



Community Development Block Grant Program 5-Year Consolidated Plan 2016-2020

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

In July 2015, the City of Lenexa was notified by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that it was eligible for entitlement status. The City was informed that it would receive approximately \$200,000 in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding as an entitlement city. The Governing Body passed a resolution in August 2015 accepting its entitlement status and authorizing staff to begin the process of developing its CDBG program.

This Consolidated Plan has been prepared to fulfill the requirements necessary to receive CDBG funding. It is comprised of a Citizen Participation Plan, a 5-year Strategic Plan describing the objectives the City wishes to accomplish with the CDBG funding and an Annual Action Plan that specifically describes the programs and projects and how the annual allocation will be distributed amongst those programs and projects. The Strategic Plan addresses the time period beginning October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2020, and the Annual Action Plan is for October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2017.

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

To determine the housing and community development needs throughout the city for the next 5 years, the City developed and implemented a Citizen Participation Plan. The City met and surveyed several citizen groups, consulted with other public and private agencies, and hired a firm to conduct a Housing Market and Needs Assessment. Through this effort the City has identified the following objectives to be addressed in the next five years with its CDBG allocation:

1. Sustain affordable housing opportunities by preserving the existing housing stock.
2. Improve the vitality, livability, and safety of neighborhoods through preservation of housing stock and community facility and infrastructure improvements.
3. Support community facilities & programs that improve the quality of life for low- and moderate-income residents.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan is the City of Lenexa's first Consolidated Plan. There is no past performance to evaluate at this time.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Lenexa developed a Citizen Participation Plan that encourages full citizen participation throughout the planning process and is consistent with federal requirements for the CDBG program. Information regarding the development of a CDBG program was included in city publications that are distributed via mail and e-mail, posted in community facilities and on the city's website and social media outlets, and noticed in the official newspaper.

Approximately, 841 citizens responded to the CDBG fund priority area question that was asked on the citizen survey that is conducted by ETC Institute every two years for the City of Lenexa. A similar survey question was sent to homeowner associations, charitable organizations, and faith-based organizations in the community. Additionally, this survey was made available at community facilities, on the city's website, and advertised through social media; an additional 34 responses were collected. Consultations were held with various agencies, including the Johnson County Continuum of Care. A public meeting to discuss the community needs was held on February 25, 2016 with 9 citizens in attendance. The Governing Body held a public hearing regarding community needs at its regular meeting on April 19, 2016. Three testimonials from a nonprofit art organization were received prior to the meeting and provided to the Governing Body prior to the meeting, and a member of the same organization spoke on its behalf at the public hearing.

The public 30-day comment period for the Consolidated Plan was held from June 28, 2016 to July 28, 2016. The plan was posted on the city's website and hardcopies were made available upon request at City Hall. Notice of the comment period was published in the *Legal Record* on June 14, 2016, and citizens were encouraged to review and provide feedback via print & social media outlets.

A public hearing for the Consolidated Plan and its components was held at the regular City Council meeting on August 2, 2016.

5. Summary of public comments

The top five priorities identified in the citizen surveys were public safety, housing, infrastructure, seniors/elderly, and human services.

Below are specific comments for each area.

Public safety: Neighborhood meetings for police protection & crime prevention; training for Police Department for them to support other communities

Housing: Encourage property maintenance; concerns about elimination of affordable housing in older areas of the city

Infrastructure: Rehabilitation of Old Town Lenexa; concerns about future of Community Center and Senior Center; sidewalk improvements; street & stormwater system improvements

Seniors/elderly: Update Senior Center; inability of seniors to pay property taxes; assistance with property maintenance; need affordable retirement housing

Human services: Affordability of new Recreation Center; provide after school programs; promote drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment

During the public hearing on community needs, a nonprofit art organization encouraged the Governing Body to consider allocating a portion of the CDBG funds to support its effort in promoting the arts to low- and moderate-income folks as well as Old Town Lenexa, in general.

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

n/a

7. Summary

The City will continually strive to engage community stakeholders to identify community needs and to determine the best programs and projects to address those needs.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	LENEXA	Executive

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Executive Department will oversee the development and administration of the CDBG program for the City of Lenexa. This includes the coordination of the planning process for the Consolidated Plan, implementation for the Citizen Participation Plan and all projects and programs in the Annual Action Plan each year.

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

1. Introduction

The City of Lenexa began consultations with key stakeholders in August 2015 to identify the community needs that could be addressed through the utilization of CDBG funding. Staff met with community stakeholders as well as public and private agencies including homeowner associations, nonprofit & faith-based organizations, several Johnson County Government agencies, neighboring & nearby entitlement communities, and other state and federal government agencies. Additionally, the Executive Department, the department spearheading the CDBG program effort, worked extensively with other city departments in an effort to identify the most important needs for the City of Lenexa. The citizens of Lenexa were strongly encouraged to participate in community surveys and public meetings regarding the identification of community needs and the prioritization of CDBG funds.

Finally, the Lenexa Governing Body was consulted at a Committee of the Whole meeting on May 10, 2016 where the information gathered throughout the citizen participation and consultation process was synthesized, and a recommendation regarding priority areas to be addressed in the Consolidated Plan was made and accepted.

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

The City of Lenexa supports several different human service organizations through its work with the United Community Services of Johnson County (UCS). UCS analyzes data that can inform human service planning, leads collaborative planning with human service organizations, mobilizes resources to support human service organizations, and advocates for policy improvements that support people reaching their full potential. Lenexa is represented in a variety of ways in UCS's work whether it is staff or elected officials participating on one of UCS's councils or task forces. Additionally, the Governing Body allocates \$17,000 annually to the Human Service Fund that is administered by UCS and funds safety net programs that meet the needs of low-income residents. UCS also administers the Alcohol Tax Fund in which Lenexa allocates approximately \$128,000 annually to provide substance abuse education, prevention, intervention, treatment, or recovery services.

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

The Community Standards Supervisor and a representative from the Lenexa Police Department have started to regularly participate in the Johnson County Continuum of Care (CoC) in addition to the other services provided by UCS as noted above. The City has been able to identify areas where homeless

individuals/families stay within the community that the CoC was not aware of, and the CoC has been able to provide the City with information on resources that might be available to these individuals. The City looks forward to continuing this relationship with the CoC and finding more opportunities to address the needs of homeless persons in the community.

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

n/a

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	CITY OF LENEXA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy 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?	Interview
2	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF SHAWNEE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Strategic Plan, Action Plan, AFFH
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview
3	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF OVERLAND PARK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis Strategic Plan, Action Plan, AFFH
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview
4	Agency/Group/Organization	MANHATTAN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan, Action Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview

5	Agency/Group/Organization	JOHNSON COUNTY GOVERNMENT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Strategic Plan, Consolidated Plan, AFFH
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview
6	Agency/Group/Organization	KANSAS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview

7	Agency/Group/Organization	U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Federal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Consolidated Plan, Strategic Plan, Action Plan, AFFH
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview
8	Agency/Group/Organization	MOSAIC COMMUNITY PLANNING
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Planning Consulting
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Contract

9	Agency/Group/Organization	United Community Services of Johnson County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development 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?	Interview

10	Agency/Group/Organization	Heartland Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	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?	Interview
11	Agency/Group/Organization	JOHNSON COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE ON HOMELESSNESS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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

n/a

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	United Community Services of Johnson County	
Vision 2030	City of Lenexa	
Parks, Recreation & Open Spaces Master Plan	City of Lenexa	
Public Art Master Plan	City of Lenexa	
Comprehensive Plan	City of Lenexa	
Planning Sustainable Places	Mid-America Regional Council	
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Plan	Mid-America Regional Council	
Analysis of Impediments to a Fair Housing Choice	City of Kansas City, MO	
Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Study	Johnson County Government	

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 Lenexa continues to work closely with Johnson County Government and other public entities to identify needs in the community. Johnson County Government provides a wide range of human services to Lenexa residents including development support, employment, mental and physical health, senior, and housing services. The Consolidated Plan identifies ways to supplement the services that are offered by Johnson County Government.

Regarding homelessness, the City will continue to work with the CoC and other systems of care to discuss issues such as persons being discharged from healthcare and mental facilities into homelessness, children "aging out" of the foster system, and the availability of housing for previously incarcerated individuals.

Prior to becoming an entitlement community, Lenexa did not participate in the HOME consortium and chose to continue that practice when it commenced its planning process. However, one of the recommendations to address housing needs in Lenexa from the Housing Needs Assessment and Market Analysis conducted by Mosaic Community Planning is to participate in a HOME consortium. Lenexa is

committed to investigating the possibility of joining the HOME consortium prior to its next 5-year Consolidated Plan.

The Consolidated Plans of Shawnee, Overland Park, and Johnson County were examined to determine if there was an opportunity to partner in any programs or projects. At the time of this plan, there were not any projects or programs, but staff from each city will continue to communicate to take advantage of any opportunities to work together. Lenexa has agreed to participate in an Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing study with Shawnee, Overland Park, and Johnson County Government.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The City of Lenexa recognizes that citizens engage with their communities in a variety of ways. The Citizen Participation Plan outlines the policies and procedures that the City will follow to ensure that citizens are kept apprised of the planning process of the CDBG program. In addition to meeting the notice requirements identified by HUD regulations, the City of Lenexa has also utilized its robust Communications Department to notify citizens of public meetings, comment periods, and hearings as well as providing outlets for feedback on community needs, proposed priorities, and draft plan documents. Participation for the first Consolidated Plan process was better than expected, and community needs identified by the citizens were instrumental in developing the goals as well as programs and projects to meet the goals.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Biennial citizen survey	Non-targeted/broad community	841	Public safety, seniors/elderly, infrastructure, property maintenance, and human services were the top priority areas identified.	n/a	
2	Biennial citizen survey	Non-targeted/broad community HOAs; nonprofit & faith-based organizations	40	Public safety, seniors/elderly, infrastructure, property maintenance, and youth services were the top priority areas identified.	n/a	
3	Public Meeting	HOAs	20	Concerns about property maintenance.		

