

City of Lafayette
HOME Investment Partnerships Program-
American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP)
Allocation Plan

CITY OF LAFAYETTE

representing the

LAFAYETTE HOUSING CONSORTIUM

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Council Approved: February 06, 2023

Lafayette Housing Consortium Approved: February 15, 2023

Participating Jurisdiction: Lafayette

Date: 2/16/23

Introduction

Through the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021 and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City of Lafayette (City) received a one-time allocation of HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)-ARP funding, in the amount of **\$2,967,029**. These funds are intended to address the need for housing and supportive services to the City’s homeless population. HOME-ARP funding must primarily benefit qualifying individuals and families who are homeless, at-risk of homelessness, or other vulnerable populations.

Funds can be used for a limited number of activities, including

- administration and planning activities;
- acquisition, rehabilitation, and construction of rental housing;
- provision of supportive services;
- tenant based rental assistance, acquisition and development of non-congregate shelter¹ units; and,
- non-profit operating and capacity building.

HUD issued guidance for the utilization of the HOME-ARP funds through CPD-Notice 21-10 on September 13, 2021 to ensure the funds are intended to benefit qualifying populations and be used for specific activities not normally permitted under the HOME program.

The following allocation plan follows the guidance provided by HUD in that notice.

Consultation

Summary of the Consultation Process:

The City of Lafayette began the consultation as part of the Program Year 2022 Action Plan process. The City hosted three (3) listening sessions for stakeholders in February 2022. The listening sessions were held in a virtual format and each session focused in one of three areas, affordable housing, homelessness, and neighborhood development. Each session began with a brief presentation on the purpose of all its grants, including HOME-ARP funding. The presenter then asked a series of questions in line with the sessions’ topics. While questions were based on the focus area for the session, the City invited stakeholders to comment on any type of need or issue facing the community.

¹ Non-congregate shelters are shelter units used to house homeless individuals and families safely, minimizing exposure and spread of COVID-19 before they move to a permanent housing solution

After a brief pause in the planning process, the City began a series of meetings with stakeholders. This included attending the Homelessness Prevention and Intervention Network (HPIN) meeting in July 2022, the Joint Human Relations Commission/Diversity Round Table Meeting in September 2022, as well as hosting meetings with persons with lived experience. Some were in a virtual format and others were in person. The strategy of these groups, rather than through invitation to a general group of stakeholders as before, was to target specific groups of stakeholders. These groups include:

- homeless service providers
- domestic violence service providers
- persons with lived experience
- fair housing and civil rights organizations
- organizations serving persons of color
- organizations serving persons living with disabilities

The table on the next few pages includes all the organizations consulted through the input process. Appendix A includes the list of persons from these organizations consulted and the notes from those meetings.

List of Organizations Consulted

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
LTHC Homeless Services	Homeless Service Provider/CES/HMIS/ Local Continuum of Care/Serves Homeless Youth and Young Adults	Attended Listening Sessions in Jan and Feb 2022,, Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22, provided data from the PIT/HIC and CES	See Appendix A
YWCA of Greater Lafayette	Homeless Service Provider/Provider for victims of DV, Dating Violence, Stalking, Human Trafficking, and Sexual Assault/ Serves Homeless Youth and Young Adults	Attended Listening Sessions in Jan and Feb 2022,, Attended July HPIN Meeting, provided information on victims of DV, Stalking, Human Trafficking	See Appendix A
Wabash Center	Organizations that serve persons with disabilities or special needs	Phone call with representative from Wabash, 9/29/22	See Appendix A

City of Lafayette Human Relations Commission (HRC)	Organization that Addresses Fair Housing – list of attendees in Appendix A	Attended Quarterly HRC/Diversity Round Table meeting, 9/7/22	See Appendix A
City of West Lafayette Human Relations Commission (HRC)	Organization that Addresses Fair Housing – list of attendees in Appendix A	Attended Quarterly HRC/Diversity Round Table meeting, 9/7/22	See Appendix A
Tippecanoe County Human Relations Commission (HRC)	Organization that Addresses Fair Housing – list of attendees in Appendix A	Attended Quarterly HRC/Diversity Round Table meeting, 9/7/22	See Appendix A
Mental Health America WVR	Organizations that serve persons with mental health needs	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22	See Appendix A
Hope Springs Safe House	Homeless Service Provider/Provider for victims of DV, Dating Violence, Stalking and Human Trafficking,	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22	See Appendix A
Valley Oaks Health	Mental Health Provider	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22	See Appendix A
Lafayette Housing Authority	Public Housing Authority	Provided data on households receiving and waiting for housing choice vouchers	See Appendix A
On My Way Pre-K	Education Provider for Low Income Families	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22	See Appendix A
United Way of Montgomery County	Private Funder	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22	See Appendix A
Division of Mental Health and Addition (DMHA)	Indiana State Agency	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22	See Appendix A
Family Promise	Homeless Service Provider	Attended Listening Sessions in Jan and Feb 2022,, Attended July HPIN Meeting	See Appendix A

Aspire Indiana	Homeless Service Provider	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22	See Appendix A
Lafayette Urban Ministry	Homeless Service Provider	Attended Listening Sessions in Jan and Feb 2022,, Attended July HPIN Meeting	See Appendix A
City of Lafayette	Local Continuum of Care/Other Local Government	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22 and assisted in getting input from persons with lived experience	See Appendix A
United Way of Greater Lafayette	Private Funder	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22	See Appendix A
Center Township of Clinton Co	Other Local Government	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22	See Appendix A
Homestead CS	Agency that Serves Households at Greatest Risk of Housing Instability	Attended Listening Sessions in Jan and Feb 2022, Attended July HPIN Meeting	See Appendix A
Vision of Hope	Agency that Serves Households at Greatest Risk of Housing Instability	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22	See Appendix A
Area IV Agency	Agency that Serves Households at Greatest Risk of Housing Instability, or Living with a Severe Housing Cost Burden	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22	See Appendix A
Family Crisis Shelter	Homeless Service Provider	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22	See Appendix A
Salvation Army	Agency that Serves Households at Greatest Risk of Housing Instability	Attended July HPIN Meeting, 7/21/22	See Appendix A
Faith Community Development Corporation	Agency that Serves Households at Greatest Risk of Housing Instability	Attended Listening Sessions in Jan and Feb 2022	See Appendix A
Riggs Community Health Center	Health Provider	Attended Listening Sessions in Jan and Feb 2022	See Appendix A
Bauer Family Resources, Inc.	Agency that Serves Youth and Families/Serves	Attended Listening Sessions in Jan and Feb 2022	See Appendix A

	Homeless Youth and Young Adults		
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Public Participation

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

The City of Lafayette hosted a public hearing on December 8, 2022, to solicit input from the community about the HOME-ARP budget prior to the comment period for the allocation plan. The City of Lafayette had planned to use input from attendees to help set the budget; however, no members from the public attended. The budget for this allocation plan is set based on input from stakeholders and the data analysis.

The City of Lafayette released a draft of this allocation plan for a period of 30 days, from January 2, 2023 – January 31, 2023. The City did not receive any comments during this 30 day period.

The City presented the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan draft to the Lafayette City Council at its February 6, 2023 meeting before submission. The City received support from one person with lived experience, to create more affordable housing for persons experiencing homelessness, or meeting the definition of homelessness (QP1) in the CDP Notice for HOME ARP funding.

The City presented the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan draft to the Lafayette Housing Consortium at its February 15, 2023 meeting before submission. This public meeting had multiple purposes, including the approval of the HOME ARP Allocation Plan. No comments were received during the Lafayette Housing Consortium Meeting.

Immediately following that meeting, the City hosted a meeting to hear presentations from applicants for Community Development Block Grant funding. During that meeting it was noted by a resident that seniors experiencing homelessness is on the rise in Lafayette.

Appendix B will include all the comments from residents regarding the plan. The same appendix currently includes all the noticing used to alert the public to the publication of this HOME ARP Allocation Plan.

Describe any efforts to broaden public participation.

The City followed its Citizen Participation Plan for notices regarding the HOME ARP Allocation Plan. To broaden input from the community, public notices and QR codes were posted at various

locations across the community. Persons needing special accommodations were also asked to notify the City of any needs prior to the meeting.

The City emailed providers a link to the City’s website where the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan was published. The email encouraged providers to share strategies from the plan with the individuals and households they serve, and provide feedback on the Allocation Plan. The City also encouraged written comments to be submitted to a resource email account, which was shared in the stakeholder listening sessions as well as on social media.

Summarize the comments and recommendations received through the public participation process.

No member from the public attended the December 8, 2022 public hearing.

The City did not receive any comments during the 30-day public comment period.

The City did receive two comments as a result of the February 6, 2023 City Council meeting, one in person and one via email. The comments were:

- Support in expediting housing options for persons who are experiencing homelessness, particularly those experiencing or fleeing domestic violence.
- Support in expending funds to help persons experiencing homelessness. Programs should help persons experiencing homelessness find permanent housing.

The City did or did not receive any comments as a result of the February 15, 2023 Lafayette Housing Consortium meeting. No comments were received during the Lafayette Housing Consortium Meeting. However, in the meeting afterward to discuss CDBG funding, a presenter noted that seniors experiencing homelessness is increasing.

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

The City of Lafayette accepted all comments and welcomed the support of residents in the community. None of the comments received included any recommendations but offered support of the current plan. No changes were made to the plan because of public comments.

Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis

The HOME-ARP funding is different from traditional HOME funding. Traditional HOME grants fund the construction or development of affordable housing, including the acquisition and rehabilitation of housing for renters or owners, for households that earn 80 percent or less of the Area Median Income (AMI), known as low to moderate income households. HOME funds, in addition to paying for construction activities, can fund down payment assistance to homebuyers or rental assistance for households who rent their home. HOME funds cannot be used for provision of services or for the development of shelters.

Key differences for the HOME-ARP funding are in who may be served by these funds and the new types of activities allowed. HOME-ARP funds can be used for the following: 1) administration and planning activities, 2) acquisition, rehabilitation, and construction of rental housing, 3) provision of supportive services, 4) tenant based rental assistance, 5) acquisition and development of non-congregate shelter units, and 6) non-profit operating and capacity building. Non-congregate shelter units were utilized by many communities nation-wide to house homeless individuals and families safely, minimizing exposure and spread of COVID-19.

HOME-ARP funds can only be used to serve specific populations, known as *Qualifying Populations*. *Qualifying populations* are defined as follows:

1. Qualifying Population #1 (QP1) Homeless households. (as defined in 24 CFR 91.5, sections (1), (2), or (3)) Homeless households are individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular, or adequate nighttime residence.
2. Qualifying Population #2 (QP2) Households at risk of homelessness. (as defined in 24 CFR 91.5) At risk of Homeless households are defined as households who earn 30% or less of the AMI and lack sufficient resources and/or support networks to stay housed. HUD has set other conditions and criteria for this population. The City will examine the needs of renter households with income at or below 30% AMI for the purpose of this data analysis.
3. Qualifying Population #3 (QP3) Households fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking. (as defined in 24 CFR 5.2003) This population includes cases where an individual or family reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm due to dangers or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member that has either taking place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return or remain within the same dwelling unit.

4. Qualifying Population #4 (QP4) Other Populations. (HUD defines these populations as individuals and households who do not qualify under any of the populations above but meet one of the following criteria:
 - Households requiring services to prevent homelessness. These are households who have been previously qualified as homeless and are currently housed but receiving financial assistance to stay housed and who need additional housing assistance or supportive services to avoid a return to homelessness.
 - Households at greatest risk of housing instability. Households at greatest risk of housing instability are households with an income at or below 30% AMI that also pay 50% of the monthly household income towards housing costs or is severely housing cost burdened.
5. Veterans or families with a veteran who also meet one or more of the above definitions are also eligible to benefit from HOME-ARP funded projects.

Since these are the only populations the City may serve under this funding resource, the City will only evaluate data regarding the housing gaps for this data population. This data analysis will also focus on extremely low-income households, with annual incomes of 30% or less of AMI. Table 1 shows the income limit by household size.

Table 1 – 2022 Income Level for Extremely Low-Income Households by Household Size for Lafayette

Household Size	1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person
Income Limit	\$16,650	\$19,000	\$23,030	\$27,750	\$32,470	\$37,190	\$41,910

Source: HUD Income Limits

Homeless (QP1)

The Indiana Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC) is the planning body for initiatives in ending homelessness in the State of Indiana. This includes all areas of the State, except for Marion County/Indianapolis. The State divides the CoC communities into regions, to assist with planning, data analysis and project selection. The City of Lafayette is part of Region 4 in the Balance of State CoC. The Homeless Prevention and Intervention Network of NW Central Indiana (HPIN) serves as Region 4 Local Planning Council. Region 4 consists of Tippecanoe, Clinton, Montgomery, Carroll, Benton, Warren, Fountain, and White counties.

