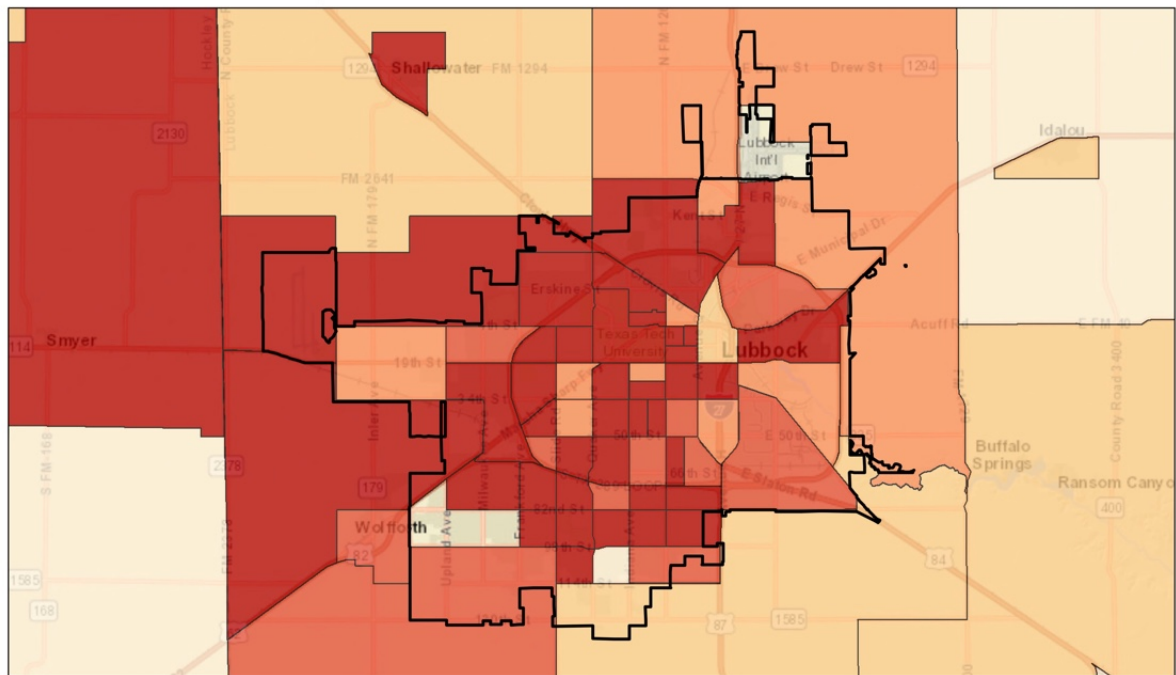
0 1.75 3.5 7 mi

0 3 6 12 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden

Extremely Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden -



December 13, 2018

Override 1 ELIHHWithCostBurden

T8_LE30_CB50_PCT

<30%

30-40%

40-50%

50-60%

>60%

1:221,742

0 1.75 3.5 7 mi

0 3 6 12 km
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Extremely Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	290	410	185	40	925	0	64	155	145	364
Multiple, unrelated family households	35	25	130	25	215	35	65	64	150	314
Other, non-family households	15	10	0	100	125	0	0	10	0	10
Total need by income	340	445	315	165	1,265	35	129	229	295	688

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source

Comments:

Overcrowding

HUD defines an overcrowded household as one having from 1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room and a severely overcrowded household as one with more than 1.50 occupants per room. This type of condition can be seen in both renter and homeowner households. Overcrowding was more prevalent in renter-occupied housing units than in owner-occupied units.

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey, there were 26,956 single person households in Lubbock (29.1% of all occupied housing units), 8,144 of which are elderly (65+). Forty-two percent of single person households were homeowners, with 58 percent renters. Thirty-five percent of single person renter households lived in single-unit buildings, compared to 96 percent of owner households. The median household income of single person households was about \$27,303, approximately \$20,000 less than the median household income for Lubbock, \$47,326.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Disability

Data from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey show that 14 percent of the population of Lubbock reports some form of disability. Unsurprisingly, disabilities reported increase with age. Less than half a percent (0.3%) of residents under the age of 5 have a disability. In the 5 to 17-year age group, 8.7% are reported to have disabilities and in the 18 to 64-year age group, 16.4% report disabilities. The 65 year and older age group reported 43% with disabilities, including 28.2% with ambulatory difficulties, 10.2% with self-care difficulties, and 17.7% with independent living difficulties. The ACS data also shows that 22% percent of the population of Lubbock reports a disability and living in poverty.

Victims of Violence

Local information was not available on the number and types of families who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

What are the most common housing problems?

Like many communities across the nation, affordability is the largest housing problem in the City. In 2017, 51.3% of renters, 24.5% of homeowners with a mortgage and 21.1% of homeowners without a mortgage were cost-burdened. In total, nearly 32,000 are overstretched financially due to housing. That's a significant portion of the population experiencing cost burden. By comparison, only 2,955 households have overcrowding, 955 lack complete kitchen facilities, and 232 lack complete plumbing.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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

The 2015 CHAS data, while yielding different totals than the recent data from the Census Bureau, provides a more nuanced view into which segments of the population experience housing problems. In general, lower income households experience more housing problems across the board. The extremely low-income range (30% AMI and below) is statistically more likely to have at least one problem than other income ranges, and extremely low-income renters more so than owners. When those facts intersect, we see that low and extremely low-income renters are more affected by housing problems than other groups. For example, extremely low-income renter households show a greater existence of severe housing cost burden than all other groups.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

As indicated in the 2015 CHAS data in the Housing Needs Summary Tables, the lack of affordable housing is by far the greatest housing problem for extremely low-income households. For extremely low-income households, there are 1,500 homeowner households with severe housing cost burden and 7,730 renter households with severe housing cost burden (housing costs greater than 50% of income). That means there are over 9,000 households in the City that are both extremely low income and have severe housing cost burden, which places them at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

Homeless service providers in Lubbock work together to plan for the needs of homeless individuals and families. They have combined their efforts as the South Plains Homeless Consortium, a non-profit umbrella organization that strives to:

- Avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts and close gaps in services
- Educate themselves and their community about the causes and extent of homelessness
- Advocate for the homeless/at risk population to prevent homelessness

The South Plains Homeless Consortium, along with other local consortiums/coalitions, belongs to the Texas Homeless Network Balance of State Continuum of Care (THNBoSCoC). More than 200 Texas Counties are covered by this Balance of State CoC. The Texas Homeless Network assists local communities with point-in-time surveys of homeless populations in those communities. The point-in-time count provides the estimates of the various categories of homeless individuals and families. These include chronic homeless, veterans, families with children, families without children, individuals, and unaccompanied children.

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

Persons identified to be at increased risk of homelessness include: persons who are extremely low income, persons with disabilities, persons fleeing domestic violence, homeless persons being discharged from crisis units, hospitals and jails, unaccompanied youth and youth aging out of foster care. Prevention assistance is also provided to persons who have already received notice that eviction proceedings have been started in court, since they are the households most likely to be evicted without assistance.

As indicated in this section, the lack of affordable housing is by far the greatest housing problem for extremely low-income households. Households in the City that are both extremely low income and have severe housing cost burden are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

Discussion

Digital Divide

Internet is an essential communications and information platform that allows users to take advantage of the increased interconnectedness of business, education, commerce, and day to day utility. Reliable access to the internet is becoming a necessity to thrive in the modern economic environment. Communities that lack broadband access struggle to keep pace with the country. Locations without broadband access impedes its population's ability to take advantage of the educational and entrepreneurial opportunities available online. This is particularly problematic for LMI areas where economic opportunities are already often lacking.

Lubbock does not have significant gaps in broadband coverage. Most of the city has multiple options of internet providers, to include LMI areas.

The following map shows broadband access throughout the City. Broadband access is defined as advertised internet speeds of 768 kilobits per second or higher. FCC data shows two major infrastructure options within Lubbock: cable and DSL. The average Lubbock household has five to six options for residential Internet (exactly 5.21 per census block), which is higher than average in the state. There appears to be a gap in broadband access for the University of Texas Tech, but this is an incorrect data point from the 2017 ACS. Current FCC data reflects complete coverage of those census tracts.

See Map above: Digital Divide - Broadband Internet Access

Once broadband access has been obtained, it is important to ensure there is competition among service providers. Any resource that has a de facto monopoly on an area may not be incentivized to provide standard and consistent services. The following map shows the number of broadband service providers by census tract. Most of the city has at least two options, though there are several tracts with lower populations that only have access to one provider. Very few areas have more than two providers.

See Map above: Digital Divide - Providers

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

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

Introduction

This section compares the existence of housing problems amongst racial groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's housing problems. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when persons of a particular racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

The following series of tables looks at the existence of housing problems amongst different racial and ethnic groups across the 0%-30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI cohorts.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	10,620	1,235	1,495
White	5,710	535	1,010
Black / African American	1,045	210	120
Asian	240	0	99
American Indian, Alaska Native	65	0	0
Pacific Islander	4	4	0
Hispanic	3,365	475	265
0	0	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,240	2,455	0
White	5,050	1,220	0
Black / African American	750	185	0
Asian	175	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,110	985	0
0	0	0	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,260	8,440	0
White	3,855	4,170	0
Black / African American	425	820	0
Asian	95	125	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	2,630	3,135	0
0	0	0	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,420	7,160	0
White	1,445	4,375	0
Black / African American	225	435	0
Asian	144	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	34	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	535	2,200	0
0	0	0	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, two different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems.

0-30% AMI

Jurisdiction wide, 79.6% of the households in this income range experience at least one housing problem. There is only one racial or ethnic group that is disproportionately affected by housing problems in this group, 100% of American Indian and Alaskan Native households face a housing problem. However, this demographic is relatively small and estimates may have a significant margin of error.

30-50% AMI

This income group has a jurisdiction wide rate of housing problems of 79.0%. There is no disproportionate rate of housing problems by race or ethnicity.

50-80% AMI

Jurisdiction wide, 46.2% of this income group has a housing problem. Again, the only racial group that is disproportionately affected is American Indian and Alaskan Native households with 58.3%

80-100% AMI

The 80-100% AMI income group has a housing problem rate of 25.3%. Two racial groups, Asian and American Indian or Alaska Native households are both disproportionately affected by housing problems with 61.5% and 89.5%, respectively.

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

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

Introduction

This section compares the existence of severe housing problems amongst racial groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's severe housing problems. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when persons of a particular racial or ethnic group experience severe housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

The following series of tables looks at the existence of severe housing problems amongst different racial and ethnic groups across the 0%-30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI cohorts.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,595	2,260	1,495
White	5,305	935	1,010
Black / African American	855	395	120
Asian	240	0	99
American Indian, Alaska Native	65	0	0
Pacific Islander	4	4	0
Hispanic	2,945	895	265
0	0	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,770	6,925	0
White	2,800	3,465	0
Black / African American	380	550	0
Asian	135	80	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,355	2,740	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,910	13,790	0
White	1,130	6,900	0
Black / African American	130	1,120	0
Asian	19	195	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	55	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	530	5,230	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	750	8,830	0
White	335	5,490	0
Black / African American	70	590	0
Asian	50	185	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	14	24	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	285	2,460	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, two different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems.

0-30% AMI

Jurisdiction wide, 71.9% of the households in this income range experience at least one severe housing problem. There is only one racial or ethnic group that is disproportionately affected by severe housing problems in this group, 100% of American Indian and Alaskan Native households face a severe housing problem. However, this demographic is relatively small and estimates may have a significant margin of error.

30-50% AMI

This income group has a jurisdiction wide rate of severe housing problems of 40.8%. Asian households disproportionately have a severe housing problem in this group with 62.8%

50-80% AMI

Jurisdiction wide, 12.2% of this income group has a severe housing problem. There are no racial groups disproportionately facing severe housing problems.

80-100% AMI

The 80-100% AMI income group has a severe housing problem rate of 7.8%. Two racial groups, Asian and American Indian or Alaska Native households are both disproportionately affected by severe housing problems with 21.3% and 36.8% respectively.

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

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

Introduction:

This section compares the existence of housing cost burden and severe cost burden amongst racial and ethnic groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's cost burden. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when persons of a particular racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

A household is considered to be cost burdened if they spend between 30% and 50% of monthly income on housing costs, and severely cost burdened if they spend more than 50% of monthly income on housing costs.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	58,305	14,295	15,038	1,579
White	38,020	7,920	9,050	1,040
Black / African American	3,430	1,095	1,340	120
Asian	1,175	225	420	104
American Indian, Alaska Native	215	50	69	0
Pacific Islander	40	0	4	0
Hispanic	15,425	5,005	4,155	315

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

Discussion:

There are no cases where there is a disproportionate cost burden or severe cost burden due to race or ethnicity.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

Housing Problems

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, two different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems.

0-30% AMI

Jurisdiction wide, 79.6% of the households in this income range experience at least one housing problem. There is only one racial or ethnic group that is disproportionately affected by housing problems in this group, 100% of American Indian and Alaskan Native households face a housing problem. However, this demographic is relatively small and estimates may have a significant margin of error.

30-50% AMI

This income group has a jurisdiction wide rate of housing problems of 79.0%. There is no disproportionate rate of housing problems by race or ethnicity.

50-80% AMI

Jurisdiction wide, 46.2% of this income group has a housing problem. Again, the only racial group that is disproportionately affected is American Indian and Alaskan Native households with 58.3%

80-100% AMI

The 80-100% AMI income group has a housing problem rate of 25.3%. Two racial groups, Asian and American Indian or Alaska Native households are both disproportionately affected by housing problems with 61.5% and 89.5%, respectively.

Severe Housing Problems

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, two different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems.

0-30% AMI

Jurisdiction wide, 71.9% of the households in this income range experience at least one severe housing problem. There is only one racial or ethnic group that is disproportionately affected by severe housing

problems in this group, 100% of American Indian and Alaskan Native households face a severe housing problem. However, this demographic is relatively small and estimates may have a significant margin of error.

30-50% AMI

This income group has a jurisdiction wide rate of severe housing problems of 40.8%. Asian households disproportionately have a severe housing problem in this group with 62.8%

50-80% AMI

Jurisdiction wide, 12.2% of this income group has a severe housing problem. There are no racial groups disproportionately facing severe housing problems.

80-100% AMI

The 80-100% AMI income group has a severe housing problem rate of 7.8%. Two racial groups, Asian and American Indian or Alaska Native households are both disproportionately affected by severe housing problems with 21.3% and 36.8% respectively.

Cost Burden

There are no cases where there is a disproportionate cost burden or severe cost burden due to race or ethnicity.

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

There are no additional needs that have not been identified.

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

Maps included in the market analysis show some census tracts east of downtown Lubbock are home to a relatively high portion of the City's African-American population. The total African-American population in those tracts range from 48 to 75 percent of the total population of those tracts. By contrast the total African-American population is only eight percent of the total population of the City. Likewise, there are tracts north, east, and southeast of the downtown area that are home to relatively high portion of the City's Hispanic population, over 60 percent in a City where the Hispanic population is less than 35 percent.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Lubbock Housing Authority (LHA) operates two public housing programs in the City of Lubbock – public housing and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. For public housing, the LHA operates 367 units which includes 48 units designated for the elderly. These units are spread throughout five locations in Lubbock. For the HCV program, the LHA administers 959 HCV vouchers throughout the City.

Totals in Use

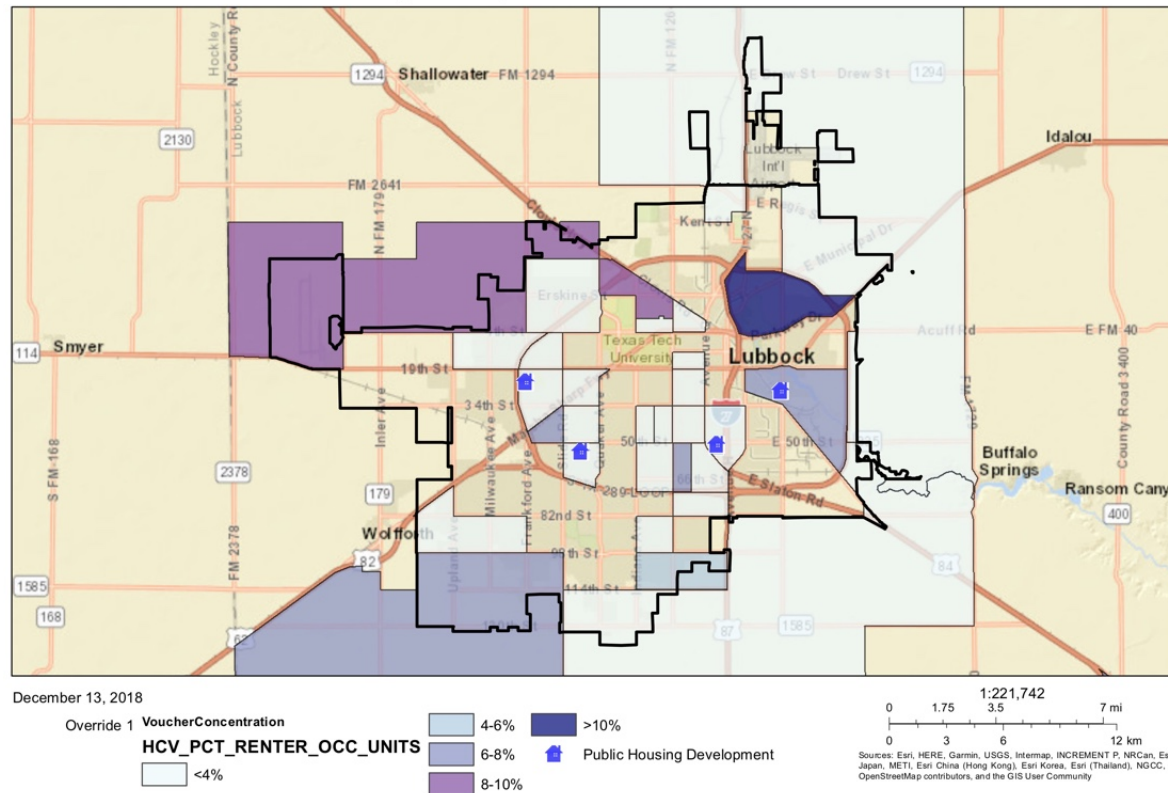
	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	355	748	0	743	0	3	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Public Housing Developments and Voucher Concentration -



Public Housing Developments and Voucher Concentration

Public Housing Location and Voucher Concentration

The four public housing development units are spread across the central areas of the City. Housing choice vouchers are higher in concentration just surrounding the central areas of the City. The housing choice vouchers are not utilized in all census tracts, therefore there are some tracts in the City with no data.

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	11,873	11,745	0	11,744	0	7,204
Average length of stay	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	1
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	4
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	70	126	0	126	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	46	217	0	217	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	355	748	0	743	0	3
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	219	408	0	404	0	3	0
Black/African American	0	0	135	334	0	334	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	172	226	0	222	0	2	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	183	522	0	521	0	1	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

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

LHA will make “reasonable accommodations” for any applicant or resident if the applicant or resident has a disability and if the “reasonable accommodation” is necessary to provide the applicant or resident an equal opportunity to live in their unit and use its services.

According to the latest PIC data, there are 745 special purpose vouchers for families with a disability. Families with disabled persons need housing units that provide easy access to the unit and all rooms within the unit, are free of obstacles that would prevent access to bath and kitchen facilities, and are designed in a way that allows those with disabilities access to cooking and food preparation surfaces. Elderly residents have the risk of losing mobility as they age and may require some adaptation to the home such as the use of walkers, railings for stairs and bathroom and access without steps etc.

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

The most immediate needs of residents in public housing and HCV program holders is housing that is affordable and higher income that will help them become self-sustainable and enable them to move out of publicly assisted housing. As seen in the assessment of extremely low-income households (households with 30% AMI or less), the lower the income, the less affordable housing becomes and the more likely a household will experience housing cost burden. Housing cost burden indicates that housing is not affordable.

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

The housing needs of the public housing wait list closely reflect the distribution of units by number of bedrooms for the rental population at large in Lubbock. Units are fairly evenly divided between one- and two-bedroom units, with a much smaller portion being three-bedroom units.

Discussion

N/A

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homelessness is a particularly troublesome and complex issue that most communities across the United States must address. A major reason that homelessness is difficult to address is that it has many causes with overlapping and interrelated variables. The cause of any single person's homelessness often lies, not in a single factor, but at the convergence of many events and conditions. From one perspective, homelessness is an economic problem caused by unemployment, lack of affordable housing options, or poverty. From another perspective, homelessness is a health issue because many homeless persons struggle with mental illness, physical disabilities, HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, or a combination of those health factors. A third perspective is to view homelessness as a social problem with factors such as domestic violence, educational attainment, and race lying at the foundation. In reality, homelessness can be caused by all of these issues and they are often interrelated. Due to this complexity, addressing homelessness requires a collaborative and community-based approach.

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act defines the “homeless” or “homeless individual” or “homeless person” as an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence; and who has a primary night-time residence that is:

- A supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
- An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
- A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings

City staff works actively with the South Plains Homeless Consortium, the local umbrella for the development of the Continuum of Care. The CoC is made up of organizations serving those experiencing homelessness and plans, develops, and implements strategies to address homelessness throughout its jurisdiction. It is responsible for planning activities, setting strategic priorities, operating the Coordinated Entry System (CES), conducting the HUD-required Point in Time Count, and developing written standards for providing assistance with HUD funds.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	61	3	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	103	126	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	11	26	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	8	4	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

These data are not available.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	108	91
Black or African American	37	27
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	2
Pacific Islander	0	1
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	59	33
Not Hispanic	101	81

Data Source

Comments:

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

The 2019 Point-in-Time Count identified 64 total persons in families experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness. Of the total number of families, 22 were adults (18+), 42 were children (under 18), and 1 veteran household.

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

Of all persons surveyed in the 2019 Point-in-Time Count, 71% identified as white, 23% black, 5% multiple races, and 1% American Indian. 34% identified ethnically as Hispanic.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Of all persons surveyed in the 2019 Point-in-Time Count, 56% were sheltered and 44% were unsheltered. 18% reported having experienced homelessness this time for 1 month or less, 47% (the largest group) for 2-6 months, 14% for 7-12 months, and 21% for more than 1 year.

Discussion:

N/A

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

Introduction:

There are four primary groups with non-homeless special needs in the jurisdiction. They are the elderly and frail elderly, those with HIV/AIDS and their families, those with alcohol and/or drug addiction, and the mentally or physically disabled. This section will explain who they are, what their needs are, and how the City is accommodating or should accommodate these needs.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly: The elderly population faces increased challenges and providing decent, affordable housing is incredibly important. It is medically beneficial and emotionally comforting for this population to remain in a familiar setting and, as a result, strong emphasis is placed on the elderly maintaining a lifestyle that is as independent as possible. Unfortunately, the elderly population is often on a limited income and/or has a disability, which puts financial pressure on them that reduces independence. As prices throughout the community inflate, the elderly population generally lacks the ability to increase their income to match.

According to the most recent data available, there are approximately 39,524 residents over the age of 60 in the City, making up 16% of the population. Over 14,700 residents over the age of 60 have a disability, or 38.3%, and nearly 3,500 (8.9%) are below the poverty level. Elderly residents are much more likely to live in owner-occupied residences than renter occupied residences, 77% and 23%, respectively. However, elderly residents face a high rate of cost-burdened housing, regardless of whether they are renting or in an owner-occupied home. Nearly 60% elderly renters and 20.4% of owners are cost burdened.

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2013-2017, S0102

HIV/AIDS: See discussion below.

Alcohol and Drug Addiction: Gathering accurate data about alcohol and drug addiction within a community is difficult. Addiction often goes unrecognized because people don't seek help. Often, only when someone overdoses, gets arrested, or seeks treatment are they counted in statistics.

Alcohol is, by far, the most commonly abused substance. Approximately 6.2% adults have alcohol use disorder, or nearly 12,000 residents of Lubbock. In Texas, the economic cost of excessive alcohol use in 2010 was nearly \$19 billion, which is approximately \$2 per drink.

Like many places across the Country, Texas is experiencing a significant growth in opioid related deaths. While the number has been on the rise, Texas has an opioid death rate of nearly one-third of the nation as a whole and prescription overdose deaths has been declining since 2010, but heroin related overdoses are climbing. Due to heroin use often requiring use of needles, communities that lack safe injection sites for individuals with addictions generally see a larger increase in cases of HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C.

Disability: There are 34,227 people in this jurisdiction who have a disability, which is 14% of the population. Nearly 78% of the disabled population is White, non-Hispanic and 31.5% are Hispanic. Unsurprisingly, disability is correlated with age and older residents are more likely to have one or more disabilities. Ambulatory difficulty is the most common disability and cognitive difficulty is the second most common disability.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community 5-Year Estimates

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

Elderly: Providing secure, safe, affordable, and stable housing for the elderly population is vitally important for this population. There are many factors that contribute to a healthy environment for the elderly including, but not limited to, access to health care, shopping, and social networks. A robust public transportation network is incredibly beneficial to assisting the elderly remain active and independent. Additionally, elderly resident's homes may need modifications to assist with any disabilities that may develop as a result of aging.

HIV/AIDS: See discussion below.

Alcohol and Drug Addiction: Individuals with substance abuse problems need a strong network in order to stay healthy and sober. Their housing needs include sober living environments, support for employment, access to health facilities, and easy access to family and friend networks. Additionally, detoxification facilities are necessary when addiction is first recognized.

