

September 16, 2020

City of Lafayette

Fiscal Year 2019 - Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation
Report – DRAFT

FY 2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report

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CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

The City of Lafayette is one of many “Entitlement Cities” designated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) across the country. As an Entitlement City, the City of Lafayette receives an annual allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds. The allocation is based on formula calculations including factors such as the population of the community, pre-1940’s housing stock, growth and decline. For the program year 2019, the City of Lafayette received an allocation of CDBG, \$653,804 and an allocation of HOME, \$777,073. The Lafayette Housing Authority, on behalf of the City of Lafayette, is responsible for the administration and implementation of the funds after receiving project approvals at the beginning of the program year.

The unincorporated areas in Tippecanoe County, Battle Ground, Lafayette and West Lafayette have formed a consortium to share the allocation of HOME dollars. This grouping of leaders is called the Lafayette Housing Consortium. The City of Lafayette plays an important role as the lead agency of the Lafayette Housing Consortium, and administers the HOME funding across all of Tippecanoe County. The staff at the Lafayette Housing Authority is responsible for the implementation and administration of the HOME funds at the behest of the Consortium and the City of Lafayette.

The primary objectives in 2019 were to create affordable housing development, address the safety net services for people living in poverty and create economic opportunities. The specific accomplishments from the past year include:

- Emergency and other repairs to stabilize homeownership – 24 homeowners served
- Provision of overnight shelter – 922 people served

- Provision of supportive services to homeless individuals and those at-risk of homelessness – 2,565 people served
- Assist low income renters with rent payments – 9 new households served
- Create new homeownership opportunities – 7 households served
- Create new affordable rental opportunities – 3 units created
- Provide public services to low to moderate income seniors – 341 people served

This document is the report of activities funded with both CDBG to the City of Lafayette and HOME to the Lafayette Housing Consortium between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020. In March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic changed how the City of Lafayette addressed the needs in the community. At the end of PY2019, the City received an allocation of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, also known as the CARES Act. Those funds were allocated to a small business assistance fund. Progress utilizing those funds will not be reported in this document as the program was underway at the close of the program year. The City of Lafayette will report the use and results of the CARES Act funding once it receives guidance from HUD.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee’s program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Affordable Rental Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0 / HOME: \$168,495	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	10	12	120.00%	4	3	75.00%
Affordable Rental Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0 / HOME: \$90,216	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	75	72	96.00%	15	9	60.0%
Affordable Rental Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0 / HOME: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	0	0	0.00%	22	0	0.00%
Fair Housing and Admin	Admin and Fair Housing	CDBG: \$130,760 / HOME: \$46,113	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	2	0	0.00%
Homeless Services	Homeless	CDBG: \$77,279	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	3500	11363	100%	1574	2565	162.96%
Homeless Services	Homeless	CDBG: \$30,279	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	3760	100%	0	922	100%

Homeownership Creation	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$87,936	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	25	19	76.00%	15	4	26.67%
Homeownership Creation	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$163,081	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	20	17	85.00%	0	3	100%
Homeownership Stabilization	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$28,739	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	123	100%	25	24	96.00%
Homeownership Stabilization	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	0	12	100%	25	0	0.00%
Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$183,858	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5000	39011	100%	18095	10165	56.18%
Reduce Poverty through Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$20,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5000	2088	41.76%	148	346	233.78%

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the

plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

The City of Lafayette set five year goals in the 2015 Consolidated Plan to enhance the community, develop affordable housing, provide public services, and improve public infrastructure and facilities. The City staff recommended goals based on the applications made by local providers through the 2019 Action Plan process and what each provider estimated they could accomplish.

Over the five-year Consolidated Planning period, the progress towards the affordable housing goals were the most difficult to accomplish. The rising cost of property acquisition and limited contractor availability have hampered efforts by the community to create affordable homeownership opportunities. Another challenge included finding low to moderate income households that will remain in their homes for the entire affordability period. Many of the programs also have had strong interest from graduate students at Purdue University who meet the income requirements, and although they are aware of the requirements, often sell the home after earning a degree and securing employment elsewhere. The Lafayette Housing Authority staff are utilizing monitoring visits and periodic discussions as a way to garner input from those responsible for the work on innovative ways to create more affordable housing with costs rising and targeting more long term residents to the community.