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 Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	9	Concerns about property maintenance, Community and Senior Centers, and future of Old Town Lenexa.	n/a	
5	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community nonprofit & faith-based organization; governmental agencies, HOAs	1 oral comment, 3 written comment	Need for more exposure to the arts in Old Town Lenexa.	n/a	
6	Biennial citizen survey	Non-targeted/broad community				

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The following sections indicate the number and percentage of Lenexa renters and homeowners experiencing housing problems. HUD receives a special tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) that is largely not available through standard Census products. This tabulation provides counts of the number of households that fit certain combinations of HUD-specified criteria such as housing needs, HUD-defined income limits (primarily 30, 50, and 80 percent of area median income) and household types of particular interest to planners and policymakers. This data, known as the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, is used by local governments for housing planning and as part of the Consolidated Planning process.

Rental and homeowner affordability in the city was assessed using demographic, economic, and housing data for Lenexa downloaded from HUD's eCon Planning Suite in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). The eCon Planning Suite pre-populates the most up-to-date housing and economic data available to assist jurisdictions in identifying funding priorities for their Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans.

In addition to housing needs, this section also discusses needs related to public housing; homelessness; special populations such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, and victims of domestic violence; and community development needs such as public facilities, public improvements, and public services.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

According to the 2008-2012 5-Year American Community Survey, Lenexa was home to 48,300 residents and 19,217 households. Since the 2000 Census, the city grew significantly, adding 8,062 persons and 2,839 households, nearly a 20% increase. These rates are above the state and national population growth rate between the 2000 and 2010 Censuses of 6% and 10%, respectively. Median household income increased by 21% over the ten-year period, from \$61,990 to \$75,091. Lenexa's median income is 40% higher than the state and national median incomes--\$51,273 & \$53,046 respectively.

The most common housing need in Lenexa is affordability. The average housing costs for Lenexa homeowners is \$1,737/month compared to \$1,443/month for the Kansas City metro, and the average housing costs for Lenexa renters is \$960/month compared to \$839/month for the Kansas City metro. Approximately 69% of low- and moderate-income (LMI) households are cost-burdened, spending more than 30% of their monthly income on housing costs alone.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Population	40,238	48,300	20%
Households	16,378	19,217	17%
Median Income	\$61,990.00	\$75,091.00	21%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2008-2012 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	1,165	1,735	2,540	2,020	11,755
Small Family Households *	355	585	830	810	6,340
Large Family Households *	20	175	150	180	1,015
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	100	240	280	250	2,060
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	255	285	425	170	500
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	165	435	435	445	1,280
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	15	65	20	0	100	15	0	10	0	25
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	35	50	0	0	85	0	0	0	15	15
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	75	35	10	120	0	0	0	0	0
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	625	410	85	15	1,135	260	215	365	165	1,005

	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)	15	620	555	175	1,365	30	35	250	310	625
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	95	0	0	0	95	20	0	0	0	20

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	670	605	140	30	1,445	260	670	375	180	1,485
Having none of four housing problems	70	805	1,365	1,000	3,240	55	110	660	815	1,640
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	95	0	0	0	95	20	0	0	0	20

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	219	465	290	974	125	50	150	325
Large Related	20	115	55	190	0	60	85	145
Elderly	180	250	140	570	90	125	180	395
Other	265	395	200	860	80	15	195	290
Total need by income	684	1,225	685	2,594	295	250	610	1,155

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	215	190	0	405	125	50	75	250
Large Related	20	45	0	65	0	60	40	100
Elderly	180	160	85	425	75	90	125	290
Other	255	135	0	390	65	15	125	205
Total need by income	670	530	85	1,285	265	215	365	845

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	35	85	35	10	165	0	0	0	15	15

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	35	145	35	10	225	0	0	0	15	15

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

Estimates of the number of single person households in need of housing assistance are not available for the City of Lenexa.

Non-elderly, single-person households are included in the “other” category, along with non-family households, such as roommates or non-married partner households. Table 9 shows that there are an estimated 860 “other” renter households and 290 “other” owner households with low or moderate incomes who spend more than 30% of their income on housing. Of these, 45% of renters (390 households) and 71% of owners (205 households) are also severely cost burdened, meaning they spend over 50% of their income on housing.

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.

According to the 2010-2014 5-Year American Community Survey, there are an estimated 4,230 disabled persons in Lenexa, comprising 8.6% of its population. While housing need is not estimated for the disabled population, the ACS does provide poverty rates by disability status, which can serve as an indicator of potential need, given that households with low incomes are more likely to have a housing

need. For persons age 18 to 64, both 7% of the disabled and non-disabled population is impoverished. For seniors, the poverty rate for disabled persons is 9% compared to 3% for those without a disability. Thus, poverty rates suggest that disabled seniors in Lenexa would be more likely to have difficulty affording housing than their non-disabled counterparts. Additionally, a limited supply of accessible housing and the cost of making needed modifications represent potential housing needs for Lenexa's disabled population.

The most common disability in Lenexa is an ambulatory difficulty, which affects 40.6% of the city's disabled population. Housing needs for persons with ambulatory difficulties may include accessibility improvements such as ramps, widened hallways and doorways, and installation of grab bars, along with access to community services such as transit. Persons with cognitive difficulties are the second largest share of the disabled population (38.4%). For some people with these disabilities, housing in a group home or other supportive setting/services may be necessary.

No data regarding the incidence of domestic violence and the related need for domestic violence shelters in Lenexa are available, although stakeholders interviewed for this research indicated that this may be a housing need within the city. According to national statistics, one in three women will be abused in her lifetime and 2,880 women are abused daily. SAFEHOME, which operates a shelter and other domestic violence services in Overland Park (and which has served Lenexa residents), reported providing 207 women and 154 children with shelter in 2015, along with serving 1,241 counseling clients, answering 3,294 hotline calls, providing legal advocacy/ court services for 1,183 clients, and giving onsite support to 203 clients at local hospitals. These figures indicate a continued need for shelter and support services for victims of domestic violence, along with continued education and prevention efforts.

What are the most common housing problems?

The primary housing problem in Lenexa for both owners and renters is cost burdening and severe-cost burdening. Table 9 reveals that 2,594 low- and moderate-income renter households spend more than 30% of their income on housing, as do 1,155 low- and moderate-income owner households. Taken together, there are 3,749 cost burdened households with incomes under 80% AMI, constituting 69% of that income group. Of these, 2,130 households have a severe-cost burden (1,285 renters and 845 owners), comprising 39% of total low- and moderate-income households, as Table 10 displays.

Crowding (more than one person per room) affects 215 renters but no owners with low and moderate incomes, or 4% of all households in that income group, a considerably lower share than are affected by cost burdens or severe cost burdens.

Substandard housing (lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities) affects the smallest number of low- and moderate-income households in Lenexa: 100 renters and 25 owners, or 2% of all households with incomes under 80% AMI, according to Table 7.

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

Lenexa's low- and moderate-income, cost-burdened households are 2.2 times more likely to be renters (2,594 households) than owners (1,155 households). For renters, nearly half of cost-burdened households have incomes from 30 to 50% AMI; about one-quarter have incomes under 30% AMI, and another 25% have incomes from 50 to 8-% AMI. For owners, cost burdens are more heavily concentrated at the 50 to 80% AMI income range--53% of cost burdened owners fall within range, 25% have income under 30% AMI, and 22% have income from 30 to 50% AMI.

Looking at needs by household type, small families (2 to 4 persons) make up the largest share of LMI renters with a cost burden at 38%, followed by "other" households at 33%. For owners, elderly households make up the largest share of cost burdened households at 34%, followed by small families at 28%. The high share of cost-burdened elderly owner households likely reflects the difficulty many seniors face in continuing to pay housing costs such as utilities and taxes while living on fixed incomes, even if they no longer have mortgages.

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

Individuals with an imminent risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered typically have a combination of financial factors present in their lives: lack of living wage jobs, rents that are more than 30 or 50% of their incomes, and high childcare, medical, or transportation costs. In addition to these factors, individuals at risk of homelessness often have additional issues present such as family conflicts, domestic violence, doubling up with family members or friends, housing with code or safety violations, household members with a disability, criminal histories, histories of mental health issues or substance abuse, difficulty navigating systems to access public benefits or community-based services, and prior experiences with homelessness.

For formerly homeless families and individuals nearing the termination of assistance, a top need is to secure affordable permanent housing. Other needs include access to Social Security disability and other benefits; linkages to health, mental health, and legal services; continued case management and supportive services; and access to mainstream job training, employment and education programs, and supportive employment agencies.

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:

Lenexa does not prepare estimates of its at-risk population.

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

Low incomes and high housing cost burdens are two characteristics linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness. Renters with incomes under 30% AMI and housing cost burdens over 50% are at risk of homelessness, especially if they experience a destabilizing event such as a job loss, reduction in work hours, or medical emergency/condition. Additionally, families or individuals doubling up with other, unrelated households are at an increased risk of homelessness. In Lenexa, there are 670 extremely-low-income renter households (under 30% AMI) spending more than 50% of their income on housing. Lenexa also has 40 households comprised of multiple, unrelated families living together in crowded conditions.

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

According to HUD, a disproportionately greater need exists when members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. Tables 13 through 16 identify the number of households experiencing one or more of the four housing problems by householder race and ethnicity and income level.

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	975	80	115
White	630	50	105
Black / African American	140	0	0
Asian	90	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	115	0	10

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS

Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,475	260	0
White	915	165	0
Black / African American	195	70	0
Asian	85	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	270	15	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,320	1,225	0
White	1,045	915	0
Black / African American	70	105	0
Asian	65	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	75	145	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	690	1,335	0
White	565	1,135	0

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
Black / African American	20	85	0
Asian	65	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	35	0
Hispanic	0	55	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The following groups experience a disproportionately greater rate of housing need than the city as a whole.

- African American households with extremely-low incomes. All African American households with incomes under 30% AMI have a housing need, compared to 83% citywide.
- Hispanic households with low incomes. Ninety-five percent of Hispanic households with income 30 to 50% AMI have a housing need, compared to 85% citywide.
- Asian houses at low, moderate, and middle incomes. All low-income Asian households have a housing need compared 85% citywide. At moderate incomes (50-80% AMI), 62% of Asian households have a need, compared to 52% citywide, and at middle incomes (80-100% AMI) 87% of Asian household have a housing need, compared to 34% citywide.

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 examines severe housing need by income level and householder race and ethnicity. Like the preceding analysis, this section uses HUD’s definition of disproportionately greater need, which occurs when members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. Tables 17 through 20 identify the number of households experiencing one or more of the severe housing problems by householder race and ethnicity and income level.