Disability: Individuals with developmental disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, they have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to their capabilities. Individuals with disabilities usually have a fixed income and have limited housing options. The individuals who have more independent skills tend to utilize subsidized housing options. Individuals requiring more support find residences in the public welfare funded community homes sharing settings or privately-owned personal care settings. Many individuals continue to reside with parents and families throughout adulthood. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need for continuous support services dependent of the level of capabilities.

Consultation with local service providers has identified the following specific housing and support services that are needed by these populations:

- Group housing,
- Physical rehabilitation and medical care,
- New job training skills,
- Unemployment and the resulting loss of income/ insurance coverage due to inability to perform job functions,
- Extensive medical care and treatment,
- Rehabilitation programs,
- Counseling/ support groups to deal with the problem,
- Addressing unemployment and the resulting loss of income/ insurance coverage due to inability to perform job functions,
- Medical care/prescription medications, straining their already limited income,
- Special transportation needs due to medical and physical condition,
- Mobility assistance in normal daily activities,
- Assistance in meal preparation, housekeeping and shopping, and
- Physical rehabilitative care due to injury/falls.

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

The 2017 Texas HIV Surveillance Report states that there are 519 people living with HIV in Lubbock County. In that year there were 37 cases of HIV and 13 cases of AIDS diagnosed. Persons who are black are significantly more likely to be living with HIV than any other race or ethnicity. The infection rate for Black residents is 1,005.8 and it is 195.2 for White residents. Males have HIV at a rate approximately 300% more than females. Residents between the age of 50 and 54 have the highest HIV rate of all age demographics. The most common mode of transmission of HIV is sexual contact between males.

Discussion:

N/A

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

There is a need to expand and improve public infrastructure as well as improve access to public facilities. Public facilities are necessary in order to create a safer and more suitable living environment, particularly for low and moderate-income households. Public facilities in low-income areas provide centers for the delivery of public services, workforce development training, childcare, services for the elderly, and community policing programs.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through meetings with various public officials and citizens throughout the City, as well as a public survey that was available online and by paper copy.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City has an aging infrastructure that needs to be addressed. There is a great need to make the public infrastructure more inviting to people with disabilities by increasing the number of ramps and ensuring ADA compliance.

Public transportation also needs to be improved within Lubbock. Bus services need to be accessible for low-income and rural communities, which means not only the expansion of routes but longer hours that conform to the needs of the community.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through meetings with various public officials and citizens throughout the City, as well as a public survey that was available online and by paper copy.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The jurisdiction has a great need for expanded and improved public services to provide support for the growing population. In particular, low-income families need assistance with child-care, housing, and public transportation. The Special needs population which includes the elderly, disabled and victims of domestic violence is also in need of vital public services that meet their needs.

There is continued need for homeless services. Urban centers have larger homeless populations and direct assistance, such as shelters, benefits connection centers, transportation, food, clothing, and health services are needed.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through meetings with various public officials and citizens throughout the City, as well as a public survey that was available online and by paper copy.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This Housing Market Analysis looks at the housing market and supply in the City of Lubbock by analyzing trends in structure, age, price, and tenure. This section also looks at the supply of homeless shelter facilities, special needs services and housing, and non-housing community development resources. The analysis in this section is supplemented by GIS maps to provide geographical visualization of the data.

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

Introduction

This section examines the composition of the City's housing stock in terms of housing type and tenure. Details are provided based on the number of units in the structure, multifamily housing distribution within the City, unit size and tenure, as well as an analysis of owner-occupied and renter occupied housing.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	67,558	66%
1-unit, attached structure	4,111	4%
2-4 units	8,006	8%
5-19 units	11,298	11%
20 or more units	10,272	10%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,857	2%
Total	103,102	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:

2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments:

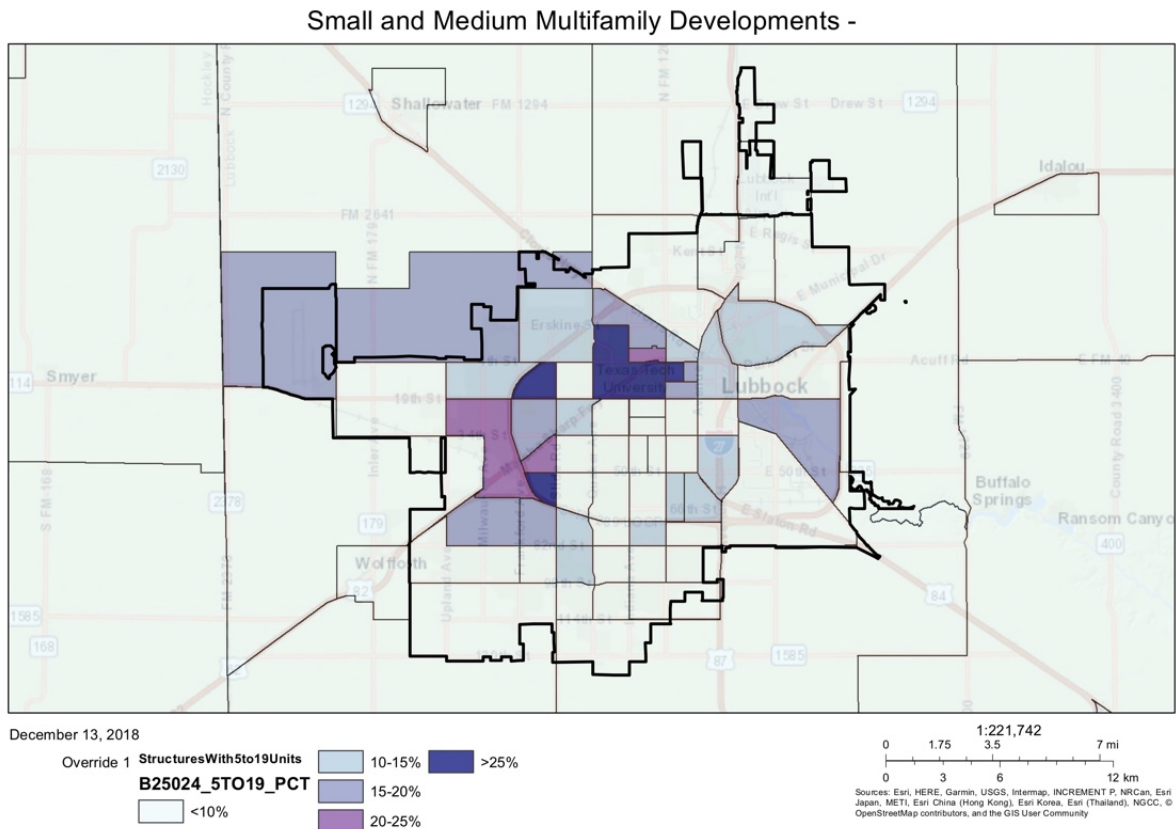
Residential Properties by Number of Units

The table above breaks down the housing stock by the number of units in each structure and by structure type. Traditional single-family, detached homes are most prominent, accounting for 66% of all housing units. Single unit attached and developments of 2-4 units account for 12% of all housing units. Multi-family development units (5 or more units) account for 21% of the housing units.

Multifamily Development Distribution

The two maps below highlight multifamily housing distribution in Lubbock. The first map shows the concentration of small- to medium-sized multifamily developments (5-19 units). The second map details the prevalence of larger multifamily developments (20+ units). Purple and darker blue shading indicate census tracts with higher concentrations of these larger developments, while lighter blue and green shades show areas of lower concentration of multifamily housing developments.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

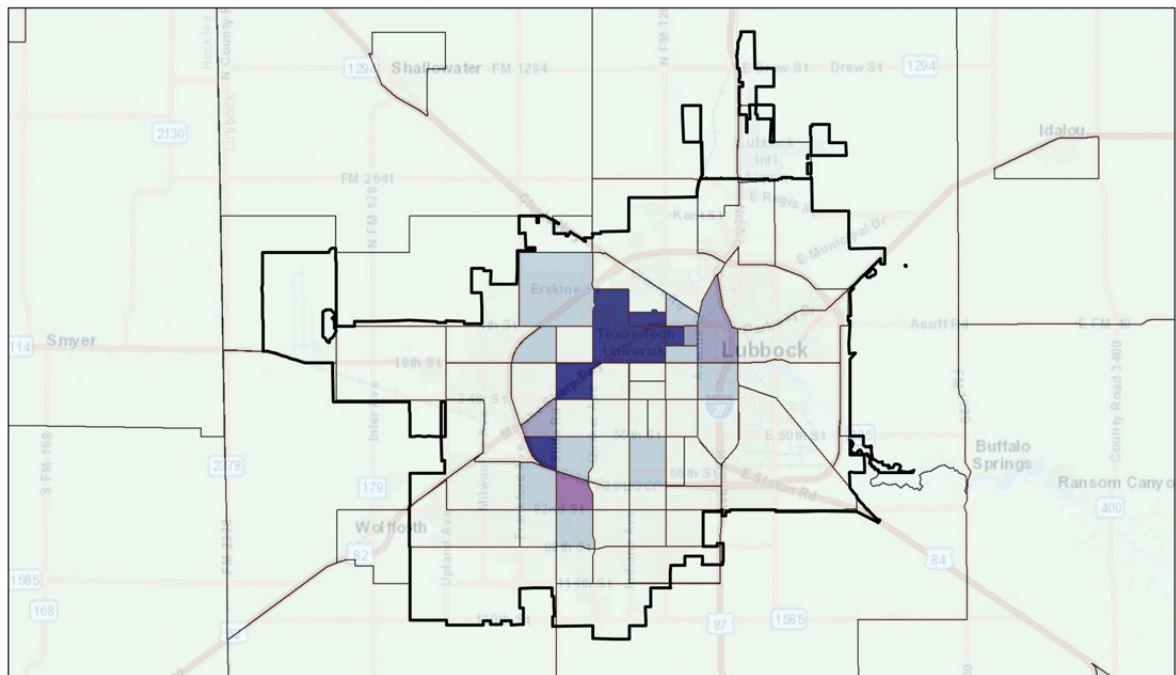


Small and Medium Multifamily Developments

Small and Medium Multifamily Developments -

Small and Medium Multifamily Developments are primarily found in the north and western parts of the City. In most census tracts, less than 10% of housing units are part of this group but over 25% of the housing stock in several tracts in the north and west fall in this category.

Large Multifamily Developments -



December 13, 2018

Override 1 StructuresWith20orMoreUnits
B25024_20PLUS_PCT
 <10%
 10-15%
 15-20%
 20-25%
 >25%

1:221,742
 0 1.75 3.5 7 mi
 0 3 6 12 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Large Multifamily Developments

Large Multifamily Developments -

Large Multifamily Developments have a similar distribution pattern as Small and Medium Multifamily Developments. Most census tracts have less than 10% of their housing stock in this group but there are exceptions, particularly the census tracts in the northern part of downtown and near highway 82.

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	87	0%	2,075	5%
1 bedroom	345	1%	10,059	23%
2 bedrooms	5,999	12%	15,689	35%
3 or more bedrooms	41,725	87%	16,538	37%
Total	48,156	100%	44,361	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Alternate Data Source Name:

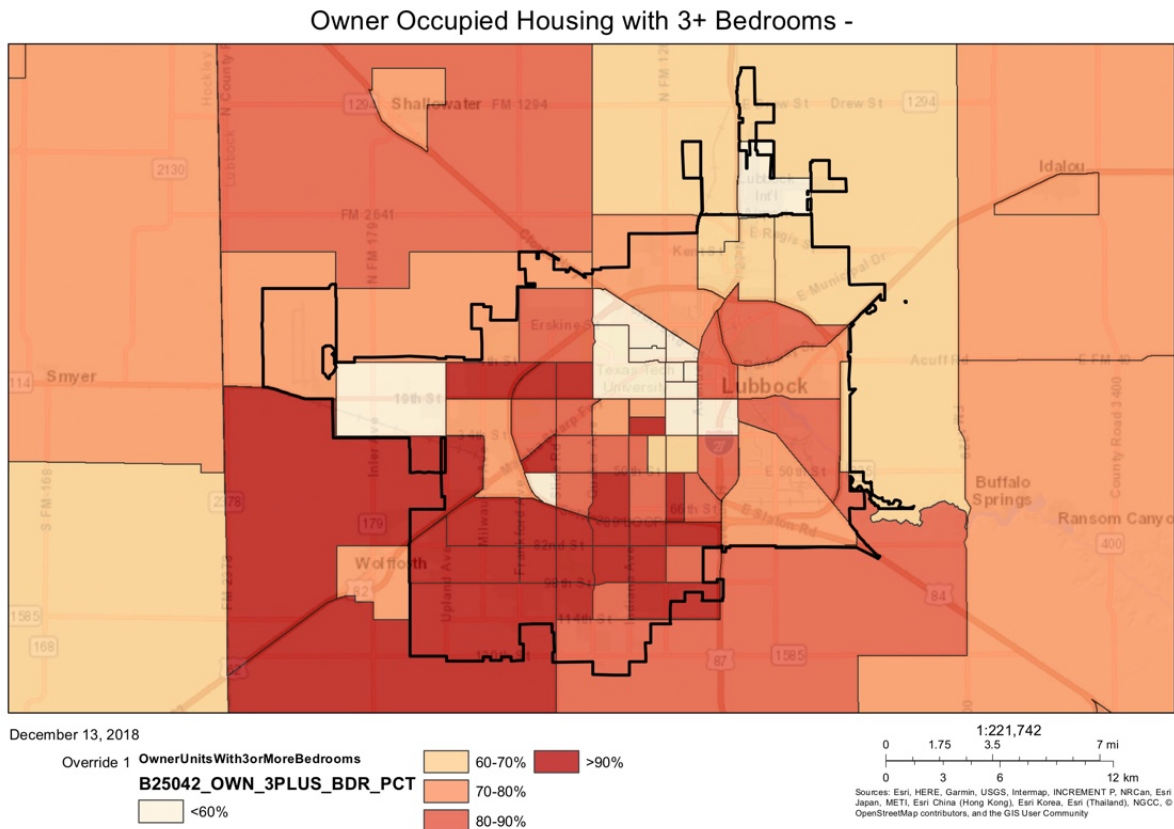
2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments:

Unit Size by Tenure

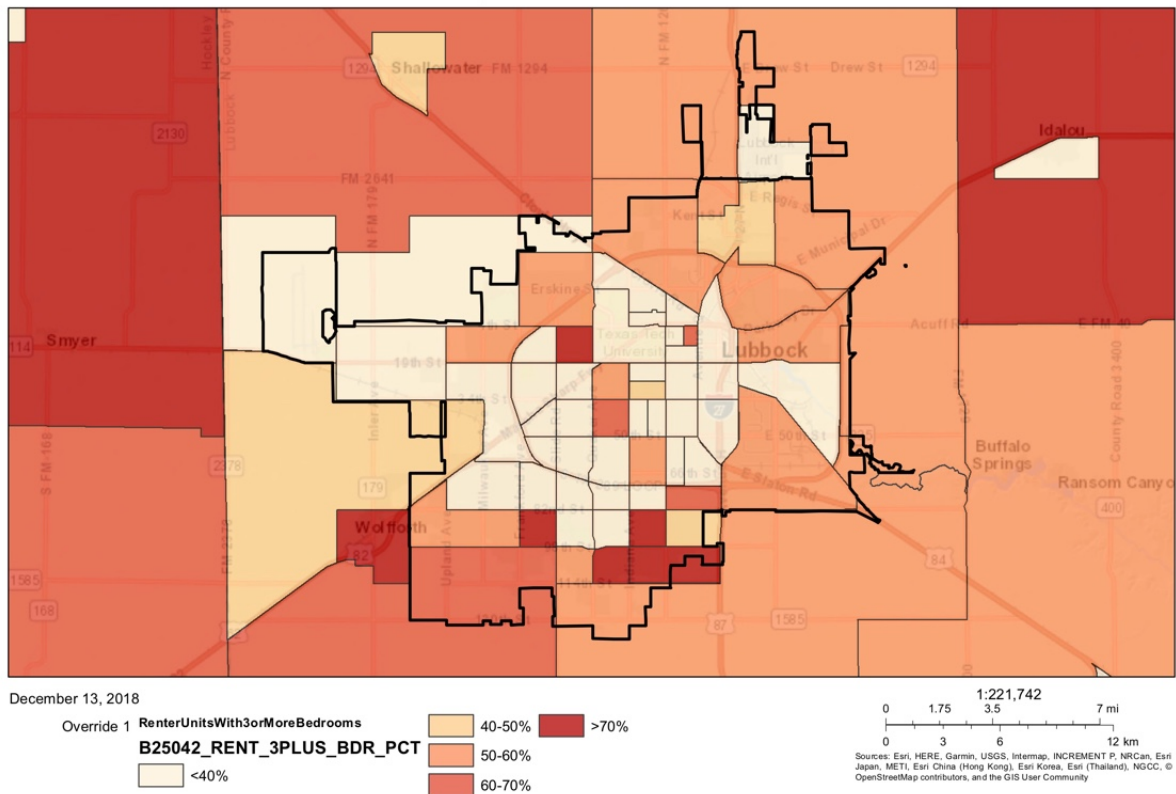
Owner-occupied households in Lubbock are overwhelmingly 3 or more bedroom. Smaller units make up only 13% of the housing stock, which includes less than 500 units with 1 bedroom or less. The available rental units come in significantly more diverse sizes. Units with 3 or more bedrooms is still the most common but only 37% of the housing stock is made up of those. Two-bedroom units make up 35% and the remaining 28% are one bedroom or less. The following maps show the distribution of homes with 3 or more bedrooms in the City. Lighter shades display areas with less concentration and increases as the shades become darker. While the eastern urban areas of the City show less homes with 3 or more bedrooms for homeowners it is still the majority in most census tracts. There is a more equal distribution of units with three or more units for renters, only a handful of scattered census tracts have 50% or more of their housing stock this size.

Map Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Owner Occupied Housing with 3+ Bedrooms

Renter Occupied Units with 3+ Bedrooms -



Renter Occupied Units with 3+ Bedrooms

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

The Lubbock Housing Authority owns and operates 367 units of public housing and administers 959 Section 8 vouchers. Nearly 250 of these units are part of the Family Reunification Program and 745 are for residents with disabilities. Public housing units target households with low- to moderate-incomes, though demand for units among low-income households predominates. Units assisted through contracts with HUD target households with incomes below 80 percent of the area median income.

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

No units are expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory at this time.

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

No, there is a lack of decent affordable units throughout the City. From a quantitative standpoint, there may be ample units in to house the population. However, high home values and rents result in much of the housing stock being out of the affordable range for large portions of the population.

Sixty-six percent of all households in Lubbock reside in single-family detached homes. While this is often considered the ideal in terms of raising a family, the growing senior population may require a reconsideration of what is ideal with respect to housing type. In the coming years, the growing senior population may put more market pressure on smaller apartment units, particularly efficiencies and one-bedroom units, as they look to downsize from the single-family home in which they raised their families. Future development of units designed with retirees in mind and active senior apartment communities may take on a larger presence in the housing market.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

More affordable, alternative housing types such as one-bedroom houses and one-bedroom apartments are needed. Currently, they comprise just a small portion of the City's housing stock. One-bedroom houses only make up only 1% of homeowner households. This is not amenable to an aging population or a new generation of first-time home buyers who are often putting off childbearing until later in life.

Discussion

N/A

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

Introduction

The following section examines the cost of housing for both homeowners and renters within the City of Lubbock. A review is made of current home values and rents as well as the recent changes in home values and rents. Finally, a closer look is given to the affordability of the existing housing stock for the residents of the City.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	69,500	123,800	78%
Median Contract Rent	441	713	62%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:

2000 Census, 2013-2017 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	2,787	0.0%
\$500-999	23,398	0.0%
\$1,000-1,499	11,605	0.0%
\$1,500-1,999	3,405	0.0%
\$2,000 or more	1,326	0.0%
Total	42,521	0.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Alternate Data Source Name:

2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments:

Cost of Housing

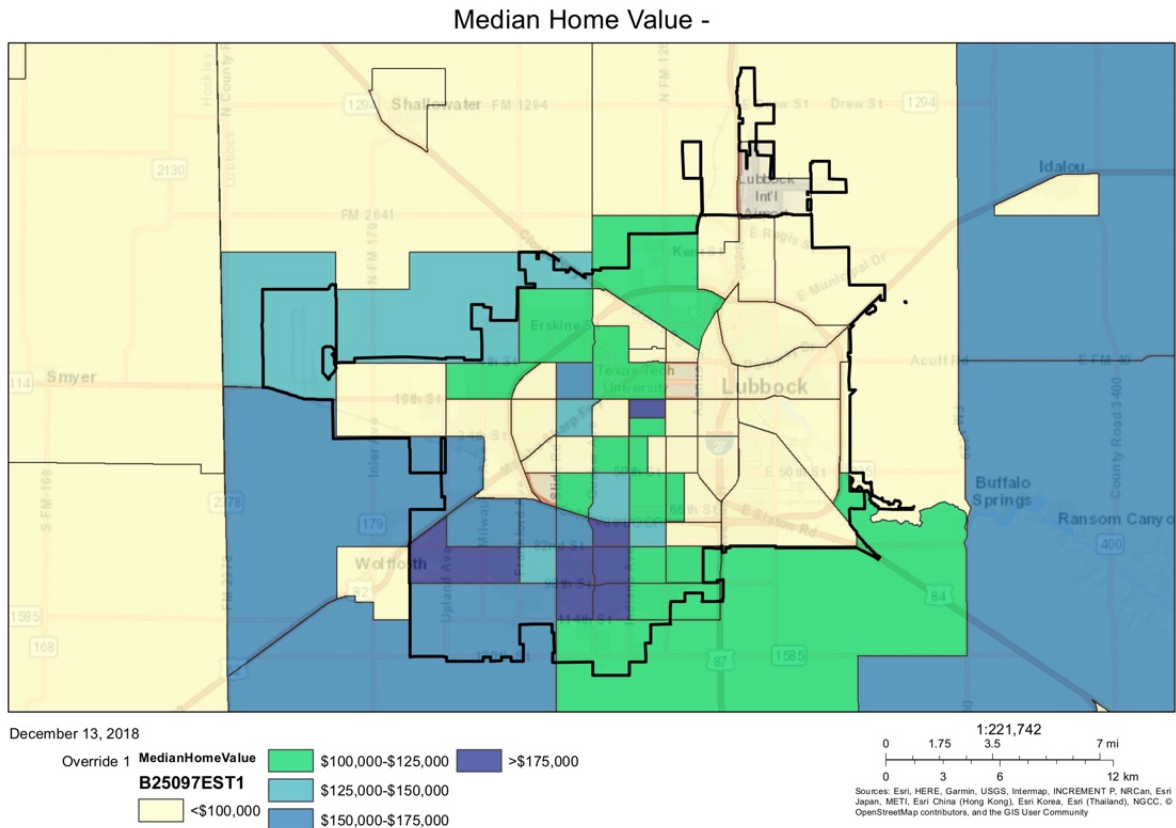
From 2000 to 2017, housing costs have increased substantially with home value increasing by 78% and rents climbing by 62% since the 2000 Census.

The table above breaks out the rent paid by price cohorts. Approximately 55% of all renters pay between \$500 and \$999 a month, the largest cohort. The next largest rent cohort is \$1,000 to \$1,499, with 27.3% of renters falling in this range. Later in this section the report examines rental rates as a percentage of household income to determine the affordability of rental housing.