Table 2 uses data from the 2022 Indiana Region 4 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) along with the 2022 Point in Time (PIT) Count, provided by LTHC Homeless Services, the Coordinated Entry Provider for Region 4 and conducts the homelessness and inventory counts every January, as

required by HUD. The Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and Point in Time Count (PIT) offer a one-day snapshot of homelessness in the CoC but does not include all persons who experience homelessness during the year. It should be noted that the homeless unit supply characteristics shown in Table 2 effectively serve a multi-county region (Region 4 of the Statewide Continuum of Care) that also includes Benton, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Warren, and White Counties.

Over time, the number of persons experiencing homelessness is down. However, it has increased since 2020, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2021 PIT followed COVID-19 protocols and did not result in statistically significant numbers. It has been left out of Figure 1. The 2022 PIT Count shows an increase in the total number of persons and households experiencing homelessness. Only in 2011 were there more households experiencing homelessness than in 2022. In 2022, 143 single adults were experiencing homelessness, the most in the time this data was collected (from 2010 to 2022). The 2022 PIT count also recorded 38 persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

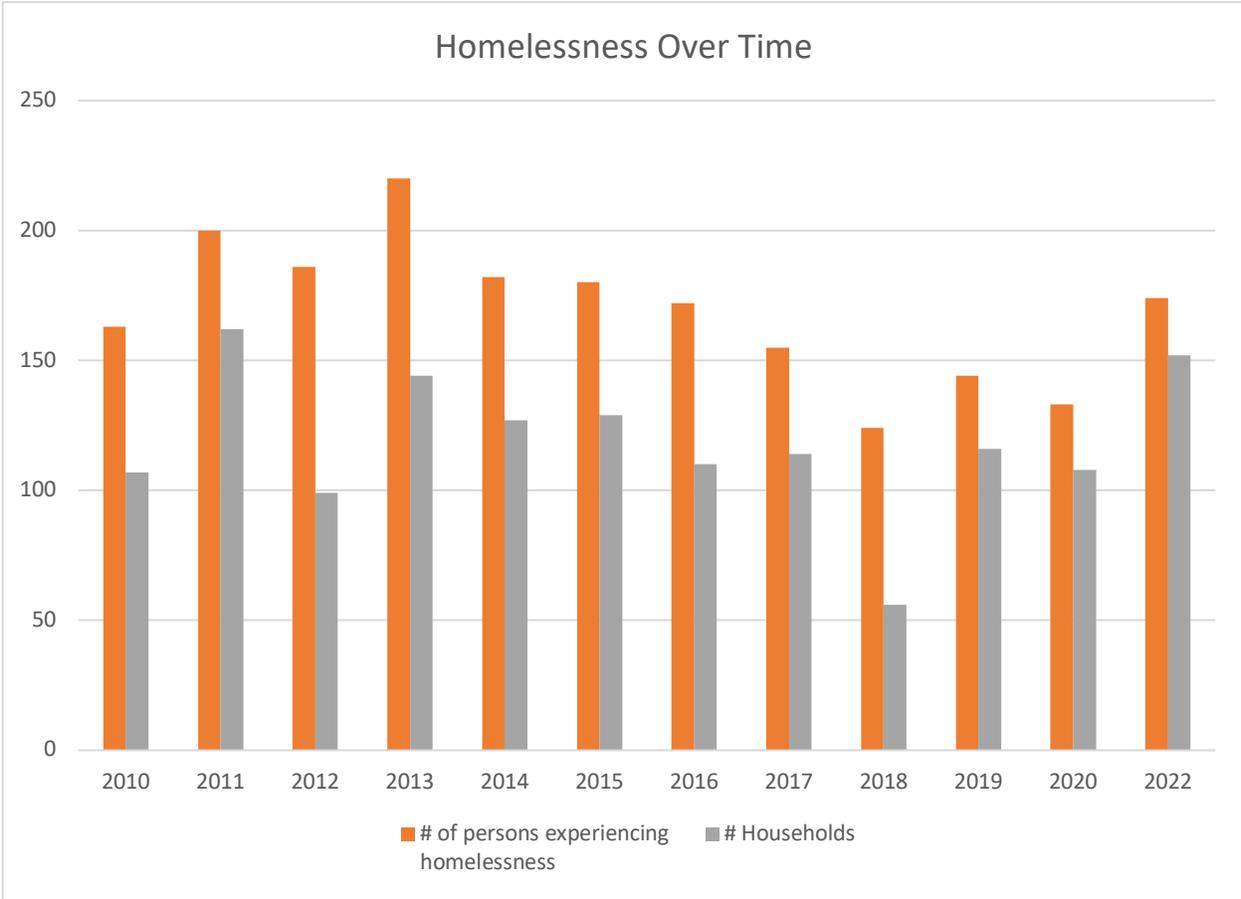


Figure 1 - Homelessness over Time - PIT Counts

Key takeaways from Table 2 include:

- In the 2022 HIC, there are a total of 220 emergency shelter beds and 136 persons using those beds, resulting in a 62% utilization rate.
- In the 2022 HIC, 34 veterans were utilizing the 49 Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) beds dedicated for veterans, resulting in a 69% utilization rate.
- In the 2022 HIC, 137 beds of the 165 PSH beds were utilized, resulting in 83% utilization rate.
- In the 2022 HIC, 100% of the Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) beds were utilized by individuals, including all the DV RRH beds.

Table 2 - Homeless Persons Count and Inventory – Source: Balance of State CoC (2022 PIT and 2022 HIC)

Homeless														
	Current Inventory						Homeless Population				Gap Analysis			
	Family		Adults Only		Vets	DV	Family HH (at least 1 child)	HH with Only Children	Adult HH (w/o child)	Vets	Family		Adults Only	
	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Beds					# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units
Emergency Shelter	95	25	125	#	#	105								
Safe Haven	#	#	#	#	#	#								
Transitional Housing	#	#	#	#	#	#								
Permanent Supportive Housing	17	4	148	#	49	#								
Rapid Re-Housing	47	14	23	#	15	25								
Other Permanent Housing	#	#	#	#	#	#								
Sheltered Homeless							10	0	105	8				
Unsheltered Homeless							0	0	38	4				
Current Gap											47	15	-18	#

#* - Information not available in the HIC, data is only provided based on number of beds and not units.

At-Risk of Homeless (QP2) and Other Populations (QP4)

Table 3 table shows information from the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) website (<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html>). These data are derived from the 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) administered by the U.S. Census Bureau, and not from more recent products (such as the 2019 set of ACS or the 2020 Census).

Table 3 - Rental Inventory Affordable to Qualifying Populations

Non-Homeless			
	Current Inventory	Level of Need	Gap Analysis
	# of Units	# of Households	# of Households
Total Rental Units	31,225	31,680	
Rental Units Affordable to HH ² at 30% AMI (At-Risk of Homelessness)	2,630	9,155	
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 50% AMI (Other Populations)	8,570	5,850	
0%-30% AMI Renter HH w/ severe housing cost burden ³ (At-Risk of Homelessness)		6,705	
30%-50% AMI Renter HH w/ severe housing cost burden (Other Populations)		1,395	
<i>Current Gaps for HH at 30%</i>			6,525

Source: 2015-2019 CHAS and 2015-2019 American Community Survey

Table 3 shows a shortage of rental housing units affordable for extremely low-income (ELI) households (those that earn less than 30% of the area median income [AMI]); these households are also referred to as “Qualifying Population #2” (QP2). There are 3.5 ELI/QP2 households for every rental unit affordable to this income category, for a shortage of 6,525 units. This shortage forces many ELI/QP2 households to rent more expensive units and pay more than 30%⁴ of their income towards housing (qualifying them as housing cost-burdened) or even to pay more than 50% of their income towards housing (qualifying them as severely housing cost-burdened). For households in the “very low-income” (VLI) category (earning more than 30% but less than 50% of the AMI), conditions improve, with 5,850 households vying for 8,570 units.

² “HH” refers to “households”

³ Severe housing cost burden refers to households spending more than 50% of the monthly household income towards housing costs

⁴ One potential source of confusion is that there are two 30% income thresholds – the 30% of area median income for a household to be considered “extremely low income”, and the 30% of income incurred by housing costs for a household to be considered “cost burdened”. So, a household earning less than 30% of the area median income and paying more than 30% of its income on housing costs would be considered *both* “extremely low-income” and “cost-burdened”. Similarly, there two 50% income thresholds – the 50% of area median income threshold for “very low-income” households, and the 50% of income going to housing costs to be considered as having “severe housing cost burden”.

Table 3 also shows a severe housing affordability problem for households with very-low income and extremely low incomes. The rental inventory shows the total rental units in the County along with the units that are affordable to households with two different income brackets (0-30% AMI and 31-50% AMI). Severe housing cost burden is defined by the CHAS as households paying more than 50% of their gross monthly income towards housing costs. According to the 2015-2019 CHAS data, a total of 6,705 extremely low-income renter households have a severe housing cost burden, and are therefore considered at-risk for homelessness.

Households with severe housing cost burden are at a high risk for eviction if they cannot afford their housing along with other expenses such as food, transportation, clothing, etc. The state of Indiana implemented an eviction moratorium, like many places during the COVID-19 pandemic, that ran from March 19 to August 14, 2020.

While not listed in the table, it is noteworthy that renter households experience a considerably higher incidence of cost burden than owner households. Of all households in the county for which cost burden is known, 51.3% of renter households experience cost burden or severe cost burden, as opposed to 13.4% of owner households.

Figure 2 shows household income (relative to AMI) by cost burden for Tippecanoe County (source: 2015-2019 CHAS). The chart shows how cost burden (proportion of income spent for housing) declines as household income increases, meaning that higher-income households have better odds of finding an affordable housing unit.

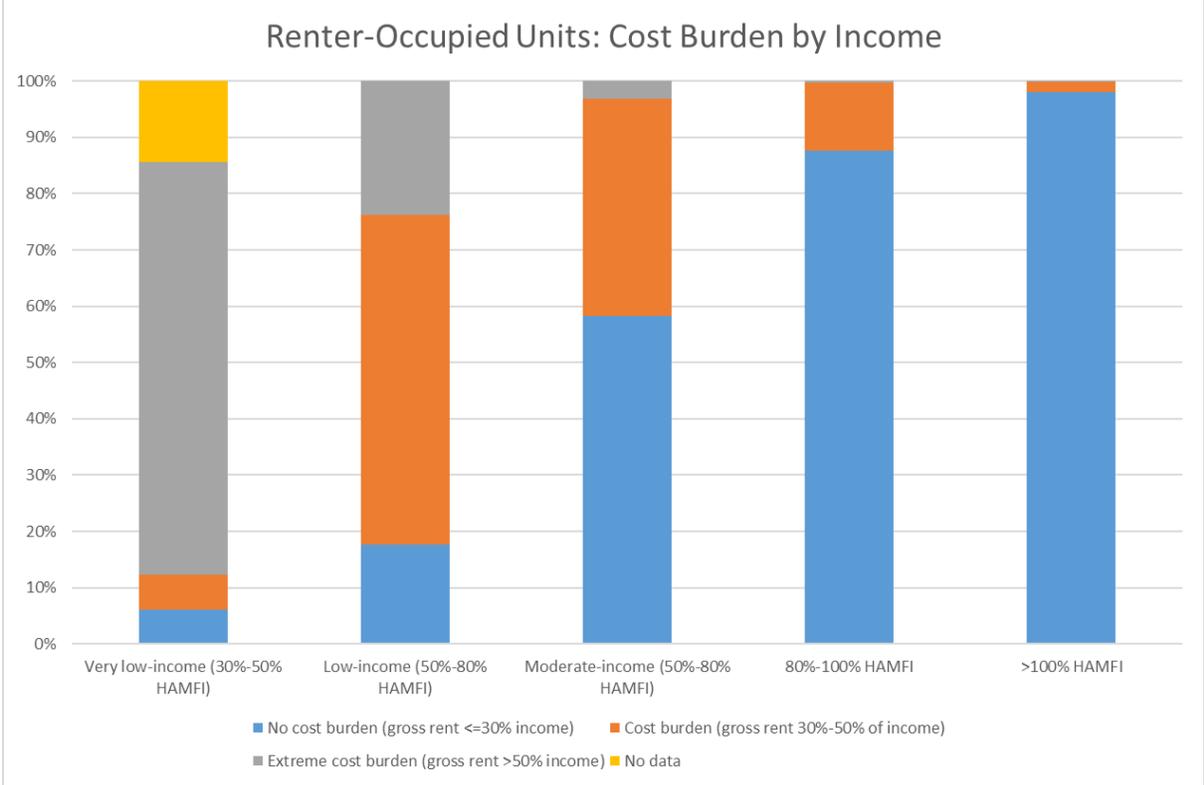


Figure 2: Income by Cost Burden

Figure 3 shows how renter household cost burden differs by race and ethnicity in Tippecanoe County. Essentially, African American renters are more likely to experience cost burden or severe cost-burden than other races with 57% of renter households in this category experiencing cost burden or severe cost burden.