In partnership with Habitat for Humanity of Greater Lafayette and Faith CDC, the City of Lafayette completed seven affordable homeownership opportunities for moderate and low income households. Four newly constructed homes were completed by Habitat for Humanity. Habitat for Humanity and Faith CDC completed the renovation of three homes, creating new homeownership opportunities.

The Lafayette Housing Authority (LHA) also helps low to moderate income renters through a Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program. The program offers rental subsidies that help low and moderate income households afford places to live. Typically, a household pays 30 percent of their gross monthly income towards the rent with LHA paying the remaining rental amount to the landlord. All properties are inspected before acceptance into the program. LHA assisted 4 new households in fiscal year 2019. Tenant based rental assistance is also provided to homeless victims of domestic violence living in the YWCA DVIPP shelter and receiving case management

services as they work to achieve stable housing. DVIPP assisted 5 new households in the program year.

Public service activities typically meet their yearly goals. In PY2019, the City of Lafayette funded LTHC Homeless Services, the YWCA Domestic Violence Intervention and Prevention Program, Lafayette Urban Ministry and Family Promise. Together, those agencies served 2,565 individuals with supportive services and 922 individuals with overnight shelter, an increase from the previous year. In PY2018, these agencies served 2,324 individuals with supportive services and 765 individuals with overnight shelter. The City of Lafayette will not know if this increase is a result of the COVID-19 pandemic until the numbers of individuals served by these agencies is reported in the next year. However, it will be something the City of Lafayette must examine to see if funding priorities must be changed to reduce the number of individuals and households who are experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME
White	2,007	12
Black or African American	788	7
Asian	6	0
American Indian or American Native	4	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	0
Total	2,924	19
Hispanic	59	1
Not Hispanic	2,865	18

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

The City of Lafayette is predominately a white community, with the 2010 Census showing the county population to be 76.8 percent white. In 2019, 68.6 percent of the beneficiaries served by CDBG and HOME funded programs identified themselves as White and 27.00 percent of the beneficiaries identified themselves as Black or African American. Only one half of one percent identified themselves as Asian, American Indian/Native or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. A total of 60 individuals, or 2.00 percent, identified themselves as Hispanic.

An additional 113 individuals identified themselves as some other race not listed above. They are as follows:

- 13 as American Indian or American Native/White
- 4 as Black or African American/White
- 96 as Other/Multi-Racial

CR-15 – Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public – federal	685,804	\$480,627.18
HOME	public – federal	1,136,903	\$799,780.38

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Appendix B shows the CDBG financial summary of the 2019 fiscal year. It outlines the amount of funds spent from the current year and previous years as well as utilization of any program income from previous years. Program Income is any income that is derived from projects funded with CDBG dollars. The City of Lafayette collected \$8,602.02 in CDBG program income in fiscal year 2019.

The City of Lafayette spent less than its annual allocations during fiscal year 2019. Public service projects regularly spend their current year funding while construction projects tend to spend funding from prior years in the current year. The only projects with balances remaining are the SHARP home repair program for senior households and PY2018 projects for infrastructure and parks. The remaining balances on those projects exceeds \$390,000.

Public services are traditionally limited to 15 percent of the annual entitlement and prior year program income. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, HUD granted flexibility in the use of public service dollars for PY 2019 and PY 2020, allowing communities to spend more on public services than 15 percent. However, any public service money spent over the annual “cap” must be spent to address needs from the pandemic.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
City-Wide	16	62	CDBG funds spent on activities that serve residents City Wide.
Faith CDC Area	10		Local CDC Area
GREATER DOWNTOWN NEIGHBORHOOD	0	0	
Low Income Census Tracts	22	38	CDBG funds spend on activities that serve low to moderate areas only.
New Chauncey CDC Neighborhood	1		Local CDC Area
Tippecanoe County	51		Regional Area

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

At the end of PY2019, the City received an allocation of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, also known as the CARES Act. The City allocated those funds towards a small business assistance program to locally owned businesses survive the COVID-19 Pandemic, temporary full closures and partial closures. The City of Lafayette Economic Development Department vetted the applications for assistance, targeting businesses in low to moderate income neighborhoods or those that employ low to moderate income residents. Full reporting on the use of the CARES Act funds will be included in the PY2020 CAPER.

Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

During the program year 2019, all of the public service activities and owner occupied rehab activities used additional funding to serve City of Lafayette residents. Among the seven organizations receiving CDBG, they utilized \$97,279 in CDBG funds and leveraged \$2,365,109 of other federal, state and local funds for the programs. The YWCA (99%), and Meals on Wheels (97%) programs leveraged the most dollars, with 99 percent and 97 percent of their total program funding from other resources, respectively. The other homeless service providers leveraged between 55 percent and 95 percent of their programs from additional funding resources.

The six HOME-assisted construction projects completed in PY19 leveraged other funding through private loans and grants, owner's cash, and other public funds. The total HOME amount of \$687,127 leveraged \$880,798 (\$657,869 in private loans, \$29,929 owner's cash, \$193,000 private grants). Each HOME dollar leveraged \$1.29 of other funds. The Federal Fiscal Year 2019 match liability of \$54,903 was offset with \$241,865 of cash, donated labor, and materials.

The City of Lafayette CDBG program did not utilize any publicly owned land or property to address a need identified in the Consolidated Plan.

Program income numbers reported by the City of Lafayette for HOME funds was \$3,966. An additional \$21,500 was recaptured in the program year.

The amount expended during the reporting period is for all tenants in the Lafayette Housing Authority program and the Fresh Start program. Rental assistance to new and pre-existing tenants is included in the amount. Appendix C includes a breakdown of the draws and spending towards these two programs.

Program year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal program year	\$5,206,270
2. Match contributed during current Federal program year	241,865
3. Total match available for current Federal program year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	5,448,135
4. Match liability for current Federal program year	\$54,903
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal program year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	5,393,232

Table 5 – Program year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Program year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non- Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructu re	Site Preparation , Constructio n Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
1320	12/20/2019	230,005				11,860		241,865

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Program year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
\$18,019	\$25,466	\$11,824	\$90,216	\$31,662

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period

	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Number	5	0	0	0	0	5
Dollar Amount	603,161	0	0	0	0	603,161
Sub-Contracts						
Number	36	0	0	0	5	31
Dollar Amount	270,819	0	0	0	18,869	251,950
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Number	5	0	5			
Dollar Amount	603,161	0	603,161			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	36	1	35			
Dollar Amount	270,819	400	270,419			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	1	0	0	0	0	1
Dollar Amount	168,495	0	0	0	0	168,495

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		0				
Businesses Displaced		0				
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced						
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced						
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	5	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	50	40
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	4	3
Total	59	43

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	15	9
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	14	7
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	30	27
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	59	43

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

The City of Lafayette accomplished 72% of its affordable housing goals. The cost of real estate development remains a constant challenge to the development of new housing units within the HOME regulatory requirements. The City of Lafayette uses HOME funds to create new units and to help rental households with a small subsidy to afford their monthly rent. The City of Lafayette utilizes CDBG funds to assist families with preserving their homes.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The City of Lafayette has routinely come short of meeting its affordable housing goals. Despite using trends and past accomplishments to set the five-year goals of the Consolidated Plan, providers using current methods are unable to make annual goals. The City of Lafayette recently completed a housing study with the Greenstreet group. The purpose of the regional housing analysis and strategy is to understand the current and future housing needs for all residents of Tippecanoe County. This includes ensuring the right housing options are available for the future workforce, while also utilizing finite land available for development in a fiscally sustainable manner. The report includes in-depth analysis of the area's trends, housing gaps, affordability, development efficiency and then outlines a county-wide strategy. The Consolidated Plan will incorporate goals similar to those outlined in the housing strategy, such as ensuring the development of a diverse housing stock.