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	930	125	115
White	585	95	105
Black / African American	140	0	0
Asian	90	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	115	0	10

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	820	915	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
White	495	585	0
Black / African American	120	150	0
Asian	20	70	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	180	105	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	515	2,025	0
White	400	1,555	0
Black / African American	10	160	0
Asian	39	64	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	60	155	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	210	1,815	0
White	135	1,570	0
Black / African American	0	105	0
Asian	35	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	35	0
Hispanic	0	55	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The following groups experience a disproportionately greater rate of severe housing needs than the city as a whole.

- African American household with extremely-low incomes. All African American household with incomes under 30% AMI have a severe housing need, compared to 79% citywide.
- Hispanic households with extremely-low and low incomes. Ninety-two percent of Hispanic households with incomes from under 30% AMI have a severe housing need, compared to 79% citywide. At the low income range, 63% of Hispanic households face severe needs, compared to 47% citywide.
- Asian households at extremely-low, moderate, and middle incomes. Ninety percent of extremely-low income Asian households have a severe housing need, compared to 79% citywide. At the moderate income range, 38% of Asian households have a severe need, compared to 20% citywide, and at the middle income range, 47% of Asian households have a severe need, compared to 10% of citywide.

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:

While the preceding sections assessed all housing and severe housing problems by race and ethnicity, Table 21 focuses only on what share of their income households spend on housing. Data is broken down into groups spending less than 30% of income on housing costs, those paying between 30 and 50% (i.e., with a cost burden), and those paying over 50% (i.e., with a severe cost burden). The final column, “no/negative income,” identifies households without an income, for whom housing as a share of income was not calculated. Note that no racial or ethnic group had more than 1% of households with no or negative income.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,870	2,870	2,370	110
White	11,950	2,235	1,635	105
Black / African American	625	180	265	0
Asian	425	145	160	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	135	0	0	0
Hispanic	620	240	255	10

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

Discussion:

A total of 5,240 households in Lenexa are spending more than 30% of their income on housing, which constitutes 27% of households citywide. There are three populations that are disproportionately likely to spend over 30% of their income on housing: Hispanics (495 households), African Americans (445 households), and Asians (305 households).

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?

Asian households are most affected by housing needs and severe housing needs. Of the ten income and need categories examined, Asian households are disproportionately affected by housing needs in seven of them. Hispanic households have disproportionately levels of need in four categories. African American households have disproportionate level of needs in three categories. See discussion in sections NA-15, NA-20, and NA-25 for specifics.

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

Stakeholder input echoed the findings of the CHAS data, indicating that affordability is the biggest housing need in Lenexa. Interview participants noted a lack of affordable apartments, particularly among rental communities that opened recently or are now under construction. Further, one interviewee noted that some apartments that are affordable may be in poor condition due to deferred internal and external maintenance.

For LMI households, a lack of financial resources such as savings, collateral, and credit are factors affecting the ability to obtain home mortgage loans. Additionally, LMI homeowners, especially seniors, stakeholders identified property maintenance and minor rehabilitation of aging single-family housing as a crucial need related to keeping the city's existing housing stock affordable and safe. Interviewees also noted that as Lenexa's population ages, providing a range of housing options for seniors – including assisting them to stay in their existing homes – will become a more pronounced need.

Stakeholders discussed homelessness in Lenexa, mentioning that most homeless persons or families are doubled up with family or friends or living in other unstable situations rather than being unsheltered. One social service provider noted an increase in households facing evictions.

Finally, interview participants mentioned transportation costs as a potential issue for low- and moderate-income households. People employed in Lenexa in retail trade, arts, entertainment, and recreation services, and other services industries earn, on average, the lowest annual wages. A lack of affordable housing in the city means that these employees may need to look for housing further away, resulting in higher transportation costs.

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

According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, Latinos, African Americans, and Asians (the three racial/ethnic groups with disproportionate levels of housing need) collectively make up less than one-fifth of Lenexa's population.

The Latino population of 3,965 constitutes 8% of the city's total. Latinos are most heavily concentrated in census tracts 524.05 (roughly bounded by I-35, Quivira Road, and W 103rd Street) and 524.17 (roughly bounded by I-35, W 87th Street, Pflumm Road, and W 95th Street). Latinos make up 21% and 19% of these tracts, respectively, and together they comprise 56% of Lenexa's total Latino population.

With a population of 2,736 persons, African Americans make up 6% of Lenexa. They are most heavily concentrated in census tract 524.17, constituting 17% of its total population. This tract makes up 22% of Lenexa's total Black population. Tract 530.05 located southeast of the I-35 and I-435 intersection also has a large African American population, comprising 15% of the tract's total.

Finally, Asians constitute 4% of Lenexa, with a population of 1,933. They are most heavily concentrated in census tracts 530.05 and 525.04 in central Lenexa, south of Shawnee Mission Park between Renner Boulevard and Woodland Road. These tracts are 11% and 10% Asian, respectively, and together contain 41% of Lenexa's Asian residents.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Johnson County Public Housing Authority administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program for Lenexa.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	1,494	0	1,494	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	0	12,235	0	12,235	0	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	
Average Household size	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	192	0	192	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	540	0	540	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	1,494	0	1,494	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	0	754	0	754	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0	714	0	714	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	5	0	5	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

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	0	53	0	53	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	1,441	0	1,441	0	0	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The City of Lenexa does not conduct a count of homeless persons, but a point-in-time count was conducted for Johnson County in January 2016 by the Johnson County Continuum of Care on Homelessness. A representative from the CoC indicated that it was not aware of any unsheltered homeless persons in Lenexa, and there are no emergency shelters or transitional housing units in the city. However, the City understands that the emergency shelters and transitional housing units likely serve individuals from Lenexa, and therefore, the City will continue to work with community partners and the CoC.

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)	10	143	900	900	900	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	1	0	0	0	0

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 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

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

The Johnson County point-in-time count identified 70 homeless households, approximately 81% included children. Most of these households were sheltered – 41 were in emergency shelters and 19 were in transitional housing. Ten homeless households were unsheltered.

Although veteran status was not identified in the Johnson County point-in-time count, approximately 1,800 homeless veterans live in the Kansas City area. About 87% of homeless veterans suffer from a mental illness or substance abuse. Nationally, veterans account for only 11% of the adult population but make up 25% of the homeless population.

No chronically homeless households were identified.

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

Race and ethnicity is not available for homeless persons in Johnson County.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

According to the Johnson County point-in-time count, 87% of homeless persons counted were sheltered. This includes 100 persons in emergency shelter (65% of the total count) and 43 persons in transitional housing (28% of the total count).

Unsheltered homeless persons made up 6% of the total count in Johnson County. Of the 10 unsheltered homeless persons, 1 was under the age of 18, six were young adults age 18 to 24, and 3 were adults

over age 25. Young adults were the most likely to be unsheltered: 46% of homeless young adults were unsheltered (6 out of 13).

Discussion:

According to the Johnson County Continuum of Care, the population with the greatest risk of becoming homeless or experiencing homelessness in Johnson County is students and families of students that are "doubled up" in the home of a family or friend. While it is difficult to compare the two numbers because of the varying counting methodology, the homeless need of this population appears to be much greater in Johnson County than the traditional homeless need defined by HUD.

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

Introduction:

This section discusses the characteristics and needs of persons in various subpopulations in the City of Lenexa who are not homeless but may require supportive services or housing, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, or developmental), victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol or drug addictions, and persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and Frail Elderly

HUD defines persons age 62 or older as elderly, and persons age 62 or over who require assistance with three or more daily living activities (such as bathing, walking, or performing light housework) as frail elderly. In Lenexa, there are 7,941 elderly residents who make up 16% of the city's population as of the 2010-2014 American Community Survey. While no count of frail elderly is available, disability by age figures indicate that Lenexa has 1,031 residents over the age of 65 with an ambulatory difficulty (i.e., difficulty walking or climbing stairs) and 425 residents over the age of 65 with a self-care difficulty (i.e., difficulty dressing or bathing). These numbers indicate that the city may have as many as 1,450 frail elderly residents.

Persons with Disabilities

Disability is defined by the Census Bureau as a lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition that makes it difficult for a person to conduct daily living activities or impedes him or her from being able to go outside the home alone or to work. According to 2010-2014 ACS data, Lenexa had a disability rate of 8.6%, which represented 4,230 residents living with a disability. Nearly 30% of residents age 65 or older were disabled, while 12.9% of those under 65 had a disability.

The most common disability is an ambulatory difficulty, which affects 40.6% of the disabled population. Housing needs for persons with ambulatory difficulties may include accessibility improvements such as ramps, widened hallways and doorways, and installation of grab bars, along with access to community services such as transit. Persons with cognitive difficulties are the second largest share of the disabled population (38.4%). For some people with these disabilities, housing in a group home or other supportive setting/services may be necessary.

Victims of Domestic Violence

No data regarding the incidence of domestic violence in Lenexa are available. According to national statistics, one in three women will be abused in her lifetime and 2,880 women are abused daily. SAFEHOME, which operates a shelter and other domestic violence services in Overland Park, reported providing 207 women and 154 children with shelter in 2015, along with serving 1,241 counseling clients,

answering 3,294 hotline calls, providing legal advocacy/court services for 1,183 clients, and giving onsite support to 203 clients at local hospitals.

Substance Abuse

No estimates of the population in Lenexa with drug or alcohol addictions is available. The National Survey on Drug Use and Health conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration reports that there are an estimated 157,000 persons age 12 and older with a substance abuse disorder in the Kansas City MSA (8.6% of total population). This figure is slightly below the national rate of 9.0%.

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

The primary housing and supportive needs of these subpopulations include affordable, safe housing opportunities in areas with access to transportation and paratransit, commercial and job centers, and social services including counseling, case management, and subsidies for childcare. Education regarding fair housing rights and actions that can be taken in the event those rights are violated is also a need. Persons with disabilities often require accessible features and ground floor housing units and use of supportive/therapeutic animals. Victims of domestic violence need safe housing, removal of barriers to relocation, and protection from perpetrators.

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

Persons with HIV/AIDS

No estimates of the population in Lenexa with HIV/AIDS is available. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention's 2014 HIV Surveillance Report shows that there are estimated 4,838 persons in the Kansas City MSA with diagnosed cases of HIV, of whom 2,745 have an infection ever classified as AIDS.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Lenexa has a wide variety of Public Facility needs; however, the City has determined it will focus CDBG funds on public facilities that improve the vitality, livability, and safety of neighborhoods and quality of life for LMI residents.