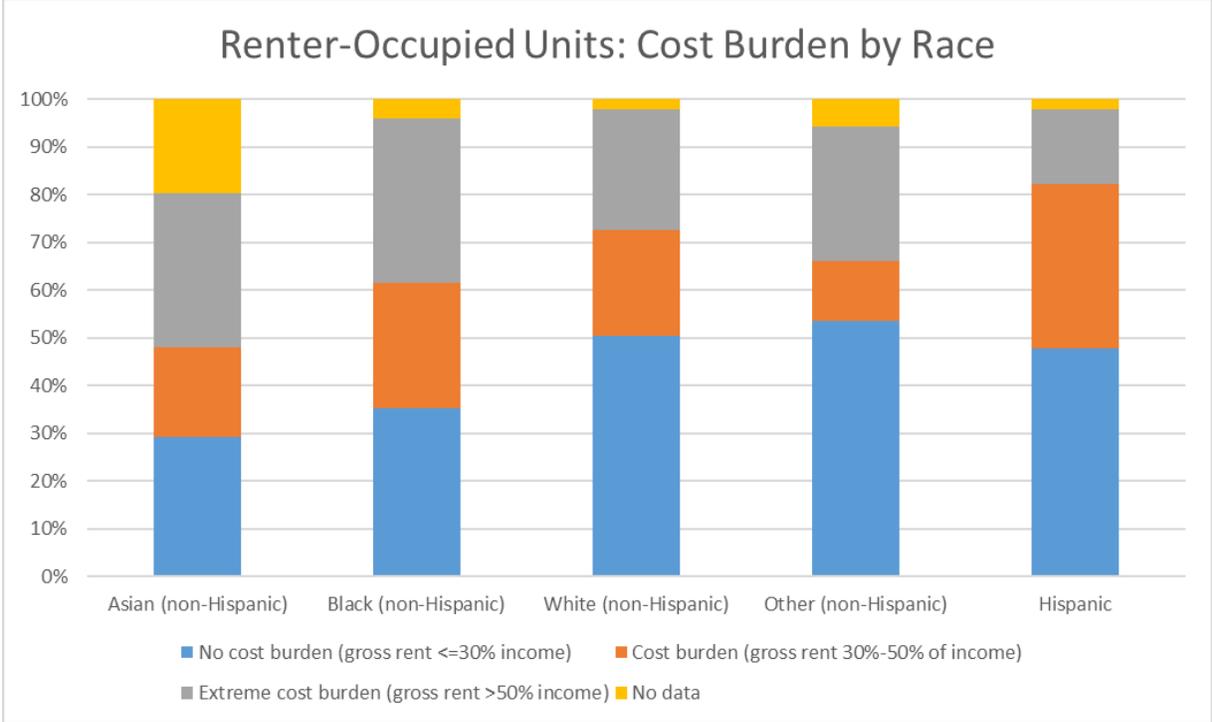


Figure 3: Cost Burden by Race

Overcrowding is not a widespread problem for most income categories, as shown in Figure 4. ELI/QP2 households experience slightly more overcrowding than other categories below the median income (100% HAMFI) -- 2.7% for these households v. 1.8% for all other households below 100% HAMFI. It is not until 100% HAMFI is exceeded, however, before overcrowding falls significantly (to less than 1%).

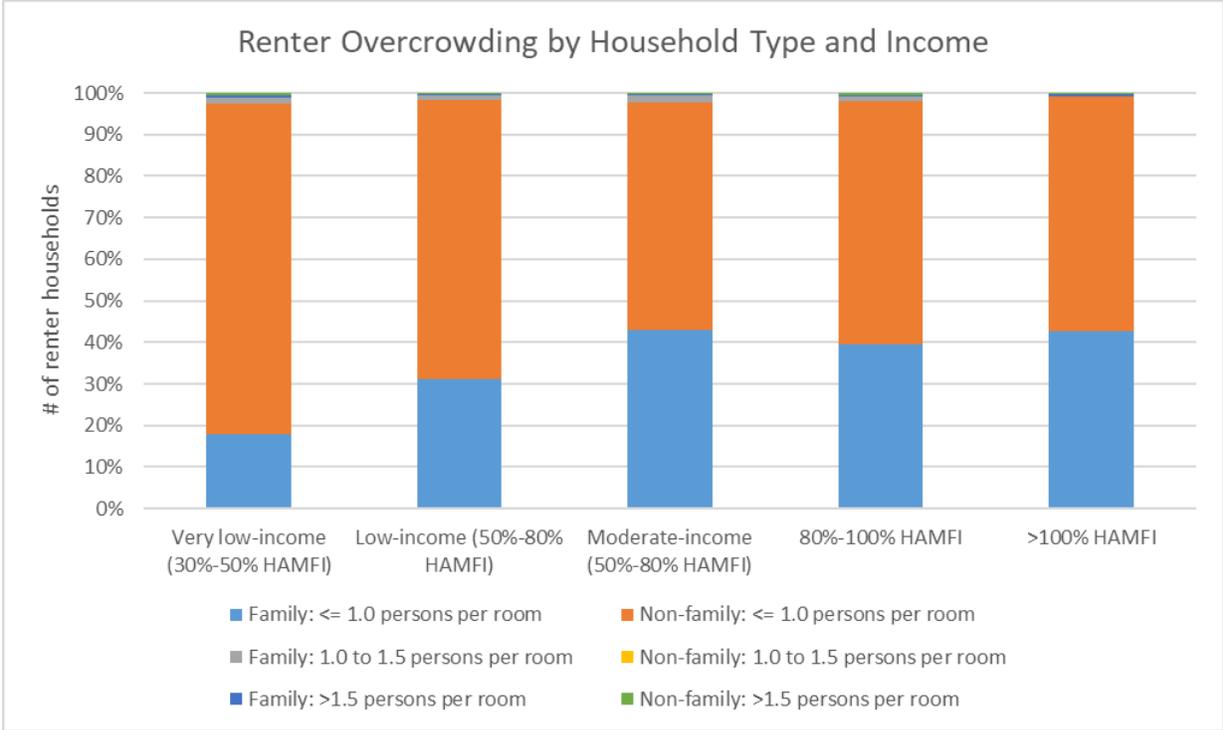


Figure 4: Overcrowding by Income

Unit age by renter income is shown in Figure 5. In the main, low-income renters have a slightly higher likelihood of occupying older structures, but the differences between income categories are not very large.

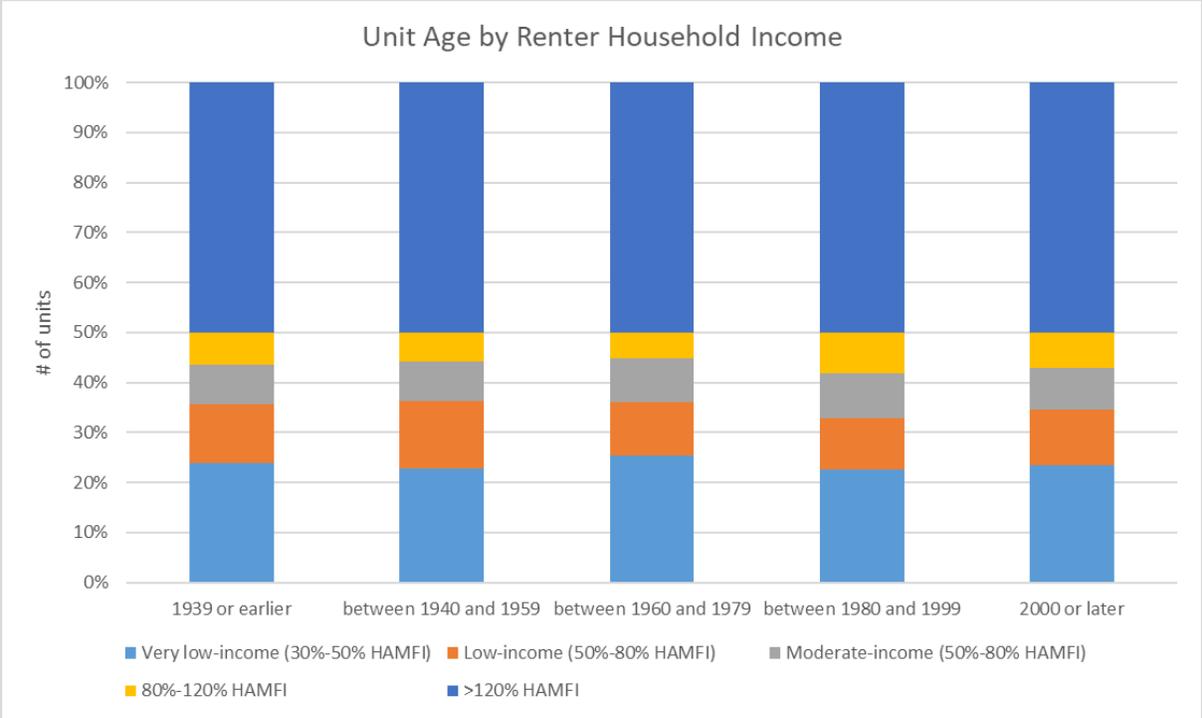


Figure 5: Unit Age by Income for Renter Households

Victims of Domestic Violence, Stalking, Dating Violence and Human Trafficking (QP3)

The YWCA of Greater Lafayette provided data about requests for services and housing for victims of domestic violence, stalking, dating violence and/or human trafficking. Although the YWCA serves primarily residents of Lafayette, it also is available to residents of West Lafayette, other parts of Tippecanoe County, Clinton County, Carroll County, Warren County and White County. The YWCA provided data through 8/31/22 and is for the entire service area. Crisis calls increased during the pandemic, particularly in 2020 and 2021. Through 2022, the number of crisis calls are on trend with the level of calls for 2021. In 2021, the YWCA received 4,809 crisis calls from January 1 to August 31 and in 2022, for the same period (Jan 1-Aug 31), the YWCA received 4,650 calls. In 2022, the YWCA, by the end of August, has received 96% of the number of calls it received in 2021. If following the same trend, the YWCA may expect over to receive approximately 7,000 crisis calls in 2022. Figure 6 shows the trends in these two types of calls since 2018.

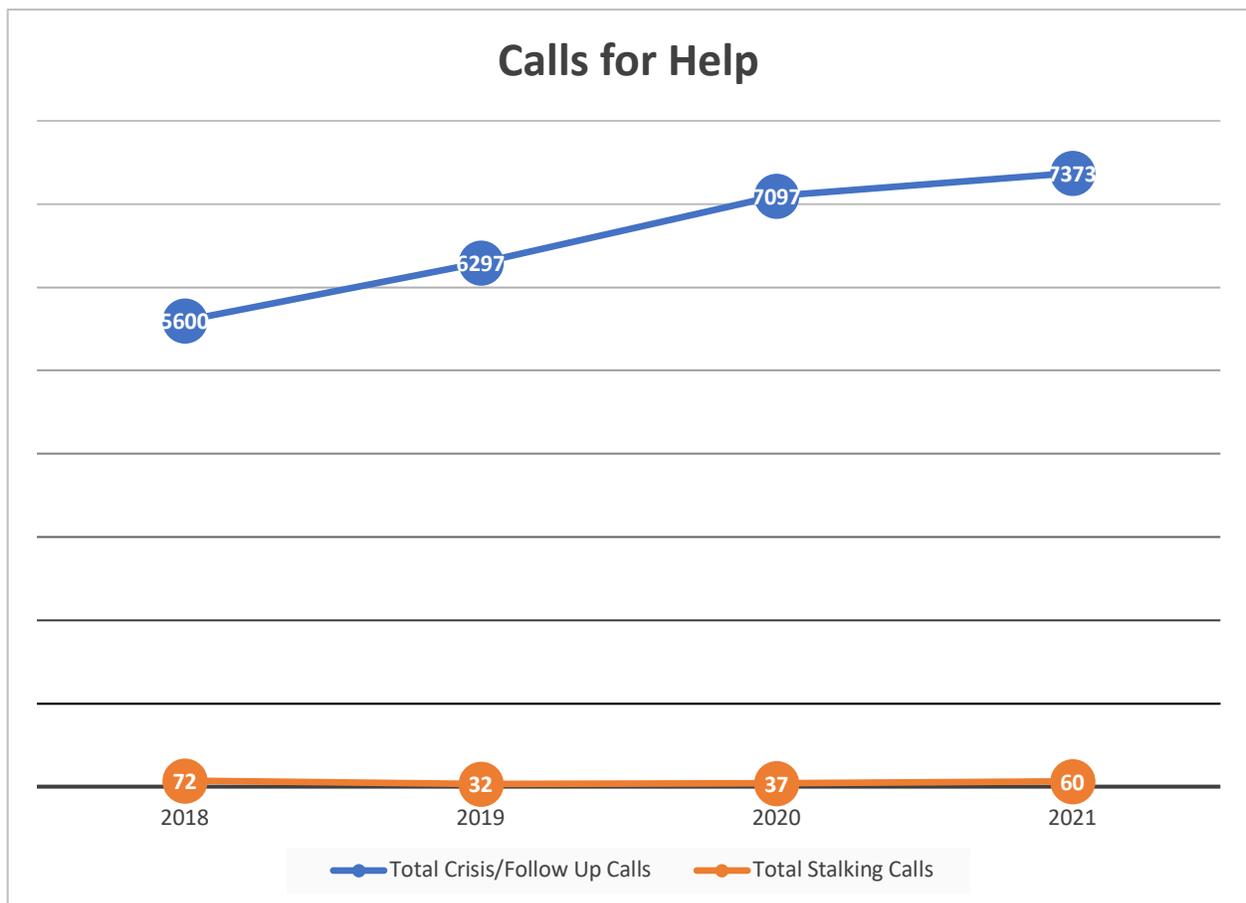


Figure 6 - Crisis Calls and Stalking Calls Recorded by YWCA of Greater Lafayette

The YWCA of Greater Lafayette operates several programs to assist victims of domestic violence. This includes shelter for victims of domestic violence, legal advocacy, violence prevention education,

support groups, and provide 911 cell phones and other supportive services. Figure 7 shows the number of individuals, both adults and children, who have benefited from the shelter program over time. While the numbers served are down from 2018, the YWCA has served 107 adults and 95 children between January 1 and August 31, 2022.