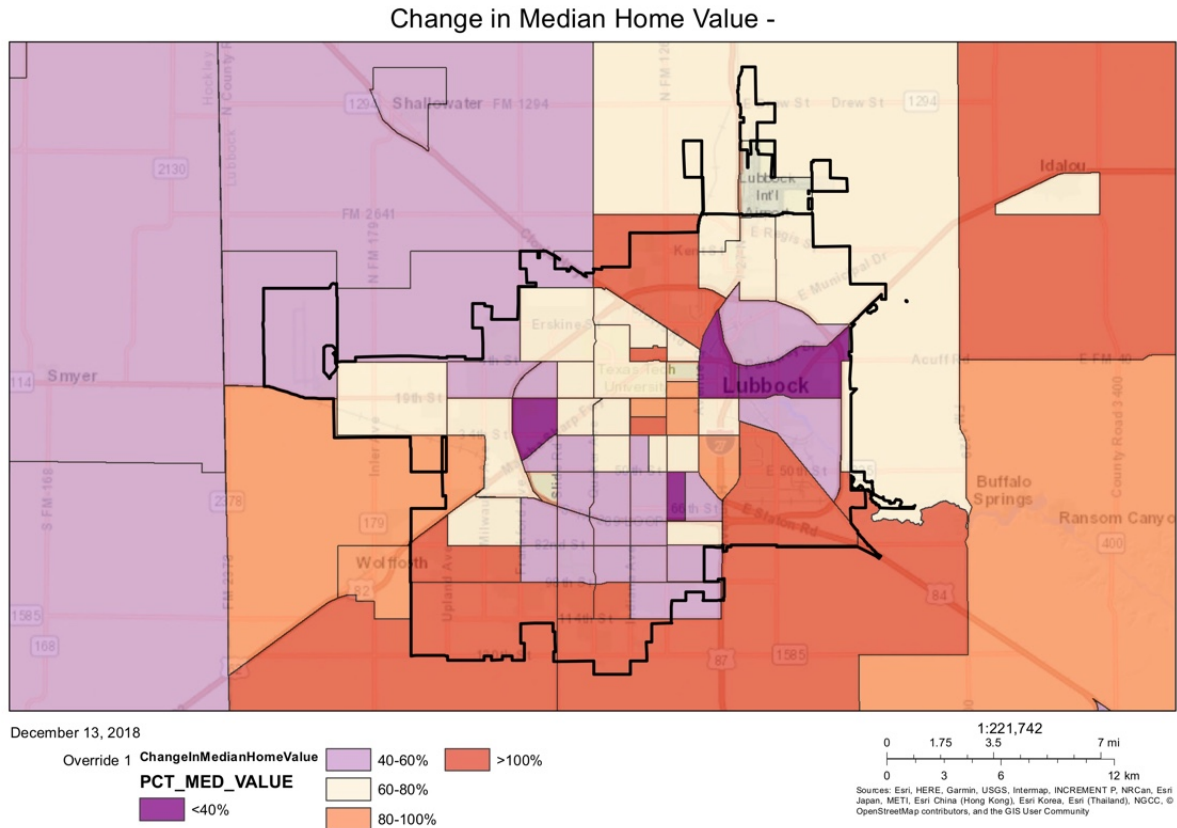
Home Values

The following two maps provide a visual display of the median home values throughout Lubbock. The first map shows the current median home value and the second map shows how home values have changed over the preceding decade. Median home values are highest in the southern part of the City where the median home value in a census tract is often greater than \$150,000. The areas of the City with the highest median home values are also the areas with the most change, often over 100%.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Median Home Value

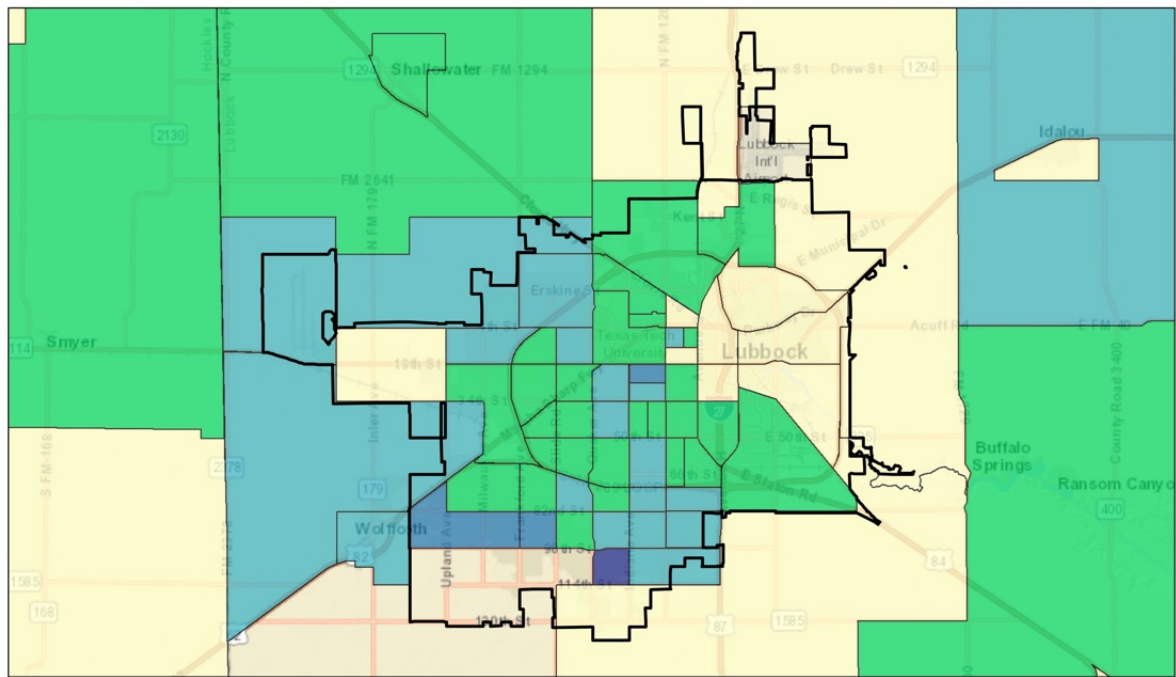


Change in Median Home Value Median Rent

The following two maps look at median rent in Lubbock. The first map displays the current median rent and the second map shows how median rents have changed over the preceding decade. The median rent is lowest away from the City center, particularly to the northeast. The highest rental rates are in the southern tracts. Median rents have been increasing all throughout the City since 2000, with the greatest increase in tracts away from the City center.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Median Contract Rent -

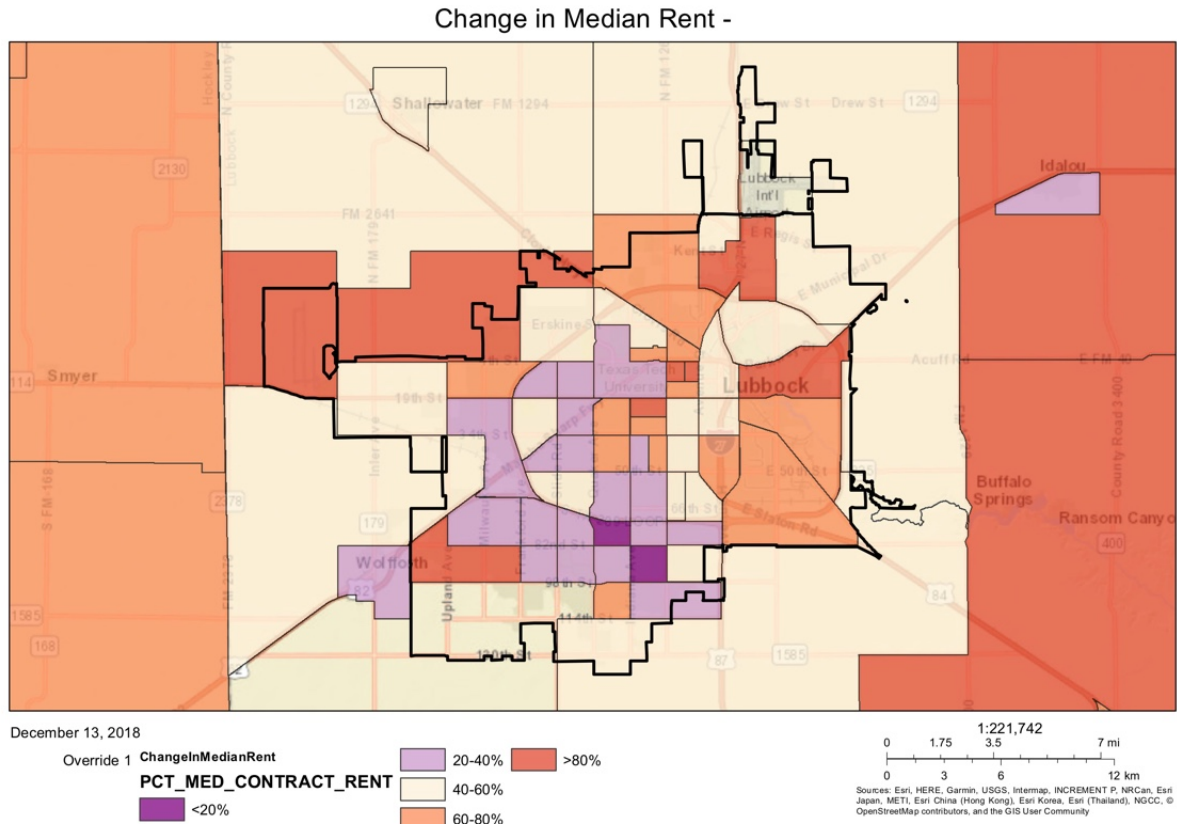


December 13, 2018

Override 1 MedianContractRent
B25058EST1
 <\$500 \$500-\$700 \$700-\$900 \$900-\$1,100 >\$1,100

1:221,742
 0 1.75 3.5 7 mi
 0 3 6 12 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Median Contract Rent



Change in Median Rent

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,495	No Data
50% HAMFI	7,315	4,375
80% HAMFI	23,845	11,790
100% HAMFI	No Data	16,345
Total	32,655	32,510

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Housing Affordability

Units affordable to Households earning 30%, 50%, 80%, and 100% HAMFI is available for 2013 CHAS.

HAMFI is the HUD Area Median Family Income. Not surprisingly, there are fewer units affordable to households with lower HAMFI.

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	593	689	842	1,225	1,483
High HOME Rent	593	689	842	1,039	1,139
Low HOME Rent	553	593	711	821	917

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Alternate Data Source Name:

HUD 2018 FMR and HOME Rents

Data Source Comments:

Fair Market Rent and High/Low HOME Rent Limits

The tables above compare the HOME program rent limits with the Fair Market Rents for Lubbock. For efficiencies, 1-bedroom, and 2-bedroom units the Fair Market Rent is equal to the High HOME Rent. For larger units the fair market rent is higher than the HOME rent limits. This means for larger homes the HOME rent is more affordable than the market.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Unfortunately, the housing stock is not sufficient for all households. There may be enough units, but the units are not in the affordable price range for many residents, particularly low-income households. In addition to the financial difficulties, there are limited housing size options for home ownership. The vast majority of units are three bedroom or more.

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

Affordability is likely to become a larger issue in the coming years. The considerable rise in both home values and rents means that more and more people are being priced out of the market or will end up living in substandard circumstances. Production of affordable units needs to outpace population growth within Lubbock in order to increase affordability.

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

For larger units high HOME rents do not meet fair market rent expectations in Lubbock. Smaller units fall in the HOME rent range but only barely, exactly matching the high HOME rate. This points to the fact that as housing costs continue to outpace income growth, a great number of renter households will need assistance, either from direct rental assistance or through the development of a more affordable rental units. It is important to both produce and preserve affordable housing to bring the fair market rents in line with the HOME rents.

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

Introduction

The tables and maps in this section provide details on the condition of housing units throughout the City by looking at factors such as age, vacancy, and the prevalence of housing problems.

As defined by HUD, the four housing problems are:

- 1) a home which lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities
- 2) a home which lacks complete or adequate plumbing facilities
- 3) a home which is overcrowded (having more than one person per room)
- 4) a household that is cost burdened (paying 30% or more of their income towards housing costs)

Definitions

Substandard condition is defined as a combination of incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, missing windows or exterior doors, severely compromised foundations, outdated electrical infrastructure, holes in floors or walls, and holes in roof or severely compromised roofing materials preventing closure from weather penetration. Many units with a combination that includes all these conditions may be unfit for human occupation.

Some may be candidates for rehabilitation, others may not be. Substandard condition and suitable for rehabilitation would be units where the home is determined to be 60 percent deteriorated or the cost of the combination of needed repairs of all conditions does not exceed the estimated after-rehabilitation value of the house.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	9,626	20%	22,173	50%
With two selected Conditions	283	1%	1,207	3%
With three selected Conditions	4	0%	9	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	11	0%
No selected Conditions	38,243	79%	20,961	47%
Total	48,156	100%	44,361	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Alternate Data Source Name:

2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments:

Housing Conditions

The table above details the number of owner and renter households that have at least one housing condition. Nearly 10,000 owner-occupied households, or 20%, face at least one housing problem. Renter-occupied households face housing problems at a much higher rate, 50% have at least one problem and over 1,200 have two or more. There are relatively few households with multiple housing problems and when compared to the affordability statistics provided earlier in this section, the overwhelming majority of housing problems are cost related.

Data note: Due to rounding issues with IDIS, percentages may not add up to 100%.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	10,069	21%	9,358	21%
1980-1999	11,840	25%	12,724	29%
1950-1979	22,872	47%	19,653	44%
Before 1950	3,375	7%	2,626	6%
Total	48,156	100%	44,361	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Alternate Data Source Name:

2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments:

Age of Housing

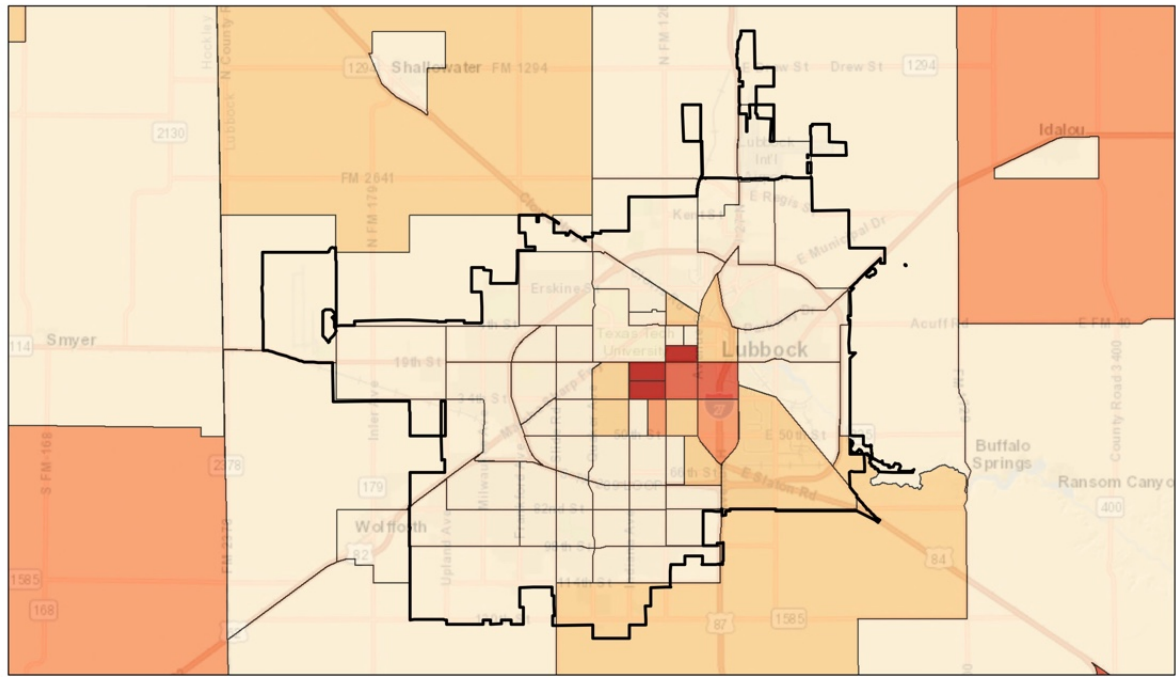
The table above provides details on the age of owner occupied and renter occupied housing units in Lubbock. The City has seen a gradual growth in development over the last few decades, however many homes built before 1980 remain. Approximately 54% of owner-occupied housing and 50% of renter-occupied housing was built before 1980. In total, nearly 50,000 units were built before 1980. These homes will naturally have higher concentrations of deferred maintenance, deteriorating conditions, and lead-based paint hazards, an issue that will be discussed more thoroughly later in this section.

Age of Rental Housing Maps

The maps below depict the prevalence of older rental housing units in Lubbock. The first map identifies the percentage of rental units built prior to 1949, while the second map depicts rental units built before 1980. The darker shaded areas have higher concentrations of older rental housing units and the lighter shaded areas have a younger housing stock. In both cases, older units built before 1980 and 1949 are concentrated near the downtown area, particularly in the eastern tracts.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Rental Units Built Before 1949 -



December 13, 2018

Override 1 RentalHousingBuiltBefore1949

B25036_RENT_49MINUS_PCT

<10%



1:221,742

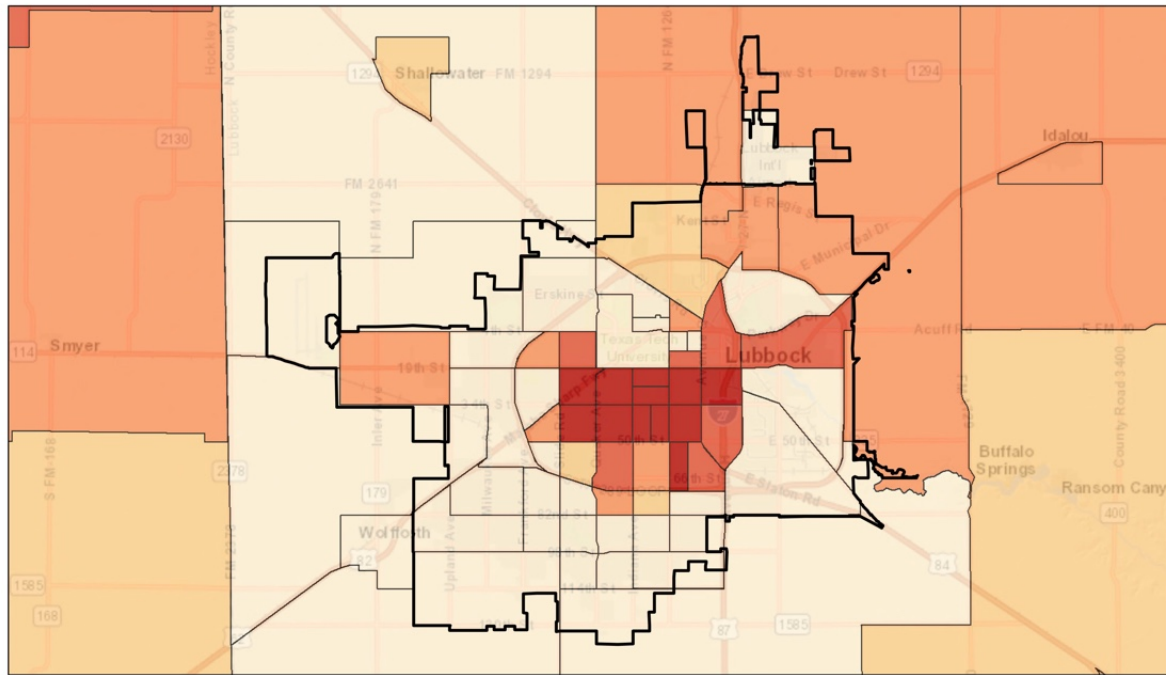
0 1.75 3.5 7 mi

0 3 6 12 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Rental Units Built Before 1949

Rental Units Built Before 1980 -



December 13, 2018

Override 1 RentalHousingBuiltBefore1980

B25036_RENT_80MINUS_PCT

<50%

50-60%

60-70%

70-80%

>80%

1:221,742

0 1.75 3.5 7 mi

0 3 6 12 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Rental Units Built Before 1980

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	26,247	55%	22,279	50%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	0	0%	0	0%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Lead-Based Paint Hazards

As mentioned previously, any housing unit built prior to 1980 may contain Lead-Based Paint in portions of the home (window and door frames, walls, ceilings etc.) or in some cases throughout the entire home. Thus, it is generally accepted that these homes at least have a risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazards and should be tested in accordance with HUD standards. As indicated in the table above, 55% of all owner-occupied housing units and 50% of all renter occupied units were built prior to 1980. There was no data with children reported living in a housing unit built before 1980.

Vacant Units

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

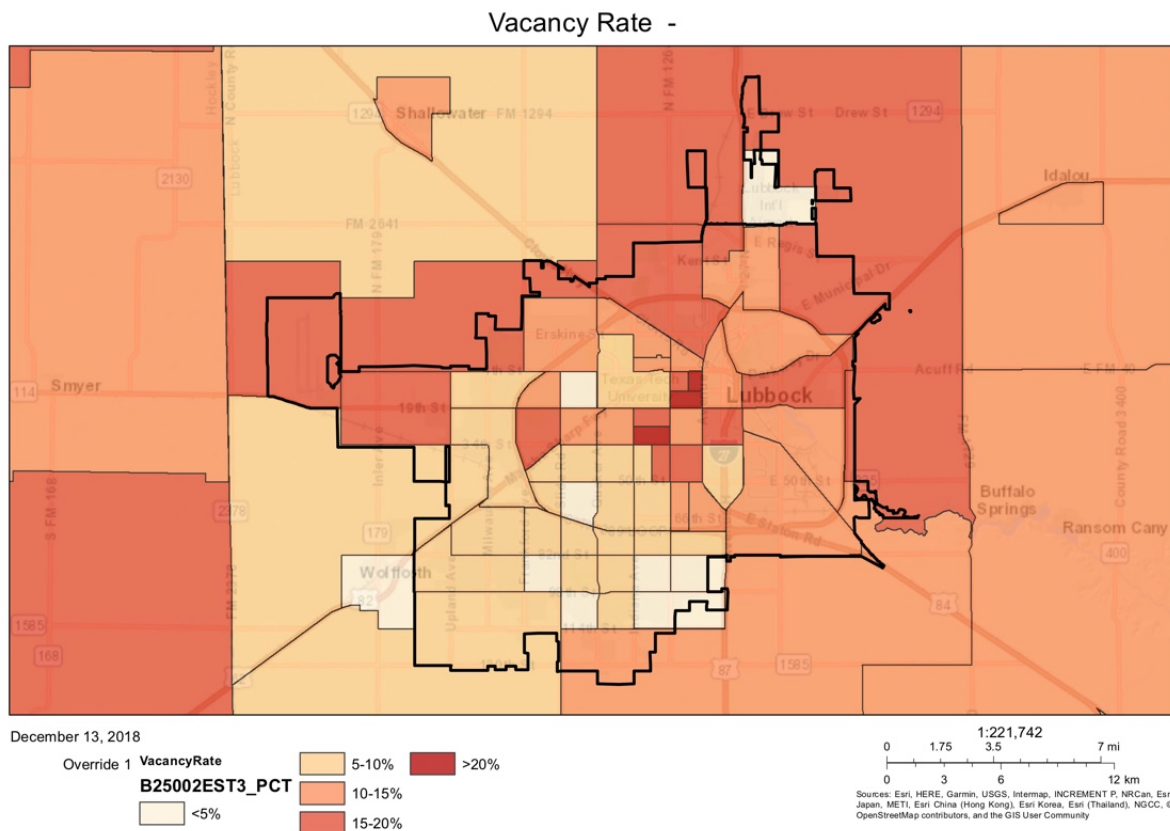
Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Vacancy Rate

The following map shows the average housing vacancy rate. The darker shaded areas have higher vacancy rates while lighter shaded areas have lower vacancy rates. Vacancy rates are highest in the northeast areas, including some census tracts with a vacancy rate of 20% or more. Tracts in the south have a considerably smaller vacancy rate, often less than 5%.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Vacancy Rate -

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Fifty-five percent of the owner-occupied housing stock and 50 percent of the renter-occupied housing was built prior to 1980, placing the age of those units at nearly 40 years old or much older. As the housing stock ages, water infiltration and many other factors can cause rapid deterioration of housing units, particularly where the residents don't or can't provide needed maintenance. In some areas of Lubbock, the housing stock may exceed 50 years of age and the median income of the residents of those areas may be less than 50 percent of the area median income. In these situations it is likely that housing conditions generally throughout these areas are poor. In some areas of Lubbock one can find many homes with poor external conditions which suggest equally poor internal conditions. The City operates owner and rental rehabilitation programs that target these areas in an effort to improve the basic housing stock found in the City.

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

The data show that the number of housing units in Lubbock built prior to 1980, and potentially where lead-based paint hazards might be found, include 55 percent of all owner housing and 50 percent of rental housing. That's nearly 50,000 units that may have an LBP Hazard. As housing units and neighborhoods age, they typically fall through the income classes from middle- or moderate-income households to lower income households. Neighborhoods that were once middle class become home to lower income groups as they age. Typically, with some exceptions, the oldest neighborhoods found are where the poorest residents are found. As a result, it is reasonable to assume that most of the units in Lubbock built prior to 1980 are likely occupied by low- or moderate-income families.

Discussion

Disaster Resiliency

Lubbock has historically been prone to various natural hazard events including flooding, heavy rain and thunderstorms, tornadoes, drought, and others. The potential impacts of climate change—including an increase in prolonged periods of excessively high temperatures, more heavy precipitation, more severe droughts—are often most significant for vulnerable communities. The City is not located near the coast, but it is still impacted secondary effects. By the middle of the century the average summer temperature is expected to rise four degrees. This rise in temperature could lead to altered weather and precipitation patterns, a rise in severe storms, an increased risk of catastrophic floods, increased electricity costs, and ruined crops. Additionally, any increase in the ocean levels or increased storm activity will lead to people moving from the coast. An increase of people could come into the City which would drive up housing costs, reduce the availability of jobs, and tax resources.

Low- and moderate-income residents are at particular risk due to having less available resources. A dramatic rise in electricity or housing costs could put them at imminent risk of homelessness or living in

substandard conditions. Residents in rural communities will have less access to public support in case of emergencies and will have fewer resources to repair or prevent damage to their homes.

The County of Lubbock created a multi-hazard mitigation plan known as the Lubbock County Hazard Mitigation Plan (captured within the Comprehensive Plan). This Hazard Mitigation Plan is a comprehensive plan for disaster resiliency and identifies natural hazards and risks within the county and city. The plan lays out the county's hazard mitigation strategy to make Lubbock less vulnerable and more disaster resistant addressing various phases such as hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, disaster response, and disaster recovery. Efforts to incorporate smart growth initiatives into approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and long term community development planning activities will help address gaps and improve resiliency to natural disasters.

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

Introduction

The Lubbock Housing Authority operates a total of 367 public housing units and 959 vouchers in their efforts to assist low-income residents of Lubbock. The agency operates five public housing developments. According to the HUD 2018 Inspection Scores, publicly supported housing units in Lubbock scores range from 43 to 97. Three units have scores in the 90's but one, Park Meadows, has a very low score of 43.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			367	959			0	240	745
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The Housing Authority of Lubbock oversees four different developments and has a total of 367 public housing voucher units. There are also 959 total vouchers, 240 of which are for Family Reunification and 745 for residents with disabilities. The developments are:

- Behner Place/Mary Myers (Score: 92) – Eighty-two single family and duplex homes in Behner Place and 48-units for senior housing in Mary Myers
- Cherry Point/36 South (Score: 97) – Thirty-six one and two-bedroom duplex units in 36 South and 70 houses in Cherry Point
- 96 West (Score: 90) – Ninety-six two, three, and four-bedroom duplex units
- Park Meadows (Score: 43) – One, two, and three-bedroom units specifically for LMI households.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Behner Place / Mary Myers	92
Cherry Point / 36 South	97
96 West	90
Park Meadows	43

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

HUD provides physical inspection scores for PHA developments across the country. The physical condition scoring process is based on three elements within the property, which are:

1. Inspectable areas: site, building exterior, building system, common areas and dwelling units;
2. Inspectable items: walls, kitchens, bathrooms and other things to be inspected in the inspectable area; and
3. Observed deficiencies.