This report, along with the Consolidated Plan, completed the data analysis prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Prosperity Indiana estimates the number of evictions in Indiana could come in three waves, dependent on the number of households who lose their unemployment benefits. (Source: <https://www.prosperityindiana.org/Policy-News/9093540>) The article states the best state estimates are that 258,782 households will need rental assistance through September 2021. The City of Lafayette, and the Lafayette Housing Authority, may need to change their strategies based on the needs of the community post COVID-19 and the duration the pandemic will place on unemployment and low to moderate income households.

During the public input meetings for the Consolidated Plan, stakeholders mentioned that moderate income households had not fully recovered from the recession. Savings that had once been depleted during the last recession had not recovered and moderate income households would not be able to

financially survive another setback. Now that the COVID-19 pandemic has hit, the City may need to not only focus on those households facing eviction, but those households facing foreclosure.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	6	9
Low-income	6	3
Moderate-income	12	7
Total	24	19

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

The City of Lafayette must follow the income guidelines set by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development when serving individuals and households. These income limits and guidelines are set for metropolitan areas each year, dividing them into three categories. The categories are extremely low-income (0-30% of the median family income), low-income (31-50% of the median family income), and moderate-income (51-80% of the median family income). The income guidelines increase with household size. For example, a moderate income limit for a one person household is set at \$42,500 per year and the same limit for a four-person household is set at \$60,700 per year.

Tippecanoe County Council on Aging served twenty four (24) households through their owner occupied repair program. Twenty five (25) percent of those assisted were extremely low income households, earning less than 30 percent of the area median family income. Of those served, three identified as living with a disability. This program offers home repairs (such as a HVAC repair or replacement, roof repair, and electrical or plumbing repairs) to low-income Lafayette homeowners.

Projects funded with HOME program funds assisted 19 households. Seven of the households were new homebuyers and nine of the households were new to the Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program. Three more households were special needs renter households.

A copy of the HOME Summary of Accomplishments Report for Program Year 2019 is included in Appendix C. To prevent double counting of beneficiaries, the ongoing activities in the IDIS system are not closed at June 30 and set up as a new activity on July 1 of a given program year.

For the total 9 newly assisted TBRA households, \$90,216.23 was disbursed between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020. Six households were at 0-30% Area Median Income (AMI); 3 at 31-50% AMI; 1 identified as White, Hispanic; 1 identified as White, non-Hispanic; and 7 identified as Black / African American, non-Hispanic. Two were single person households; 7 were single-parent households; and 5 were homeless households. Of the 7 single-parent households, 1 was a large family with 4 or more members.

Public services are the City's way of reaching the most fragile residents in the community, those at-risk of homelessness living on the edge of poverty or under the poverty line. Almost all of the individuals served by public services in the 2019 program year, 2,911 of the 2,569 total, were extremely low income individuals, earning between 0-30 percent of the area median income.

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

The City of Lafayette funded a number of social service programs that serve extremely low income clients including:

- Family Promise
- YWCA - DVIPP
- LTHC Homeless Services
- Lafayette Urban Ministry
- Wabash Center

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

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Local emergency shelters provided crisis housing to 922 homeless individuals combined. The Lafayette Urban Ministry (LUM) helped the majority of the individuals, serving 677 people. LUM provides short-term overnight shelter, meals, and showers in a safe and caring environment. LUM can accommodate up to 44 adults each night.

Family Promise focuses on assisting homeless families by providing shelter, services and case management until the family can transition into permanent housing. During the 2019 program year, Family Promise assisted 186 people, an increase of 47 people from the prior year.

The YWCA Domestic Violence Intervention and Prevention Program offers crisis housing and overnight shelter for women and children currently fleeing intimate partner violence. Their recent facility improvement has enabled them meet the growing demand, serving more domestic violence victims every year. In fiscal year 2019, the YWCA served 59 domestic violence victims, remaining at steady service levels from the prior year.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially

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

A significant addition to the community serving individuals and families experiencing homelessness was the development by LTHC Homeless Services of a new Engagement Center strategy that coincides with the coordinated intake system. The organization received Low Income Housing Tax Credits from IHEDA in February 2018 to create a new facility for engagement that will include permanent supportive housing and other amenities. The coordinated system will actually place qualified persons in the respective program, as beds are available, using a vulnerability and needs assessment tool. The Permanent Supportive Housing units opened in November 2019 and the remainder of the Engagement Center opened in January 2020. In PY 2019, LTHC Homeless Services served 1,615 individuals who were experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness.