The Community and Senior Centers are located in Old Town Lenexa which is a LMI area. The current Community Center houses Park and Recreation administrative offices, gymnasium, a modest kitchen facility, and community rooms. The current Senior Center houses the city’s growing senior activities program, but has not received any significant upgrades in several years.

How were these needs determined?

The need for Public Facilities was identified through the citizen participation and consultation process. The Municipal Services and Parks and Recreation Departments provided information on the condition and use of the various public facilities. The Community Center is an important anchor in Old Town Lenexa, providing community gathering places and recreation opportunities for residents in the neighborhood. Additionally, one of the reoccurring comments that was made in the citizen surveys was concern about what would happen with the existing Community Center once the new Recreation Center was opened. Services for the seniors/elderly citizens was one of the top five priorities identified through the citizen participation process as well.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Lenexa is currently the fastest growing city in the state of Kansas. Along with that comes a wide variety of Public Improvement needs; however, CDBG funds will be focused on improving the vitality, livability and safety of neighborhoods through neighborhood infrastructure improvements. Neighborhood infrastructure improvements include, but are not limited to improvements for park facilities, flood control, streets, sidewalks, ADA improvements, transportation and bike lanes or trails.

Old Town Lenexa is the original town site of Lenexa, but as new growth has pushed city limits westerly, Old Town has seen a decline in appearance as well as business and neighborhood activity. Additionally, it has been identified as a LMI area. Public improvement projects have been identified to encourage revitalization in Old Town Lenexa.

How were these needs determined?

In 2015, Lenexa received a grant through Mid-America Regional Council’s Planning Sustainable Places program to work on an action plan that highlighted redevelopment opportunities in the Old Town area. To develop the final plan, the consultant team held two public meetings (with over 85 people present at each meeting) to weigh in on concept plans, design images, and the most important functions

of Old Town. Additionally, one of the repeated comments made during citizen participation of the Consolidate Planning process was concern about the deterioration and neglect of Old Town.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

Lenexa residents have a wide variety of Public Service needs. Johnson County Government and the City of Lenexa have very different and distinct roles in the provision of services to residents. Johnson County Government provides services such as public & mental health, public transit, senior care, housing & utility assistance. Lenexa can supplement the public services provided by Johnson County Government. Lenexa will focus its CDBG funds by supporting public facilities and programs that improve the quality of life for LMI residents such as scholarships for membership at the new Recreation Center and other recreational programs.

How were these needs determined?

The need for recreation scholarships was identified through citizen participation and consultation process. One of the concerns regarding the new Recreation Center is the affordability of memberships for LMI residents, including seniors. Several survey responses suggested scholarships or discounted rates for the new facility and for afterschool programming for youth.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

While housing opportunities can be limited by household income and purchasing power, the lack of affordable options can result in a significant hardship for LMI households, preventing them from meeting other basic needs. Low- and moderate-income residents often have fewer financial resources available for making monthly rent and mortgage payments. Those who do choose to purchase a home must have funds available for taxes, insurance, homeowners association fees, and property maintenance and repair.

The following housing market analysis examines the existing housing stock in Lenexa, including unit type, size (i.e., number of bedrooms), age, occupancy status, and cost. It also provides an assessment of the local supply of public housing units/housing choice vouchers, housing for homeless persons and housing and services for special needs populations. In each case, the supply in Lenexa is considered relative to the needs discussed in the Needs Assessment. Barriers to affordable housing development are identified, along with any concentrations of housing need in Lenexa.

In addition to an assessment of the local housing market, the Market Analysis analyzes existing non-housing community development assets, including employment by industry and occupation, labor force, commute patterns, and educational attainment. These factors are discussed relative to local workforce and economic development initiatives.

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

Introduction

This section describes the existing housing stock in the City of Lenexa in terms of tenure, property type and unit size. The 2008-2012 5-Year American Community Survey estimates that there are 20,495 housing units in Lenexa, with an occupancy rate of 94%.

The majority of units are single-family detached (59%), followed by units in small multifamily structures with 5 to 19 units (18%). Overall, multifamily structures (5+ units) constitute 27% of Lenexa’s housing stock. Single-family attached units (i.e., townhomes) make up 11%, and duplexes, triplexes, and quadraplexes comprise 4%. In comparison, nearly three-quarters of homes throughout Kansas are single-family detached units, 11% are multifamily properties, and 4% are townhomes.

Owners overwhelmingly tend to live in housing that has more bedrooms, with 93% of owners living in units with three or more bedrooms. Six percent (6%) of owner-occupied units have two bedrooms and only 67 owners (0%) live in housing units with fewer than two bedrooms.

In contrast, renters are more likely to live in smaller units. One-third (32%) live in housing with one or no bedrooms, and 44% live in homes with two bedrooms. One-quarter of renters (24%) have homes with three or more bedrooms. While smaller household sizes may be one reason renters live in units with fewer bedrooms, housing cost is also a factor. This is reflected in the fact that renters are more likely to be overcrowded, perhaps choosing smaller units to avoid or lessen a cost burden.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	12,149	59%
1-unit, attached structure	2,187	11%
2-4 units	754	4%
5-19 units	3,604	18%
20 or more units	1,751	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	50	0%
Total	20,495	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	16	0%	184	3%
1 bedroom	51	0%	2,090	29%

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
2 bedrooms	736	6%	3,159	44%
3 or more bedrooms	11,303	93%	1,678	24%
Total	12,106	99%	7,111	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

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

- **Housing Choice Vouchers.** The Johnson County Housing Authority administers a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program throughout most of Johnson County, including Lenexa. According to HUD’s “Picture of Subsidized Households,” the Housing Authority administers a total of 1,494 vouchers, of which 322 are used in Lenexa. This data shows that, of the vouchers used in Lenexa, average household income is \$14,512. Two-thirds of voucher holders (66%) have incomes under 30% AMI and 95% have incomes under 50% AMI.
- **Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC).** Four properties in Lenexa are assisted through tax credits, and together they offer 863 subsidized units, according to HUD. These units are targeted to households with incomes under 50% or 60% of the area’s median.
- **City of Lenexa Exterior Grant Program.** This program provides grants for qualifying exterior improvements to homes in the City’s Neighborhood Revitalization District on a first-come, first-served basis. Grant amounts vary based on the level of investment by the homeowners, with a minimum investment of \$3,000.
- **City of Lenexa Housing Rehabilitation Program.** In partnership with Habitat for Humanity, this program assists households with code violations with rehab projects designed to bring homes up to code. The program is funded and managed by the City, and work is completed by Habitat for Humanity. In its initial year, this program is expected to assist 4-5 households.

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

The City does not expect to lose any subsidized housing units from the affordable housing inventory during this Consolidated Plan period.

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

While Lenexa’s current housing stock includes a variety of unit types for-sale or rent and is generally in good condition, housing costs are high, especially in recent developments or properties currently under construction. A review of selected for-sale communities in Lenexa indicated that sales prices for single-family homes in many newly-constructed subdivisions start in the mid \$300,000s and extend as high as mid \$500,000s. Rental rates at apartment communities that have opened within the last two years are

around \$1,000 for a one-bedroom unit and \$1,300 for two-bedroom units. With about 1,300 low- and moderate-income renters and 845 low- and moderate-income homeowners spending more than 50% of their incomes on housing, these price points mean that most recent construction does not address the need for improved affordability.

Housing need data, coupled with stakeholder input, also shows that delayed maintenance may be an issue for some households, particularly senior and LMI homeowners and renters living in older apartment communities.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Stakeholders interviewed for this research identified several housing types needed in Lenexa, including:

- Affordable rental apartments located in mixed-income settings throughout the city;
- Affordable single-family homes or duplexes available for sale to low/moderate income households;
- Maintenance and preservation of existing single-family homes in Old Town and surrounding neighborhoods;
- Housing options for seniors, including rehabilitation and modifications helping them to remain in existing homes; and
- Housing for persons with disabilities, including in group home settings.

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

Introduction

The following tables reflect the cost of both owner- and renter-occupied housing in Lenexa. According to the 2008-2012 5-Year American Community Survey, the median home value in Lenexa is \$217,600, up 39% from \$156,300 in 2000. Median contractual rent rate increased at a slower rate over that period, from \$686 to \$791.

The majority of renters in Lenexa (71%) spend between \$500 and \$999 on rent, and an additional 15% spend between \$1,000 and \$1,499 per month.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Median Home Value	156,300	217,600	39%
Median Contract Rent	686	791	15%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2008-2012 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	564	7.9%
\$500-999	5,047	71.0%
\$1,000-1,499	1,030	14.5%
\$1,500-1,999	244	3.4%
\$2,000 or more	226	3.2%
Total	7,111	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	60	No Data
50% HAMFI	735	40
80% HAMFI	2,725	249
100% HAMFI	No Data	438
Total	3,520	727

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Lenexa only has 60 rental units affordable to households with incomes below 30% HAMFI; however, there are 1,165 households with incomes in that range. While some of these extremely-low income households may own housing that is affordable to them (such as seniors who no longer have mortgages), a large gap likely remains. There are 1,735 households in the next income level (30-50% HAMFI), more than 2.2 times the number of units affordable to them (735 rental units and 40 owned units). The 50-80% HAMFI income range includes 2,450 households and a combined total of 2,974 affordable units. Finally, 438 owned units are affordable to households in the 80-100% HAMFI income bracket, well below the 2,020 households with incomes in this range.

Based on these comparisons, there is not sufficient housing at most income levels. The 0-30%, 30-50%, and 80-100% HAMFI income ranges all show shortages of affordable units. While there appears to be a surplus of affordable units at the 50-80% HAMFI income range, this does not take into account size of housing or demand generated by higher income households. Many families with incomes above 80% HAMFI may opt to rent or own housing that costs less than 30% of their monthly income, thus competing with lower income households for lower priced units. Additionally, there may be a mismatch between household size and the number of bedrooms in the housing units they can afford, leading to either overcrowding in a smaller, lower priced unit, or cost burdening in a larger, more expensive home.

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

As the Housing Market and Needs Assessment completed for Lenexa reveals, housing costs are high, especially in recent developments or properties currently under construction. A review of selected for-sale communities in Lenexa indicated that sales prices for single-family homes in many newly-constructed subdivisions start in the mid \$300,000s and extend as high as mid \$500,000s. Rental rates at apartment communities that have opened within the last two years are around \$1,000 for a one-bedroom unit and \$1,300 for two-bedroom units. Increasing home sales prices and rental rates are likely to reduce affordability in Lenexa.