A score of 55 or below means that the property is in poor condition, and properties in excellent condition have a score of 90 and over. All of the properties are in excellent condition except for Park Meadows, which is in poor condition. Park Meadows is in need of restoration and revitalization to bring the quality up to standards.

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

LHA will continue to look for ways to improve the living environment through technology using green technology when possible and improved construction methods. In addition LHA will continue the FSS program to allow residents to improve their living situation through education and job advancement.

Discussion:

N/A

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

Introduction

The following data are the most current count of homeless facilities in Lubbock.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	212	0	83	0	0
Households with Only Adults	59	0	194	50	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	41	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

Homeless service providers in Lubbock provide a wide range of housing and services to their clients, including shelters and transitional housing facilities, substance abuse treatment, case management, job training, clothes closets to provide clothing suitable for job interviews, food, and transportation. All depend, to some extent, on mainstream services to supplement those offered in-house. These include transportation services, dental care, legal assistance, health and mental health care, job training, and childcare. Some of these services are offered pro bono from caring professionals. Other services require some payment from the client.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

Lubbock is served by a wide range of organizations that address the needs of homeless individuals and families. Included are:

- Women's Protective Services - emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence
- Catholic Charities - counseling at-risk youth
- The Salvation Army - emergency shelter and transitional housing
- Sunrise Canyon Hospital - emergency shelter for people who are a danger to themselves or others
- Lubbock Faith Center - transitional housing
- Alcohol Recovery Center - transitional housing
- Family Promise - transitional housing
- Managed Care Center for Addictions and Other Disorders - transitional housing
- The Door for Sober Living - transitional housing
- Simple Acts Ministry - transitional housing
- StarCare Specialty Health System - permanent supportive housing

These facilities and programs address housing and service needs of homeless individuals and families by offering beds and a variety of much needed services. Contained within this group of programs are emergency shelters, transitional and permanent housing, drug treatment programs, services for victims

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

Introduction

There are four primary groups with non-homeless special needs in the City of Lubbock. They are the elderly and frail elderly, those with HIV/AIDS and their families, those with alcohol and/or drug addiction, and the mentally or physically disabled. This section will explain who they are, what their needs are, and how the City is accommodating (or should accommodate) those needs.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Elderly: The supportive housing needs for this population can vary widely depending on the health and fitness of the individuals. In general, disabilities and other health issues become more common as people age. Because of this, supportive housing must include access to health professionals and housing modifications to assist the resident. It is important to help residents stay independent and in their own homes for as long as possible if they prefer that.

HIV/AIDS: Medical and social support is important for residents living with HIV/AIDS. While there have been great advances in the medical treatment of HIV/AIDS, it is still important to provide specialized support. Family and friends must be accessible and medical facilities should be nearby.

Alcohol and/or Drug Addiction: Individuals dealing with addiction often require housing options that will provide a safe and sober place for recovery. A strong network is necessary to maximize the chance they will stay healthy and sober. It is important that these persons have access to health services, support groups, employment assistance, and access to family and friends. Additionally, detoxification facilities are necessary when addiction is first recognized.

Mental and Physical Disabilities: Individuals with disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, they have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to their situation. Often times, individuals with disabilities have a fixed income and limited housing options. Individuals with more independent skills can utilize subsidized housing but individuals that need more support or specialized housing have fewer options. Many individuals continue to reside with parents and families throughout adulthood, which can put additional financial burden on the family. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need to continuous support services dependent on the level of capabilities.

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

Many of the homeless shelters operate under a rapid re-housing structure for clients coming into the system, but there is no established protocol within the service provision structure in Lubbock regarding returning patients from mental and physical health institutions.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The following outcomes are planned:

The City will provide supportive services for special needs populations in the jurisdiction such as: fair housing awareness, elderly programs that address their needs and to support independent living, recreational programs for special needs populations, and education and health programs for special needs households. For this, 500 persons will be assisted each year.

Homelessness Prevention: 200 Persons Assisted

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

See Above.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Though public policies are meant to address the overall needs of citizens in the area, there are times where they may have a negative effect on certain aspects of the community, which in this case, are affordable housing and residential investment. Affordable housing and public and private residential investments are key components in furthering fair housing in any community. In part, to identify these negative effects and further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) made it a legal requirement that entitlement grantees to affirmatively further fair housing. The primary tool communities have for identifying contributing factors for these barriers to fair housing is the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The AI identified these fair housing issues:

Affordable Housing

- Because of university populations, housing around the schools where there is often job opportunities is too high for low income workers because those living in a roommate situation look at price points differently than a family household.
- Renter cost burden increased to 55% from 44% since 2010.
- Renters are often burdened by rental fees and penalties, and the use of Tenant Tracker by many landlords makes it difficult for delinquent renters to move beyond past difficulties.
- Seniors are also affected by rental housing practices as many properties require two-months rent to move in and seniors on fixed incomes are unable to save to afford that cost.

Transportation

- There is a lack of affordable housing opportunities near areas that contain employment opportunities.
- Bus routes do not extend to parts of town experiencing development.
- Stakeholders reported that there are not enough accessible bus routes.

Housing Quality

- Residents in low income areas reported that neighborhood conditions have worsened while residents in higher income areas have reported improvements.

Financial Services

- East and North Lubbock do not have financial institutions to serve residents and many rely on pay day lenders.

- While organizations offer financial literacy training to individuals seeking homeownership opportunities, not all individuals are ready for homeownership.
- Employers of low income and young workers without bank accounts are using systems such as Netspend and GreenDot for paychecks resulting in a lack of credit history.

Persons with Disabilities

- Stakeholders report that there are not enough units for disabled individuals.
- Senior population requires more accessible units and as the senior population grows the demand for these types of units increases.

Fair Housing Education

- Lubbock does not have a fair housing group so it's difficult for people to know where to go for help.
- Generally, there is a lack of information and services for people dealing with Fair Housing Concerns.
- From 2008-2017 only 47 housing complaints were filed. Disability was the most cited claim followed by race.

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

Introduction

This section provides insight into the economic development landscape of the City. Unemployment, commuting times, and education are also analyzed in this section.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	2,105	683	2	1	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	13,817	17,032	12	13	1
Construction	7,274	4,878	6	4	-2
Education and Health Care Services	35,546	48,530	30	36	6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6,972	7,525	6	6	0
Information	2,482	3,804	2	3	1
Manufacturing	5,616	4,066	5	3	-2
Other Services	6,822	4,298	6	3	-3
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	8,799	10,963	7	8	1
Public Administration	4,199	3,884	4	3	-1
Retail Trade	15,592	17,698	13	13	0
Transportation and Warehousing	4,632	4,486	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	4,025	6,875	3	5	2
Total	117,881	134,722	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)

Data Source Comments: At the time of this assessment, the most recent up to date LEHD data was 2015. The 2011-2015 ACS was used to maintain consistency of time period.

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	127,334
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	121,186
Unemployment Rate	4.80
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	11.40
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.20

Table 41 - Labor Force

Alternate Data Source Name:

2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

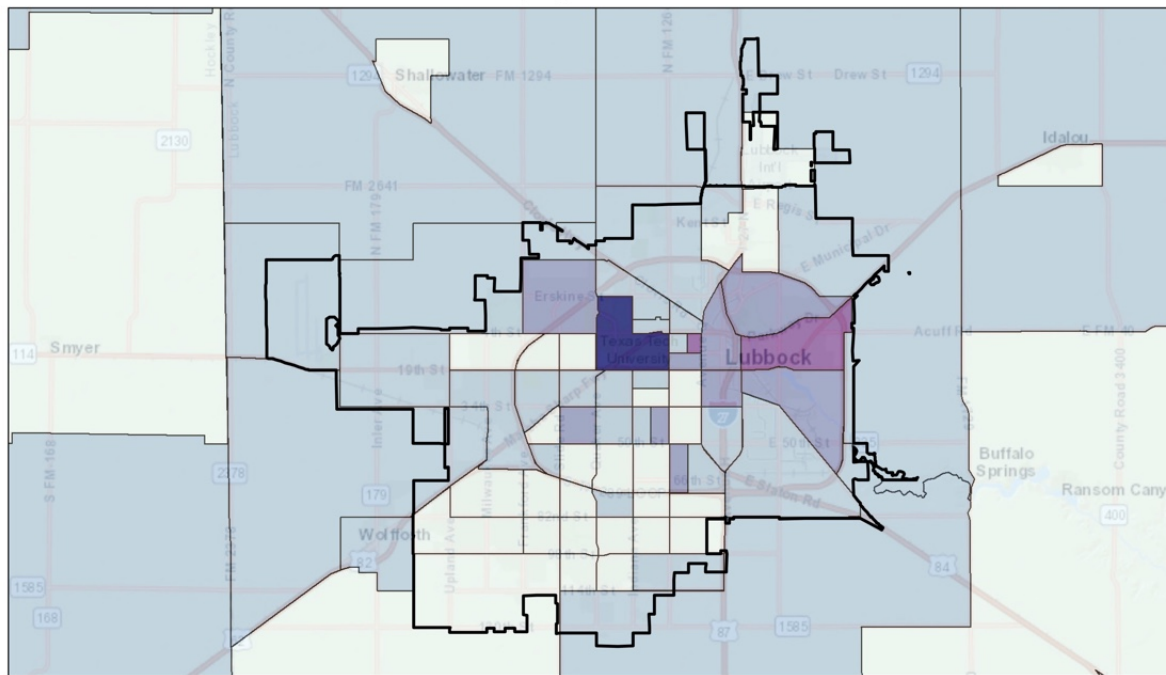
Data Source Comments:

Unemployment

According to the 2013-2017 ACS, the unemployment rate was 4.8% in Lubbock. However, the unemployment rate varied throughout the City. The unemployment rate was highest in the tracts to the north and eastern portions of downtown. Tracts in the southwest had very low unemployment rates, often less than 5%.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Unemployment Rate -



Unemployment Rate

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	42,864
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	386
Service	25,235
Sales and office	30,922
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	10,274
Production, transportation and material moving	11,505

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Alternate Data Source Name:

2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments:

Occupations by Sector

The largest employment sector identified above is the Management, Business, and Financial sector employing 42,864 persons throughout the City. This is followed by the Sales and Office sector with 30,922 persons employed and the Service sector with 25,235 persons employed.

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	104,668	90%
30-59 Minutes	8,868	8%
60 or More Minutes	3,151	3%
Total	116,687	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Alternate Data Source Name:

2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

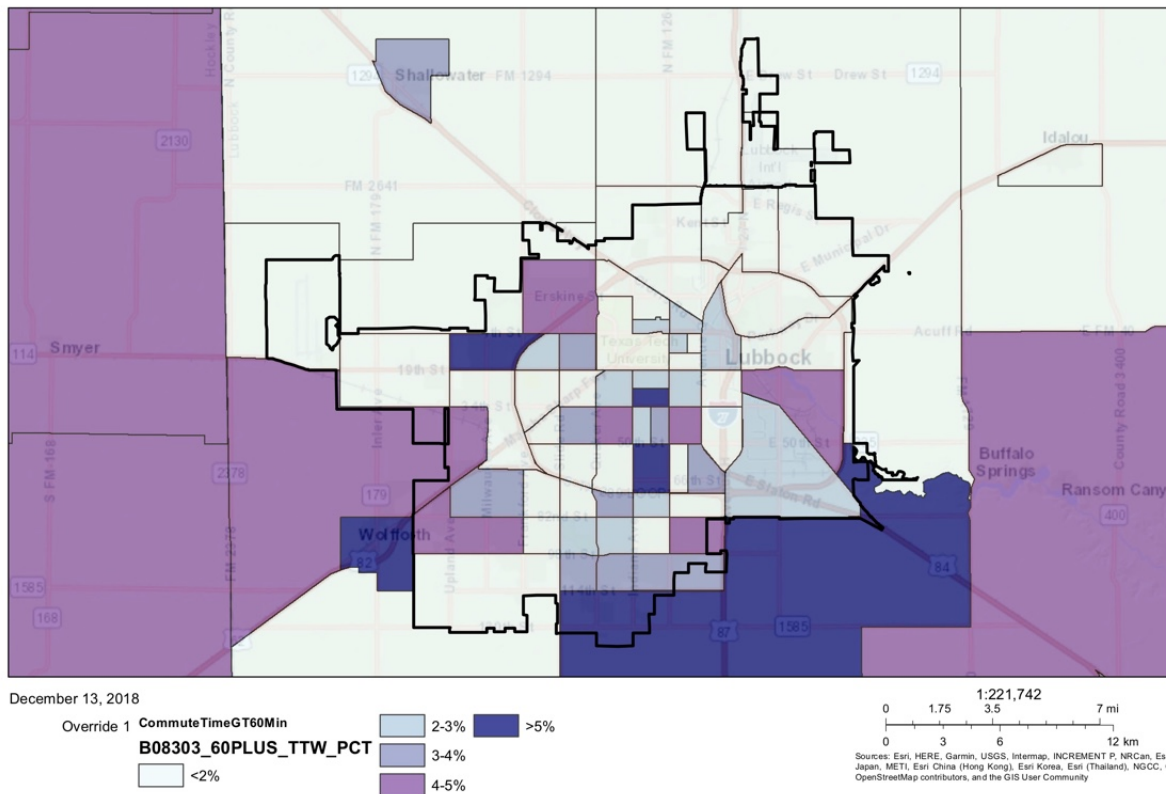
Data Source Comments:

Commute Time Greater Than One Hour

In general, a long commute time is not an issue to many residents in Lubbock, however 3% of workers still have a commute time to work of over an hour. The locations where residents have long commutes are primarily in the southern and western rural tracts outside the downtown area.

Map Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Commute Time Greater Than One Hour -



Commute Time Greater Than One Hour -

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	8,651	748	4,982
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20,941	1,252	6,544
Some college or Associate's degree	28,956	1,155	7,267
Bachelor's degree or higher	28,650	679	4,651

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Alternate Data Source Name:

2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments:

The table above details educational attainment by employment status for persons 16 years of age and older within the City. For residents without a high school diploma the unemployment rate is approximately 8% and 34.6% are not in the labor force. Many of those not in the labor force are likely still in high school. Unemployment is correlated with educational attainment, the higher the educational attainment the lower the unemployment rate for that group.

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	291	704	1,044	2,802	3,783
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,634	2,470	2,424	4,668	2,216
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	9,523	9,053	6,495	12,905	6,800
Some college, no degree	26,515	11,095	6,943	11,540	6,243
Associate's degree	2,161	2,655	1,885	3,149	1,120
Bachelor's degree	4,649	8,010	5,037	8,443	4,607
Graduate or professional degree	383	3,859	3,542	5,055	3,644

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Alternate Data Source Name:

2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	19,424
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27,405
Some college or Associate's degree	31,201
Bachelor's degree	46,695
Graduate or professional degree	53,631

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:

2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments:

Median Earnings in Past 12 Months based on Educational Attainment

As might be expected, median earnings are directly proportional to educational attainment. In Lubbock those individuals with a Bachelor's degree can expect to earn nearly 2.5 times those with less than a high school degree. Those with graduate or professional degrees can expect to earn nearly twice those with a high school degree.

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

The most active business sector in Lubbock, in terms of the number of workers in the various industries, is Education and Health Care Services with 30% of all workers and 36% of all jobs. That sector is followed by Retail Trade and Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations with 13 and 12 percent of workers, respectively. Professional, Scientific, Management Services has an eight percent share of workers, followed by Manufacturing with six percent. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate had six percent and Construction had five percent share of workers.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The “Plan Lubbock 2040: Comprehensive Plan for the Future” published in 2018 identified a number of needs for the business community to help continue economic growth. The major issue with infrastructure is related to water. The Plan recommended four steps to address this need:

1. Appoint a Capital Improvements Advisory Committee
2. Implement the Water Master Plan
3. Implement the Wastewater Master Plan
4. Implement the Stormwater Master Plan

To support economic development the Plan had two recommendations. First, there needs to be support for efforts of the Lubbock Economic Development Alliance and Market Lubbock Incorporated. The conditions in Lubbock are changing and these two organizations are working to keep the economy strong and help recruit and retain the workforce. Second, a capital improvements advisory committee should be created to address water and park issues. This advisory committee is also recommended in the Plan to address infrastructure issues.

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

N/A

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

Generally, there is a wide range of jobs in Lubbock with a variety of education and skill requirements. The industry with the most workers in Lubbock is the Education and Health Care Services sector, which typically has stringent education and skill requirements for the most visible portion of the workforce, the educators, doctors, and nurses. The sector also has a large support staff with lower

education and skill requirements, including maintenance workers, drivers, and many other job classifications. Lubbock's second and third largest sectors are Retail Trade and Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations, typically calling for a less educated, less skilled workforce. Lubbock has a relatively well educated workforce, with over three times as many residents over the age of 16 having a college degree as those not having finished high school.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

According to the Lubbock Economic Development Alliance (LEDA) website, the following workforce training initiatives were active in Lubbock.

Community Workforce Partnership (CWP) - In 2000, LEDA helped form the CWP. The purpose of CWP is to carry out a cooperative program that meets the training, education and information needs of local and regional businesses, industries and the local and regional labor market. In 2004, the CWP received the Workforce Best Practices Award from the Texas Economic Development Council. Some of the advances that LEDA and the CWP have helped foster are listed below:

South Plains Center for Productivity and Innovation (SPCPI) - Thanks to the Wagner-Peyser 7(b) grant, local businesses and their employees can benefit from specialized education and training programs offered at the newly opened South Plains Center for Productivity and Innovation. SPCPI is an initiative of the CWP, a 501(c)(3), made up of a group of local organizations dedicated to meeting the workforce needs of local businesses and industries. The new facility, located at 1622 Mac Davis Lane, will provide training and education in a variety of specialized areas, including Operations and Service Measurements, Continuous Improvement, Service Business Flow and Simulations, Sales Team Strategy and Structure and more.

Nursing Grant Program – Many members of CWP played a role in obtaining the nursing grant, which was awarded to the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center. This grant has been renewed over the years and provides vital funding for instruction, professors and clinical work. The additional funding has helped increase the number of nursing graduates for this region.

South Plains Economic Development Task Force (SPEDTF) – In 2002, the SPEDTF began looking for ways to leverage the many resources of the Lubbock Independent School District (L.I.S.D.) to be available to all students of the South Plains region. The efforts of the CWP helped form the Career and Technology Consortium of West Texas. This organization was responsible for starting the Automotive Technician Pilot Project to help facilitate curriculum at the secondary level as well as build a feeder program for post-secondary education for auto technicians. This pilot project became the model program for building other industry-led certifications, associate degrees, bachelor's degrees, and in this case, a doctoral program at Texas Tech University for Mechanical Engineering. Other career pathway programs which used this pilot program as a blueprint are listed below:

- West Texas Manufacturing Association
- Industrial Manufacturing
- Allied Heath Programs
- Cotton Gin Technicians
- Wind Turbine Technicians
- Computer Programming Project

Skills Development Fund Grants – The CWP assisted South Plains College, The Texas Manufacturing Assistance Center and Workforce Solutions in writing grants, which provided funding to train and enhance the skills of incumbent and new employees for local businesses.

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

No

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

N/A

Discussion

N/A

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

HUD identifies four specific data points that constitute "housing problems": cost burden, overcrowding, lack of complete plumbing facilities, and lack of complete kitchen facilities. Within the jurisdiction as a whole, 0.3% of occupied units lack complete plumbing, 1.0% occupied units lack complete kitchen facilities, 3.2% are overcrowded, and 36% are cost burdened. Areas of concentration are census tracts that have two or more housing problems that have averages substantially higher than the regional average or, more specifically, a lack of complete plumbing over 2.5%, lack of complete kitchen facilities over 2.5%, overcrowding over 5%, and cost burdened over 50%.

The following four tracts meet this definition of concentrated housing problems:

Census Tract 48303000500 (Texas Tech University)

- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 2.6%
- Cost Burdened Households: 59.3%

Census Tract 48303000607 (East of TTU between University and Avenue Q)

- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 3.6%
- Overcrowded: 9.4%
- Cost Burdened Households: 53.9%

Census Tract 48303001000 (East of downtown between Parkway Drive and E 19th)

- Lack of Complete Plumbing: 2.9%
- Overcrowded: 12.2%

Census Tract 48303002500 (Southeast of downtown surrounding I-84 and 289 Intersection)

- Lack of Complete Plumbing: 3.4%
- Overcrowded: 9.6%

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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

As of the 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates, African-Americans comprise about 8.1% of the population of Lubbock. There is some concentration of the African-American population in census tracts east of downtown, with the percentage of the total population being as much as 73.5%. These areas also show high rates of poverty, with poverty rates near 30%.

Likewise, the Hispanic population, which makes up 34.9% of the total population of Lubbock, is concentrated in census tracts north, east, and southeast of the downtown area. In some of these tracts, the percentage Hispanic exceeds 85% of the total population of the tract. These tracts also show high rates of poverty.

Overall, there is significant overlap between areas with a large Black or Hispanic population and households in poverty.

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

These neighborhoods, as mentioned above, contain much of the poorest housing stock in the City. As a result, the housing market contains much of the lowest cost housing as well. Code enforcement officials worked extensively in these areas in an attempt to maintain the integrity of the community in past years, however previous CDBG funding for code enforcement has been ended. Some neighborhoods have a number of vacant lots where homes have been removed.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas do have community assets, including community and senior centers, parks, and other public facilities. Much of the public housing operated by the Lubbock Housing Authority is also located within these neighborhoods.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

In neighborhoods where many homes have been removed, there may be opportunities for development of new housing units. In areas where brownfield issues are not a concern, private and non-profit developers can find appropriate redevelopment sites to provide homes for a range of household incomes, including lower- and upper-income households. These efforts would aid in sustainability efforts, bringing more people into the neighborhoods and improving the housing stock available in the market.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan lays out the direction the City intends to take in the distribution of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME, and Emergency Solutions Grant funding for the next five years. The priorities listed were determined through consultation with service providers and consideration of a community survey that was conducted in the development of the Consolidated Plan. Some of the activities included will be targeted to individual households who qualify for the programs according to their income status (individual benefit). Other programs are directed toward particular areas within Lubbock where the median incomes of the census tracts involved are below 80 percent of the area median income (area benefit). The City's goals and objectives are listed and summarized in Section SP-45 Goals Summary.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City Wide Area
	Area Type:	Other
	Other Target Area Description:	Other
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Jurisdiction boundaries of the City of Lubbock.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	From 2000 to 2017, housing costs have increased substantially with home value increasing by 78% and rents climbing by 62% since the 2000 Census. The City has seen a gradual growth in development over the last few decades, however many homes built before 1980 remain. Approximately 54% of owner-occupied housing and 50% of renter-occupied housing was built before 1980. In total, nearly 50,000 units were built before 1980.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Lubbock works with a wide variety of agencies, organizations, and service providers in an effort to bring various viewpoints to bear in the identification of local housing and service needs. Needs were determined through meetings with various public officials and citizens throughout the City, as well as a public survey that was available online and by paper copy.