Another project that came on-line recently was the North-end Community Center. Family Promise opened a new facility on the campus in September 2018, which expand their capacity to serve five different families. The 114,000 square foot community center also houses child care, sports and fitness activities, senior activities, job training, counseling, and mentoring. In PY 2019, Family Promise served 186 individuals who were experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness.

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

LHA staff continues to participate regularly with the Homeless Prevention Intervention Network of North Central Indiana (HPIN). HPIN is the Indiana Balance of State Continuum of Care regional planning agency for Region 4.

The strategy to provide rent and utility assistance to people at-risk of homelessness relates to the Consortium's support of DVIPP Fresh Start Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program and Lafayette Housing Authority TBRA. During Program Year 2019, 9 new households received rent assistance. The Fresh Start TBRA program served 1 new households with 2018 funds (IDIS #1319), 4 new households with 2019 funds (IDIS 1342) and the Lafayette Housing Authority TBRA program served 4 new households with 2018 funds (IDIS #1321).

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The Lafayette Housing Authority (LHA) administers the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) also known as Section 8. The HCV Program provides individuals and families access to housing, with a household typically paying 30% of its monthly-adjusted gross income for rent and utilities. LHA has allocated 59 project-based vouchers (PBV) to LTHC Homeless Services programs for chronically homeless individuals (48) and families (11). LHA has been awarded 38 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers (VASH). HUD-VASH is a federal program designed to end veteran homelessness. The HUD-VASH pays a portion of rent each month directly to landlords and VA social workers stand ready to help the veterans and landlords with any issues that may arise that could impact the veterans' ability to maintain their housing. This is an enormous benefit to the property owner as they have someone to call for help if a problem arises. LHA has been awarded 105 Mainstream vouchers to assist non-elderly persons with disabilities. Aside from serving a special population, Mainstream vouchers are administered using the same rules as other housing choice vouchers but are focused on finding long-term housing solutions for those transitioning out of institutional settings, rapid rehousing or other emergency temporary housing. Funding and financial reporting for the Mainstream Voucher Program is separate from the regular tenant-based voucher program which are for non-elderly, and disabled individuals. LHA continues to subsidize 2 Homeownership vouchers. In total the LHA manages 1,348 HCV, HUD-VASH, PBV, Mainstream, Tenant protection and Homeownership vouchers totaling approximately \$6.5 million in rental subsidy. LHA has submitted a grant application for 5 additional HUD-VASH vouchers.

LHA has 3 HAP contracts with LTHC Homeless services to provide 59 PBV units for chronically homeless individuals and families. LTHC Homeless services provides the housing and case management to all program participants. The families can participate in the program and after 12 months they can be referred to the Housing Authority for a non-project-based voucher. The goal of the program is to help the homeless break down the barriers that have led to their homelessness. LTHC Case Managers work with each client and are available 24/7. The case managers assist clients with access to appropriate services and develop and implement short and long-term goals.

HOME funds provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and it is administered in the same

manner as the HCV program. These funds help close the gap on the LHAs waiting list by providing assistance for one year before the HCV program becomes available for the household. LHA has 1,704 on the waiting list currently. TBRA participants are pulled from the waiting list by lottery.

The TBRA Program Fresh Start also works in the same manner as the HCV program. Fresh Start is a transitional (up to 12 months) family housing assistance program that helps participants with planning and prioritizing goals so that they are motivated to become self-sufficient. Fresh Start specifically assists women exiting the Domestic Violence Intervention and Prevention Program (DVIPP) in Lafayette, Indiana who are at risk of homelessness as a result of leaving an abusive relationship. Funding for this program is provided by HOME funds.