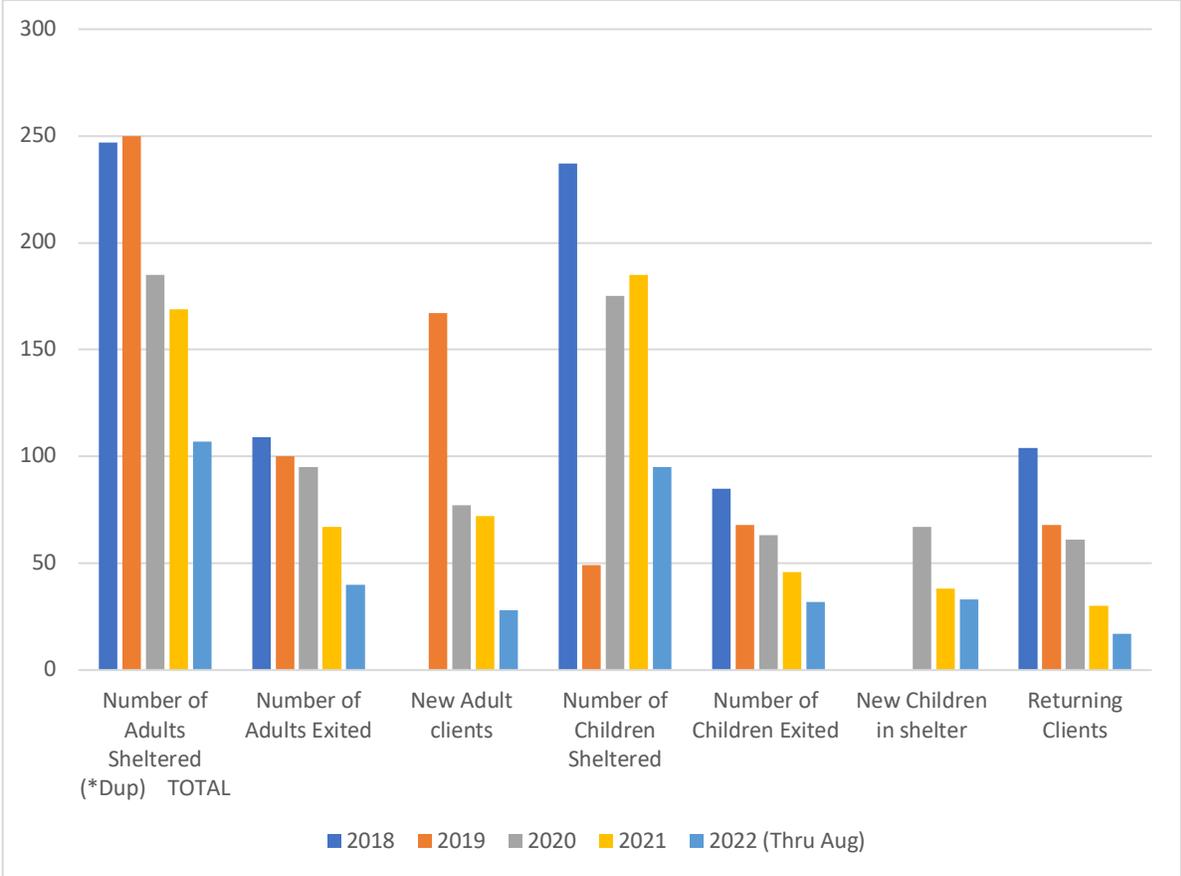


Figure 7 - Shelter Use over Time by YWCA of Greater Lafayette

Describe the size and demographic composition of qualifying populations within PJ's boundaries.

Homeless (QP1)

In 2022, the Region 4 CoC counted 174 people experiencing homelessness. Of those, 136 were living in a shelter housing program. Another 38 were living unsheltered. Unsheltered means the household, either an individual/family whose primary nighttime residence is public/private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings. As part of the point in time count, the CoC collects information on subpopulations, including:

- 34 sheltered adults and 20 unsheltered adults identified having a serious mental illness
- 14 sheltered adults and 15 unsheltered adults identified having a substance abuse disorder
- 40 sheltered adults identified as a survivor of domestic violence, although may not have been in a shelter for domestic violence victims only
- 18 sheltered individuals were children under the age of 18

Households at Risk of Homelessness & Housing Instability (QP2) and Other Populations (QP4)

Severe housing cost burden is defined by the CHAS as households paying more than 50% of their gross monthly income towards housing costs. According to the 2015-2019 CHAS data, a total of 6,705 extremely low-income renter households have a severe housing cost burden, and are therefore considered at-risk for homelessness. Households with severe housing cost burden are a high risk for eviction if they cannot afford their housing along with other expenses such as food, transportation, clothing, etc. The state of Indiana implemented an eviction moratorium, like many places during the COVID-19 pandemic, that ran from March 19 to August 14, 2020.

Federal Poverty Levels (FPL)⁵ are used by many assistance programs, including some states' Medicaid programs, to set financial eligibility criteria. Often programs limit participant's income to 100% of the FPL, or some percentage of the FPL, such as 138% or 200%. The federal poverty level changes by household size. For a single person household, the FPL is set at \$13,600 per year. For a household of four, the FPL is set at \$27,750. In Tippecanoe County, there are 3,420 households (8.5% of all households) that are at or below the poverty threshold; this amounts to 33,202 persons (18.9 percent) living in households at or below the poverty level, 49,244 persons (28.0 percent) that live in households earning less than 150% of the poverty level, and 67,715 (38.5 percent) that live in households earning less than 200% of poverty level.⁶ Single-parent families with children at or below the poverty level constitute 10.8 percent (2,003 families) of all families with children in the County.

Poverty rates greatly vary by racial and ethnic category. The overall poverty rate for individuals in Tippecanoe County is 18.9 percent but drops to 15.8 percent for white individuals and increases to 39.5 percent for African American individuals and 20.7 percent for Latinx individuals.

⁵ Definitions for Poverty Guidelines from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation under the US Department of Health and Human Services.

⁶ Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey

In addition, there are 18,766 persons (9.8 percent) in Tippecanoe County that have at least one disability. There are also 11,606 persons (6.0 percent) that receive food stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program assistance (SNAP).⁷

Households Fleeing Domestic Violence (QP3)

The 2022 Indiana Region 4 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and 2022 Point in Time (PIT) Count found 24 adult survivors of domestic violence; all of them were sheltered.

From the Indiana Coalition to End Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking⁸:

- 46.4% lesbians, 74.9 bisexual women and 43.3% heterosexual women reported sexual violence other than rape during their lifetimes, while 40.2% gay men, 47.4% bisexual men and 20.8% heterosexual men reported sexual violence other than rape during their lifetimes.
- Nearly one in 10 women has been raped by an intimate partner in her lifetime.
- People with disabilities are sexually assaulted at nearly three times the rate of people without disabilities.
- Nearly 50% of transgender people have experienced sexual violence.
- Since 2007, more than 1,700 calls to the national Human Trafficking hotline are about Indiana Victims
- Indiana ranks 4th highest in the nation for the number of rapes among high school girls.

Veteran Households

The 2022 Indiana Region 4 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and 2022 Point in Time (PIT) Count found 12 homeless veterans (8 sheltered, 4 unsheltered); no spouses or children were present.

Describe the unmet housing and services needs of qualifying populations:

Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Populations – QP1

The 2022 Region 4 Continuum of Care listed 220 beds available in emergency shelter – 95 for families and 125 for single adults – within its boundaries. It should be noted that this inventory serves a broader geographic area than Tippecanoe County, as Fountain and Montgomery Counties rely upon these resources. The 2022 PIT count shows approximately one (1) homeless person in these counties for every four (4) in Tippecanoe County.

Those currently housed populations at risk of homelessness – QP2

The 2015-2019 CHAS data lists Tippecanoe County as having 3,515 renter households with incomes at or below 30% AMI, representing 21.6 percent of all renters in the County. Of these, 2,625 households (74.7 percent) have a severe housing cost burden and are therefore considered at-risk for homelessness. This gap grows to 3,375, with another 750 households with incomes 31-50% AMI

⁷ Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey

⁸ Resource checked on 5/1/22 at <https://icesaht.org/the-issue/statistics/>.

with a severe housing cost burden. A severe housing cost burden is defined by households who spend more than 50 percent of their gross monthly income towards housing costs.

The State of Indiana offers Low Income Housing Tax Credits to developments that develop units affordable to households at different income levels. The most recent Existing Properties Report⁹, dated 2/16/22, listed 1,459 low-income tax credit units in Tippecanoe County. Unfortunately, only seven (7) of those units are required to be affordable to households at or below 30% AMI.

Fleeing or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, stalking or Human Trafficking – QP3

The YWCA of Greater Lafayette operates several programs to assist victims of domestic violence. This includes shelter for victims of domestic violence, legal advocacy, violence prevention education, support groups, and provide 911 cell phones and other supportive services. The shelter does not track the number of calls of individuals or households seeking shelter but not served by the YWCA due to capacity limits. The YWCA did show the number of new Rapid Re-housing Clients in 2021 as 7, and the number of new Rapid Re-housing clients in the first 8 months of 2022 as 16. This may demonstrate the gap in services and housing as a need for permanent housing placement for persons and/or households who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or human trafficking.

Other families requiring services or housing assistance or to prevent homelessness – QP4

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority offered an emergency rental assistance program. Residents in every county, except Marion and Hamilton, were eligible to receive assistance. The Indiana Emergency Rental Assistance (IERA) program is designed to decrease evictions, increase housing stability, and prevent homelessness by helping renter households whose income has been negatively impacted by the pandemic with rent and utility assistance. IERA can provided up to 18 months of rental assistance. Qualifying applicants may also receive utility and/or home energy assistance, which includes help with paying utilities and home energy (fuel oil, wood, coal, pellets, and propane) expenses. Of the \$664M of federal COVID funds received, \$372M (57% of the total) was provided to establish the Indiana Emergency Rental Assistance Program (IERA1) with additional funding available for IERA2. In 2021, 1,499 households in Tippecanoe County received assistance from the IERA program.

Those at greatest risk of housing instability or in unstable housing situations – QP4

As noted above, 6,705 very low-income renter households have a severe housing cost burden, representing 85.6 percent of all very low-income renter households for whom cost burden is known, 80.4 percent of all 8,335 severely cost-burdened renter households (irrespective of income), and 67.6 percent of all 9,915 severely cost-burdened households (irrespective of income and tenure). Clearly, the extremely low-income, severely cost-burdened category of households dominates the analysis of at-risk populations.

⁹ State of Indiana, Existing Properties Report dated 2/16/22 <https://www.in.gov/ihcda/developers/rental-housing-tax-credits-rhtc/>

The Continuum of Care structure is designed to promote community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness, provide funding, promote access to mainstream resources, and provide the framework for optimizing self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness. As such, the Indiana Balance of State Continuum of Care has several statewide initiatives:

- Emphasizing Housing First to successfully connect individuals and families experiencing homelessness to permanent supportive housing.
- Implementing Coordinated Entry system to standardize the way individuals and families at risk of homelessness or experiencing homelessness are referred to the housing services they need.
- Managing a Homeless Management Information System to track the nature and scope of human service needs at individual agencies as well as across Indiana.
- Administering the CoC Competition that covers the application and award process for annual CoC program funding.
- Coordinating an annual Point in Time and Housing Inventory County to track sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons and illustrate the demand for housing on a national and state level.