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

Fair Market Rents (FMR) for the Kansas City, MO-KS metropolitan area (which includes Johnson County and Lenexa) range from \$562 for efficiency units to \$1,384 for four bedroom units. High HOME rent limits are identical to FMRs, and low HOME rent limits range from \$562 to \$1,063. Lenexa's median contract rent of \$791 is above the FMR and HOME rent limits for efficiency and 1 bedroom units, but below them for all larger units.

Discussion

Given the high housing costs throughout the city, the preservation and maintenance of existing affordable units will be important for Lenexa.

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

Introduction

This section assesses the condition of existing housing units in Lenexa in terms of age, presence of housing conditions, and risk of exposure to lead-based paint. Of the 12,106 owner-occupied units in Lenexa, 19% have one selected condition (see definition below) and no units have two or more selected conditions. For renter-occupied housing, 38% have one selected condition and 5% have two or three selected conditions. The majority of both owner- and renter-occupied units have none of the selected conditions.

About one-fifth of owner- and renter-occupied housing in Lenexa is relatively new, having been built since 2000 or later. The remaining owner-occupied units were roughly even split between those built in 1980-1999 and those built in 1950-1979. Rental housing tended to be slightly newer: 45% was built in 1980-1999 and 32% was built in 1950-1979. Very few units were built prior to 1950.

Lead-based paint risk is highest in units built prior to 1980 that have children present. One-tenth of both owner- and renter-occupied housing falls within this category, for a total of 1,955 units at risk of exposure to lead.

Lenexa has a low housing vacancy rate at only 6% (compared to 10% in the Kansas City MSA).

Definitions

HUD defines four selected housing conditions, as follows: (1) lacks complete plumbing facilities; (2) lacks complete kitchen facilities; (3) more than one person per room; and (4) cost burden is greater than 30% of household income. The City of Lenexa defines a housing unit as in standard condition if it meets all state and local codes. A housing unit is substandard if it is in poor condition but is both structurally and financially feasible to rehabilitate.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,355	19%	2,690	38%
With two selected Conditions	0	0%	252	4%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	41	1%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	9,751	81%	4,128	58%
Total	12,106	100%	7,111	101%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,350	19%	1,520	21%
1980-1999	4,806	40%	3,222	45%
1950-1979	4,708	39%	2,267	32%
Before 1950	242	2%	102	1%
Total	12,106	100%	7,111	99%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	4,950	41%	2,369	33%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,230	10%	725	10%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS (Total Units) 2008-2012 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Forty-one percent (41%) of owner-occupied units and 33% of renter-occupied units were built prior to 1980 and may be at risk of falling into poor condition as they age. As housing ages, maintenance costs rise, which can present significant challenges for LMI homeowners. Renters of both single-family homes and multifamily units may also be affected by the age of housing as landlords put off maintenance or are not attentive to needed repairs.

Stakeholder input supported the need for rehabilitation and repair of single-family homes in neighborhoods where homes tends to be older and are more likely to be owned by seniors and/or LMI householders. Stakeholder input also stressed the importance of maintenance for aging rental communities, including interior and exterior rehabilitation for properties that have not been adequately maintained to date.

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

Potential exposure to lead-based paint represents one of the most significant environmental threats from a housing perspective. Lead is highly toxic and may cause a range of health problems for adults and, especially, children. The major source of exposure comes from lead-contaminated dust found in deteriorating buildings. Many residential properties built before 1978 contain lead-based paint. Unfortunately, measuring the exact number of households with potential lead-based paint hazards is difficult. Age of housing and the presence of children are two key indicators for exposure risk. These two conditions are present in 1,955 households in Lenexa. While no estimate of lead-based paint risk by income is available, LMI households are least able to afford new, well-maintained housing and are therefore likely to be at a greater risk of lead poisoning.

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

Introduction

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				1,447			0	0	225
# 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:

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

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

Discussion:

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

Introduction

No organizations operating in Lenexa provide facilities and/or housing targeted to the homeless. The Johnson County North Central Multiservice Center, which offers a variety of housing and other assistance to low and moderate income households, is located in Lenexa and serves residents from Lenexa and the surrounding area. Additionally, several organizations in other Johnson County municipalities provide facilities and services that may assist homeless individuals and families from Lenexa, as described further in this section.

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)	0	0	0	0	0
Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	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

The Johnson County North Central Multiservice Center provides case management services designed to help clients achieve self-sufficiency. The Center also provides information and referrals about other community resources, including health, mental health, and employment services. Other service providers operating in Johnson County, such as Catholic Charities and Hillcrest Transitional Housing, also offer case management services which may assist homeless persons in accessing health, mental health, employment, and other mainstream services. Hillcrest Transitional Housing in Overland Park assists residents in a search for full-time employment and offers other life skills classes.

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.

While the City of Lenexa does not have a homeless shelter, homeless persons or families in Lenexa can receive shelter and/or services through the following organizations working in Johnson County:

- Johnson County North Central Multiservice Center in Lenexa – operated by Johnson County Government; provides case management services and referrals to other community resources, operates a food pantry and medicine cabinet, and provides qualifying families with assistance related to housing costs (rent and utilities), medical needs, and transportation.
- Salvation Army Johnson County Family Lodge in Olathe – provides shelter to families in the Johnson County area that are homeless. Families must have at least one dependent under the age of 18 that is currently in school to be eligible for the program; can stay at the shelter for 3-6 months.
- Catholic Charities – provides food, rent assistance, utility assistance, transitional housing assistance, and case management services out of Emergency Assistance Centers in Olathe and Overland Park.
- Johnson County Interfaith Hospitality Network – serves homeless families in Johnson County with emergency shelter and meals through partnerships with 12 host congregations throughout the County. Host congregations provide overnight accommodations and meals for up to 5 homeless families for one week every three to four months. Interfaith recently opened a small shelter for single women.
- Hillcrest Transitional Housing in Overland Park – provides homeless families, singles, and youth with transitional housing for up to 90 days during which they must search for full-time employment and attend life skills classes. Also offers a rapid re-housing program, which includes case management, budgeting and financial counseling, and financial assistance for rental housing.

- KidsTLC Street Outreach Services (SOS) in Olathe – SOS provides social services to youth age 12 to 21 who are experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness, including access to shelter or other housing options, case management, and food, clothing, and hygiene items.

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

Introduction

This section describes the supportive housing needs of Lenexa’s special needs populations, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons experiencing domestic violence, persons with substance abuse disorders, and persons with HIV/AIDS. It also identifies services and facilities in the area available to serve these special needs populations.

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

As a protected class, people with disabilities have a right to fair housing choice, a standard that must be met by CDBG entitlements. Yet the housing needs of this population can diverge significantly from the needs of other groups. People with mobility impairments are likely to need housing with features that improve accessibility and facilitate maneuverability within the unit, (i.e. first floor units, elevators, ramps, floor level bathrooms tubs. etc.) People with visual and hearing deficiencies may need accommodation for service animals, alternative types of fire and smoke alarms, alternative phone services, communications in braille, etc. People with cognitive disabilities may require the assistance of live-in aids or group home settings.

Based on HUD’s Inventory of Units for the Elderly and Disabled, the City of Lenexa has one multifamily housing development that serves the elderly population and persons with disabilities, the Quail Family Cooperative located at 8801 Noland Road, which has 20 assisted living units available out of 100 overall units. This inventory database is designed to assist prospective applicants with locating units in HUD insured and HUD subsidized multifamily properties that serve the elderly and/or persons with disabilities. These units tend to offer rental assistance and housing credit programs funded through federally funded programs.

Community Living Opportunities, a local non-profit, offers residential services in small Intermediate Care Facilities for residents diagnosed with mental retardation (ICF/MR) and/or developmental disabilities. These services also include specialized education, employment, case management, ongoing nursing and medical care, and/or assistance with self-care and activities of daily living services. Living arrangements include homes of four to eight persons with supportive services and homes staffed with caregivers in shifts 24 hours per day. These living arrangements generally offer a staff to individual served ratio of 1:2.

Johnson County Development Supports (JCDS) also provides housing and services for persons with mental and developmental disabilities. JCDS operates 51 residential sites throughout the County, including 11 single-family homes and several group homes for 3 to 5 people. While Lenexa residents are eligible for assistance through JCDS, none of the organization’s homes are located within Lenexa due to a limited supply of ranch housing that would be affordable for purchase by JCDS. In addition to providing

housing, JCDS also offers employment and case management services and provides intake and referral services for other Johnson County nonprofits serving persons with mental or developmental disabilities.

There are no domestic violence shelters located in Lenexa, although Lenexa residents may be served by SAFEHOME in Overland Park. SAFEHOME provides shelter, transitional housing, counseling, healthcare advocacy, court advocacy, education and prevention, legal services, and outreach advocacy related to domestic violence. During 2015, SAFEHOME provided shelter for 207 women and 154 children and provided counseling for 1,241 clients.

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

The Kansas Department of Aging and Disability Services assures that all discharges from State funded institutions or systems of care have housing options planned in order to prevent homelessness. Johnson County Mental Health Center also has a protocol in place that prevents discharging homeless individuals into homelessness.

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 minor home rehabilitation program will allow individuals with special needs--especially the elderly, frail elderly, and person with disabilities--remain in their home. The Community Center/Senior Center Rehabilitation project will also allow the City a place to provide supportive services to these groups in our community.

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

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Although comprehensive plans and zoning and land use codes play an important role in regulating the health and safety of the structural environment, overly restrictive codes can negatively impact housing affordability and accessibility within a jurisdiction. Because zoning regulations present a crucial area of analysis for a study of housing affordability, Lenexa's Unified Development Code was reviewed for potential regulatory impacts on affordable or accessible housing as part of the City's Housing Market and Needs Assessment. Items reviewed include definitions of family, regulations regarding group homes, and matters of minimum lot size, maximum density, maximum building height, and minimum open space requirements. In general, this review of Lenexa's Unified Development Code did not identify any provisions that would have an unreasonably negative impact on the provision of affordable or accessible housing within the city.

Additionally, some stakeholders consulted in the development of this analysis have indicated a lack of awareness of affordability issues in Lenexa. Because the issue is not in the public discourse, there is less recognition that any action is needed to keep housing affordable. Stakeholders also noted that some Lenexa residents questioned whether it was necessary to be able to offer housing options that would accommodate service industry workers and those with low incomes because options for those populations are available elsewhere in the region. While it may be true that other Kansas City communities have a larger share of housing affordable to those with low and moderate incomes, some education and awareness for Lenexans as to the benefits of a diverse local housing stock could help enhance public support for such programs.