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

LHA does not own or manage any public housing units but it does administer a HCV Program. The HCV program is a basic rental assistance program. The housing choice voucher program is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, veterans, domestic violence victims and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Since housing assistance is provided on behalf of the family or individual, participants are able to find their own housing, including single-family homes, townhouses and apartments. The participant is free to choose any housing that meets the requirements of the program and is not limited to units located in subsidized housing projects. Housing choice vouchers are administered locally by public housing agencies (PHAs). LHA receives federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to administer the voucher program.

LHA does not offer its homeownership program to new families, however, LHA continues to assist two households in the homeownership program. Capacity and cost burden associated with administering this program are barriers that hinder adding to the home ownership program.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

LHA does not have a troubled status. Since the Section 8 Management Assessment Program

(SEMAP) began in 1998, LHA has consistently been rated a high performing housing authority.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

While barriers to affordable housing can come from anywhere, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recognizes universal barriers. Local and state regulations on zoning and buildings are often the most recognized barriers to affordable housing. With increased regulation comes an increased cost to build housing that meets all regulations. In Lafayette, housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden are the biggest needs among households, especially renter households. Some of the actions the City has undertaken in PY2019 to address regulatory and other barriers include:

- Address public infrastructure in communities with affordable housing development, such as adding curb ramps and crumbling sidewalks, as an incentive for developers to increase affordable housing infill. The City of Lafayette spent \$47,164 of CDBG dollars in PY2019 towards street improvement projects. Another \$227,248 of CDBG remains committed from 2018 to be spent on infrastructure projects.
- Find additional subsidy dollars to help extremely low-income households and special needs households afford rental units without a cost burden. The Lafayette Housing Consortium spent \$168,495 of HOME funding towards the development of affordable rental housing for special needs individuals, served by Wabash Center.

The City of Lafayette spent \$434,666 of HOME funding towards the development of affordable homeownership opportunities. Habitat for Humanity of Greater Lafayette completed the building of four (4) and renovated one home for homeownership opportunities. Faith CDC renovated two homes for homeownership opportunities. HOME funds totaling \$610,000 have been committed to Habitat for Humanity, Faith CDC, and New Chauncey Housing to continue their affordable homeownership programs and \$550,000 remained uncommitted to specific projects at the end of the program year. One project that used \$60,000 of HOME funds was substantially complete and waiting for the purchase closing at June 30. This project will be reported in the PY 2020 CAPER..

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City is committed to addressing social problems that can lead to poverty and homelessness. Domestic violence, for example, contributes to poverty and is a leading cause of women's and children's homelessness. The City's CDBG grant supported the YWCA DVIPP which provided beds, information and referral services, and legal services to 59 women and children during FY 2019.

The Housing Authority addresses veteran homelessness through VASH vouchers and a veteran's preference with the HCV program. LHA also addresses youth homelessness through a youth preference.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City followed the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rules for addressing lead based paint hazards when utilizing CDBG, HOME and other grant money to fund housing renovation. New Chauncey Housing and Faith CDC work in areas of older homes and must evaluate each home built before 1978 for lead hazards. Any such property with more than \$5,000 of federal funds invested must follow the rules for Lead Paint reduction. All homes renovated and sold by either organization must use interim controls and pass a lead paint hazard inspection/clearance upon completion. All units approved for TBRA or Fresh Start rental assistance are inspected for defective paint surfaces before families are allowed to move into the unit.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Tackling poverty is one of the most important factors in reducing social exclusion and improving the lives of our residents. This strategy is crucial for demonstrating the City of Lafayette's commitment to tackling poverty. The City, in partnership with the City of West Lafayette, and the social service and housing provider community, strives for the goals and strategies below to help households stay out of poverty or become self-sufficient and elevate themselves from living in poverty.

- Promote economic empowerment by supporting facilities, services and activities aimed at developing the self-sufficiency for all low to moderate-income residents.