The Indiana Supportive Housing Institute is an important element of the Indiana Permanent Supportive Housing Initiative (IPSHI), which was launched by the IHCDA and the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) in 2008 to further the strategy to end long-term and recurring homelessness. The focus is on finding lasting solutions instead of stop-gap programs. Since the initiative began, seven classes of teams have graduated, resulting in over 1,400 permanent supportive housing units added or under development in the state. This has helped to contribute to a significant (38%) reduction in chronic homelessness in Indiana. According to the latest report dated March 22, 2021, there are 135 PSH units within Tippecanoe County, with 115 located in Lafayette. Of the 136 units, 68 have been developed after attendance at the institute.

Identify and consider the current resources available to assist qualifying populations, including congregate and non-congregate shelter units, supportive services, TBRA, and affordable and permanent supportive rental housing.

Congregate and Non-Congregate Shelter (QP1, QP3):

The Housing Inventory Count (HIC) for 2022 listed nine (9) different shelter programs within Region 4 of the Balance of State Continuum of Care. Six (6) of the nine are located in Tippecanoe County, all of which are located within the City of Lafayette.

- Family Promise of Greater Lafayette has 30 beds, and specializes in serving families or households with children
- Lafayette Urban Ministry has 44 beds for adults, with no children

- Lafayette Transitional Housing Center, Inc. has 10 emergency shelter beds for adults, with no children, 4 beds dedicated for medical respite and 17 interim housing beds.
- YWCA of Greater Lafayette has 30 beds in 9 units and specializes in serving victims of domestic violence. The beds/units can also serve families or households with children.

The ongoing need for shelter options for those at highest-risk for COVID-19 continues to be a priority. The Region 4 council works closely with area community action agencies to utilize flexible funding to serve individuals that need hotel and motel stays to shelter safely as part of non-congregate shelter.

Housing Choice Vouchers: General (QP1, QP2, QP3 and QP4)

The Lafayette Housing Authority (LHA) offers a housing choice voucher program, which provides rental assistance to households in the Greater Lafayette Area and a 5-mile radius of the city limits. The housing choice voucher program is a federally funding program that provides housing assistance on behalf of a family or individual, allowing them to choose their own housing. The housing may be single family homes, townhomes or apartments. The housing assistance, or subsidy, is paid directly to the landlord and then the household pays the difference between the actual rent charged by the landlord and the amount of housing assistance. According to a report dated November 4, 2022, LHA is serving 1,239 households through the housing choice voucher program.

LHA also maintains a wait list. At the time of the report, 1,841 families were waiting for assistance, and 1,607 had incomes of 30% MFI or less. The population on the wait list demonstrates the City of Lafayette needs more units affordable to households with incomes of 30% MFI or less.

Affordable Rental and Permanent Supportive Housing (QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4)

The City of Lafayette invests its annual HOME allocations into affordable rental housing development and rental assistance. Rental development subsidies offer developers a way to offset costs for construction and offer lower rent for households earning incomes below federal guidelines. Tenant Based Rental Assistance, or TBRA, programs offer rent assistance to the tenant, allowing them to choose where they want to live with the TBRA paying a portion or all of the rent due. Below are some projects the City has allocated PY2022 HOME funding, subject to HUD approval.

- 2022 Unallocated Rental Housing - \$227,543 set aside for future rental activities.
- 2022 Fresh Start TBRA – Tenant Based Rental Assistance and program delivery expenses for six (6) persons exiting YWCA's domestic violence program. \$66,000
- 2022 Unallocated TBRA – \$15,000 set aside for rental assistance for a yet to determined organization to offer rental assistance for at least one household.

Homelessness Prevention (QP2 and QP4)

According to the Indiana Balance of State CoC application, homelessness prevention is supported in two key ways, through Township Trustee Offices and the Department of Education and McKinney Vento Liaisons.

- The CoC partners with Township Trustees who also provide prevention funds to those needing help with preventing an eviction. The CoC is working to build on the diversion work by providing training to projects to help them better understand diversion.
- The CoC is also partnering with the Dept of Education and their McKinney Vento staff at schools to support efforts in working with youth experiencing homelessness to make sure they are able to get to and from school and have the supplies they need. IHEDA has recently hired and onboarded seven Cross System Community Navigators situated throughout the state. These Navigators will serve as bridges between youth and young adults (YYA) who are living with housing insecurity and the resources they need to become stable. They will collaborate with CoC regional governance structures, public school systems, systems of care, and other community partners to identify and reduce barriers that YYA experience when seeking housing security.

Identify any gaps within the current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system.

Need for: Homeless (QP1) and Households Fleeing Domestic Violence (QP3)

The Region 4 Balance of State has 5 permanent supportive housing, or PSH, projects, all of which are located in the City of Lafayette. These projects account 165 year-round beds. Of those beds, 17, or 10%, are for households with children. This matches the stakeholder input that more affordable units are needed for larger households.

The Region 4 Balance of State has 7 rapid re-housing, or RRH, projects, all of which are based out of the City of Lafayette. These projects account for 70 year-round beds. Of those beds, 47, or 67%, are for households with children. Of the 14 beds for households without children, 13 of them are reserved for veterans. This shows a need for RRH beds for households without children, who are not veterans.

Need for: Households at Risk of Homelessness & Housing Instability (QP2) and Other Populations (QP4)

Based on Federal and State definitions, affordable housing means only 30% of a household's monthly income should go to housing related expenses. Rent burden is defined as spending more than 30 percent of household income on rent. When the share of income spent on housing exceeds that threshold, it affects a community member's ability to buy food and support other essentials like healthcare; this is true for whether one rents or owns a home. Accordingly, higher rent burdens (as

a percentage of income) are associated with greater risk of eviction.¹⁰ Housing cost burden can therefore be viewed as a strong contributor to homelessness.

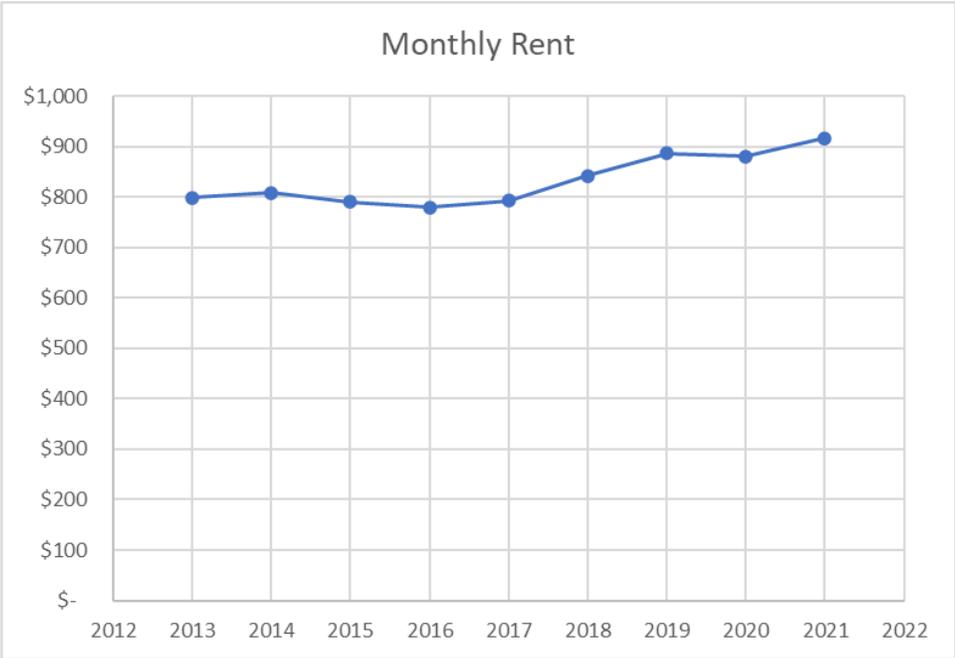


Figure 8 - Median Gross Rent Over Time - 2015-2019 ACS

Figure 7 shows how median gross rent has changed in Tippecanoe County over the past decade. Median monthly rent has increased from \$798 in 2013 to \$917 in 2021, an increase of 14.9 percent. Most of that increase took place in the 2016-2019 window, indicating a possible acceleration of rent increases up to the start of the COVID Pandemic.

Renter occupied units:	Number	% of total
Total	32,786	100%
Built 2010 to 2019	4,722	14%
Built 2000 to 2009	5,988	18%
Built 1990 to 1999	3,839	12%
Built 1980 to 1989	5,294	16%
Built 1970 to 1979	2,167	7%
Built 1960 to 1969	2,456	7%
Built 1950 to 1959	1,521	5%
Built 1940 to 1949	1,879	6%
Built 1939 or earlier	4,890	15%

Table 4: Year of Construction of Existing Rental Units, Source 2016-2020 ACS

¹⁰ Source: New York Times, As Rents Rise, So Do Pressures on People At-Risk of Eviction. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/10/18/us/eviction-rising-rent-cost.html>.

Table 4 shows when existing rental units were constructed. Nearly 60 percent of all rental units were constructed before 1980. A common feature of the interplay between owner and rental housing is that new construction is typically for owner-occupied units, which “filter” down over time to the rental market. Since older units typically have higher maintenance needs, renter-occupied units are more likely to be substandard relative to owner-occupied units.

Identify the characteristics of housing associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness if the PJ will include such conditions in its definition of “other populations” as established in the HOME ARP notice.

n/a

Identify priority needs for qualifying populations.

The City’s 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan identifies several goals that fit within the eligible activities allowed under HOME ARP funding.

2020-2024 Consolidated Plan

- Fund and support overnight shelter, crisis housing, and public services for homeless families and individuals – assist 2,845 people over five years. (QP1, QP3)
- Renovate 5 units and create 15 units of affordable rental housing. (QP1, QP2, QP3 and QP4)
- Assist 65-75 households with Tenant Based Rental Assistance. (QP1, QP3)

Stakeholders and public meeting attendees offered input as to the priority needs for qualifying populations. Some of the priorities noted are below:

- Rental assistance to prevent evictions and homelessness;
- Subsidized and affordable housing for large families/households;
- Subsidized and affordable housing for persons living with disability(s);
- Mental health services;
- Substance abuse services/recovery;
- Long-term housing solutions;
- Long term rental and childcare assistance – extending beyond the pandemic;
- Landlord partnerships to improve current rental housing stock; and,
- Lengthen time of shelter stays.

Explain how the level of need and gaps in its shelter and housing inventory and service delivery systems based on the data presented in the plan were determined.

The level of need and gaps analysis presented were determined by reviewing data and information the 2022 Housing Inventory Counts and Point in Time Count, combined Region 4 CoC Coordinated Entry and HMIS data, 2015-2019 American Community Survey, and 2015-2019 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy.

HOME – ARP Activities

Describe the method for soliciting applications for funding and/or selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients and/or contractors and whether the PJ will administer eligible funds directly.

The City of Lafayette plans to use its HOME-ARP funds for program administration (15% of funding), supportive services (17.5% of funding) and the development of affordable rental housing (67.51% of funding). To identify a project, the City will utilize an RFP process. It will identify a project that meets the criteria of HOME-ARP funding and is being developed by a developer with experience and a solid track record in the building of affordable housing. Projects will be evaluated on objective criteria, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Number of families/households/individuals benefitted.
- Number of families/households/individuals benefitted per dollar of expenditure.
- Amount of funding leveraged from other sources.
- Consistency with the objectives of Lafayette’s Allocation Plan Goals.

Due to the priority need for permanent supportive housing identified in the needs assessment and gaps analysis, the RFP will preference proposals from teams who went through the Indiana Supportive Housing Institute to develop permanent supportive housing for QP1.

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

The Lafayette Housing Authority, on behalf of the City of Lafayette, will administer 100% of the HOME-ARP and HOME funding.

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
<i>Supportive Services</i>	\$521,975	17.5%	N/A
<i>Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters</i>	\$0	0%	N/A
<i>Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)</i>	\$0	0%	N/A
<i>Development of Affordable Rental Housing</i>	\$2,000,000	67.51%	N/A
<i>Non-Profit Operating</i>	\$0	0%	5%
<i>Non-Profit Capacity Building</i>	\$0	0%	5%
<i>Administration and Planning</i>	\$445,054	14.99%	15%
<i>Total HOME ARP Allocation</i>	\$2,967,029	100%	

Additional narrative, if applicable.

Public input from the community and stakeholders stated that funding for affordable housing development and supportive services were the largest gap for all four QPs.