Finally, the availability of resources to address affordability issues is limited. Lenexa's annual CDBG entitlement amount, even if completely devoted to affordable housing initiatives, would have minimal impact. The challenge for Lenexa will be to develop a comprehensive affordable housing strategy based on its CDBG award, but that coordinates the work and resources of other, larger partners.

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

Introduction

Lenexa is situated at the intersection of several major highways, including interstates 35, 70, and 435. The day-time population grows to approximately 100,000 with individuals coming to work in the professional services, manufacturing, distribution, and retail industries. More than 20 Fortune 500 companies are located in Lenexa.

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	12	0	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	390	0	10	0	-10
Construction	195	0	5	0	-5
Education and Health Care Services	751	0	19	0	-19
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	586	0	15	0	-15
Information	173	0	4	0	-4
Manufacturing	252	0	6	0	-6
Other Services	130	0	3	0	-3
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	942	0	24	0	-24
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	224	0	6	0	-6
Transportation and Warehousing	102	0	3	0	-3
Wholesale Trade	197	0	5	0	-5
Total	3,954	0	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	28,834
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	27,136
Unemployment Rate	5.89
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	16.81
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.64

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	8,843
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,189
Service	2,327
Sales and office	7,069
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,367
Production, transportation and material moving	1,036

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	20,001	79%
30-59 Minutes	4,898	19%
60 or More Minutes	437	2%
Total	25,336	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	833	26	256

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,523	233	420
Some college or Associate's degree	6,326	516	1,195
Bachelor's degree or higher	12,824	489	1,615

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	145	94	148	149	72
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	465	305	131	288	239
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,054	842	528	1,819	1,545
Some college, no degree	1,997	1,662	1,410	2,772	1,136
Associate's degree	133	565	474	1,154	178
Bachelor's degree	460	2,457	2,416	4,617	1,099
Graduate or professional degree	50	1,165	1,438	2,835	654

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	22,755
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27,301
Some college or Associate's degree	34,071
Bachelor's degree	57,570
Graduate or professional degree	67,296

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

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

The Professional, Scientific, and Management Services sector is the largest employment sector in the city accounting for 23% of jobs. Lenexa's major employers include Lexmark Enterprise Systems, Quest diagnostics/LabOne, and Kiewit Engineering Company. The Education and Health Care Services sector comes in second at 18%, and the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate sector is third at 14%. The

remaining sectors account for 45% of jobs, but each individual sector make up less than 10% of the total jobs throughout the city.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Approximately 56% of Lenexa’s workforce has a bachelor’s degree or higher education. The City needs to maintain its existing infrastructure and provide excellent public services, facilities and amenities that will attract the businesses and industries to employ this highly educated workforce. National trends have shown that the workforce entering the job market is looking for more than just income and will choose an employer on several factors, including access to cultural arts, recreational amenities, and sense of place.

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.

Lenexa City Center is an upcoming mixed-use neighborhood encompassing more than 200 acres which when completed will be transformational for the community. The area was envisioned during the citizen-led community planning process called Vision 2020. It called for the city to “develop a Lenexa ‘City Center’ as a central meeting place for residents with a new downtown that integrates public gathering spaces with retail and commercial, entertainment opportunities, community activity centers, public buildings, and institutional buildings.” Since 2007, there has been \$265.8 million in investment at City Center.

Additionally, on June 12, 2015, the City broke ground on the Lenexa Civic Center Project located at the heart of City Center. This \$75 million investment is a civic and recreational campus with various civic components and public gathering spaces.

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

As previously noted above, over half of workforce has a college degree. The largest industry is professional, scientific, and management services, and the city continues to recruit and attract businesses that will employ this highly educated workforce. Recent unemployment numbers have shown that Johnson County is at full employment, and there is strong competition for qualified applicants.

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.

Johnson County Community College provides a wide variety of training opportunities through degree and certificate programs to Lenexa residents. These training opportunities include communications technology, bioscience education, clerical support for entry level positions, and for learning new skills for the chronically underemployed.

Additionally, Lenexa is partnering with the Shawnee Mission School District on a new signature program for public safety. The idea behind the program is that students that are interested or may be interested in entering law enforcement or emergency medical and fire service fields will have the background and certifications to be job-ready when graduating from high school.

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

Yes

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.

Lenexa is a member of the Mid-America Regional Council and participates in the efforts identified in the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Plan completed in April 2014. Most recently, Lenexa has partnered with the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority in expanding bus routes from Kansas City, Missouri along 95th Street to Lenexa City Center. This route, beginning operation in 2017, provides much needed public transportation for low- to moderate-income individuals to the employment and recreational opportunities in City Center. Additionally, the New Look at Old Town Lenexa Study that is currently being conducted addresses transportation needs and redevelopment opportunities in a historic part of the city.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The most widespread housing problem in Lenexa is the extent to which LMI residents are cost-burdened, meaning they spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs. Areas with the highest concentrations of cost burdened households (defined as more than 30% of households) include:

- Tract 524.19 (44% cost burdened) and tract 524.18 (39%) in northeast Lenexa, together bounded by W 79th Street to the south, Pflumm Road to the west, and the city limits to the north and east;
- Tract 530.05 (36%) and tract 524.05 (32%) in east Lenexa, together bounded by I-35 to the west and city limits to the north, south, and east;
- Tract 524.16 (34%) bounded by W 95th Street to the south, Lackman Rd to the west, W 87th Street Parkway to the north, and Pflumm Road to the east; and
- Tract 525.04 (32%) in central Lenexa, roughly bounded by Highway 10 to the south, Woodland Road to the west, W 87th Street Parkway to the north, and Renner Boulevard to the east.

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

Geographic patterns for Lenexa's African American, Asian, and Latino residents are shown in the maps provided in NA-30. Areas with the highest concentrations of minority residents (defined as more than 30% of census tract population) include:

- Census tract 524.17 (roughly bounded by I-35, W 87th Street, Pflumm Road, and W 95th Street), which has a 46% minority population and is 19% Latino, 17% African American, and 2% Asian;
- Census tract 524.18 (roughly bounded by W 79th Street, Quivira Rd and the city limits), which has a 38% minority population and is 13% African American, 12% Latino, and 2% Asian; and
- Census tract 530.05 (southeast of the I-35 and I-435 intersection), which has a minority population of 32% and is 15% African American, 11% Asian, and 2% Latino.

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

Housing market characteristics (based on the 2010-2014 American Community Survey) for the seven tracts listed above (524.05, 524.16, 524.17, 524.18, 524.19, 525.04, and 530.05) are summarized below:

- There are a total of 14,148 housing units in the seven tracts with concentrations of housing needs and/or minority populations. These areas comprise 67% of all housing units in Lenexa. The vacancy rate is comparable to that of the citywide rate (7% and 6%, respectively).

- Just over half (54%) of households in these census tracts are renters and 46% are owners. In comparison, renters make up 37% of households citywide and owners make up 63%.
- Housing in these seven tracts tends to be somewhat older than housing throughout Lenexa. Seventeen percent (17%) of units were built since 2000, compared to 21% of units in the city. Homes built before 1980 make up 54% of the housing stock in these areas versus 37% of housing citywide. Given the older housing stock, these tracts may have a more severe need for rehabilitation and repair to both single-family homes and rental apartments.
- Single-family homes make up 44% of housing in the census tracts with concentrations of housing needs and/or minority populations, well below the 60% share citywide. Units in small multifamily structures (5 to 19 units) constitute 27% and larger multifamily housing (20 units or more) comprises 14%. Multifamily housing makes up a significantly smaller share of Lenexa's housing stock, with 18% of units in small multifamily and 9% in large multifamily properties.
- Thirty-nine percent (39%) of renter households in the census tracts with concentrations of housing needs and/or minority populations have contract rents between \$500 and \$749. One third of households (32%) spend between \$750 and \$999 on rent each month. Relatively small shares spend under \$500 (6%) or \$1,500 or more (7%). Given that these tracts are home to 96% of Lenexa's renter-occupied housing, the distribution of contract rent is quite similar for the city as a whole.
- Most owners with a mortgage living in these census tracts spend between \$1,500 and \$2,000 a month on housing (35%), the same as the number of owners citywide that spend within that range. In contrast, however, about one-fourth (23%) of owners in these tracts spend more than \$2,000, versus one-third (34%) of owners citywide. Forty-two percent (42%) of homeowners in these tracts spend under \$1,500 a month on mortgages and other housing related costs, compared to 31% of homeowners citywide.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The Lenexa Community and Senior Centers are located at Pflumm Road and Santa Fe Trail Drive. Additionally, there are several neighborhood parks, and Sar-Ko-Par Trails Park, a 53-acre park with a swimming pool, lake, gazebo, picnic areas, trails, soccer fields, playground areas, volleyball, tennis and basketball courts, restroom facilities, and a community garden, is located at 87th Street and Lackman Road.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

As previously mentioned, KCATA is expanding bus service through this area to Lenexa City Center in 2017. The New Look at Old Town Lenexa Study will include suggestions for enhancing the district's appearance, improving connectivity, and strengthening and expanding the district's role in the community. The relocation of the Parks and Recreation Administration offices also provides an opportunity to repurpose the Community and Senior Centers.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

This is the City of Lenexa's first Consolidated Plan for October 1, 2016 to December 31, 2020. The City has determined that the following objectives will be addressed in this 5-year Strategic Plan using its CDBG allocation:

1. Sustain affordable housing opportunities by preserving existing housing stock.
2. Improve vitality, livability and safety of neighborhoods through preservation of housing stock, infrastructure improvements, and community facility improvements.
3. Support community facilities that that improve the quality of life for low- and moderate-income residents.

These objectives satisfy the three program goals of the CDBG program: provide decent housing, suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities for people of low- to moderate-income. They are broad enough to allow flexibility in the projects and programs in each Annual Action Plan to address the community needs identified in the citizen participation process.