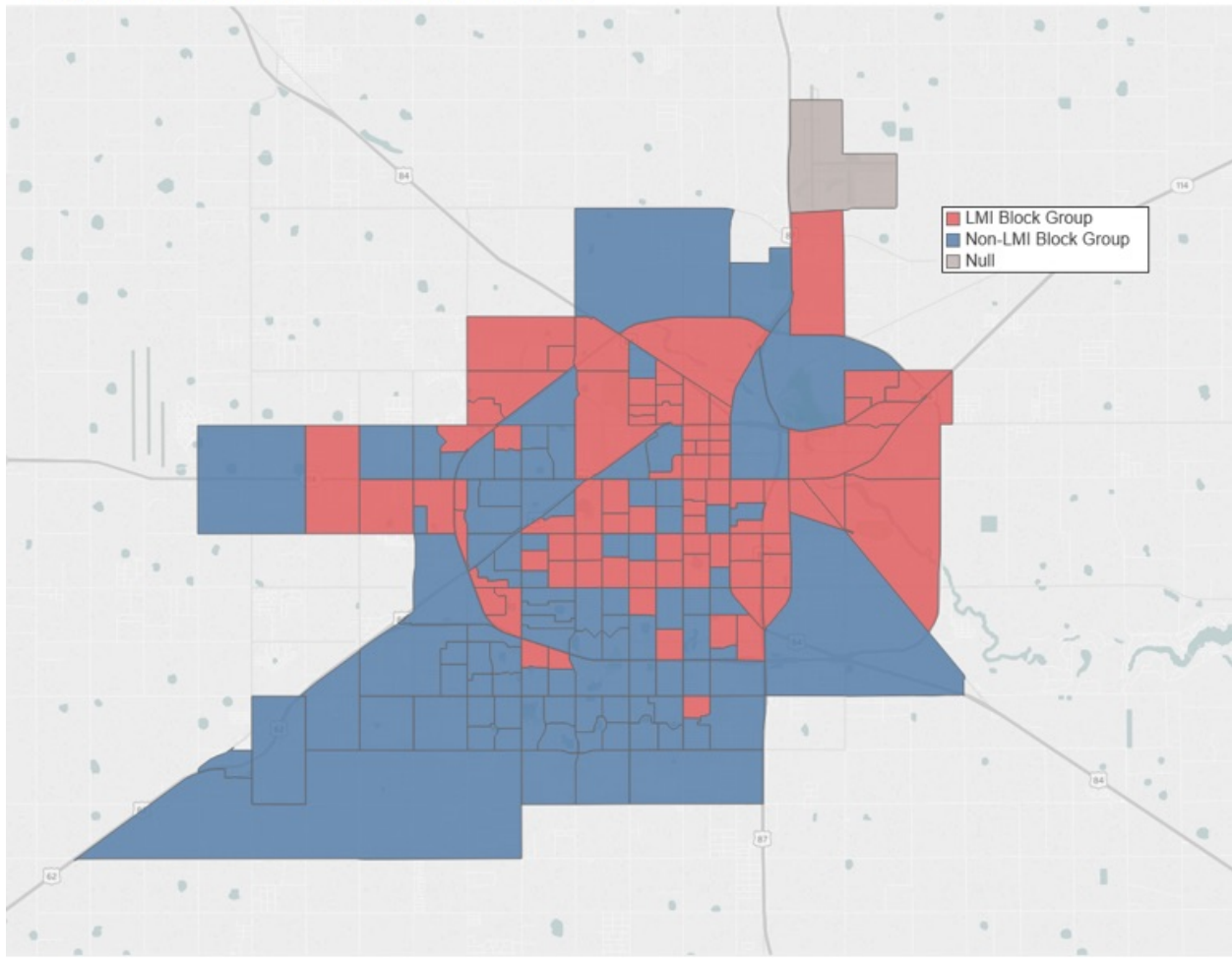
Identify the needs in this target area.	<p>There is a need to expand and improve public infrastructure as well as improve access to public facilities and make the public infrastructure more inviting to people with disabilities by increasing the number of ramps and ensuring ADA compliance.. Public facilities are necessary in order to create a safer and more suitable living environment, particularly for low and moderate-income households.</p> <p>Public transportation also needs to be improved within Lubbock. Bus services need to be accessible for low-income and rural communities, which means not only the expansion of routes but longer hours that conform to the needs of the community.</p> <p>There is a need for expanded and improved public services to provide support for the growing population. In particular, low-income families need assistance with child-care, housing, and public transportation. The Special needs population which includes the elderly, disabled and victims of domestic violence is also in need of vital public services that meet their needs. There is continued need for homeless services.</p>
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	<p>Investment towards LMI areas and LMI persons and individuals will improve the quality of life for citizens in the City.</p>
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	<p>Access to funding is a barrier to improvements in the City.</p>

General Allocation Priorities

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

Investments will be allocated according to responses to programmatic opportunities and client response to funding availability. Rehab programs may be targeted to the local target areas or as individual benefit to low-income households. Public services, likewise, may be offered in low-income areas or generally to all qualified residents.

City of Lubbock LMI Block Groups



Source: HUD FY 2018 LMISD - As of 12/14/2018

LMI Census Block Groups

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure & Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	1A Expand Public Infrastructure 1B Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity 1C Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Description	Expand and improve public infrastructure through activities for LMI persons and households. Some activities will include ADA compliance for curb ramps and sidewalks and roadway safety projects. Improve access to public facilities that will benefit LMI persons and households. Funds will be used to improve public facilities such as recreational parks and community centers throughout the City.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Through community participation and consultation of local stakeholder partners and organizations the need to Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure & Facilities was identified.
2	Priority Need Name	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents

	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	2A Provide for Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab 2B Increase Homeownership Opportunities 2C Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunitie
	Description	Provide for owner occupied housing rehabilitation in target areas of the jurisdiction. Increase homeownership opportunities for LMI households through homeowner housing added. Increase affordable rental housing opportunities in LMI areas through rental units constructed and rental units rehabilitated. These activities will benefit LMI households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Through community participation and consultation of local stakeholder partners and organizations the need to Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing was identified.
3	Priority Need Name	Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	3A Provide Supportive Services Special Needs Pop 3B Provide Vital Services for LMI Households
	Description	Provide supportive services for LMI households and also the special needs populations in the jurisdiction. Public services will target LMI citizens and will include fair housing awareness, crime prevention programs, case management for emergency assistance, family self-sufficiency programs, legal counseling, employment programs, health programs, and homeownership counseling. Public services that will serve special needs populations are fair housing awareness, elderly programs that address their needs and to support independent living, recreational programs for special needs populations, and education and health programs for special needs households.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Through community participation and consultation of local stakeholder partners and organizations the need for Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements was identified.
4	Priority Need Name	Economic Development Opportunities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	4A Provide Community-Based Job Training 4B Reduce Slum & Blight
	Description	The City will increase job training and employment readiness through work programs. Programs will provide job counseling, job training, resume building, education programs and other activities which will help individuals better prepare for the workforce. The City will also work to reduce slum and blight in the City in commercial areas. Services will include the removal of dilapidated buildings and code enforcement.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Through community participation and consultation of local stakeholder partners and organizations the need for Economic Development Opportunities was identified.
5	Priority Need Name	Homelessness Housing and Support Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Chronic Homelessness Families with Children Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other

	Associated Goals	5A Provide Homeless Rapid Re-Housing Assistance 5B Provide Assistance to Homeless Shelters
	Description	The City will increase and improve street outreach and support through homeless persons overnight shelter programs and through homeless prevention services. The City will provide for rapid re-housing for the homeless population through tenant-based rental assistance and the rapid re-housing program. The City will also provide assistance to homeless shelters through helping them increase availability of overnight shelter beds.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Through community participation and consultation of local stakeholder partners and organizations the need for Homelessness Housing and Support Services was identified.

Narrative (Optional)

The City conducted a survey of residents through a survey instrument posted on the City's website and hard copy surveys distributed at all Fair Housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan community meetings. The results of these surveys were used by City staff to allocate priorities among the various facility, infrastructure, service, and economic development needs listed above. Use of Community Development Block Grant funds is limited to those activities deemed to have "High" priorities.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The use of tenant-based rental assistance is dependent on rental property owners willingness to rent their units to TBRA clients. In many communities, landlords are reluctant to rent to these clients due to the reputation they have that the clients do not take care of the property as well as other renters do. Other market conditions that could influence the use of TBRA have to do with rents being asked for rental property. If rents are too high, the rental assistance might not be enough to allow clients to lease the units, even if the landlord was willing.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Added to the description of TBRA market characteristics above, non-homeless special needs clients may also encounter housing units that do not meet their accessibility needs. Most housing in any community has not had accessibility improvements that allow persons with mobility issues ease of access. While landlords are obligated to make reasonable accommodations for such renters, many need more accommodations than typical landlords would consider reasonable.
New Unit Production	The biggest market influence to the production of new housing units in the City is the rising population over the past several decades. Since 2000, the population grew 24% or almost 50,000 people and as such, the number of households has also grown about 19% or almost 15,000 households. The production of new housing units is also influenced by several market conditions, including the cost of land, the cost of construction, and prevailing interest rates.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation activities can be influenced by the cost of materials and labor. In Lubbock, these costs are relative low in comparison to other areas of the country. The efficiency of rehabilitation is dependent on the after rehabilitation value of the home. If the market value of the home does not support the extent of rehabilitation required, it's not worth the effort to repair the home.

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition, including preservation, can be influenced by the market value of the structure. With home purchases by private individuals, the historic low interest rates off-set increases in the market value of the housing stock. Monthly housing costs of higher priced homes at lower interest rates approximate the monthly housing costs of lower priced homes at higher interest rates. In the case of a City agency or non-profit organization buying housing stock for rehabilitation and resale or for preservation, the costs of purchasing a home outright at higher prices can reduce the number of homes that can be purchased or reduce the funds available for rehabilitation activities.

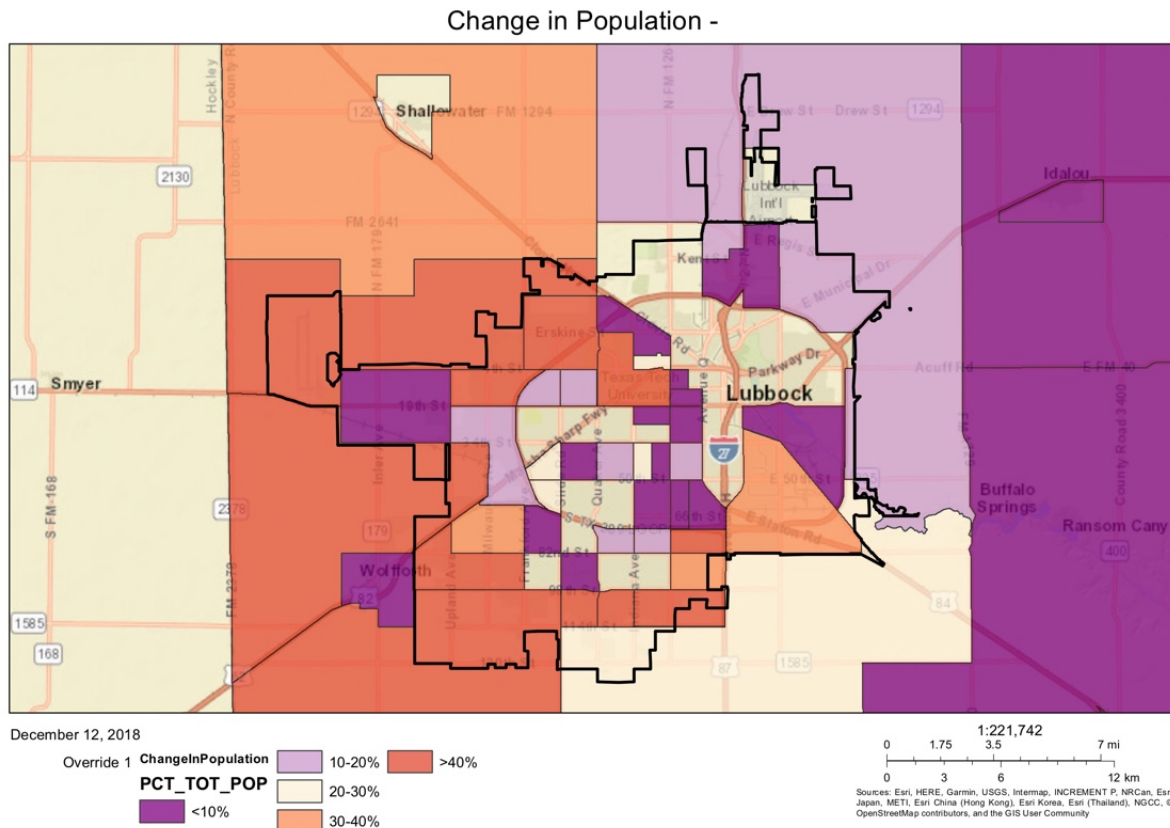
Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

Demographic Maps

The following series of maps visually displays the geographic distribution of demographic trends in the City across a few key indicators, including population change, population density, income, and poverty.

Change in Population

The map below displays the population change throughout the jurisdiction since 2000. The average population growth in the jurisdiction was 24%, but that growth is not evenly distributed throughout the City. Orange colored census tracts had the greatest increase in population, with darker tracts increasing by at least 40%. The tracts with the slowest growth in population are dark purple and these tracts grew by less than 10%.



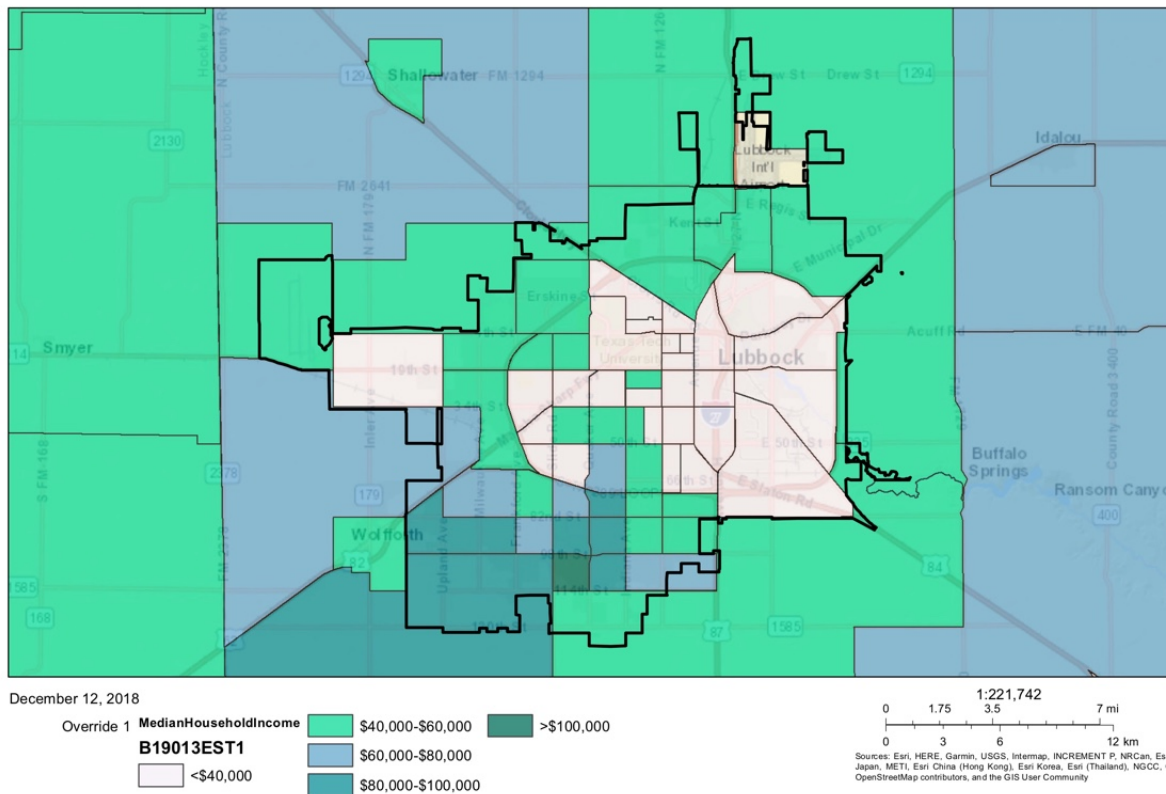
Change in Population

Median Household Income

The following map displays the Median Household Income (MHI) throughout the City. In 2017, the MHI was \$47,326. Areas shaded white represent census tracts with the lowest MHI, less than \$40,000. The MHI increases in \$20,000 increments as the shading gets darker. MHI is lowest in the central and eastern areas in Lubbock where the MHI is often \$40,000 or less. Census tracts to the southwest have considerably higher MHI with one tract over \$100,000.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Median Household Income -



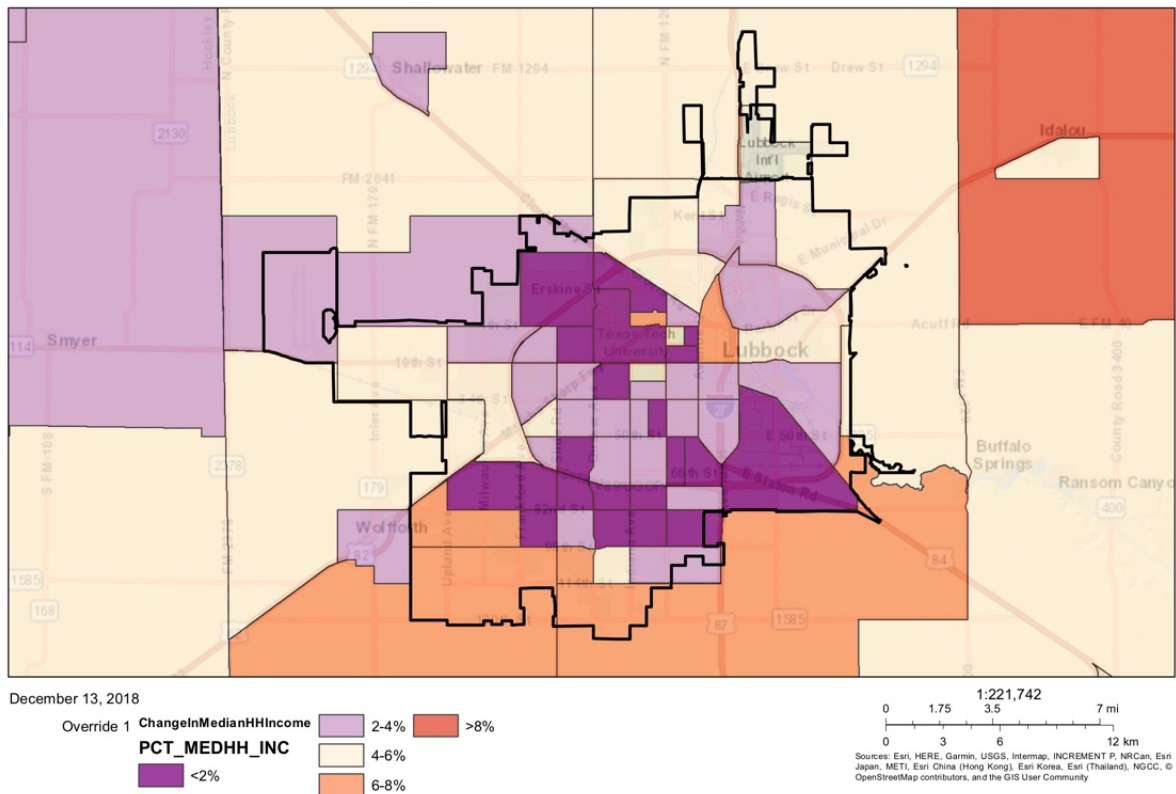
Median Household Income

Change in Median Household Income

The next map shows how the MHI has changed in Lubbock over time. The MHI increased 49% between 2000 and 2017, but the growth varied throughout the City. Dark purple tracts saw MHI increase by less than 2% and light purple tracts saw MHI increase by 2% - 4%. The greatest growth was seen in census tracts colored orange, where light orange areas saw growth between 6% - 8%.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Change in Median Household Income -



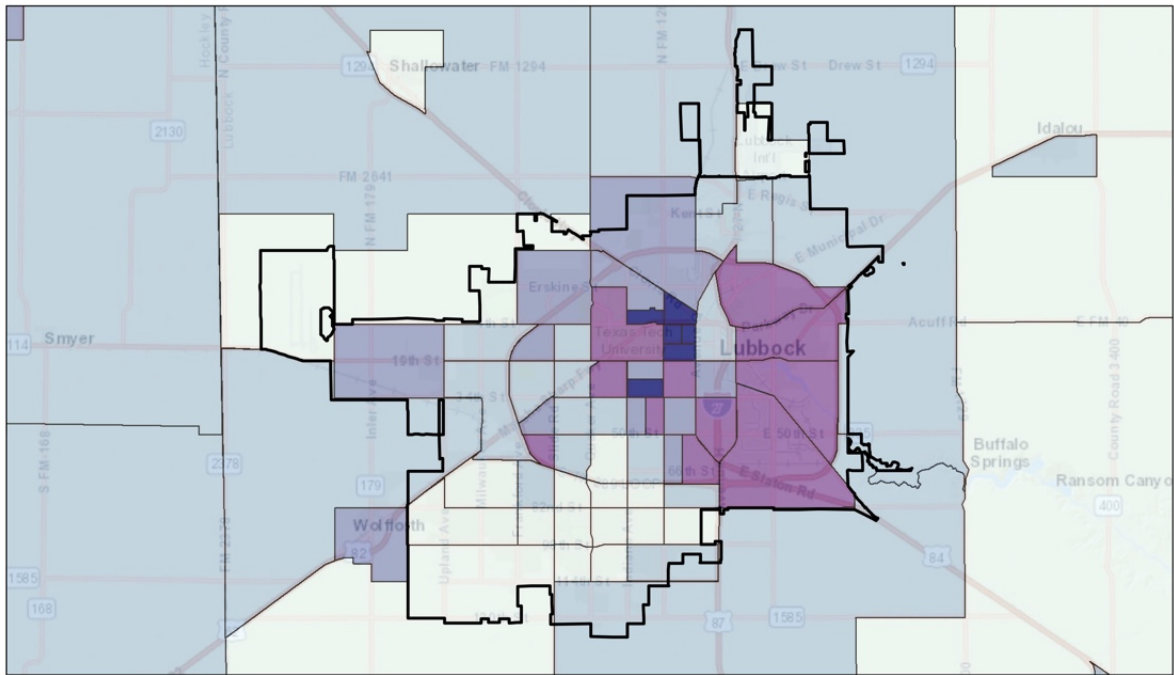
Change in Median Household Income

Poverty Rate

The map below displays the percentage of the population who live below the poverty level by census tract. Unsurprisingly, areas that have higher median income tend to have lower levels of poverty. Census tracts colored dark blue have the highest poverty rate, over 40%, these tracts are primarily located in the west central areas. The lowest poverty rates are colored light blue and are less than 10%.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Poverty Rate -



December 13, 2018

Override 1 PovertyRate

B17021EST2_PCT

<10% Poverty

10-20% Poverty

20-30% Poverty

30-40% Poverty

>40% Poverty

1:221,742

0 1.75 3.5 7 mi

0 3 6 12 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Poverty Rate

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

Introduction

The City of Lubbock receives funding from three federal grant programs, the Community Development Block Grant Program, the HOME Investment Partnership, and the Emergency Solutions Grant Program. These three grant programs combined will bring \$3,146,531 plus \$1,750,000 in program income into the city to support affordable housing, homeless, and community development programs and projects.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,087,064	750,000	0	2,837,064	11,348,256	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is Year 1 times 4.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	887,191	1,000,000	0	1,887,191	7,548,764	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is Year 1 times 4.

Consolidated Plan

LUBBOCK

128

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	172,276	0	0	172,276	689,104	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is Year 1 times 4.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

ESG funding will be matched by each subgrantee. HOME match will be identified on a project by project basis, where required. The City will monitor other funding opportunities as they are presented. Where project opportunities are presented where Low-Income Housing Tax Credits or Project-Based Vouchers (rental assistance) are potential additional resources that could assist with the development of new housing, the City will support any efforts to secure those resources.

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

The City of Lubbock has a number of properties available for sale to non-profit developers through the Urban Renewal Property process. Many are in flood zones or are otherwise not attractive for development, but there are some in scattered areas around the city that are available for purchase.

Discussion

The City has programmed approximately \$3.1 million from the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs plus \$1.75 million in program income for the FY 2019 program year. These funds will be used to operate a range of private and public services as described later in the Annual Action Plan.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
LUBBOCK	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
LUBBOCK HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
COMMUNITY HOUSING RESOURCE BOARD	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF LUBBOCK, INC.	Developer	Ownership	Jurisdiction
LUBBOCK HOUSING FINANCE CORP.	Developer	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
North East Lubbock CDC	Developer	Ownership	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery system in Lubbock is well coordinated and spans a range of community needs. The City has many years of experience managing and implementing the programs addressed in the Consolidated Plan, as well as working with outside agencies that fill some of the needs as outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Services provided by the Emergency Solutions Grant Program are managed by a group of homeless service providers who work together as a coalition in response to HUD grant requirements as the South Plains Homeless Consortium. Though this organization, the group collects facilities and client information and prepares grant proposals in an effort to bring additional resources to Lubbock. The Housing Authority of Lubbock operates public housing units and works well with City staff and the City political leadership. The lone gap is the limited number of CHDOs operating in Lubbock. At

this time there are only one CHDO, though the City provides ongoing technical assistance. More CHDOs could further assist the City in meeting its housing goals.

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

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

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS and mainstream services are made available through the coordination of services provided by the array of non-profit service providers that constitute the South Plains Homeless Consortium. These organization partner with each other, the City, and mainstream service providers to provide a wide ranging response to the service needs of homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

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

The service providers in Lubbock work closely together to provide a continuum of services in response to needs identified through surveys of homeless persons and general observations of the providers. Providers in Lubbock are particularly strong in the areas of case management and life skills training. The lone gaps identified in the chart above are child care services and educational services targeted to homeless persons. Another gap in the coordination of services centers on the lack of universal participation of providers in the HMIS system. All homeless providers who participate in federal funding programs are enrolled in the HMIS system.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The City will:

- Work with non-profit organizations to address community needs and provide support to federal and non-federal funding initiatives.
- Work with private industry to address important issues that hamper housing and community development efforts.
- Identify opportunities to create private/public partnerships for project finance and development to leverage federal funds.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1A Expand Public Infrastructure	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Area	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure & Facilities	CDBG: \$2,010,625	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
2	1B Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Area	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure & Facilities	CDBG: \$2,010,625	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
3	1C Improve Access to Public Facilities	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Area	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure & Facilities	CDBG: \$2,010,625	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
4	2A Provide for Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	City Wide Area	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$4,110,945	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 375 Household Housing Unit
5	2B Increase Homeownership Opportunities	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	City Wide Area	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	HOME: \$895,475	Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	2C Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunitie	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	City Wide Area	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	HOME: \$8,540,480	Rental units rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
7	3A Provide Supportive Services Special Needs Pop	2019	2023	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City Wide Area	Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements	CDBG: \$760,625	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted
8	3B Provide Vital Services for LMI Households	2019	2023	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City Wide Area	Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements	CDBG: \$1,260,625	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
9	4A Provide Community-Based Job Training	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Area	Economic Development Opportunities	CDBG: \$760,625	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 150 Persons Assisted
10	4B Reduce Slum & Blight	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Area	Economic Development Opportunities	CDBG: \$1,260,625	Buildings Demolished: 25 Buildings
11	5A Provide Homeless Rapid Re-Housing Assistance	2019	2023	Homeless	City Wide Area	Homelessness Housing and Support Services	ESG: \$362,300	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 250 Households Assisted
12	5B Provide Assistance to Homeless Shelters	2019	2023	Homeless	City Wide Area	Homelessness Housing and Support Services	ESG: \$499,080	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1000 Persons Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A Expand Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Expand public infrastructure through activities for LMI persons and households. Some activities will include ADA compliance for curb ramps and sidewalks and roadway safety projects.
2	Goal Name	1B Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity
	Goal Description	Improve public infrastructure capacity through activities for LMI persons and households. Public infrastructure activities include improvements to infrastructure in the jurisdiction such as roadway resurfacing and improvements to curbs and ramps on sidewalks for ADA compliance.
3	Goal Name	1C Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Improve access to public facilities that will benefit LMI persons and households. Funds will be used to improve public facilities such as recreational parks and community centers throughout the City.
4	Goal Name	2A Provide for Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	Provide for owner occupied housing rehabilitation city-wide of the jurisdiction. These activities will benefit LMI households.
5	Goal Name	2B Increase Homeownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	Increase homeownership opportunities for LMI households through homeowner housing added and direct financial assistance to homebuyers.
6	Goal Name	2C Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunitie
	Goal Description	Increase affordable rental housing opportunities in LMI areas through rental units constructed and rental units rehabilitated.