The needs analysis and public input both confirmed a gap in affordable housing choices for QPs. Affordable housing projects traditionally take years of planning, including finding the necessary financial capital to begin development. Other top needs identified by the public input and stakeholder interview process include:

- Rental assistance to prevent evictions and homelessness;
- Subsidized and affordable housing for large families/households;
- Subsidized and affordable housing for persons living with disability(s);
- Mental health services;
- Substance abuse services/recovery;
- Long-term housing solutions;
- Long term rental and childcare assistance – extending beyond the pandemic;
- Landlord partnerships to improve current rental housing stock; and,
- Lengthen time of shelter stays.

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

The data analysis suggests a gap in all types of housing for qualifying populations. The City of Lafayette utilized stakeholder input to determine the budget allocations, balancing the allocation amount on the ability of the community to make an impact. For example, having enough funding for affordable housing develop to create multiple units. This is based on past experience and past requests from developers to create affordable rental housing units.

The data analysis noted several gaps in its continuum of housing for extremely low-income households and households experiencing homelessness.

- According to the CHAS, of the 31,225 rental units in Tippecanoe County, 2,630 (8.4%) were affordable to households earning 30 percent HAMFI. However, extremely low income households account for 29 percent of all renter households, 9,155 in number.
- Median monthly rent has increased from \$798 in 2013 to \$917 in 2021, an increase of 14.9 percent.

Stakeholders, while from different backgrounds, listed several common needs in the community.

- Affordable rental housing, specifically permanent supportive housing, and larger size units for bigger families.
- Continued rental assistance for households still not able to afford their housing out of the pandemic or those whose assistance is about to expire.
- Need additional system capacity to connect renters with landlords who accept subsidies and will work with local programs.
- Need for funding for services, especially to assist with substance abuse because of the pandemic.

Partnerships with the State of Indiana, through the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority and its Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program and the Supportive Housing Institute, are important to the City's ability to leverage its funds and support projects with higher capacity for completion and federal compliance. Partnerships between the State of Indiana and the City of Lafayette help increase the scale of affordable housing development for extremely low-income households. The Supportive Housing Institute offers training to build the capacity of non-profit organizations and their development partners to work with highly regulated federal and state funding.

HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals

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

- Supportive services will include unit operating funds and supportive services for qualifying populations. The HOME ARP Funding will support 20 households, (individuals or families) *(Preference QP1, then will serve QP2, QP3, QP4)*
- Development of Affordable housing will be used for the renovation of six (6) units. There will be a preference for permanent supportive housing development. *(Preference QP1, then will serve QP2, QP3, QP4)*

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

The City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan evaluated data from prior to the pandemic and outlined strategies to address the affordable housing and supportive service needs in the community. This document also outlined strategies to address homelessness. One of the priorities outlined in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan was to create inclusive neighborhoods by creating and renovating affordable housing for all types of households in the community. The five year goals set in the Consolidated Plan include:

- Fund and support overnight shelter, crisis housing, and public services for homeless families and individuals – assist 2,845 people over five years.
- Renovate 5 units and create 15 units of affordable rental housing.
- Assist 65-75 households with Tenant Based Rental Assistance.

The needs analysis shows a demand for affordable units for households earning less than 30% AMI, but with a higher need for homeless households. The needs analysis identified:

- The number of persons experiencing homelessness has increased since the pandemic, with some areas such as single individuals reaching their highest levels in a decade of data.
- The number of calls for help from persons experiencing domestic violence has increased at the YWCA since the beginning of the pandemic.
- While there are 9,155 households with incomes at or below 30% AMI, there are only 2,630 units affordable to them.

The consultation with stakeholders stated that the development of affordable rental housing and supportive services for homeless individuals is an ongoing need in the community.

The projects funded under HOME-ARP will continue to meet the ongoing affordable rental housing need. The HOME ARP funding is an opportunity to support and create more affordable

housing than originally established in the Consolidated Plan. The City through rental assistance and development of affordable housing units will create six (6) units of permanent affordable, supportive housing units to address this gap and support another 20 households with supportive services. Under the funding line item for affordable rental housing development, the City will prioritize projects that develop affordable rental housing that is permanent supportive housing.

Preferences

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

Projects identified under supportive services will offer a preference to persons and households (including families) experiencing homelessness, who meet the HUD definition of homeless – *QP1* (as defined in 24 CFR 91.5).

Projects identified under development of affordable housing will offer a preference to persons and households (including families) experiencing homelessness, who meet the HUD definition of homeless – *QP1* (as defined in 24 CFR 91.5).

Homeless persons and households/families will be prioritized following the preferences from the Coordinated Entry System for units developed with HOME ARP funding. Households, individuals or families, will be prioritized in the following order, as under the standards for Permanent Supportive Housing:

1. COVID 19 Prioritization criteria (65+, medical conditions, congregate setting, pregnancy, all with racial equity)
2. Highest VI-SPDAT Score (8+)
 - a. HUD Guidelines/Prioritization
3. Longest history of homelessness
4. Lethality Score

If the Continuum of Care should change the prioritization for Permanent Supportive Housing via its Coordinated Entry System, the preferences under *QP1* shall be updated under this plan to reflect those changes.

The other Qualifying Populations listed below will receive equal preference for the HOME ARP projects after the prioritization of homeless persons and households/families (as defined in 24 CFR 91.5).

- At risk of Homelessness (*QP2*)
- Individual or families who are fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking (*QP3*)
- Other Populations (*QP4*), including:
 - Families Requiring Services or Housing Assistance to Prevent Homelessness
 - At Greatest Risk of Housing Instability

For populations that are not included in Coordinated Entry, referrals will be made to the projects from community resources that also serve Qualifying populations. Subrecipients will be responsible for maintaining waitlists and soliciting referrals from appropriate sources.

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

All projects funded under HOME ARP prioritize persons and households/families experiencing homelessness, who meet the HUD definition of homeless (as defined in 24 CFR 91.5). Those individuals and households/families are those who lack a fixed, regular and adequate intime residence, those who will imminently lose their primary residence with 14 days and have not identified a subsequent residence, or unaccompanied youth who are homeless under section 387 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act. The needs analysis identified:

- The number of persons experiencing homelessness has increased since the pandemic, with some areas such as single individuals reaching their highest levels in a decade of data.
- The number of calls for help from persons experiencing domestic violence has increased at the YWCA since the beginning of the pandemic.
- While there are 9,155 households with incomes at or below 30% AMI, there are only 2,630 units affordable to them.

The needs analysis shows a demand for affordable units for households earning less than 30% AMI, but with a higher need for homeless households. The stakeholder input confirmed the preference for homeless households. The City through rental assistance and development of affordable housing units will create six (6) units of permanent affordable, supportive housing units to address this gap and support another 20 households with supportive services.

If a preference was identified, describe how the PJ will use HOME-ARP funds to address the unmet needs or gaps in benefits and services of the other qualifying populations that are not included in the preference.

The City of Lafayette traditionally invests its federal dollars in homeownership opportunities, with limited funding available for affordable rental housing developments to receive every few years. The allocation HOME ARP funding will enable the City to invest affordable rental housing development, making a long-term impact on affordable housing. The funding will also increase the area's ability to support affordable rental housing for households earning 0-30% AMI, supplementing current programs already available on a limited basis. These programs include HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance, State of Indiana funded Continuum of Care funding, Indiana Emergency Solutions Grant, HOME funded affordable rental housing development, Low Income Housing Tax Credits and Housing Choice Vouchers.

HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

Establish a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing to demonstrate that rehabilitation of HOME-ARP rental housing is the primary eligible activity.

The City will not be refinancing any project with its HOME-ARP funds. The remainder of this section is not applicable.

Require a review of management practices to demonstrate that disinvestment in the property has not occurred; that the long term needs of the project can be met; and that the feasibility of serving qualified populations for the minimum compliance period can be demonstrated.

Not applicable.

State whether the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, create additional affordable units, or both.

Not applicable.

Specify the required compliance period, whether it is the minimum 15 years or longer.

Not applicable.

State that the HOME-ARP funds cannot be used in refinance multifamily loans made or issued by any federal program, including CDBG.

Not applicable.

Other requirements in the PJ's guidelines, if applicable.

Not applicable.

Appendix A
Stakeholder Notes

HOME ARP Allocation Plan Notes from Listening Sessions

January 13, 2022 – Listening Session Notes

Focus Topic - Homelessness

- Early on and throughout the pandemic, seemed like there was additional funding to prevent homelessness
- Significant delays in receiving the funding for these families
- Moratoriums helped but then came questions on who can be evicted
- Saw more middle-class families who needed help but never needed help before
 - Often happened to lack of employment, reduced hours or limited childcare
- Childcare continues to be an issue for employment – normally able to provide 400 spots, but that has reduced by approximately 50% capacity
- Families are going to be the households who may need assistance, especially as early pandemic assistance runs out
- Finding affordable housing options is very much a challenge – particularly downtown Lafayette –
- No subsidized housing options in the Thomas Miller Elementary boundaries, has one of the highest free-and-reduced lunch populations
- No affordable housing – landlords won't accept vouchers, rent too high to work with voucher and rents too high in general
- Housing is needed to be big enough to accommodate families (2, 3 and 4 bedroom) – emphasis on 3- and 4-bedroom units
- Shelter and also long-term housing options – are needed.
- Dedicating more funding to long-term options
- Can the City use ARP to build or buy more affordable housing units? Rents are higher than many local mortgages.
- Can the city incentivize landlords in the long term to accept vouchers?
- Poor health can come as a result of housing insecurity. Are there answers/funding that could support solutions to health and housing insecurity?
- Are there more partnerships/links to be made between health and housing?
- Need resources for mental health challenges and substance misuse. How can we incentivize more therapy? Bring more mental health professionals to the area.
- Riggs uses a screen tool to determine the housing status – (social determinates of health) – over 650 people in the housing unstable situations over the last 4 years
 - Integrated care for patients for lower acuity mental health
 - Lower end of social needs – minimal help available
 - Did not appear the housing instability increased over the pandemic
 - People are seeking clinic care again – took a bit of a hit during the pandemic – experiencing a bit of a wave of people coming in who have ignored care – those who come in have chronic conditions – may have ignored issues while pandemic waves were high

January 21, 2022 – Listening Session Notes

Focus Topic – Affordable Housing

- When pandemic first started, prioritized the those most vulnerable for housing – which were the homeless population
- Engagement Center opened in Jan 2020 to put everyone in one place and pandemic forced everyone out
- Utilized NCS to provide an isolation and quarantine center for homeless through IHEDA funding
- Lost volunteers – critical impact – and then lost staff because it was a high risk for COVID pandemic – working to fill gaps
- Silver lining – federal government has recognized the importance of housing for homeless individuals – can possibly end homelessness
- EHV – with this program – lack of housing stock – evictions were the hamster wheel for finding housing – not enough housing or affordable housing for people with vouchers
 - Waiting on supportive service piece for EHV
 - Not the easiest households to house – many barriers
 - 12 people have vouchers and are not able to get housed
 - 10 have been housed
 - 11 in pipeline
- Team Lafayette: local partners have been accepted in to the CSH Institute to look at developing and additional housing project – homeless, PSH for longer chronicity
- LUM had some United Way funds to help with rental assistance, those funds are ending, (follow up with LUM on the number)
- There are no places to find apartments, even for those with money or income - seeing 2 families per week at the North End Care Team
- Challenge of paying rent because the rent is so high, the subsidy or assistance might not be enough
- Home buying prices is skyrocketing – harder to find houses they can afford – need more subsidy
- Still seeing demand for home buying with moderate income homebuyers – have a wait list because they cannot get into the market on their own
- Stop the bleeding first – develop the affordable housing, but don't forget the homeownership
- Based on CES – single individuals with multiple barriers (mental health, SA) – third bucket of demand is seniors – people with need for home health care
- Seen a decline in the number of families experiencing homelessness – may be because they have doubled up, eviction moratorium, federal tax credit
- Reduction of space/capacity may have impacted the number of larger families seen
- United Way has been instrumental to get resources out to the nonprofit community
- Concern that families may come for assistance now that the child care credit has not been renewed
- Many single moms, with multiple children, are presenting as at-risk for homelessness
- Double up families are over-crowded in rental housing

- Worst case needs – people experiencing homelessness, single parents at-risk of homelessness, people living in emergency shelter,
- Need to help people get into permanent affordable housing and stay in affordable housing
- Food insecurity – see lots of people are coming to Food Finders, Food Finders is starting a program for homebound senior
- United Way did a community survey last year – mental health concerns were high up on the list
- Focus on Housing – good course of action