For budgeting and planning purposes, the City would like to eventually align its CDBG program year with its fiscal year, January 1 to December 31. In order to do this, the City has modified each program year as shown below.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City of Lenexa
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	8/3/2015
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The targeted area is defined by the city limits. The LMI Areas that qualified for improvements are those identified by the 2010 Census. Housing Rehabilitation programs will occur for LMI single family homeowners wherever they reside, and populations that are presumed to be LMI may reside anywhere within City Limits.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	See Market Analysis
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The citizen participation and consultation process affirmed that services for LMI persons are needed throughout the city.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	See Needs Analysis
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	housing rehabilitation, public facility and infrastructure improvements, and expanded public services
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Limited resources to fund improvements.	

General Allocation Priorities

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

Lenexa will allocate investments citywide; however, the community needs that need to be addressed are primarily located in census tracts that contain 51% or more of the population earning less than 80% of the Area Median Income or will benefit low- to moderate-income individuals.

The City does not receive HOPWA funds.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lenexa
	Associated Goals	Housing Rehabilitation Administration
	Description	Minor Home Repair Program for LMI homeowners to preserve existing affordable housing stock.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Affordability of housing is one of the primary concerns for LMI residents in Lenexa.
	2	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lenexa
	Associated Goals	Community Facilities Administration
	Description	The Community Center/Senior Center Rehabilitation project includes a feasibility study for the repurposing of the existing Community Center facility to accommodate senior activities, including ADA upgrades. Necessary renovations will be prioritized and implemented with CDBG funds allocated over the next four years.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Community Center is an important anchor in Old Town Lenexa, providing community gathering places and recreation opportunities for residents in the neighborhood.
3	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lenexa
	Associated Goals	Public Services Administration
	Description	Recreation scholarships will provide financial assistance to LMI residents to participate in the recreational opportunities improving their quality of life.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The need for recreation scholarships was identified through citizen participation and consultation process. One of the concerns regarding the new Recreation Center is the affordability of memberships for LMI residents, including seniors.
4	Priority Need Name	Neighborhood Infrastructure Improvements
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lenexa
	Associated Goals	Neighborhood Infrastructure Improvements Administration
	Description	Neighborhood infrastructure improvements include, but are not limited to improvements for park facilities, flood control, streets, sidewalks, ADA improvements, transportation and bike lanes or trails in LMI areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Improving the vitality, liveability and safety of neighborhoods improve the quality of life and access to facilities for people living in LMI areas and prevents areas from becoming blighted.
5	Priority Need Name	Administration
	Priority Level	Low

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lenexa
Associated Goals	Administration
Description	Administration will complete administration, oversight and compliance requirements of the programs and projects identified. Administration will also include any planning activities needed to identify and address any unmet needs.
Basis for Relative Priority	Administration support the execution of the CDBG program.

Narrative (Optional)

Priorities were determined through the consultation and citizen participation process. The priority areas identified were most frequently referenced as areas where unmet needs were present and programs or projects needed to be developed to address those needs. Homelessness has not been listed as a priority need as it was not identified as such through the consultation and citizen participation process.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	n/a
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	n/a
New Unit Production	While affordability is the most prevalent housing condition amongst LMI households in Lenexa, the allocation of federal funds is not enough to pursue new unit production. The City does not plan to build any new housing units.
Rehabilitation	In order to preserve the existing affordable housing stock, the City will administer a minor home repair rehabilitation program for LMI homeowners. The City anticipates rehabilitating 6-7 homes each year.
Acquisition, including preservation	The City does not plan any acquisition, including for preservation.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City has been informed it will receive \$221,594 for fiscal year 2016 which will start on October 1, 2016 and run through September 30, 2017. The remaining four program years of the Consolidated Plan will be adjusted so that the final year, fiscal year 2020 runs concurrently with the calendar year and the City’s fiscal year. It is anticipated that the allocation for the remaining four years will be the same as the first year.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	221,594	0	0	221,594	1,101,500	The expected amount available for the remainder of Consolidated Plan has been calculated adding the 1 year estimated to \$220,000 times the remaining four years of the consolidated plan.

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

Matching funds will not be required.

Homeowners will be encouraged to contribute to the rehabilitation of their homes. Procedures will be put into place to allow for this. Additionally, \$40,000 from the City's general fund has been allocated for an exterior grant program. There are no income qualifications to be eligible for an exterior grant, but the property must be within the Neighborhood Revitalization District (NRD). Many of census tracts with more than 51% of the population at or below 80% of the median area income are also in the NRD. The City will also continue to designate the \$10,000 that was formerly allocated to the Johnson County Minor Home Repair Program to working with Habitat for Humanity's Brush with Kindness program.

Recreation scholarship recipients will be required to contribute a portion of the cost of membership or program, and the City will put policies and procedures into place to ensure the CDBG funds allocated to scholarships are benefitting LMI households and/or individuals. The fee schedule for the Lenexa Recreation Center includes a non-resident daily pass that is a dollar more than the resident daily pass. This additional dollar will be used to supplement the CDBG funds allocated for recreation scholarships.

CDBG funds will be used to improve neighborhood infrastructure in LMI areas and to improve community facilities to meet the needs of "presumed benefit" populations.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the 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
City of Lenexa	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Lenexa is not planning to allocate any of its CDBG funds to subgrantees and will administer all projects and programs in the Consolidated Plan. The Executive Department will oversee the CDBG program, and individual projects and programs for each Annual Action Plan will be administered primarily through the Parks and Recreation and Community Development Departments.

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	X
Legal Assistance			
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	

Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS			X
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 Johnson County Continuum of Care (CoC) continues to work towards better understanding the needs of homeless persons in the community. The CoC brings together private and public agencies to partner together in this effort. Since accepting its entitlement status, Lenexa is participating in the CoC's efforts, specifically working on rental housing challenges and opportunities in the community.

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

Johnson County Developmental Supports is an excellent resource for the special needs population; however there are significant gaps in the transportation services available to the special needs population, specifically to and from job sites. Several of these individuals utilize the Lenexa Senior Taxi that is also available to disabled individuals that are unable to drive. However, the Senior Taxi service is limited to 120 rides per year; therefore, it does not meet the daily transportation needs to and from work for the special needs population.

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

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	Housing Rehabilitation	2016	2020	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Homeless Prevention	City of Lenexa	Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$245,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit
2	Community Facilities	2016	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development CommunityFacilities	City of Lenexa	Community Facilities	CDBG: \$437,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4000 Persons Assisted
3	Public Services	2016	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lenexa	Public Services	CDBG: \$108,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
4	Neighborhood Infrastructure Improvements	2019	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lenexa	Neighborhood Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$167,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Administration	2016	2020	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lenexa	Housing Rehabilitation Community Facilities Public Services Neighborhood Infrastructure Improvements Administration	CDBG: \$145,500	Other: 0 Other

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Minor Home Repair Program for LMI homeowners to preserve existing affordable housing stock.
2	Goal Name	Community Facilities
	Goal Description	Public facility improvements include any facility such as parks, buildings or public use structures, that serve LMI area or LMI population.
3	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Public services activities include any service which improve the quality of life for LMI residents.

4	Goal Name	Neighborhood Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	Neighborhood infrastructure improvements include, but are not limited to improvements for park facilities, flood control, streets, sidewalks, ADA improvements, transportation and bike lanes or trails in LMI areas.
5	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Administration involves the management of all of the projects and their activities including monitoring, completion and reporting, and closeout. Administration also includes any Fair Housing activities and planning studies for future needs.

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)

n/a

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)

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

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

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Although comprehensive plans and zoning and land use codes play an important role in regulating the health and safety of the structural environment, overly restrictive codes can negatively impact housing affordability and accessibility within a jurisdiction. Because zoning regulations present a crucial area of analysis for a study of housing affordability, Lenexa’s Unified Development Code was reviewed for potential regulatory impacts on affordable or accessible housing as part of the City’s Housing Market and Needs Assessment. Items reviewed include definitions of family, regulations regarding group homes, and matters of minimum lot size, maximum density, maximum building height, and minimum open space requirements. In general, this review of Lenexa’s Unified Development Code did not identify any provisions that would have an unreasonably negative impact on the provision of affordable or accessible housing within the city.

Additionally, some stakeholders consulted in the development of this analysis have indicated a lack of awareness of affordability issues in Lenexa. Because the issue is not in the public discourse, there is less recognition that any action is needed to keep housing affordable. Stakeholders also noted that some Lenexa residents questioned whether it was necessary to be able to offer housing options that would accommodate service industry workers and those with low incomes because options for those populations are available elsewhere in the region. While it may be true that other Kansas City communities have a larger share of housing affordable to those with low and moderate incomes, some education and awareness for Lenexans as to the benefits of a diverse local housing stock could help enhance public support for such programs.

Finally, the availability of resources to address affordability issues is limited. Lenexa’s annual CDBG entitlement amount, even if completely devoted to affordable housing initiatives, would have minimal impact. The challenge for Lenexa will be to develop a comprehensive affordable housing strategy based on its CDBG award, but that coordinates the work and resources of other, larger partners.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City recognizes the importance of preserving its existing affordable housing stock. These housing units are primarily found in the older neighborhoods in the eastern part of the city. The City will use CDBG funds to implement a Minor Home Repair Program for LMI households in conjunction with its exterior grant program and partnership with Habitat for Humanity’s Brush with Kindness Program to promote upkeep and maintenance of the existing housing stock.

There are six other strategies recommended in the Housing Needs and Market Assessment. The City will investigate these strategies and determine if any of them are pursuable in the next Consolidated Plan.

- Land acquisition for Affordable Housing
- Pursue funding through Kansas Housing Resources Corporation

- Participate in a HOME Consortium
- Convene Affordable Housing Partners
- Consider Adopting an Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance
- Fund Special Needs Housing Organizations

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

There are providers, public and private, within the City of Lenexa and throughout Johnson County who are specialized in reaching out to homeless persons, especially those that are unsheltered.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Lenexa will continue to participate in the Johnson County Continuum of Care to identify the most appropriate ways it can assist in addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons.

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.

Lenexa will continue to participate in the Johnson County Continuum of Care to identify the most appropriate ways it can assist in preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless 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

Lenexa will continue to participate in the Johnson County Continuum of Care to identify the most appropriate ways it can assist individuals and families avoid becoming homeless. Furthermore, the City will implement a Minor Home Repair Program to provide LMI homeowners with a means of repairing housing units before they become inhabitable, leaving the homeowner homeless.

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

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

The Minor Home Repair Program will follow lead-safe practices at qualified sites. All units constructed prior to 1978 will be required to have a lead-based paint assessment. The City will follow all federal regulations lead-based paint activities.

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

Approximately 4,950 of owner-occupied homes (41%). Several of the older neighborhoods where these housing units are located have also been identified as LMI areas.