7	Goal Name	3A Provide Supportive Services Special Needs Pop
	Goal Description	Provide supportive services for special needs populations in the jurisdiction. Public services that will serve special needs populations such as: fair housing awareness, elderly programs that address their needs and to support independent living, recreational programs for special needs populations, and education and health programs for special needs households.
8	Goal Name	3B Provide Vital Services for LMI Households
	Goal Description	Provide vital services for LMI persons and households. Public services will target low- and moderate-income citizens and will include: fair housing awareness, crime prevention programs, case management for emergency assistance, family self-sufficiency programs, legal counseling, employment programs, health programs, and homeownership counseling.
9	Goal Name	4A Provide Community-Based Job Training
	Goal Description	Increase job training and employment readiness through work programs. Programs will provide job counseling, job training, resume building, education programs and other activities which will help individuals better prepare for the workforce.
10	Goal Name	4B Reduce Slum & Blight
	Goal Description	The City will work to reduce slum and blight in the City. Services will include the removal of dilapidated buildings and code enforcement.
11	Goal Name	5A Provide Homeless Rapid Re-Housing Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide for rapid re-housing for the homeless population through the rapid re-housing program.
12	Goal Name	5B Provide Assistance to Homeless Shelters
	Goal Description	Provide assistance to homeless shelters through helping them increase availability of overnight shelter beds through Emergency Shelter Operations.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

Housing programs proposed for funding allocations over the course of the five-year Consolidated Plan are:

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit

Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit

Rental units constructed: 8 Household Housing Unit

Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1000 Households Assisted

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

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

Every development in the Lubbock Housing Authority inventory is in compliance with the number of accessible units required. The housing authority is in the process of adding 10 new units for elderly residents which will add to the accessible inventory.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Lubbock Housing Authority organizes a resident council to assist with planning activities. Councils at the individual development level have not been successful due to lack of resident interest. LHA organizes various activities for residents to increase involvement, including luncheons, but participation is typically low.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

No applicable.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Though public policies are meant to address the overall needs of citizens in the area, there are times where they may have a negative effect on certain aspects of the community, which in this case, are affordable housing and residential investment. Affordable housing and public and private residential investments are key components in furthering fair housing in any community. In part, to identify these negative effects and further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) made it a legal requirement that entitlement grantees to affirmatively further fair housing. The primary tool communities have for identifying contributing factors for these barriers to fair housing is the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The AI identified these fair housing issues:

Affordable Housing

- Because of university populations, housing around the schools where there is often job opportunities is too high for low income workers because those living in a roommate situation look at price points differently than a family household.
- Renter cost burden increased to 55% from 44% since 2010.
- Renters are often burdened by rental fees and penalties, and the use of Tenant Tracker by many landlords makes it difficult for delinquent renters to move beyond past difficulties.
- Seniors are also affected by rental housing practices as many properties require two-months rent to move in and seniors on fixed incomes are unable to save to afford that cost.

Transportation

- There is a lack of affordable housing opportunities near areas that contain employment opportunities.
- Bus routes do not extend to parts of town experiencing development.
- Stakeholders reported that there are not enough accessible bus routes.

Housing Quality

- Residents in low income areas reported that neighborhood conditions have worsened while residents in higher income areas have reported improvements.

Financial Services

- East and North Lubbock do not have financial institutions to serve residents and many rely on pay day lenders.

- While organizations offer financial literacy training to individuals seeking homeownership opportunities, not all individuals are ready for homeownership.
- Employers of low income and young workers without bank accounts are using systems such as Netspend and GreenDot for paychecks resulting in a lack of credit history.

Persons with Disabilities

- Stakeholders report that there are not enough units for disabled individuals.
- Senior population requires more accessible units and as the senior population grows the demand for these types of units increases.

Fair Housing Education

- Lubbock does not have a fair housing group so it's difficult for people to know where to go for help.
- Generally, there is a lack of information and services for people dealing with Fair Housing Concerns.
- From 2008-2017 only 47 housing complaints were filed. Disability was the most cited claim followed by race.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Lubbock has six goals to remove the barriers of affordable housing in the City. They are:

Goal #1: Seek options for improving housing affordability for renters

Goal #2: Improve transportation routes to provide access to greater employment opportunities

Goal #3: Increase code enforcement and investment in older neighborhoods.

Goal #4: Improve financial literacy and access to financial services for lower income individuals and neighborhoods

Goal #5: Identify additional ways to connect persons with disabilities to accessible housing

Goal #6: Increase public awareness of fair housing rights and improve opportunity for reporting concerns

Below is a summary of the strategy for each goal.

Goal #1: Seek options for improving housing affordability for renters

Goal #1	Strategy	Fair Housing Issues	Contributing Factors	Timeframe for Action	Measurement and Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Seek options for improving housing affordability for renters	Convert single family homes to rental by CHDOs; evaluate change in rental cost burden as new data becomes available; and partner with local apartment association to review tenant selection practices particularly for seniors and renters with delinquent accounts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because of university populations, housing around the schools where there is often job opportunities is too high for low income workers because those living in a roommate situation look at price points differently than a family household Renter cost burden increased to 55% from 44% since 2010. Renters are often burdened by rental fees and penalties, and the use of Tenant Tracker by many landlords makes it difficult for delinquent renters to move beyond past difficulties. Seniors are also affected by rental housing practices as many properties require two- months rent to move in and seniors on fixed incomes are unable to save to afford that cost. 	The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes	Short-Term	Converted Units; Housing Analysis in Con Plan; and MOU	CHRB & LHA; City CD; and Apartment Association

Goal #1: Seek options for improving housing affordability for renters

Goal #2: Improve transportation routes to provide access to greater employment opportunities

Goal #2	Strategy	Fair Housing Issues	Contributing Factors	Timeframe for Action	Measurement and Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Improve transportation routes to provide access to greater employment opportunities	Do a comprehensive study of CitiBus routes with micro (smaller more efficient vehicles) focus on transit solutions – funded by Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a lack of affordable housing opportunities near areas that contain employment opportunities Bus routes do not extend to parts of town experiencing development Stakeholders reported that there are not enough accessible bus routes 	<p>Location of employers</p> <p>The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation</p> <p>Access to transportation for persons with disabilities</p>	Mid-Term	Completion of studies	CitiBus and TXDOT

Goal #2: Improve transportation routes to provide access to greater employment opportunities

Goal #3: Increase code enforcement and investment in older neighborhoods.

Goal #3	Strategy	Fair Housing Issues	Contributing Factors	Timeframe for Action	Measurement and Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Increase code enforcement and investment in older neighborhoods	<p>Increase code enforcement, including through demolitions and provide housing rehab to targeted to low -income areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDBG funds minor rehabs for homeowners – sustainability of property – elderly/ disabled • HOME major rehab for homeowners – sustainability of property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents in low income areas reported that neighborhood conditions have worsened while residents in higher income areas have reported improvements. 	<p>Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities.</p> <p>Deteriorated and abandoned properties.</p>	Short-Term	Complete 20 demolitions and 80 rehabs in low income areas annually	City Code Department; City CD

Goal #3: Increase code enforcement and investment in older neighborhoods.

Goal #4: Improve financial literacy and access to financial services for lower income individuals and neighborhoods

Goal #4	Strategy	Fair Housing Issues	Contributing Factors	Timeframe for Action	Measurement and Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Improve financial literacy access to financial services for lower income individuals and neighborhoods.	Plan a coordinated approach for improving financial literacy and access to financial services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East and North Lubbock do not have financial institutions to serve residents and many rely on pay day lenders. • While organizations offer financial literacy training to individuals seeking homeownership opportunities, not all individuals are ready for homeownership. • Employers of low income and young workers without bank accounts are using systems such as Netspend and GreenDot for paychecks resulting in a lack of credit history. 	<p>Access to financial services</p> <p>Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods</p>	Mid-Term	Prepare and implement strategy.	City CD; Homebuyer Counseling Agencies; and Financial Institutions

Goal #4: Improve financial literacy and access to financial services for lower income individuals an

Goal #5: Identify additional ways to connect persons with disabilities to accessible housing

Goal #5	Strategy	Fair Housing Issues	Contributing Factors	Timeframe for Action	Measurement and Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Identify additional ways to connect persons with disabilities to accessible housing	Create new accessible units through CHDO; continue rehab of units to make them accessible for people with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders report that there are not enough units for disabled individuals Senior population requires more accessible units and as the senior population grows the demand for these types of units increases. 	<p>Location of accessible housing</p> <p>Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications</p> <p>Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes</p> <p>Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities</p>	Short-Term	Complete 6 new accessible units in next two years; and complete 50 rehabs annually to address accessibility concerns	CityCD/CHDO

Goal #5: Identify additional ways to connect persons with disabilities to accessible housing

Goal #6: Increase public awareness of fair housing rights and improve opportunity for reporting concerns

Goal #6	Strategy	Fair Housing Issues	Contributing Factors	Timeframe for Action	Measurement and Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Increase public awareness of fair housing rights and improve opportunity for reporting concerns	Contract with West Texas Legal Aide for services and collaborate with local apartment association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lubbock does not have a fair housing group so it's difficult for people to know where to go for help. Generally there is a lack of information and services for people dealing with Fair Housing Concerns. From 2008-2017 only 47 housing complaints were filed. Disability was the most cited claim followed by race. 	<p>Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations</p> <p>Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement</p>	Short-Term	Establish the contract between the City and West Texas Legal Aid and consult with the Lubbock Apartment Association	City CD; West Texas Legal Aid; Lubbock Apartment Association

Goal #6: Increase public awareness of fair housing rights and improve opportunity for reporting conc

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The strategy for the first homelessness objective provides that City staff continue its work with the South Plains Homeless Consortium, the local coalition that organizes the Continuum of Care and submits grant applications for homeless initiatives. The coalition also conducts yearly point-in-time counts of the homeless and conducts a bi-yearly survey of the homeless. City staff participate in the counts and surveys. The point-in-time counts and the surveys work to reach out to homeless persons, including unsheltered persons, and assesses individual and family needs, contributing to the consultation brought to the Consolidated Plan forums and survey from which priorities are formed.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Strategic Plan provides that the City provide support for fundraising efforts for non-profit homeless providers who work with organizations to add transitional housing units.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

City goal is to provide rapid rehousing to 1000 persons during the 5-year period. Stabilization services along with rental assistance, to prevent those rapidly rehoused from becoming homeless again.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

The city will provide housing relocation and stabilization services and rental assistance to prevent 375 households from experiencing homelessness. The city and its subrecipients will provide services to extremely low income individuals and families to maintain or identify alternate permanent rental housing and achieve housing stability.

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

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

The goal of the City of Lubbock is to increase the inventory of lead safe housing units. The City will utilize these strategies below:

- Continue to meet HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in housing rehabilitation programs.
- Identify additional funding to perform abatement on pre 1978 housing in the target census tracts and perform abatement to reduce affected units by 10 percent during the five year period ending December 2024 based on current estimates of lead-based paint affected units.
- Seek funding as it becomes available to provide testing and abatement of lead-based paint hazards in single-family housing where young children are present.
- Expand the stock of lead safe housing units through housing initiatives.
- Seek funding as it becomes available to provide for testing, abatement, training, and educational awareness.

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

The effectiveness of the programs operated by the City of Lubbock work through the City's housing rehabilitation programs. These programs target some of the oldest housing stock in the city, which is typically in the worst condition and most likely to have lead-based paint hazards. To the extent that lead-based paint hazards are found in the older housing stock, these programs address the issue directly.

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

The City of Lubbock currently performs visual inspections of housing units included in their housing programs. Where defective paint is observed, surfaces are prepped and repainted, following abatement guidelines provided by HUD. All rehabilitation and down-payment assistance programs include provisions requiring that all painted surfaces be in good condition. Similar efforts are undertaken by the Lubbock Housing Authority when bringing new Section 8 housing units into the program. Housing units are inspected according to the provisions of Housing Quality Standard regulations, including lead-based paint conditions.

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

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

The goal of the City is to reduce the size of the impoverished population in the City of Lubbock. The City will use the strategy outlines below:

Objective 1: Expand job opportunities in Lubbock.

- Work with local entrepreneurs to stimulate business development in targeted neighborhoods.
- Work to attract corporate relocations/expansions into Lubbock to increase the total number of available jobs.
- Work with local business leaders to assess the needs that businesses operating in Lubbock are experiencing.

Objective 2: Enhance efforts to ensure that the workforce is trained to meet the occupation demands of local employers.

- Promote Workforce Investment Act (WIA) program among neighborhood associations and community-based organizations.
- Promote workforce development programs offered by local universities and colleges.
- Promote existing General Education Development (GED) programs that work with adults who have not earned their high school diplomas.

Objective 3: Increase childcare and educational opportunities for children from low-income families.

- Provide support to non-profit agencies that deliver childcare, head start, and after-school services to low-income households.

Objective 4: Expand affordable housing opportunities.

- Work with developers to identify opportunities for the use of Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to build affordable housing developments.
- Work with the Lubbock Housing Authority to identify homeownership opportunities through subsidized funds.

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

The City works closely with a variety of non-profit service providers who work with homeless clients and other households with low- and extremely-low incomes to assist them in improving their situations. These providers provide programs that help locate and secure affordable housing. Some even work to develop new affordable housing, often funding partially with City grant funds. The City

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The overriding goal of monitoring is to identify deficiencies and promote corrections in order to improve and reinforce performance. Deficiencies will be corrected through discussion, negotiation, or technical assistance. The three stages utilized for addressing problem areas are early identification of problems, intervention for more serious or persistent problems, and sanctions. It is essential that each review be adequately documented and that the documentation supports the conclusion reached. Forms and checklists will permit monitors to use their judgment in determining which specific issues will be covered in greater detail. The monitoring plan is attached to this document as a grantee specific appendix.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Lubbock receives funding from three federal grant programs, the Community Development Block Grant Program, the HOME Investment Partnership, and the Emergency Solutions Grant Program. These three grant programs combined will bring \$3,146,531 plus \$1,750,000 in program income into the city to support affordable housing, homeless, and community development programs and projects.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,087,064	750,000	0	2,837,064	11,348,256	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is Year 1 times 4.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	887,191	1,000,000	0	1,887,191	7,548,764	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is Year 1 times 4.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	172,276	0	0	172,276	689,104	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is Year 1 times 4.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

ESG funding will be matched by each subgrantee. HOME match will be identified on a project by project basis, where required. The City will

monitor other funding opportunities as they are presented. Where project opportunities are presented where Low-Income Housing Tax Credits or Project-Based Vouchers (rental assistance) are potential additional resources that could assist with the development of new housing, the City will support any efforts to secure those resources.

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

The City of Lubbock has a number of properties available for sale to non-profit developers through the Urban Renewal Property process. Many are in flood zones or are otherwise not attractive for development, but there are some in scattered areas around the city that are available for purchase.

Discussion

The City has programmed approximately \$3.1 million from the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs plus \$1.75 million in program income for the FY 2019 program year. These funds will be used to operate a range of private and public services as described later in the Annual Action Plan.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1A Expand Public Infrastructure	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Area	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure & Facilities	CDBG: \$402,125	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted
2	1B Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Area	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure & Facilities	CDBG: \$402,125	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted
3	1C Improve Access to Public Facilities	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Area	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure & Facilities	CDBG: \$402,125	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted
4	2A Provide for Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	City Wide Area	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$822,189	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	2B Increase Homeownership Opportunities	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	City Wide Area	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	HOME: \$179,095	Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit
6	2C Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunitie	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	City Wide Area	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing	HOME: \$1,708,096	Rental units rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit
7	3A Provide Supportive Services Special Needs Pop	2019	2023	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City Wide Area	Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements	CDBG: \$152,125	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
8	3B Provide Vital Services for LMI Households	2019	2023	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City Wide Area	Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements	CDBG: \$252,125	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted
9	4A Provide Community-Based Job Training	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Area	Economic Development Opportunities	CDBG: \$152,125	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 150 Persons Assisted
10	4B Reduce Slum & Blight	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide Area	Economic Development Opportunities	CDBG: \$252,125	Buildings Demolished: 5 Buildings
11	5A Provide Homeless Rapid Re-Housing Assistance	2019	2023	Homeless	City Wide Area	Homelessness Housing and Support Services	ESG: \$72,460	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted
12	5B Provide Assistance to Homeless Shelters	2019	2023	Homeless	City Wide Area	Homelessness Housing and Support Services	ESG: \$99,816	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 200 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A Expand Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Expand public infrastructure through activities for LMI persons and households. Some activities will include ADA compliance for curb ramps and sidewalks and roadway safety projects.
2	Goal Name	1B Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity
	Goal Description	Improve public infrastructure capacity through activities for LMI persons and households. Public infrastructure activities include improvements to infrastructure in the jurisdiction such as roadway resurfacing and improvements to curbs and ramps on sidewalks for ADA compliance.
3	Goal Name	1C Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Improve access to public facilities that will benefit LMI persons and households. Funds will be used to improve public facilities such as recreational parks and community centers throughout the City.
4	Goal Name	2A Provide for Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	Provide for owner occupied housing rehabilitation in target areas of the jurisdiction. These activities will benefit LMI households.
5	Goal Name	2B Increase Homeownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	Increase homeownership opportunities for LMI households through homeowner housing added and direct financial assistance to homebuyers.
6	Goal Name	2C Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunitie
	Goal Description	Increase affordable rental housing opportunities in LMI areas through rental units constructed and rental units rehabilitated.

7	Goal Name	3A Provide Supportive Services Special Needs Pop
	Goal Description	Provide supportive services for special needs populations in the jurisdiction. Public services that will serve special needs populations such as: fair housing awareness, elderly programs that address their needs and to support independent living, recreational programs for special needs populations, and education and health programs for special needs households.
8	Goal Name	3B Provide Vital Services for LMI Households
	Goal Description	Provide vital services for LMI persons and households. Public services will target low- and moderate-income citizens and will include: fair housing awareness, crime prevention programs, case management for emergency assistance, family self-sufficiency programs, legal counseling, employment programs, health programs, and homeownership counseling.
9	Goal Name	4A Provide Community-Based Job Training
	Goal Description	Increase job training and employment readiness through work programs. Programs will provide job counseling, job training, resume building, education programs and other activities which will help individuals better prepare for the workforce.
10	Goal Name	4B Reduce Slum & Blight
	Goal Description	The City will work to reduce slum and blight in the City. Services will include the removal of dilapidated buildings and code enforcement.
11	Goal Name	5A Provide Homeless Rapid Re-Housing Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide for rapid re-housing for the homeless population through the rapid re-housing program.
12	Goal Name	5B Provide Assistance to Homeless Shelters
	Goal Description	Provide assistance to homeless shelters through helping them increase availability of overnight shelter beds through Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following projects were developed by staff with consultation from non-profit service providers and community input through priorities established with involvement of the community survey.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG: Administration
2	CDBG: Housing Programs
3	CDBG: Slum & Blight Removal
4	CDBG: Public Facilities & Infrastructure
5	CDBG: Public Services
6	CDBG: Economic Development
7	HOME: Administration
8	HOME: CHDO Reserves
9	HOME: Non-CHDO Development Activities
10	ESG: Homeless Housing and Services

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The projects listed above were selected from the total of project proposals received in accordance with their consistency with the priorities established through the Consolidated Plan forums and community survey process. These projects meet needs enumerated in the Needs Assessment and prioritization process to the extent that funding was available. Organizational competencies were also considered when selecting on project over another, leaning toward those organizations with long-standing histories of successful project management.

1	Project Name	CDBG: Administration
	Target Area	City Wide Area
	Goals Supported	1A Expand Public Infrastructure 1B Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity 1C Improve Access to Public Facilities 2A Provide for Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab 2B Increase Homeownership Opportunities 2C Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunitie 3A Provide Supportive Services Special Needs Pop 3B Provide Vital Services for LMI Households 4A Provide Community-Based Job Training 4B Reduce Slum & Blight
	Needs Addressed	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure & Facilities Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements Economic Development Opportunities
	Funding	CDBG: \$417,000
	Description	Program administration of the CDBG program.
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Program administration of the CDBG program Planning
2	Project Name	CDBG: Housing Programs
	Target Area	City Wide Area
	Goals Supported	2A Provide for Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab
	Needs Addressed	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$770,064
	Description	Provide for owner occupied housing rehabilitation in target areas of the jurisdiction. These activities will benefit LMI households.
	Target Date	9/30/2020

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation Admin, Housing Programs & Codes Administration
3	Project Name	CDBG: Slum & Blight Removal
	Target Area	City Wide Area
	Goals Supported	4B Reduce Slum & Blight
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development Opportunities
	Funding	CDBG: \$200,000
	Description	The City will work to reduce slum and blight in the City. Services will include the removal of dilapidated buildings and code enforcement.
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Buildings Demolished: 5
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Removal of Slum & Blight
4	Project Name	CDBG: Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Target Area	City Wide Area
	Goals Supported	1A Expand Public Infrastructure 1B Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity 1C Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure & Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,050,000
	Description	Improve and expand public infrastructure capacity through activities for LMI persons and households. Improve access to public facilities that will benefit LMI persons and households.
	Target Date	9/30/2020

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public facilities and/or Infrastructure other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3000 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Infrastructure Improvement throughout the City.
5	Project Name	CDBG: Public Services
	Target Area	City Wide Area
	Goals Supported	3A Provide Supportive Services Special Needs Pop 3B Provide Vital Services for LMI Households
	Needs Addressed	Public Services & Quality of Life Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$300,000
	Description	Provide public services that will serve special needs populations such as: fair housing awareness, elderly programs that address their needs and to support independent living, recreational programs for special needs populations, and education and health programs for special needs households. Provide vital services for LMI persons that will include: fair housing awareness, crime prevention programs, case management for emergency assistance, family self-sufficiency programs, legal counseling, employment programs, health programs, and homeownership counseling.
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 800 Persons Assisted Special Needs Population: 500 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Services for children Services for the special needs population (elderly, disabled, victims of domestic violence etc.)
6	Project Name	CDBG: Economic Development
	Target Area	City Wide Area
	Goals Supported	4A Provide Community-Based Job Training
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development Opportunities
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000

	Description	Increase job training and employment readiness through work programs. Programs will provide job counseling, job training, resume building, education programs and other activities which will help individuals better prepare for the workforce.
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 150 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Job Training
7	Project Name	HOME: Administration
	Target Area	City Wide Area
	Goals Supported	2A Provide for Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab 2B Increase Homeownership Opportunities 2C Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunitie
	Needs Addressed	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$88,191
	Description	Administration of the HOME program.
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide
8	Planned Activities	Administration of the HOME program.
	Project Name	HOME: CHDO Reserves
	Target Area	City Wide Area
	Goals Supported	2B Increase Homeownership Opportunities 2C Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunitie
	Needs Addressed	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$135,000
	Description	Increase homeownership opportunities for LMI households through homeowner housing added.

	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rental Housing Development, Affordable Housing Development for Home Ownership
9	Project Name	HOME: Non-CHDO Development Activities
	Target Area	City Wide Area
	Goals Supported	2A Provide for Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab 2B Increase Homeownership Opportunities 2C Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunitie
	Needs Addressed	Preserve & Develop Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$1,664,000
	Description	Increase affordable rental housing opportunities in LMI areas through rental units constructed and rental units rehabilitated.
	Target Date	9/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Acquisition and Rehab: 50 Household Housing Units
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Affordable Rental Housing Development, Affordable Housing Development for Home Ownership
10	Project Name	ESG: Homeless Housing and Services
	Target Area	City Wide Area
	Goals Supported	5A Provide Homeless Rapid Re-Housing Assistance 5B Provide Assistance to Homeless Shelters
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Housing and Support Services
	Funding	ESG: \$172,276

	Description	Increase and improve support through homeless persons overnight shelter programs and through homeless prevention services. Provide for rapid re-housing for the homeless population. Provide assistance to homeless shelters through helping them increase availability of overnight shelter beds.
	Target Date	9/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Rapid Rehousing: 200 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1000 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rapid Rehousing Homeless Person Overnight Shelter Assistance

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Much of the funding from the CDBG and HOME programs is available for use in any of the target neighborhoods or citywide, depending on the specifics of the designated activities. Also, some funding is available according to individual benefit rather than area benefit. It is, therefore, difficult to provide reasonable projections of the distribution of funds by target area. The numbers below are strictly estimates based on experience.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City Wide Area	100

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The proposed allocation of funds is based on federal funding requirements for each formula-allocated grant. Areas of low to moderate-income concentration and certain areas of high minority concentration are targeted. Areas of low homeownership and deteriorating housing conditions were also considered in the targeting process. The City will target the majority of its resources in small geographic areas in order to make a visible, measurable impact.