February 7, 2022 – Listening Session Notes

Focus Topic – Neighborhood Development

- Neighborhood vision planning is taking place – Lincoln Neighborhood is working to develop its vision plan
 - Funds should go into the visioning plans or activities from visioning plans
 - Some of the funding has come from the art federation or another grant to renovate a house (funding source unknown)
- Jefferson Neighborhood – help landlords along with homeowners – help landlords to fix up their properties – either make them more attractive or livable to the community
- IHCDA – wants more services, to coincide with 0-30% services
- Ellsworth/Romig Neighborhood could also use some targeted funding
- Any downtown neighborhood – Lafayette
- Neighborhood development would need help organizing or city leading the grant oversight of the project once a project is selected – city work as a grant consultant to get the project done
- Need more local leadership in the neighborhood – organize resident leadership
 - Most have had it in the past, but only meet when something bad is happening or need funding to move a project forward
- Neighborhood needs
 - Small parks/outdoor play space
 - Community gardens, focus on neighborhood ownership – grow local has helped with community gardens already
 - Traffic calming infrastructure – round about
 - Good sidewalks
 - Lighting/street safety
 - Neighborhood identity – example – Wabash is known for murals
 - Neighborhood picnic, neighborhood gathering, neighborhood block parties – crime prevention
- Economic development has not been tackled yet
 - Lincoln neighborhood has been looking at how to help local businesses, unions in the area
 - Antique candle company got a tax abatement to move to north end
 - Small business loans to locate to certain neighborhoods
- Priorities should be senior housing – very much needed
- Homeownership – having local down payment assistance is needed – quicker to access than other grants
- Homeowners are getting outbid by cash buyers
 - Usually buying the home “as is”
 - Parents are buying homes and financing to their kids
- We are running out of housing – 8 months of housing is normal, but down to 1 month of housing (conversation with a realtor)
- State has a task force, but stakeholders on that task force are not diverse stakeholders or representative of different fields
- Working families are struggling and not a lot of money targeted towards them

- Neighborhood security –
 - Residents may fear when people linger on the streets – may not be clients of LHTC
 - Fear of substance abuse persons that loiter on private residences – need more outreach/recover, help from police?
- Families that are being evicted to help as well, how do we target prevention for them? Many federal regulations require homelessness.
- Rental prices are too high, how do we provide assistance that can cover all the rent?
- Households have more owed than what most programs have available to use for rent assistance. Family promise has about \$500 to help but they cannot often pay off the debt.

September 7, 2022 – Listening Session with Quarterly HRC/DRT Meeting
Focus Topic – HOME American Rescue Plan

How could HOME ARP change how Greater Lafayette serves its most vulnerable neighbors? What types of projects would have the most lasting impact?

- Continue to support the LHTC – doing great things, dynamic
- Conditions are horrible in the apartments, need to make them livable – renovation of rental units
- Supporting LUM or emergency housing
- How long is the wait for housing – need to extend shelter stays
- Is an issue for families seeking housing
- YWCA – DV RRH doesn't have a long waiting list – only waiting about 30 days, can stay up to a year
- Find a way to better way to enforce code compliance for these rental housing –
- How do the cities work with slum lords?
- Diversity education for groups
- We have a real shortage of affordable housing

What types of supportive services are most need by Qualifying Populations that would benefit from more funding?

- Transportation
- Job training
- Are we reaching the populations that need these housing options? Can we be more effective of in reaching those groups

In comparing the HOME ARP Qualifying Populations, are there subpopulations that should be prioritized over others?

- Persons living with disabilities – making units more accessible
- High correlation between long term drug addiction and homelessness
- Concern for children and the impact of homelessness, target families – continuous cycles

What types of technical assistance or capacity building is needed by providers in the community?

- Diversity education is always needed
- Understanding the issue of intersectionality – how one thing leads to another, that causes the economic problem
- Employment/healthcare all tie together – homelessness is s systemic problem that comes from different areas – combination of many things that can create a vicious cycle
- How do we include those people not counted in the PIT/HIC?

Call with Wabash Center (9/29/22):

1. HCBS Medicaid Waiver – is much short to use those funds (until March 2025 to distribute and expand all funds.)
 - a. For persons with disabilities
 - b. First phase: Purely for provider sustainability – covered the first wave of pandemic – 2% of one year total
 - c. Second phase: innovative ways to serve persons with disabilities, gave \$50,000 to everyone for feasibility study
 - i. Gave 1 year grant to implement the programs
 - d. Final phases – technology upgrades
 - e. Most money will towards to supporting individuals with disabilities for employment
2. Don't know if our population fits in these groups/qualifying populations
 - a. Co-habitat in community-based home owned by Wabash
 - b. Individuals living in their own home
 - c. Individuals living with families
3. Create affordable of safe affordable housing, renovation and accessible, in a safe neighborhood
 - a. Same access to the community
 - b. Does not have to be on a transit line, but that is preferred
 - c. Transportation supports are needed if not on the transit line
4. Idea of non-congregate shelter – pocket neighborhoods or apartment complexes, live in their own units, and community center within the middle that can offer the service provision
5. Project priorities:
 - a. Service provision
 - b. Centralized service provision
 - c. Location near transportation
 - d. ADA compliant units

September 29, 2022 – Listening Session and Interviews with Persons with Lived Experience

Source: group discussion with 22 persons at the Recovery Cafe Lafayette.

- 100% self-identified as either low-income or recently low-income.
- 100% self-identified as recovering from mental illness and/or substance.
- 75% self-identified as currently or previously homeless.
- Gender breakdown: 16 female, 6 male.
- Ethnicity breakdown: 18 Caucasian, 3 Latino, 1 African American.
- Also includes input from 3 persons currently living unsheltered (2 males, 1 female, all Caucasian). In total, 25 persons provided input.

The highest need identified by the group is that not enough affordable housing is available in the community, and much of the affordable stock that is available contains barriers for persons previously incarcerated, exiting treatment, recently evicted or without sufficient credit.

Other needs or concerns included:

- Need to increase the capacity of local service providers and agencies working with persons with lived experience, the group noticed many agencies are short staffed or overworked.
- Need more robust direct assistance, especially for barriers such as rental deposits, application fees, old utility bills, and past judgements that prevent new rental applications from being accepted.
- Support services are needed for persons without Medicaid.
- Mental health / substance use peers are increasingly effective, however more funding is needed to train and deploy this resource.
- More shelter space for persons experiencing domestic violence
- Reinvest in current facilities to make them attractive for everyone at all levels
- Would like a stand-alone facility for Recovery Café
- Need more regulation of landlords to ensure all households have access to affordable housing
- There is a need for a Medicated Assisted Therapy, or MAT, housing that is ‘fully structured and fully staffed’. Need is for up to 40 units both male and female. Needs 24-hour access, with priority for persons leaving jail, hospital, rehab, or work release.

The group identified needs for persons who are living unsheltered:

- A better warming station
- Accessible bathrooms for persons banned from LTHC and LUM.

Appendix B
Public Notice
Public Comments

CITY OF LAFAYETTE & LAFAYETTE HOUSING CONSORTIUM
HOME American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP)
PUBLIC HEARING

The City of Lafayette, as a member of the Lafayette Housing Consortium, has been awarded approximately \$2.9 million of HOME American Rescue Plan funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. These funds are governed by federal regulations and program beneficiaries are limited to specific populations such as persons experiencing homelessness. The City will host a public hearing to engage the community and gather input on the HOME American Rescue Plan (HOME ARP) funding. This hearing will allow our partners and residents to provide input on the needs and priorities identified for the HOME ARP program. With this recent funding, we have an opportunity to make an even bigger impact and hearing concerns of our community will provide us with a better path moving forward. Input from this hearing will be used to finalize a draft plan for the HOME ARP funding.

The City of Lafayette will hold the public hearing on December 8, 2022 at 11:00 am in the City Council Chambers of the City Building, 20 N 6th Street, Lafayette, IN 47901.

A draft of the HOME ARP allocation plan will be available for review January 2, 2023 – January 31, 2023. The draft plan will be available on the federal grant administration page of the City of Lafayette website <https://www.lafayette.in.gov/2044/Federal-Grant-Administration-HOME-CDBG> for a thirty-day period beginning January 2, 2023. Citizens are encouraged to review the draft plan and submit comments to the City of Lafayette Federal Grant Administrator, Lafayette Housing Authority, 2601 Greenbush Street, Lafayette, Indiana, 47904, by 4:00 PM January 31, 2023.

The Lafayette City Council will take final action on the plan at the February 6, 2023 meeting.

For further information, please contact: Lafayette Housing Authority, 2601 Greenbush St., Lafayette IN 47904, Valerie Oakley at (765)771-1309 or home@lha.lafayette.in.gov.

The City of Lafayette does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, familial status, physical or mental handicap, or sexual orientation and provides, upon request, reasonable accommodation to afford an individual with a disability an equal opportunity to participate in all services, programs and activities.

December 8, 2022 Public Hearing

The City of Lafayette hosted a public hearing and did not have any attendees.

January 2, 2023 – January 31, 2023 (30-day Public Comment Period)

Final draft will include comments from the public.

Journal and Courier
823 Park East Boulevard, Suite C
Lafayette, IN 47905
Tippecanoe County, Indiana

LAFAYETTE HOUSING AUTHORITY
Federal Id: 16-0980985

Account #:LAF-000705
Order #:0005505894
of Affidavits: 2
Total Amount of Claim:\$53.28
This is not an invoice

LAFAYETTE HOUSING AUTHORITY
2601 GREENBUSH ST
LAFAYETTE, IN 47904

PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } SS:
County Of Brown

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county and state, the undersigned

I, being duly sworn, say that I am a clerk for **THE LAFAYETTE NEWSPAPERS** a **JOURNAL and COURIER** newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the English language in the city of **LAFAYETTE** in state of Indiana and county of Tippecanoe, and that the printed matter attached hereto is a true copy, which was duly published in said paper for 1 times., the issues being dated as follows:

Issues Dated 12/01/2022

Newspaper has a website and this public notice was posted in the same day as it was published in the newspaper.

Pursuant to the provisions and penalties of Ch. 155, Acts 1953,

I hereby certify that the foregoing account is just and correct, that the amount claimed is legally due, after allowing all just credits, and that no part of the same has been paid.



Date: December 1, 2022 Title: Clerk

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1 day of December, 2022



Notary Public

Notary Expires:

1-7-35

KATHLEEN ALLEN
Notary Public
State of Wisconsin

(Governmental Unit)

To: **JOURNAL AND COURIER**

County, Indiana

Lafayette, IN

PUBLISHER'S CLAIM

COMPUTATION OF CHARGES

48 lines, 2 columns wide equals 96 equivalent lines at \$0.56 per line @ 1 days, \$53.28

Website Publication \$0

Acct #: LAF-000705
Ad #: 0005505894

Charge for proof(s) of publication \$0.00

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CLAIM \$53.28

DATA FOR COMPUTING COST
Width of single column 9.5 ems
Number of insertions 1
Size of type 7 point

Claim No. _____ Warrant No. _____
IN FAVOR OF
The Journal and Courier
Lafayette, IN
Tippecanoe County
823 Park East Blvd., Suite C Lafayette, IN 47905

I have examined the within claim and hereby certify as follows:

That it is in proper form.

This it is duly authenticated as required by law.

That it is based upon statutory authority.

That it is apparently (correct)
(incorrect)

\$ _____
On Account of Appropriation For

FED. ID
#16-0980985

Allowed _____, 20____

In the sum of \$ _____

I certify that the within claim is true and correct; that the service there-in itemized and for which charge is made were ordered by and were necessary to the public business.

**CITY OF LAFAYETTE & LAFAYETTE HOUSING CONSORTIUM
HOME American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP)
PUBLIC HEARING**

The City of Lafayette, as a member of the Lafayette Housing Consortium, has been awarded approximately \$2.9 million of HOME American Rescue Plan funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. These funds are governed by federal regulations and program beneficiaries are limited to specific populations such as persons experiencing homelessness. The City will host a public hearing to engage the community and gather input on the HOME American Rescue Plan (HOME ARP) funding. This hearing will allow our partners and residents to provide input on the needs and priorities identified for the HOME ARP program. With this recent funding, we have an opportunity to make an even bigger impact and hearing concerns of our community will provide us with a better path moving forward. Input from this hearing will be used to finalize a draft plan for the HOME ARP funding.

The City of Lafayette will hold the public hearing on December 8, 2022 at 11:00 am in the City Council Chambers of the City Building, 20 N 6th Street, Lafayette, IN 47901.

A draft of the HOME ARP allocation plan will be available for review January 2, 2023 – January 31, 2023. The draft plan will be available on the federal grant administration page of the City of Lafayette website <https://www.lafayette.in.gov/2044/Federal-Grant-Administration-HOME-CDBG> for a thirty-day period beginning January 2, 2023. Citizens are encouraged to review the draft plan and submit comments to the City of Lafayette Federal Grant Administrator, Lafayette Housing Authority, 2601 Greenbush Street, Lafayette, Indiana, 47904, by 4:00 PM January 31, 2023.

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Lafayette Common Council Agenda
Lafayette City Hall: Common Council Chambers
Caucus is Cancelled

Public Comment On Agenda Items May Be Submitted No Later Than One (1) Hour Prior To The Meeting Start Time Via Email To Web-Clerk@Lafayette.In.Gov Comments Must Include Name And Address.