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

Contractors are required to follow lead-safe work practices and are monitored by a certified lead-based paint inspector.

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

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

Lenexa is not allocating any of its CDBG funds to subgrantees that work in this area; however, it will continue to allocate funds from the general fund to the United Community Services of Johnson County Human Fund.

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

The City's CDBG funds will be allocated towards addressing preservation of existing housing stock, improving the livability and safety of neighborhoods, and improving the quality of life for low- to moderate-income residents. By focusing the limited resources in these priority areas, the City believes a significant impact will be realized by LMI households as well as the entire jurisdiction.

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

This is Lenexa's first Consolidated Plan, and the City continues to work through the necessary policies and procedures to ensure all projects and programs will comply with HUD requirements and federal regulations. In order to monitor all aspects of the CDBG program, reports will periodically throughout the program year and reviewed for income verification, consistency with project objectives, and other necessary documentation of services delivered.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City has been informed it will receive \$221,594 for fiscal year 2016 which will start on October 1, 2016 and run through September 30, 2017. The remaining four program years of the Consolidated Plan will be adjusted so that the final year, fiscal year 2020 runs concurrently with the calendar year and the City’s fiscal year. It is anticipated that the allocation for the remaining four years will be the same as the first year.

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	221,594	0	0	221,594	1,101,500	The expected amount available for the remainder of Consolidated Plan has been calculated adding the 1 year estimated to \$220,000 times the remaining four years of the consolidated plan.

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

Matching funds will not be required.

Homeowners will be encouraged to contribute to the rehabilitation of their homes. Procedures will be put into place to allow for this. Additionally, \$40,000 from the City's general fund has been allocated for an exterior grant program. There are no income qualifications to be eligible for an exterior grant, but the property must be within the Neighborhood Revitalization District (NRD). Many of census tracts with more than 51% of the population at or below 80% of the median area income are also in the NRD. The City will also continue to designate the \$10,000 that was formerly allocated to the Johnson County Minor Home Repair Program to working with Habitat for Humanity's Brush with Kindness program.

Recreation scholarship recipients will be required to contribute a portion of the cost of membership or program, and the City will put policies and procedures into place to ensure the CDBG funds allocated to scholarships are benefitting LMI households and/or individuals. The fee schedule for the Lenexa Recreation Center includes a non-resident daily pass that is a dollar more than the resident daily pass. This additional dollar will be used to supplement the CDBG funds allocated for recreation scholarships.

CDBG funds will be used to improve neighborhood infrastructure in LMI areas and to improve community facilities to meet the needs of "presumed benefit" populations.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the 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	Housing Rehabilitation	2016	2020	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Homeless Prevention	City of Lenexa	Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$50,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 6 Household Housing Unit
2	Community Facilities	2016	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Community Facilities			CDBG: \$120,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4000 Persons Assisted
3	Public Services	2016	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development			CDBG: \$8,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 8 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Administration	2016	2020	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development			CDBG: \$43,500	Other: 0 Other

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	
2	Goal Name	Community Facilities
	Goal Description	
3	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Housing Rehabilitation
2	Community Facilities
3	Public Services
4	Administration

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The allocation for priorities was determined by the information collected through the consultation and citizen engagement process. The priority areas identified were most frequently referenced as areas where unmet needs were present and programs or projects needed to be developed to address those needs.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	City of Lenexa
	Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	This program will preserve existing affordable housing stock.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This program will benefit approximately 6-7 LMI families of any age, physical ability, race, ethnicity, or sex, and that are also homeowners.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Minor Home Repair Program.
2	Project Name	Community Facilities
	Target Area	City of Lenexa
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Community Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$120,000
	Description	Community facility improvements such as parks, buildings or public use structures that serve LMI areas or LMI population.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Once the repurposing of the Community and Senior Centers is complete, the facility(ies) will benefit approximately 4,000 LMI persons of any age, physical ability, race, ethnicity, or sex. However, many of the improvements to this facility(ies) will be specifically to accommodate senior activities.
	Location Description	Lenexa Community Center, 13420 Oak Street Lenexa Senior Center, 13425 Walnut Street
Planned Activities	The Community Center/Senior Center Rehabilitation project includes a feasibility study for the repurposing of the existing Community Center facility to accommodate senior activities, including ADA upgrades. Necessary renovations will be prioritized and implemented with CDBG funds allocated.	
	Project Name	Public Services

3	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$8,000
	Description	Any service which improves the quality of life for LMI residents.
	Target Date	9/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 8 LMI households of any size age, physical ability, race, ethnicity, or sex, will benefit from the recreation scholarship program.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Recreation scholarship program.
	4	Project Name
Target Area		
Goals Supported		Housing Rehabilitation Community Facilities Public Services Administration
Needs Addressed		Housing Rehabilitation Community Facilities Public Services Administration
Funding		CDBG: \$43,500
Description		Management of all of the projects and their activities including monitoring, compliance and reporting, and closeout.
Target Date		9/30/2017
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities		Administration activities are exempt from estimating beneficiaries.
Location Description		
Planned Activities		Administration of programs and projects and monitoring and reporting activities. A Housing Needs and Market Assessment Study was commissioned in order to develop the Consolidated Plan.

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

Lenexa will allocate investments citywide; however, the community needs that need to be addressed are primarily located in census tracts that contain 51% or more of the population earning less than 80% of the Area Median Income or will benefit low- to moderate-income individuals.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City of Lenexa	100

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

n/a

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City recognizes the importance of preserving its existing affordable housing stock. These housing units are primarily found in the older neighborhoods in the eastern part of the city. The City will use CDBG funds to implement a Minor Home Repair Program for LMI households in conjunction with its exterior grant program and partnership with Habitat for Humanity’s Brush with Kindness Program to promote upkeep and maintenance of the existing housing stock.

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

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	6
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	6

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

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

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

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

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

Discussion

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

Introduction

Homelessness was not identified as one of the priority areas of concern or unmet needs for the allocation of CDBG funds through the consultation and citizen participation process in Lenexa. The Johnson County CoC reported a decrease of individuals identified as homeless on a single night in the last ten days in January from 315 in 2011 to 153 in 2016 for the annual point-in-time (PIT) count. A representative from the CoC anecdotely indicated they were unaware of any unsheltered homeless individuals in Lenexa.

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 City will continue to work with the CoC to reach out to homeless persons identified in Lenexa.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

There are no emergency shelters or transitional housing units in the City of Lenexa. However, the City understands it is served by emergency shelters and transitional housing in neighboring communities and will continue to work with these partners and the CoC.

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

The City will continue to partner with the CoC and support its efforts in addressing homelessness in the community.

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

employment, education, or youth needs

The City will continue to partner with the CoC and support its efforts in addressing homelessness in the community.

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

Introduction:

The primary barrier to affordable housing in Lenexa is due to market supply. The supply cannot keep up with the demand which drives the cost of both for-sale and rental housing up. Additionally, the availability of resources to address the supply issue is a barrier. Even if the City dedicated all of its CDBG entitlement towards production of affordable housing it would not be enough to make an impact on the issue.

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 recognizes the importance of preserving its existing affordable housing stock. These housing units are primarily found in the older neighborhoods in the eastern part of the city. The City will use CDBG funds to implement a Minor Home Repair Program for LMI households in conjunction with its exterior grant program and partnership with Habitat for Humanity's Brush with Kindness Program to promote upkeep and maintenance of the existing housing stock.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Lenexa is committed to collaborating with community partners to address underserved community needs as they are identified; however, the largest obstacle to addressing underserved needs is funding, not only in Lenexa, but throughout the community.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Lenexa is committed to collaborating with community partners to address underserved community needs as they are identified; however, the largest obstacle to addressing underserved needs is funding, not only in Lenexa, but throughout the community.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

There are six other strategies recommended in the Housing Needs and Market Assessment. The City will investigate these strategies and determine if any of them are pursuable in the next Consolidated Plan.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City will comply with all federal regulations regarding lead-based paint hazards.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Lenexa will continue its ongoing work with the United Community Services of Johnson County.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The Comprehensive Plan promotes development and revitalization that is balanced and orderly to enhance the built environment for residents of all ages, abilities, and financial means.

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

Lenexa will continue to collaborate with the various social service agencies to identify additional resources available to LMI individuals and households and encourage all public and private housing and service agencies to do so as well.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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.	75.00%

Discussion:

Lenexa anticipates that over 70% of the CDBG funds expended in the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan will benefit LMI persons. The City is allocating a minimum dollar amount to cover costs of administrating the program and to assist with any necessary planning activities that are required by HUD. Moving forward, close attention will be paid to the actual administrative costs, and the City will adjust its administrative allocation so that as much of the CDBG funds can go towards programs and projects that benefit LMI persons as possible.

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

Public comments from public meetings & citizen surveys:

1. Funding for police support/training in Lenexa and for them to support/train other growing communities.
2. I would like to see the hotel at 95th and I-35 converted to a shelter for homeless youths versus tearing it down and putting up another vacant shopping area.
3. I ranked #9 [public facilities] as important; however, isn't there a dedicated sales tax to parks?
4. Infrastructure in Old Town. Incentives for landlords to fix up their rental properties in return helping to reduce crime & beautify neighborhoods. Keeping Senior Center in Old Town—where the elderly population lives. Keeping Community Center services open for youth in Old Town Lenexa—in return helping w/ reducing potential crime, increase support services.
5. The things I marked as unimportant above I mean are not important for government. Charities should take care of others.
6. Priority should be additional funding for schools since our governor has stripped funding.
7. Law enforcement to restrict illegals from living in Lenexa.
8. I've asked the City of Lenexa for financial assistance to maintain my property and was declined because we do not live south of 87th Street. I hope whomever is in charge of distributing funds for property maintenance physically drives by every home in this city, regardless of addresses, and makes note of homes that are deteriorating. I wouldn't have asked for financial help if we could afford to replace our wood rot, front door, and worn down bricks on our chimney and façade. These areas still need attention.
9. None
10. Let's take care of people before things.
11. I have nothing against the less fortunate, but there should be required hours worked and community service for those receiving government assistance. This will keep public programs from being abused.

Comments from public hearing on April 19, 2016:

1. Christie Courville, 8121 Woodstone Street, stated she is part of KC Art Angels, which will open in Old Town this May. Ms. Courville stated the CDBG funds would provide assistance with the programs that the art studio will be offering to make the arts more accessible in the Old Town district.