Discussion

The distribution of funds by target area is projected to be primarily citywide due to use of funds for administrative, non-profit support, and individual benefit-oriented programmatic uses of the funds. The remaining funds are estimated to be spread through smaller target areas.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The annual goals listed previously specify the following production numbers for housing assistance and for homelessness, non-homeless, and special needs populations.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	200
Non-Homeless	107
Special-Needs	0
Total	307

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	200
The Production of New Units	7
Rehab of Existing Units	100
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	307

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

Discussion

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit

Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit

Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit

Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 200 Households Assisted

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of Lubbock provides services and housing as detailed in their PHA Plan. Below are very short summaries of actions planned for the next year.

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

The Lubbock Housing Authority is converting approximately 75 units of housing for affordable Section 8 rental housing. The agency continually evaluates units as they are vacated for renovation needs, often removing individual units from the inventory temporarily to allow for renovation activities. The agency also will re-evaluate its payment standard to assure that subsidies are relevant in the housing market.

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

Each year, the Lubbock Housing Authority encourages resident participating in resident councils, but has little success maintaining ongoing interest at the individual development level. The organization-wide resident council is maintained to assist in the planning process. The agency does not operate any homeownership programs.

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

Not applicable.

Discussion

See the PHA Plan for details of actions mentioned above.

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

Introduction

Funding from the Emergency Solutions Grant Program is used to support non-profit homeless services providers in Lubbock. These funds provide agencies with additional means to target specific activities. In the coming program year, the following goals were identified for the ESG request for proposals.

(1) Street Outreach funds may be used for costs of providing essential services necessary to reach out to unsheltered homeless people; connect with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services; and provide urgent, non-facility-based care to unsheltered homeless people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, housing, or an appropriate health facility.

(2) Emergency Shelter funds may be used for costs of providing essential services to homeless families and to individuals in emergency shelters, renovating buildings to be used as emergency shelter for homeless families and individuals, and operating emergency shelters.

(3) Homelessness Prevention funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short and/or medium-term rental assistance necessary to prevent an individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter or another place.

(4) Rapid Re-housing Assistance funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short and/or medium term rental assistance as necessary to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.

(5) Relocation and Stabilization Services funds may be used to pay financial assistance to housing owners, utility companies and other third parties.

(6) HMIS funds may be used to pay the costs of contributing data to the HMIS designated by the Continuum of Care for the area.

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

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

The South Plains Homeless Consortium, the coalition of local homeless service agencies, conducts annual surveys of homeless individuals, including unsheltered persons. These surveys serve to help focus agency activities for the coming year, as well as provide documentation in response to HUD program requirements. Homeless agencies in Lubbock include street outreach activities in their efforts to address

homeless needs.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Homeless providers are focusing efforts on increasing the bed count for both emergency shelter and transitional housing programs.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

Proposed funding for the ESG program include activities targeting improvements in the areas of rapid rehousing and homeless prevention. ESG funding will be used in the program year to prevent 500 individuals or families from becoming homeless and to assist with rapid re-housing for 100 individuals or families.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Homeless prevention is a major focus of the participants in the South Plains Homeless Consortium. For some agencies, homeless prevention is their sole purpose. Other agencies include homeless prevention as a support program in conjunction with the provision of shelter and other support services.

Discussion

The participants in the South Plains Homeless Consortium work closely together to meet the needs of homeless individuals and families through the continuum of services coordinated through the partnership. The City participates in the planning efforts and provides a framework through the ESG funding process to focus attention on specific programmatic areas. The City plans to address the needs of non-homeless special needs populations through the provision of public services that will impact the elderly and persons with disabilities (transportation services) and will provide some housing related

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

Introduction:

Though public policies are meant to address the overall needs of citizens in the area, there are times where they may have a negative effect on certain aspects of the community, which in this case, are affordable housing and residential investment. Affordable housing and public and private residential investments are key components in furthering fair housing in any community. In part, to identify these negative effects and further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) made it a legal requirement that entitlement grantees to affirmatively further fair housing. The primary tool communities have for identifying contributing factors for these barriers to fair housing is the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The AI identified these fair housing issues:

Affordable Housing

- Because of university populations, housing around the schools where there is often job opportunities is too high for low income workers because those living in a roommate situation look at price points differently than a family household.
- Renter cost burden increased to 55% from 44% since 2010.
- Renters are often burdened by rental fees and penalties, and the use of Tenant Tracker by many landlords makes it difficult for delinquent renters to move beyond past difficulties.
- Seniors are also affected by rental housing practices as many properties require two-months rent to move in and seniors on fixed incomes are unable to save to afford that cost.

Transportation

- There is a lack of affordable housing opportunities near areas that contain employment opportunities.
- Bus routes do not extend to parts of town experiencing development.
- Stakeholders reported that there are not enough accessible bus routes.

Housing Quality

- Residents in low income areas reported that neighborhood conditions have worsened while residents in higher income areas have reported improvements.

Financial Services

- East and North Lubbock do not have financial institutions to serve residents and many rely on pay day lenders.
- While organizations offer financial literacy training to individuals seeking homeownership

opportunities, not all individuals are ready for homeownership.

- Employers of low income and young workers without bank accounts are using systems such as Netspend and GreenDot for paychecks resulting in a lack of credit history.

Persons with Disabilities

- Stakeholders report that there are not enough units for disabled individuals.
- Senior population requires more accessible units and as the senior population grows the demand for these types of units increases.

Fair Housing Education

- Lubbock does not have a fair housing group so it's difficult for people to know where to go for help.
- Generally, there is a lack of information and services for people dealing with Fair Housing Concerns.
- From 2008-2017 only 47 housing complaints were filed. Disability was the most cited claim followed by race.

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

The City of Lubbock has six goals to remove the barriers of affordable housing in the City. They are:

Goal #1: Seek options for improving housing affordability for renters

Goal #2: Improve transportation routes to provide access to greater employment opportunities

Goal #3: Increase code enforcement and investment in older neighborhoods.

Goal #4: Improve financial literacy and access to financial services for lower income individuals and neighborhoods

Goal #5: Identify additional ways to connect persons with disabilities to accessible housing

Goal #6: Increase public awareness of fair housing rights and improve opportunity for reporting

concerns

Discussion:

The City of Lubbock has worked to reduce the effects of public policy on affordable housing development over the past few years. While there are a number of market forces at work that make affordable housing development difficult, such as construction and land costs, the impact of public policy is not a major factor.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City currently provides a variety of services to the residents of Lubbock, some funded by CDBG, HOME, and ESG, with private, State, and City funding bringing additional assets to bear on these problems. Below are some of the actions currently performed by the City or under consideration for the future.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City will continue to look for new funding sources for programs to address underserved needs. Funding is the major obstacle in providing the services needed to focus on the vast variety of issues that prevent families from breaking out of poverty and from living in the best, most affordable housing possible.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City will continue to work to identify any city-owned parcels that might be suitable for affordable housing development opportunities, work with developers to fund projects, support tax credit applications, and manage programs to assist homeowners with maintenance and rehab needs.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City will:

- Continue to meet HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in housing rehabilitation programs.
- Identify additional funding to perform abatement on pre 1978 housing in the target census tracts and perform abatement to reduce affected units by 10 percent during the five-year period ending June 2019 based on current estimates of lead-based paint affected units.
- Seek funding as it becomes available to provide testing and abatement of lead-based paint hazards in single-family housing where young children are present.
- Expand the stock of lead safe housing units through housing initiatives.
- Seek funding as it becomes available to provide for testing, abatement, training, and educational awareness.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City will continue its efforts in conjunction with the South Plains Homeless Consortium and the

Housing Authority of Lubbock to reduce the number of poverty-level families through the development of services needed to assist those families with educational opportunities, job growth, and life skills training through the various social service agencies operating in the city.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City will:

- Work with non-profit organizations to address community needs and provide support to federal and non-federal funding initiatives.
- Work with private industry to address important issues that hamper housing and community development efforts.
- Identify opportunities to create private/public partnerships for project finance and development to leverage federal funds.
- Create networking opportunities through a housing roundtable that provides opportunities for City staff to interact with all sectors of the housing industry.

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

The City will continue to coordinate planning activities with private housing providers and social service agencies, including participation in South Plains Homeless Consortium meetings, development of the Continuum of Care, and enumeration of point-in-time and homeless surveys. City staff will also continue its participation in other coalitions and study groups as the opportunity arises.

Discussion:

The actions are primarily the continuation of what the City is currently doing in the various areas. No major obstacles in the institutional structure have been identified that need to be addressed. The City is also satisfied with its efforts to coordinate with private housing and social service agencies.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The following provides details on program specific requirements for each of the three entitlement programs, Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, and Emergency Solutions Grant.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

The City of Lubbock utilizes other forms of investment as opportunities arise. In the past, projects

have utilized funding from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs Community Services Block Grant and Comprehensive Energy Assistance Program to supplement federal funding sources. The City continually evaluates funding opportunities for applicability to community development priorities and applies for such funding when appropriate.

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

The City of Lubbock follows the regulations for resale and recapture. For the Lease/Purchase Program the resale method is used. This is accomplished through a homeowner's agreement. For the New Construction Program the recapture method is used. The city administers this program and places a recapture clause in the loan agreements. These loans are serviced in house. The recapture amount will be based on the net proceeds available from the sale up to but not exceeding the entire amount of the HOME investment. The complete guidelines are attached to this document.

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

Resale requirements must ensure that if the housing does not continue to be the principal residence of the family for the full period of affordability that the housing must be made available for subsequent purchase only to a buyer whose family qualifies as a low-income family and will use the property as their principal residence. The resale requirement must also ensure that the price at resale provides the original HOME-assisted owner a fair return on investment (including the homeowner's investment and any capital improvement as defined below) and ensure that the housing will remain affordable to a reasonable range of low-income homebuyers. The period of affordability is based on the total amount of HOME funds initially invested in the housing. Complete details are attached to this document.

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

The City does not intend to use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds. In addition, the funds will not be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program. The City is aware that HOME funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.

**Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(l)(4)**

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

Currently funded agencies or those who have received prior funding from the Department of Community Development (DCD) will also be evaluated on past performance in carrying out programmatic activities and contractual compliance. Factors such as agency ability to meet service delivery goals, timely expenditure of funds, timely reporting, accuracy of reporting, ability to meet audit requirements, and other programmatic and fiscal contractual requirements will be considered. These other factors will be considered in conjunction with the proposal score in developing an overall recommendation for agency funding. The ESG Program Standards have been attached along with the Citizen Participation Plan and Monitoring Plan in the Appendix.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

See attachment, Unique Grantee Appendices.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

The City of Lubbock expects to receive approximately \$172,276 for the FY2019 Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program. These funds will be awarded to community-based, nonprofit organizations providing emergency shelter and related services to the homeless, on a dollar-for-dollar match. Emergency Solutions Grant funds may be used for operations and maintenance, homeless prevention, essential support services and renovation/rehabilitation activities in connection with emergency shelters for the homeless. It is a priority of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the City of Lubbock to work under a Continuum of Care approach to homelessness to assist homeless individuals and families to obtain a decent living environment, either through rental housing or home ownership. The Community Development Department specifically seeks proposals to provide shelter and supportive services for the homeless. The purpose of the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program is to: 1) Broaden existing emergency shelter and homelessness prevention activities; 2) Emphasize Rapid Re-Housing; and, 3) Help people quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/or homelessness; 4) Enhance alignment of ESG regulations with other HUD programs including CDBG, HOME, and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program; and, 5) Support more coordinated and effective data collection, performance measurement, and program evaluation.

The City conducted a technical workshop in February that was open to all citizens, agencies, non-profits, for profits, organizations, and City departments that were interested in applying for any of

the three entitlement grants, including ESG. Applications for funding were issued to any interested agencies and submitted to the City. A formal RFP process was not conducted.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The City requires non-profits participating in the ESG program to have homeless representatives on their boards of directors.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.


HUD has implemented a mandated system of reporting performance measurements in a precise and timely manner. All recipients funded under this proposal must provide needed data to the city of Lubbock in order to be reimbursed for eligible expenses. All of the activities funded must identify one of the three performance measurements overarching objectives: 1) creating suitable living environment (In general, this objective relates to activities that are designed to benefit communities, families, or individuals by addressing issues in their living environment); 2) providing decent affordable housing (This objective focuses on housing programs where the purpose is to meet individual family or community needs and not programs where housing is an element of a larger effort); 3) creating economic opportunities (This objective applies to the types of activities related to economic development, commercial revitalization, or job creation). There are also three outcomes under each objective: (1) Availability/Accessibility, (2) Affordability, and (3) Sustainability. Thus, the three objectives, each having three possible outcomes, will produce nine possible outcome/objective statements within which to categorize grant activities, as follows:

Availability/Accessibility. This outcome category applies to activities that make services, infrastructure, housing, or shelter available or accessible to low-and moderate-income people, including persons with disabilities. In this category, accessibility does not refer only to physical barriers, but also to making the affordable basics of daily living available and accessible to low-and moderate-income people. **Affordability.** This outcome category applies to activities that provide affordability in a variety of ways in the lives of low-and moderate-income people. It can include the creation or maintenance of affordable housing, basic infrastructure hook-ups, or services such as transportation or daycare. **Sustainability: Promoting Livable or Viable Communities.** This outcome applies to projects where the activity or activities are aimed at improving communities or neighborhoods, helping to make them livable or viable by providing benefits to persons or low-and moderate-income people or by removing or eliminating slums or blighted areas, through multiple activities or services that sustain communities or neighborhoods.

The City strives to meet all program specific requirements as detailed in the enabling legislation and program guidelines. City staff work with subgrantees to ensure that these requirements are met and oversees internal operations towards the same goal. The City works and consults with the local Continuum of Care consortium in determining the priorities for the use of ESG funding, evaluation of ESG funded programs, and HMIS issues through regular attendance at Continuum meetings and inclusion of Continuum member agencies in Con Plan forums and other planning meetings.

Attachments

A4 Monday, June 3, 2019 LUBBOCK AVALANCHE-JOURNAL • lubbockonline.com



REVISED NOTICE

2019-2023 Consolidated Plan

The City of Lubbock is extending the comment period to a forty-five (45) day comment period, which began on May 20, 2019 and will last through July 3, 2019 for public review, focusing on the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments. Both documents are available for review online on our website at www.mylubbock.us/communitydevelopment or at the Community Development office, located at 1611 10th Street, 2nd floor.

Public Forums will be held at the following locations for public review and comment on June 11, 2019:

9:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m. Silent Wings Museum located at 6202 N Interstate 27 Suite 2, Lubbock, TX 79403

12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m. Buddy Holly Center located at 1801 Crickets Ave, Lubbock, TX 79401

5:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. Mahon Library located at 1306 9th Street, Lubbock, TX 79401


Public Hearings

The first public hearing will take place at the Community Development & Services Board (CDSB) on June 12, 2019 at 6:00 PM at City Hall room #103.

The second public hearing will take place at the Community Development & Services Board (CDSB) on July 10, 2019 at 6:00 PM at City Hall room #103.

**City Hall is located at 1625 13th Street,
Lubbock Texas 79401**

Comments are accepted in person or in writing to the Community



EN



PUBLIC NOTICE

2019-2023 Consolidated Plan

The City of Lubbock is conducting a thirty (30) day public review and comment period starting May 20, 2019 and will last through June 18, 2019 focusing on the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan is available for review at the Community Development office, located at 1611 10th Street, 2nd floor.

Public Hearings

The first public hearing will take place at the Community Development & Services Board (CDSB) on June 12, 2019 at 6:00 PM at City Hall room #103.

The second public hearing will take place at the City Council meeting on June 25, 2019 at 4:30 PM at City Hall in the Council Chambers.

City Hall is located at 1625 13th Street, Lubbock Texas 79401

Comments are accepted in person or in writing to the Community Development Office, within the hours of Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 PM (excluding City Holidays).



Terry Hill
Hearing Instrument Specialist
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• Enhance performance of cognitive tasks
Cutting-edge advances in neuroscience, including "smart" compounds that are listened to Dr. Sears speak and attended his book signing at the event.
His mental agility-enhancing formula — **Focus IQ** — has only been available for a few months, but everyone

would require doctors to receive additional training every two years in the prescribing of opioids for chronic pain, including what other options they could consider as alternatives to addictive medication.

More than 47,000 people died of overdoses involving opioids in the U.S. in 2017, and drug

None of the bills that would have protected drug users who call to report drug overdoses from prosecution for not hearing

From Page A1

make it to a vote in the House.

None of the bills that would have protected drug users who call to report drug overdoses from prosecution for not hearing

PUBLIC HEARING

2019 – 2023 Consolidated Plan & Analysis of Impediments

June 12, 2019 at 6:00 p.m.
1625 13th Street, Room #103

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE
Alma Johnson	Alma Johnson
Robert Felt	Robert Felt
Sharla Colbert	Sharla Colbert
Billie Russell	Billie Russell
Petra Grambles	Petra Grambles
Alma Johnson	Alma Johnson
Michael Bates	Michael Bates
Lucille Minner	Lucille Minner
LaTonya (Dotson)	LaTonya (Dotson)
Gordon Harris	Gordon Harris
Stephen Sanders	Stephen Sanders
Chris Moore	Chris Moore
Natalie Ayers	Natalie Ayers
Anthony Kennard	Anthony Kennard
Cameron Roberts	Cameron Roberts
Jaifae Abdulullah	Jaifae Abdulullah
Mari Huerta	Mari Huerta
7:26 PM Ending	

2019 – 2023 Consolidated Plan & Analysis of Impediments

1625 13th Street, Council Chambers

[illegible]



Monitoring Plan

Community Development Department

Monitoring Plan

The overriding goal of monitoring is to identify deficiencies and promote corrections in order to improve and reinforce performance. Deficiencies will be corrected through discussion, negotiation, or technical assistance. The three stages utilized for addressing problem areas are early identification of problems, intervention for more serious or persistent problems, and sanctions.

It is essential that each review be adequately documented and that the documentation supports the conclusion reached. Each program will have a monitoring form or checklist. These forms and checklists will permit monitors to use their judgment in determining which specific issues will be covered in greater detail.

Preparation of On-Site Reviews

The monitor will review the following types of in-house data prior to the visit:

1. Sub-recipient application for funding,
2. Written agreement,
3. Progress reports,
4. Draw-down requests,
5. Correspondences,
6. Previous monitoring reviews, and
7. Copies of any audits.

When conducting a monitoring visit, the following steps will be followed:

- Notification letter contacting sub-recipients to explain the purpose of the visit, to agree upon a date, and submit a formal notification letter,
- Meet with appropriate staff and explain the purpose, scope, and schedule of the visit,
- Review as necessary appropriate material generated which provides more detailed information on project description, budget, eligibility status, and national objectives,
- Review pertinent files for required documentation and verify the accuracy of information provided, particularly in the monthly report,
- Interview appropriate staff,
- Visit project sites for a sample of activities being monitored, and

- Hold an exit conference or other form of consultation to present preliminary conclusions resulting from the visit to assure that the conclusions are based on accurate information.

The standards and procedures that the City will use in monitoring activities under the Consolidated Plan will be incorporated into the City's existing monitoring procedures. Follow-up will occur as early as possible, particularly if there are major findings. In no case will the time between the last day of the visit and the date of the letter exceed thirty (30) calendar days.

In the event that the monitoring findings are not answered at the target date for corrective action, a telephone call, along with a follow-up letter, will be made and documented for the files. The follow-up will also identify and recognize successes. If the corrective action has not been satisfied within thirty (30) calendar days, a warning will be given in writing of the possible consequences of failure to comply as provided under the contract and applicable regulations.

When the responses have been received, the appropriate staff member will review the corrective action proposed or taken. The reviews will be completed within fifteen (15) calendar days. If the reviews indicate that the action was less than satisfactory, a letter will be sent which specifies needed additional action and the due date. The letter will have concurrence of the Director or staff responsible for the follow-up.

A new due date may be established subject to good faith efforts to resolve the finding. A follow-up may be necessary to verify corrective action or to provide the technical assistance when the findings are unable to be resolved or corrected. When the Department of Community Development determines that a corrective action is satisfactory, a letter will be sent stating that the finding is closed.

Community Development, City of Lubbock

WRITTEN STANDARDS FOR THE PROVISION OF ESG ASSISTANCE

The City of Lubbock, in accordance with Department of Housing and Urban Development guidelines, developed standard policies and procedures for evaluating individuals' and families' eligibility for Assistance under Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG).

Evaluations: Per 24 CFR 576.401 the City and ESG sub-recipients must conduct an initial evaluation to determine each individual or family's eligibility for ESG assistance and the amount and types of assistance the individual or family needs to regain stability in permanent housing. These evaluations must be conducted in accordance with the centralized or coordinated assessment requirements set forth under §576.400(d).

Re-evaluations: The City and ESG sub-recipients must re-evaluate the program participant's eligibility and the types and amounts of assistance the participant needs; not less than once every 3 months for program participants receiving homeless prevention assistance and not less than once annually for program participants who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance. At the City and sub-recipient's discretion, re-evaluations may be conducted more frequently than required by 24 CFR 576.401 and may also be incorporated into the case management process for homeless prevention and rapid re-housing participants - See 24 CFR 576.401(e)(i). Regardless of which timeframe is used, re-evaluations, must at minimum, establish that:

The program participant does not have an annual income that exceeds 30 percent of median family income for the area, as determined by HUD; and the program participant lacks sufficient resources and support networks necessary to retain housing without ESG assistance. To determine if an individual or family is income eligible, the City or sub recipient must examine an individual or family's annual income to ensure that it does not exceed the most current area income limits posted on the HUD's website "ESG: Emergency Solutions Grants Program".

RAPID RE-HOUSING AND HOMELESS PREVENTION

ESG funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short-and/or medium term rental assistance as necessary to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. This assistance is referred to as rapid re-housing assistance.

ESG funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short-and/or medium term rental assistance as necessary to prevent an individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter or another place described in paragraph (1) of the homeless definition in 24 CFR 576.2.

Policies and procedures for determining and prioritizing which eligible families and individuals will receive homelessness prevention assistance and which eligible families and individuals will receive rapid re-housing assistance will consist of a waiting list for potentially eligible clients and those who most likely benefit from the program.

Through the use of a screening and assessment process, program eligibility will be assessed by thoroughly exploring a family's or individual's situation and pinpointing their unique housing and service needs. Based upon the assessment, families and individuals should be referred to the kinds of housing and services most appropriate to their situations and need (i.e. access all available services to increase self-sufficiency).

Once in place, a centralized or coordinated assessment system will help to better match individuals and families with the most appropriate assistance. Under homelessness prevention assistance, funds are available to persons below 30% of Area Median Income (AMI), who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. ESG funds can be used to prevent an individual or family from becoming homeless and/or regain stability in current housing or other permanent housing. Rapid re-housing funding will be available to those who are literally homeless to ultimately move into permanent housing and achieve housing stability. Homeless prevention and rapid re-housing assistance must be provided in accordance with the housing relocation and stabilization services requirements in 24 CFR 576.105, and the short-and medium-term rental assistance requirements in 24 CFR 576.106.

The amount each program participant must pay will be based on the following:

- Rental assistance cannot be provided for a unit unless the rent for that unit is at or below the Payment Standard, established by the City using HUD's published Fair Market Rents for the City of Lubbock.
- The rent charged for a unit must be reasonable in relation to rents currently being charged for comparable units in the private unassisted market and must not be in excess of rents currently being charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units. See 24 CFR 574.320.
- The rental unit must meet minimum habitability standards found at 24 CFR 576.403

- There must be a rental assistance agreement and lease between property manager and tenant as well as the owner of property and the City or ESG sub-recipient.
- No rental assistance may be made to an individual or family that is receiving rental assistance from another public source for the same time period.
- Rental assistance may not be provided to a participant who is currently receiving replacement housing payments under Uniform Relocation Assistance.
- Rental assistance may be available for Project Based Rental Assistance, based on availability of funding and vacant units.

Short term and medium-term rental assistance. 24 CFR 576.106 (e) Rental assistance agreement. The City's or its ESG sub-recipients may make rental assistance payments only to an owner with whom the sub-recipient has entered into a rental assistance agreement. The rental assistance agreement must set forth the terms under which rental assistance will be provided, including the requirements that apply under this section. The rental assistance agreement must provide that, during the term of the agreement, the owner must give the sub-recipient a copy of any notice to the program participant to vacate the housing unit, or any complaint used under state or local law to commence an eviction action against the program participant. In the event of project based assistance, the payments would go directly to the property owner with a rental assistance agreement in place.

The City and its sub recipients must maintain standards for determining how long a particular program participant will be provided with rental assistance and whether and how the amount of that assistance will be adjusted over time. Currently, the period is up to 12 months.

Homelessness prevention and Rapid Re-housing component. 24 CFR 576.103 and 24 CFR Part 576.104. The City and its sub-recipients may provide an ESG program participant with up to 24 months of rental assistance during any 3-year period. The City is providing a maximum of up to 12 months of sequential assistance that can be in the form of short-term rental assistance (for up to 3 months of rent) or medium term rental assistance (assistance that is for more than 3 months) but not more than 12 months of rent. However, at the City and sub recipient's discretion rental assistance will be provided in a reasonable timeframe as evaluated by the City and its program participant within HUD regulations.

The maximum amount of rental assistance provided, or family's level of responsibility for rent payments, over time, shall be determined by the City and its sub recipient and shall be reflective of the individual or family's need for

rental assistance and the level of financial resources available to the ESG program participant.