Regular Session

Monday, February 6, 2023 @ 6:00 PM

Pledge Of Allegiance

Roll Call

Public Hearing

Ordinance 2023-02 (An Ordinance For Additional Appropriation From Opioid Settlement Unrestricted Fund (Fund#2256) And Opioid Settlement Restricted Fund (Fund #2257))

Approval Of Minutes

Regular Meeting January 9, 2023

Presentation And Disposal Of Claims

Presentation Of Petitions And Communications

Reports Of City Offices On File In The City Clerk's Office

Fleet Maintenance Monthly-December

Renew Department Monthly-December

Water Works Department Monthly-December

Ordinances For Second Reading

Ordinance 2023-01 (An Ordinance To Amend Ordinance 2022-36 An Ordinance Fixing The Salaries Of The Appointed Officers And Employees Of The City Of Lafayette, Indiana, For The Year 2023, Excluding The Sworn Protective Occupation And Law Enforcement Members Of The Police And Fire Departments)

Documents:

ORDINANCE 2023-01 DRAFT.PDF

Ordinance 2023-02 (An Ordinance For Additional Appropriation From Opioid Settlement Unrestricted Fund (Fund#2256) And Opioid Settlement Restricted Fund (Fund #2257))

Documents:

ORDINANCE 2023-02 DRAFT.PDF

Ordinances For First Reading

Ordinance 2023-03 (An Ordinance To Amend The Zoning Ordinance Of Tippecanoe County, Indiana UZO Amendment #109-Regarding Agricultural Rental Halls)

Documents:

ORDINANCE 2023-03 DRAFT.PDF

Ordinance 2023-04 (An Ordinance To Amend The Zoning Ordinance Of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, To Rezone Certain Real Estate From I3 To GB-3411 Fairfield Court-Zanik Corporation, Petitioner)

Documents:

ORDINANCE 2023-04 DRAFT.PDF

Ordinance 2023-05 (An Ordinance To Amend The Zoning Ordinance Of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, To Rezone Certain Real Estate From I3 To I2-Northeast Corner Of Maple Point Drive And Concord Road-Whiskir, LLC, Petitioner)

Documents:

ORDINANCE 2023-05 DRAFT.PDF

Ordinance 2023-06 (An Ordinance Amending Sections Of Chapter 8.08 City Of Lafayette Stormwater Code)

Documents:

ORDINANCE 2023-06 DRAFT.PDF

Ordinance 2023-07 (An Ordinance Of The Common Council Of The City Of Lafayette, Indiana Annexing Certain Territory Into The City Of Lafayette, Indiana 2023 Lafayette Southeast Voluntary Annexation Carr Property)

Documents:

ORDINANCE 2023-07 DRAFT.PDF

Ordinance 2023-08 (An Amendment To Ordinance No. 2010-11 Establishing A Local Ellsworth/17 S. 7th Street Historic District In The City Of Lafayette, Indiana)

Documents:

ORDINANCE 2023-08-DRAFT.PDF

Ordinance 2023-09 (An Amendment To Ordinance No. 2010-11 Establishing A Local S. 9th St./1114 State Street Historic District In The City Of Lafayette, Indiana)

Documents:

ORDINANCE 2023-09 DRAFT.PDF

Ordinance 2023-10 (An Ordinance For Additional Appropriation In The General Fund (Fund#1010))

Documents:

ORDINANCE 2023-10 DRAFT.PDF

Resolutions

Resolution 2023-03 (A Resolution Approving An Interlocal Cooperation Agreement Between The City Of Lafayette And The City Of West Lafayette And County Of Tippecanoe Concerning Four Precious Paws Low Cost Spay & Neuter Clinic, Inc)

Documents:

RESOLUTION 2023-03 DRAFT.PDF

Resolution 2023-04 (A Resolution To Approve The City Of Lafayette Home Investment Partnership Program American Rescue Plan (Home-ARP) Allocation Plan)

Documents:

RESOLUTION 2023-04 DRAFT.PDF

Reports Of Standing Committees

Reports Of Special Committees

Reports By The Mayor

State Of The City Address

Miscellaneous And New Business

Reports Of Councilmen

Public Comment

Adjournment

Public Comment: We welcome public comment and encourage active participation at this meeting. However, in order to proceed efficiently, public comment will be limited to two areas of this meeting. First, there will be an opportunity for public comment on ordinances or resolutions currently before the Council. These comments should be limited to three (3) minutes in length and be germane and relevant to the Ordinance or Resolution. All participants will be required to maintain a high level of civility, respect, and courtesy for everyone present. Any participant, who after being advised, persists in a discourteous or hostile manner which may disrupt the meeting will be asked to leave.

At the end of the meeting, time will be reserved for public comment on any issue or concern you may have. Please remember to keep your comments concise and limited to three (3) minutes. Finally, the open comment section is not an opportunity for you to make inappropriate comments about, or personally attack council members or city officials. Again, all participants are required to maintain a high level of civility, respect, and courtesy for everyone present. Any participant, who after being advised, persists in a discourteous or hostile manner which may disrupt the meeting will be asked to leave. This is your opportunity to contribute to the community and assist the council in addressing issues that are important to the City of Lafayette.

Journal and Courier
823 Park East Boulevard, Suite C
Lafayette, IN 47905
Tippecanoe County, Indiana

LAFAYETTE HOUSING AUTHORITY
Federal Id: 16-0980985
Account #:LAF-000705
Order #:0005541970
of Affidavits: 1
Total Amount of Claim:\$81.40
This is not an invoice

LAFAYETTE HOUSING AUTHORITY
2601 GREENBUSH ST
LAFAYETTE, IN 47904

PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } SS.
County Of Brown

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county and state, the undersigned

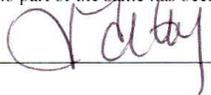
I, being duly sworn, say that I am a clerk for **THE LAFAYETTE NEWSPAPERS** a **JOURNAL and COURIER** newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the English language in the city of **LAFAYETTE** in state of Indiana and county of Tippecanoe, and that the printed matter attached hereto is a true copy, which was duly published in said paper for 1 times., the issues being dated as follows:

Issues Dated 01/05/2023

Newspaper has a website and this public notice was posted in the same day as it was published in the newspaper.

Pursuant to the provisions and penalties of Ch. 155, Acts 1953,

I hereby certify that the foregoing account is just and correct, that the amount claimed is legally due, after allowing all just credits, and that no part of the same has been paid.



Date: 1-5, 2023 Title: Clerk

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of January, 2023



Notary Public

Notary Expires: 1-7-25

KATHLEEN ALLEN
Notary Public
State of Wisconsin

(Governmental Unit)

To: JOURNAL AND COURIER

County, Indiana

Lafayette, IN

PUBLISHER'S CLAIM

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54 lines, 3 columns wide equals 162 equivalent lines at \$0.50 per line @ 1 days, **\$81.40**

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Acct #: LAF-000705

Ad #: 0005541970

Charge for proof(s) of publication **\$0.00**

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CLAIM **\$81.40**

DATA FOR COMPUTING COST

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Claim No. _____ Warrant No. _____
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The Journal and Courier
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Tippecanoe County
823 Park East Blvd., Suite C Lafayette, IN 47905

I have examined the within claim and hereby certify as follows:

That it is in proper form.

This it is duly authenticated as required by law.

That it is based upon statutory authority.

That it is apparently (correct)
(incorrect)

\$ _____
On Account of Appropriation For

FED. ID
#16-0980985

Allowed _____, 20____

In the sum of \$ _____

I certify that the within claim is true and correct; that the services there-in itemized and for which charge is made were ordered by me and were necessary to the public business.

NOFA
Notice of Funding Availability
ATTENTION:

Applicants for funding from the following programs:
Lafayette Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
Lafayette Housing Consortium HOME Investment Partnerships
Program (HOME)

The City of Lafayette expects to receive an allocation from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the 2023-2024 CDBG and HOME programs. Because, the allocations have not yet been released, the 2022 allocations of \$635,177 CDBG and \$894,038 HOME will be used to start the planning process. If needed, a contingency plan will be discussed at the March 8th meetings to accommodate changes in the funding available.

This notice begins the local application process. Interested applicants may access the application utilizing Neighborly Software at the following link: <https://portal.neighborlysoftware.com/LAFAYETTEHOUSINGAUTHORITYIN/Participant>, or visit the City of Lafayette website at <http://www.lafayette.in.gov/2044/Federal-Grant-Administration> to access the link for the application on or about Tuesday, January 3, 2023. Interested parties are encouraged to apply as early as possible. For further information or technical assistance, please contact:

Lafayette Housing Authority
2601 Greenbush St., Lafayette IN 47904
CDBG - Ashley Adams at (765) 269-4243 or cdbg@lha.lafayette.in.gov
HOME - Valerie Oakley (765) 771-1309 or home@lha.lafayette.in.gov

Activities funded by CDBG or HOME programs must contribute to the goals and objectives of the Lafayette / West Lafayette Consolidated Plan and meet all applicable federal requirements. The Consolidated Plan can be found on the City of Lafayette website.

The public meetings will be held in the City of Lafayette City Council Chambers. Citizens and interested parties who are unable to attend the meetings are encouraged to contact the Lafayette Housing Authority staff no later than 48 hours before the meeting time to identify reasonable accommodations. Input and comments about local community development and housing needs, concerns, or issues may be submitted via email to the addresses above. All comments received must include the name and address of the person(s) providing the comments.

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2023 Application and Public Meeting Dates

February 6, 2023— 4:00 PM	CDBG and HOME Application Deadline
January 18, 2023—11:00 AM	1st Public Meeting to present CAPER accomplishments for PY 22, funding levels, timeline, gather input.
February 15, 2023—2:00 PM	Lafayette Housing Consortium Meeting HOME applicant presentations
February 15, 2023—2:30 PM	City of Lafayette Meeting CDBG applicant presentations
March 8, 2023—2:00 PM	Lafayette Housing Consortium Meeting HOME funding recommendations and Action Plan Approval
March 8, 2023—2:30 PM	City of Lafayette Meeting CDBG funding recommendations and Action Plan Approval
May 1, 2023	Action Plans present to City Council
July 1, 2023	Start of Program Year 2023

All meetings will be held in the Council Chambers, 1st Floor, Lafayette Municipal Building, 20 North 6th Street, Lafayette, Indiana. Meeting dates and times are tentative and are subject to change.
LAF - 01/05/2023 -0005541970 hspaxlp

LAFAYETTE HOUSING CONSORTIUM

**Wednesday, February 15, 2023
2:00 p.m.**

Council Chambers
1st Floor
Lafayette City Hall
20 North 6th Street

AGENDA

1. Minutes of March 14, 2022 meeting
2. Old Business
3. New Business
 - A. Consortium Renewal - Federal Fiscal Years 2024, 2025 & 2026
 1. Confirmation of intent to participate.
 - B. 2023 ESTIMATED HOME Allocation (Based on allocation from PY22)
 - C. Requests for HOME funding for Program Year 2023
 - a. Faith CDC – CHDO Operating Funds
 - b. Faith CDC – Homeownership Acquisition & Rehab
 - c. Habitat for Humanity – Homeownership New Construction
 - d. Lafayette Neighborhood Housing Services – Rental New Construction – The Jeffersonian
 - e. Area IV – Rental New Construction – Snowy Owl Commons
 - f. KCG Companies – Rental New Construction – Lafayette Senior Housing
 - g. YWCA – Fresh Start TBRA
 - h. City of Lafayette Administration
4. HOME American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP Plan)
5. Other Business
6. Public Comment
7. Adjourn

Next Consortium Meeting: Wednesday, March 8, 2023 at 2:00 p.m.
 Council Chambers, 1st Floor, Lafayette City Hall



December 8, 2022 Public Hearing

The City of Lafayette hosted a public hearing and did not have any attendees.

January 2, 2023 – January 31, 2023 (30-day Public Comment Period)

The City of Lafayette did not receive any comments.

February 6, 2023 - City Council Meeting

The comments received and accepted were:

- Support in expediting housing options for persons who are experiencing homelessness, particularly those experiencing or fleeing domestic violence.
- Support in expending funds to help persons experiencing homelessness. Programs should help persons experiencing homelessness find permanent housing.

February 15, 2023 - Lafayette Housing Consortium Meeting

The City presented the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan draft to the Lafayette Housing Consortium at its February 15, 2023 meeting before submission. This public meeting had multiple purposes, including the approval of the HOME ARP Allocation Plan. No comments were received during the Lafayette Housing Consortium Meeting.

Immediately following that meeting, the City hosted a meeting to hear presentations from applicants for Community Development Block Grant funding. During that meeting, a presenter noted by a resident that seniors experiencing homelessness is on the rise in Lafayette.