- Promote Section 3 Opportunities

In PY2019, the City of Lafayette also attended a training by representatives from HUD on how to attract more Section 3 contractors to bid on projects initiated by CDBG and HOME funding. Ideas for working with private developers in that training will be implemented as part of PY2020.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

In FY 2017, LTHC Homeless Services received an allocation of rental housing tax credits from the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority to develop The Union Place Apartments and Engagement Center. Within a single building, the Engagement Center houses 40 permanent supportive housing units, employment specialists, an on-site medical clinic, medical respite rooms, 24-hour access crisis beds , interim housing units and partner offices for other service providers. The Permanent Supportive Housing units opened in November 2019 and the remainder of the Engagement Center opened in January 2020. In PY 2019, LHTC Homeless Services served 1,615 individuals who were experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness, coordinating many partners in a single place.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Traditional redevelopment has been led by small non-profit community development organizations at the grass roots level. Smaller organizations are unable to build large-scale projects. They are also unable to be holistic in nature which limits their impact on the target population. Some ideas to overcome these barriers and enhance coordination between public and private housing and social agencies are:

- Select target areas based on proximity to transportation options
- Attract for-profit developers to partner with non-profit service agencies to develop affordable housing development for extremely low-income families; connecting services and rental assistance with new developments
- Enlist all levels of City government to be supportive for the development of additional affordable housing

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

Appendix E provides an overview of efforts to increase fair housing knowledge and choice in the community. A new Analysis of Impediments for 2020 – 2025 was approved on May 4, 2020. LHA staff will work with a more clearly defined Plan of Action in PY 2020 and beyond. When out-of-town conferences were replaced with virtual conferences, LHA staff continued education efforts by participating virtually. LHA and the City participated in the March, 2019 Indiana Disability Awareness campaign by distributing and displaying campaign materials. Staff also attended the Annual Fair Housing Conference in July 2020.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

Monitoring assures that recipients of federal funds are in compliance with local objectives and federal program requirements. The intent of the City of Lafayette is to work cooperatively with contractors, grantees and sub-recipients in the use of federal funds as best as possible and within reasonable time constraints. Monitoring is an ongoing process with technical assistance available throughout the implementation and completion of all activities undertaken.

Initial Review of Project Eligibility

1. Requests for funding must be supported with an application to be reviewed for allocation recommendation. Applications include specific information regarding design of project, cost of project and beneficiaries.
2. Each activity must be eligible under related program rules and must meet one of the three national objectives -- benefit low and moderate income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slum and blight conditions, or meet an urgent need which threatens the health or welfare of the community.
3. An activity must be consistent with local goals and objectives as expressed in adopted policies and/or established plans and must comply with related program regulations.
4. Successfully funded applicants are required to sign a funding agreement outlining all of the requirements, regulations and standards. Funding agreements for all real property activities shall specify the acceptable use of the property, the length of the restrictive period, and disposition requirements.

Ongoing Review of Project Compliance

1. On-site monitoring will be conducted as may be deemed necessary and reasonable by the City of Lafayette. Desk reviews and off-site monitoring will be an ongoing activity.

2. Claims for payment are filed, with appropriate documentation, with the program manager. The program manager reviews the claim and approves it for payment.
3. Quarterly, monthly, and/or annual reports on project and activity status is required of all sub-recipients.
4. The program manager will also monitor for beneficiary compliance.

Follow-up and Enforcement

1. Compliance concerns are addressed at all phases of an activity, as soon as the project manager is aware of the issue. Technical assistance is provided as necessary to maintain compliance.
2. Annual reviews of sub-recipient activities are conducted by the project manager, using a checklist of areas to be reviewed. The annual reviews are followed up with written statements of compliance or non-compliance. In situations of non-compliance, the written statements detail methods and timeframes to bring the activity back into compliance.
3. Sub-recipients may be required to file a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) annual report of sub-recipient's financial stability and federally funded project expenditures. Records shall be maintained for five years after project closeout, which is when final payments and all related matters are closed.
4. Enforcement of activities not in compliance shall follow Part 2 CFR 200.338 with the right of appeal, as well as termination of a contract/agreement.