Standards for determining the type, amount, and duration of housing stabilization and/or relocation services to provide a program participant, including the limits, if any, on the homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing assistance that each program participant may receive, such as the maximum amount of assistance, maximum number of months the program participants receives assistance, or the maximum number of times the program participants may receive assistance.

Subject to the general conditions under 24 CFR 576.103 and 24 CFR Part 576.104, sub recipients may use ESG funds to pay housing owners, utility companies, and other third parties for some or all of the following costs, as allowed under 24 CFR 576.105:

- Security deposits
- Last month's rent
- Utility deposits
- Utility payments
- Moving costs

Housing relocation and stabilization costs. 24 CFR 576.105 (c). ESG sub-recipients shall determine the type, maximum amount and duration of housing stabilization and/or relocation services for individuals and families who are in need of homeless prevention or rapid re-housing assistance through the initial evaluation, re-evaluation and ongoing case management processes.

EMERGENCY SHELTER

The term Emergency Shelter per 24 CFR Part 576.2 means "any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements." This definition excludes transitional housing. However, projects that were funded as emergency shelter (shelter operations) under the FY 2010 Emergency Shelter Grants program may continue to be funded under the emergency shelter component under the Emergency Solutions Grants program, regardless of whether the project meets the revised definition.

Admission, Diversion, Referral and Discharge: ESG sub-recipients must conduct an initial evaluation of all individuals or families to determine if they should be admitted to an emergency shelter, diverted to a provider of other ESG funded components (e.g. rapid re-housing or homeless prevention

assistance) and/or referred for other mainstream resources.

ESG sub-recipients must determine that individuals and families meet criteria including the

Homeless Definition and rate the individual or family's vulnerability to ensure that only those individuals or families that have the greatest need for emergency shelter assistance receive ESG funded assistance.

ESG sub-recipients must also reassess emergency shelter participants, on an ongoing basis, to determine the earliest possible time that they can be discharged to permanent housing.

Safety and Shelter Needs of Special Populations: ESG funds may be used to provide services for homeless youth, victim services, and services for people living with HIV/AIDS, so long as the costs of providing these services are eligible under the regulations for the emergency shelter component found at 24 CFR Part 576.102.

Consistent with ESG recordkeeping and reporting requirements found at 24 CFR Part 576.500,

ESG sub-recipients must develop and apply written policies to ensure the safety of program participants through the following actions:

- All records containing personally identifying information (as defined in HUD's standards for participation, data collection, and reporting in a local HMIS) of any individual or family who applies for and/or receives ESG assistance will be kept secure and confidential
- The address or location of any domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking shelter project assisted under the ESG will not be made public, except with written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of the shelter
- The address or location of any housing of a program participant, including youth, individuals living with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and individuals and families who have the highest barriers to housing will not be made public, except as provided under a preexisting privacy policy of the sub-recipient and consistent with state and local laws regarding privacy and obligations of confidentiality
- ESG sub-recipients must adhere to the following ESG shelter and housing standards found at 24 CFR Part 576.403 to ensure that shelter and housing facilities are safe, sanitary, and adequately maintained:

Lead-Based Paint Requirements: The Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act applies to all shelters assisted under ESG program and

all housing occupied by program inspection on all units receiving assistance under the rapid re-housing AND homelessness prevention components if the unit was built before 1978 and a child under age of six or a pregnant woman resides in the unit. Structure and Materials. The shelter building shall throughout be structurally sound to protect residents from the elements and not pose any threat to health and safety of the residents.

Access: The shelter must be accessible, and there shall be a second means of exiting the facility in the case of emergency or fire.

Space and Security: Each resident shall have adequate space and security for themselves and their belongings. Each resident must have an acceptable place to sleep. Interior Air Quality. Each room or space within the shelter/facility must have a natural or mechanical means of ventilation. The interior air should be free of pollutants at a level that might threaten or harm the health of residents.

Water Supply: The shelter's water supply shall be free of contamination.

Sanitary Facilities: Each resident shall have access to sanitary facilities that are in proper operating condition. These facilities shall be able to be used in privacy, and be adequate for personal cleanliness and the disposal of human waste.

Thermal Environment: The shelter/facility must have any necessary heating/cooling facilities in proper operating conditions.

Illumination and Electricity: The shelter/facility should have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and support health and safety. There should be sufficient electrical sources to permit the safe use of electrical appliances in the shelter.

Food Preparation: Food preparation areas, if any, should contain suitable space and equipment to store, prepare and serve food in a safe and sanitary manner.

Sanitary Conditions. The shelter should be maintained in a sanitary condition.

Fire Safety-Sleeping Areas. There shall be at least one working smoke detector in each occupied unit of the shelter facility. In addition, smoke detectors should be located near sleeping areas where possible. The fire alarm system should be designed for a hearing-impaired resident.

Fire Safety-Common Areas: All public areas of the shelter must have at least one working smoke detector.

Policies and procedures for assessing, prioritizing, and reassessing individuals'

and families' needs for essential services related to emergency shelter 24 CFR 576.102.

- ESG funds may be used to provide essential services to individuals and families who are in an emergency shelter. Essential services for participants of emergency shelter assistance can include case management, child care, education services, employment assistance and job training, outpatient health services, legal services, life skills training, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, transportation, and services for special populations.
- ESG sub-recipients are responsible to assess an individual or family's initial need for emergency shelter and must re-assess their need on an ongoing basis to ensure that only those individual or families with the greatest need receive ESG funded emergency shelter assistance.
- Based on the CoC's centralized or coordinated assessment system, ESG recipients shall be required to use that system to help determine an individual or family's need for emergency shelter or other ESG funded assistance.
- CoC's Policies and Procedures is encouraged for coordination among emergency shelter providers, essential service providers, homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance providers, other homeless assistance providers, and mainstream services and housing providers.
- Coordination to assist the homeless and prevent homelessness will come from the leadership of the statewide Continuum of Care. The City will maintain active engagement and membership in the statewide CoC or local homeless coalition. The CoC will further engage and coordinate resources amongst other entities to improve current programs and funding.

STREET OUTREACH

Per 24 CFR 576.401 and 24 CFR 576.500 the City and ESG sub-recipients must conduct an initial evaluation to determine each individual or family's eligibility for street outreach essential services. These evaluations must be conducted in accordance with the centralized or coordinated assessment requirements set forth under §24 CFR 576.400(d).

Street outreach costs are limited to the costs of: providing essential services necessary to reach out to unsheltered homeless people; connecting unsheltered homeless people with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services; and providing urgent, non-facility-based care to unsheltered homeless people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, housing, or an appropriate health facility 24 CFR 576.101(a).

Engagement. The costs of activities to locate, identify, and build relationships

with unsheltered homeless people and engage them for the purpose of providing immediate support, intervention, and connections with homeless assistance programs and/or mainstream social services and housing programs.

These activities consist of making an initial assessment of needs and eligibility; providing crisis counseling; addressing urgent physical needs, such as providing meals, blankets, clothes, or toiletries; and actively connecting and providing information and referrals to programs targeted to homeless people such as mainstream social services and housing programs, including emergency shelter, transitional housing, community-based services, permanent supportive housing, and rapid re-housing programs. 24 CFR 576.101(a) (l).

Case Management. The City or its sub recipient are limited to the cost of assessing housing and service needs, arranging, coordinating, and monitoring the delivery of individualized services to meet the needs of the program participant. Eligible services and activities related to case management are as follows: using the centralized or coordinated assessment system as required under 24 CFR 576.400(d); conducting the initial evaluation required under 24 CFR 576.401(a), including verifying and documenting eligibility; counseling; developing, securing and coordinating services; obtaining Federal, State, and local benefits; monitoring and evaluating program participant progress; providing information and referrals to other providers; and developing an individualized housing and service plan, including planning a path to permanent housing stability, 24 CFR 576.101(a)(2)

Emergency Health Services. Use of ESG funds are used for emergency health services costs are limited to direct outpatient treatment of medical conditions (as listed under 24 CFR 576.101(a) (3)) that are provided:

- a. by licensed medical professionals operating in community-based settings, including streets, parks, and other places where unsheltered homeless people are living, and
- b. only to the extent that other appropriate health services are inaccessible or unavailable within the area

Emergency Mental Health Services: Use of ESG funds for emergency mental health services the costs are limited to the costs associated with direct outpatient treatment (as listed under 24 CFR 576.101(a)(4)) that is provided:

- a. by licensed professionals of mental health conditions operating in community-based settings including streets, parks, and other places where unsheltered people are living, and
- b. only to the extent that other appropriate health services are inaccessible or unavailable within the area

Eligible costs are the direct outpatient treatment by licensed professionals of

mental health conditions operating in community-based settings, including streets, parks, and other places where unsheltered people are living. ESG funds may be used only for these services to the extent that other appropriate mental health services are inaccessible or unavailable within the community.

Mental health services are the application of therapeutic processes to personal, family, situational, or occupational problems in order to bring about positive resolution of the problem or improved individual or family functioning or circumstances 4 CFR 576.101(a)(4)] (iv). Eligible treatment consists of crisis interventions, the prescription of psychotropic medications, explanation about the use and management of medications, and combinations of therapeutic approaches to address multiple problems.

Transportation. Where ESG funds are used for transportation the costs are limited to the following eligible costs:

- a. The transportation costs of travel by outreach workers, social workers, medical professionals, or other service providers, that travel took place during the provision of services eligible under this section; and the costs of transporting unsheltered people to emergency shelters or other service facilities are also eligible. The costs include the following:
 - The cost of a program participant's travel on public transportation;
 - If service workers use their own vehicles, mileage allowance for service workers to visit program participants;
 - The cost of purchasing or leasing a vehicle for the recipient or sub recipient in which staff transports program participants and/or staff serving program participants, and the cost of gas, insurance, taxes and maintenance for the vehicle; and
 - The travel costs of recipient or sub recipient staff to accompany or assist program participants to use public transportation.

Minimum Period of Use: Per 24 CFR 576.101(b) the City or its ESG sub recipient will ensure that outreach services are provided to unsheltered homeless individuals and families for at least the period during which ESG funds are provided (e.g., the length of the sub recipient agreement).

Maintenance of Effort: The City or its sub recipient will not use ESG funds to replace local government funding of street outreach services unless HUD determines that the unit of general purpose was in a severe financial deficit according to the guidelines 24 CFR 576.101(c).

Upon the City's request, HUD will determine whether the unit of general purpose local government is in a severe financial deficit, based on the City's demonstration of each of the following:

- The average poverty rate in the unit of general purpose local government's jurisdiction was equal to or greater than 125 percent of the

average national poverty rate, during the calendar year for which the most recent data are available, as determined according information from the U.S. Census Bureau.

- The average per-capita income in the unit of general purpose local government's jurisdiction was less than 75 percent of the average national per capita income, during the calendar year for which the most recent data are available, as determined according to information from the Census Bureau.
- The unit of general purpose local government has a current annual budget deficit that requires a reduction in funding for services for homeless people. The unit of general purpose local government has taken all reasonable steps to prevent a reduction in funding of services for homeless people. Reasonable steps may include steps to increase revenue generation, steps to maximize cost savings, or steps to reduce expenditures in areas other than services for homeless people.



HUD Certifications

Community Development Department

CERTIFICATIONS

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

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about -
 - (a) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - (b) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - (c) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - (d) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will -
 - (a) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - (b) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;

5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted -
 - (a) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - (b) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

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

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

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

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.



Signature/Authorized Official



Date

MAYOR

Title

SPECIFIC CDBG CERTIFICATIONS

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

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

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

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

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities, which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available;
2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year 2019 (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

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

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

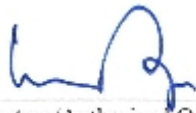
Excessive Force – The City has adopted and is enforcing:

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

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

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

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



Signature/Authorized Official

Date

7/22/17

MAYOR

Title

SPECIFIC HOME CERTIFICATIONS

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

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

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



Signature/Authorized Official



Date

MAYOR

Title

ESG CERTIFICATIONS

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program Recipient certifies that:

Essential Services -- In the case of assistance involving essential services related to emergency shelter, the jurisdiction will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the jurisdiction serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

Rapid Rehousing-- The jurisdiction will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing through rental assistance services and transitional housing.

Matching Funds -- The jurisdiction will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

Confidentiality -- The jurisdiction has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement--To the maximum extent practicable, the jurisdiction will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

Consolidated Plan -- All activities the jurisdiction undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Discharge Policy -- The jurisdiction will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.



Signature/Authorized Official

Date 7/22/19

MAYOR

Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS:

A. Lobbying Certification

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

B. Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)

1611 10th Street
Lubbock, Texas 79401

Check ☐ if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here.

The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 21.

7. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules:

"Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15);

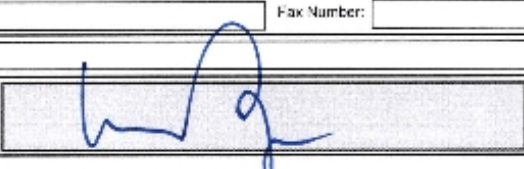
"Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes;

"Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance;

"Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including: (i) All "direct charge" employees; (ii) all "indirect charge" employees; (ii) all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and (iii) temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424			
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	
		* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>	
* 3. Date Received: <input type="text"/>		4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>		5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
State Use Only:			
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>		7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:			
* a. Legal Name: <input type="text" value="CITY OF LUBBOCK"/>			
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): <input type="text" value="75-6000190"/>		* c. Organizational DUNS: <input type="text" value="0552136830000"/>	
d. Address:			
* Street1: <input type="text" value="1611 10TH STREET"/>			
Street2: <input type="text" value="PO BOX 2000"/>			
* City: <input type="text" value="LUBBOCK"/>			
County/Parish: <input type="text" value="LUBBOCK"/>			
* State: <input type="text" value="TX: TEXAS"/>			
Province: <input type="text"/>			
* Country: <input type="text" value="USA: UNITED STATES"/>			
* Zip / Postal Code: <input type="text" value="79401-0001"/>			
e. Organizational Unit:			
Department Name: <input type="text" value="COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT"/>		Division Name: <input type="text"/>	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:			
Prefix: <input type="text" value="MR."/>		* First Name: <input type="text" value="NANCY"/>	
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>			
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="MORFES"/>			
Suffix: <input type="text"/>			
Title: <input type="text" value="DIRECTOR"/>			
Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text" value="COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT"/>			
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="8067752212"/>		Fax Number: <input type="text" value="8067753519"/>	
* Email: <input type="text" value="NMORFES@CITYOFLUBBOCK.ORG"/>			

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
<p>* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:</p> <input type="text" value="City or Township Government"/> <p>Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:</p> <input type="text"/> <p>Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:</p> <input type="text"/> <p>* Other (specify):</p> <input type="text"/>	
<p>* 10. Name of Federal Agency:</p> <input type="text" value="U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT"/>	
<p>11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:</p> <input type="text" value="14.118"/> <p>CFDA Title:</p> <input type="text" value="COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/ ENTITLEMENT GRANTS"/>	
<p>* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:</p> <input type="text"/> <p>* Title:</p> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
<p>13. Competition Identification Number:</p> <input type="text"/> <p>Title:</p> <input type="text"/>	
<p>14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="text"/> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/> </div> </div>	
<p>* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>2019-2020 BIDS PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSING PROGRAMS, STUDY & REMOVAL, PUBLIC FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE, PUBLIC SERVICES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</p> </div>	
<p>Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/> </div>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
16. Congressional Districts Of:	
* a. Applicant: <input type="text" value="19011"/>	* b. Program/Project: <input type="text" value="6111"/>
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
17. Proposed Project:	
* a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="10/01/2019"/>	* b. End Date: <input type="text" value="06/30/2020"/>
18. Estimated Funding (\$):	
* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="2,387,064.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="750,000.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="2,387,064.00"/>
* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process? <input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="text"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "Yes" provide explanation and attach <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ** I AGREE	
** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.	
Authorized Representative:	
Prefix: <input type="text"/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="DANIEL"/>
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="PODS"/>	
Suffix: <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text" value="MAYOR, CITY OF LUBBOCK"/>	
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="806-775-2010"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
* Email: <input type="text" value="DPODENVY@LUBBOCK.TX"/>	
* Signature of Authorized Representative: 	* Date Signed: <input type="text" value="7/22/19"/>

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0309
Expiration Date: 02/28/2022

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

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

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

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


1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681 1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

Previous Edition Usable

Authorized for Local Reproduction

Standard Form 424D (Rev. 7-97)
Prescribed by GMB Circular A-102

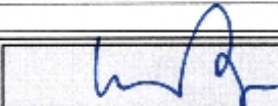
11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11888; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§489a-1 et seq.).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	TITLE
	Mayor
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED
City of Lubbock	7/22/19

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

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424			
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	
		* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>	
* 3. Date Received: <input type="text"/>		4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>		5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
State Use Only:			
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>		7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:			
* a. Legal Name: <input type="text" value="CITY OF LUBBOCK"/>			
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): <input type="text" value="75-6000590"/>		* c. Organizations CUNS: <input type="text" value="000113000000"/>	
d. Address:			
* Street1: <input type="text" value="1011 SOUTH SPRING"/>			
Street2: <input type="text" value="PO BOX 1000"/>			
* City: <input type="text" value="LUBBOCK"/>			
County/Parish: <input type="text" value="LUBBOCK"/>			
* State: <input type="text" value="TX"/>		TX: Texas	
Province: <input type="text"/>			
* Country: <input type="text" value="USA: UNITED STATES"/>			
* Zip / Postal Code: <input type="text" value="79407-0001"/>			
e. Organizational Unit:			
Department Name: <input type="text" value="COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT"/>		Division Name: <input type="text"/>	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:			
Prefix: <input type="text" value="Mrs."/>		* First Name: <input type="text" value="KAREN"/>	
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>			
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="WOLFES"/>			
Suffix: <input type="text"/>			
Title: <input type="text" value="DIRECTOR"/>			
Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text" value="COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT"/>			
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="8067552252"/>		Fax Number: <input type="text" value="8067552017"/>	
* Email: <input type="text" value="KWOLFES@CITYOFLUBBOCK.TX"/>			

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text" value="City or Township Government"/>	
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
* Other (specify): <input type="text"/>	
* 10. Name of Federal Agency: <input type="text" value="US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT"/>	
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: <input type="text" value="14.235"/>	
CFDA Title: <input type="text" value="HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM"/>	
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number: <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text"/>	
13. Competition Identification Number: <input type="text"/>	
Title: <input type="text"/>	
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): <input type="text"/> <div> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/> </div>	
* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: <input type="text" value="2019-20 HOME PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE ADMINISTRATION, GRSO EXHIBITS AND EDC-ORIG DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES"/>	
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions. <div> <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/> </div>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
16. Congressional Districts Of:	
* a. Applicant: <input type="text" value="LUBCK"/>	* b. Program/Project: <input type="text" value="LUBCK"/>
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
17. Proposed Project:	
* a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="10/01/2019"/>	* b. End Date: <input type="text" value="09/30/2020"/>
18. Estimated Funding (\$):	
* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="887,191.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="1,000,000.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="1,887,191.00"/>
* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?	
<input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="text"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
If "Yes" provide explanation and attach	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ** I AGREE	
** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.	
Authorized Representative:	
Prefix: <input type="text"/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="DANIEL"/>
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="BOUD"/>	
Suffix: <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text" value="MAYOR, CITY OF LUBBOCK"/>	
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="806-775-2010"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
* Email: <input type="text" value="DPOUD@LUBBOCK.TX"/>	
* Signature of Authorized Representative: 	* Date Signed: <input type="text" value="7/22/19"/>

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0039
Expiration Date: 02/28/2022

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

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

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

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

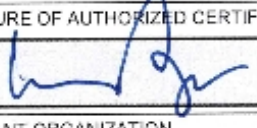
1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4783) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681-1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

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Standard Form 424D (Rev. 7-97)
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1506 and 7324-7326) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11736; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL 	TITLE Mayor
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION City of Lubbock	DATE SUBMITTED 7/22/19

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

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424			
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	
		* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>	
* 3. Date Received: <input type="text"/>		4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>		5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
State Use Only:			
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>		7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:			
* a. Legal Name: CITY OF LUBBOCK			
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): <input type="text"/>		* c. Organizational DUNS: <input type="text"/>	
d. Address:			
* Street1: 1611 10TH STREET			
Street2: PO BOX 2090			
* City: LUBBOCK			
County/Parish: LUBBOCK			
* State: TX: Texas			
Province:			
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES			
* Zip / Postal Code: 79401-0000			
e. Organizational Unit:			
Department Name: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		Division Name: <input type="text"/>	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:			
Prefix: MR.		* First Name: KAREN	
Middle Name:			
* Last Name: KUMBLE			
Suffix:			
Title: DIRECTOR			
Organizational Affiliation: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			
* Telephone Number: 8067552882		Fax Number: 8067553917	
* Email: KAREN@CITYOFLUBBOCK.GOV			

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text" value="City or Township Government"/>	
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
* Other (specify): <input type="text"/>	
* 10. Name of Federal Agency: <input type="text" value="U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT"/>	
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: <input type="text" value="14.231"/>	
CFDA Title: <input type="text" value="EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM"/>	
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number: <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text"/>	
13. Competition Identification Number: <input type="text"/>	
Title: <input type="text"/>	
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): <input type="text"/> <div> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/> </div>	
* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: <input type="text" value="2019-20 FHS PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE HOMELESS HOUSING AND SERVICES"/>	
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions. <div> <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/> </div>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
16. Congressional Districts Of:	
* a. Applicant: 151E	* b. Program/Project: 151E
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed	
<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
17. Proposed Project:	
* a. Start Date: 10/01/2019	* b. End Date: 09/30/2020
18. Estimated Funding (\$):	
* a. Federal:	172,276.00
* b. Applicant:	
* c. State:	
* d. Local:	
* e. Other:	
* f. Program Income:	
* g. TOTAL:	172,276.00
* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process? <input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on: <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "Yes", provide explanation and attach: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I AGREE ** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.	
Authorized Representative:	
Prefix:	* First Name: DANIEL
Middle Name:	N
* Last Name:	BOED
Suffix:	
* Title:	MAYOR, CITY OF LUBBOCK
* Telephone Number:	806-795-2010
Fax Number:	
* Email:	DOUGARNYL@LUBBOCK.TX
* Signature of Authorized Representative:	* Date Signed: 7/2/19

ASSURANCES - NON-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0040), Washington, DC 20503.

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

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

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

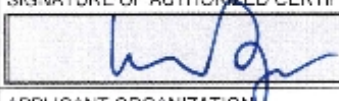
1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project cost) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the award; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
4. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
5. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards for merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
6. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681-1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee-3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and, (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.
7. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal or federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
8. Will comply, as applicable, with provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.

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Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

9. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333), regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
10. Will comply, if applicable, with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
11. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11968; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) Implementation Plans under Section 175(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
12. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
13. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
14. Will comply with P.L. 93-348 regarding the protection of human subjects involved in research, development, and related activities supported by this award of assistance.
15. Will comply with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-544, as amended, 7 U.S.C. §§2131 et seq.) pertaining to the care, handling, and treatment of warm blooded animals held for research, teaching, or other activities supported by this award of assistance.
16. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
17. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
18. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
19. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL 	TITLE Mayor
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION City of Lubbock	DATE SUBMITTED 7/22/19

Standard Form 424B (Rev. 7-97) Back

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name
	2013-2017 ACS 5-Yr Estimates
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	US Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.
2	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	The City of Lubbock, Texas
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
2	Data Source Name
	2000 Census, 2013-2017 ACS
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	US Census Bureau

	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The US Census 2000 contains detailed tables presenting data for the United States, 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico focusing on age, sex, households, families, and housing units. These tables provide in-depth figures by race and ethnicity.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p> <hr/> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Census information affects the numbers of seats a state occupies in the U.S. House of Representatives. An accurate count of residents can also benefit the community. The information the census collects helps to determine how more than \$400 billion dollars of federal funding each year is spent on infrastructure and services. Among other things, Census data is used to advocate for causes, rescue disaster victims, prevent diseases, research markets, locate pools of skilled workers and more.</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p> <hr/> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The City of Lubbock, Texas</p> <hr/> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2000 Census, 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates</p> <hr/> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2011-2015 CHAS</p> <hr/> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</p> <hr/> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Each year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) receives custom tabulations of American Community Survey (ACS) data from the U.S. Census Bureau. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households.</p>

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The CHAS data are used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The City of Lubbock, Texas</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2011-2015 CHAS</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS and 2015 Longitudinal Employee-Household Dynamics: United States Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p> <p>The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program is part of the Center for Economic Studies at the U.S. Census Bureau. The LEHD program produces new, cost effective, public-use information combining federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers and employees under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p> <p>LEHD: Information from the LEHD help state and local authorities who increasingly need detailed local information about their economies to make informed decisions. The LEHD Partnership works to fill critical data gaps and provide indicators needed by state and local authorities. LEHD's mission is to provide new dynamic information on workers, employers, and jobs with state-of-the-art confidentiality protections and no additional data collection burden.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The City of Lubbock, Texas</p>

	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
5	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>HUD 2018 FMR and HOME Rents</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are set by HUD and used to determine payment standard amounts for HUD Programs. HUD annually estimates FMRs for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined metropolitan areas, some HUD defined subdivisions of OMB metropolitan areas and each nonmetropolitan county.</p> <p>HOME Rents Limits are based on FMRs published by HUD. HOME Rent Limits are set to determine the rent in HOME-assisted rental units and are applicable to new HOME leases.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are used to determine payment standard amounts for HUD Programs.</p> <p>HOME Rent Limits are the maximum amount that may be charged for rent in HOME-assisted rental units and are applicable to new HOME leases.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Lubbock, Texas HUD Metro FMR Area</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2018</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>