The City of Lafayette encourages the use of minority (MBE), women (WBE) and veteran (VBE) owned businesses for each of its programs. Contracts with grantees include language encouraging the use of these businesses. Staff works closely with the individual communities and grantees to help with procurement the solicitation of MBE, WBE or VBE contractors.

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

The City of Lafayette released the 2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for comment on September 15, 2020 for a period of 15 days. A copy of the ad for the public comment period is included in Appendix A.

Comments from the public will be included in the final draft.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

The City of Lafayette does not anticipate any changes to the program's objectives or goals in the next year. The City of Lafayette will utilize input from the progress made during this past fiscal year and other years within the Consolidated Plan to set goals for the next Consolidated Plan.

The City of Lafayette no longer has a Section 108 loan as it was paid in full, August 1, 2018.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?

No.

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

Beyond the current year, the HOME program strives to ensure beneficiaries benefit from rental projects over the long term. Monitoring these projects and inspecting the units ensures program compliance.

During program year 2019, 9 entities had 19 separate projects with 113 units in the rental compliance period. Lafayette Housing Authority staff inspected 27 HOME-assisted rental units – 25 units passed the initial inspection. 2 units failed the initial inspection with minor issues that were quickly repaired by the property managers. Table 14 shows the inspection results by individual project.

Project	IDIS Activity Number	Results of On-Site Inspections PY 2019
Chatham Square	1058	1 unit passed with minor corrections
Wabash Center	864	1 unit passed
Wabash Center	866	1 unit passed
Wabash Center	908	1 unit passed
Wabash Center	909	2 unit passed
Wabash Center	926	1 unit passed with minor corrections
Wabash Center	1194	1 unit passed
Wabash Center	1195	1 unit passed
Lincoln Center	975	2 units passed
LTHC Singles	1198	16 units passed

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units.

92.351(b)

The Lafayette Housing Consortium must affirmatively market their programs each year. This means City of Lafayette must strive to reach possible would-be beneficiaries without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status, or disability. Certain regulations apply and the Lafayette Housing Consortium must have an affirmative marketing plan. Actions taken to affirmatively market the HOME programs and projects include:

Methods for Informing the Public

Lafayette Transitional Housing Center, Habitat for Humanity, Faith CDC, and New Chauncey Housing distributed marketing brochures, which included the Equal Opportunity Housing logo to several area service agencies.

Requirements and Practices for Carrying out Affirmative Marketing

Guidelines are included in all HOME agreements and contracts. A fair housing statement and/or logo is posted on agency websites.

Procedures Used to Inform and Solicit Applications

LHA participates in the Homeless Prevention and Intervention Network meetings, and other social service networking meetings to discuss current HOME-funded activities and to encourage referrals.

Records Documenting Affirmative Marketing

Lafayette Transitional Housing Center, Faith CDC, Habitat for Humanity, New Chauncey Housing, and the City of Lafayette maintain applications on all applicants for their housing units and loan programs. In addition, demographic documentation of occupants for all units is kept on file. These records provide the basis for assessing the results of affirmative marketing practices.

General Assessment of other Affirmative Marketing Efforts

Application for services includes language to determine the most effective outreach methods for all housing providers. During this reporting period, results indicated that present outreach and

marketing efforts have been effective.

Results of Owners/Developers/Sponsors Efforts

In order to inform the public and potential tenants about federal fair housing laws and affirmative marketing procedures during the reporting period, all federally assisted housing projects posted the HUD Equal Housing Opportunity sign in prominent places on location. All large housing providers have formal procedures in place, as part of the application process for determining what marketing activities are most successful for reaching out to those who would not otherwise apply for units or series because of their race, color, ethnicity, religion, age, sex, handicap or familial status.

Minority Households that Achieved Homeownership PY 2018

During PY 2019, one households identifying as Black/African American achieved homeownership, 20.0% of homebuyers assisted with HOME funding. In addition, five Black/African American (71%) rental households, benefitted from HOME funded rental programs during the program year.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

The HOME Program Interim Rule, published December 2, 2016, allows program income and recaptured funds received after January, 2017, to be held in the local account to be allocated in the following year's Annual Action Plan. Between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020, the City of Lafayette utilized \$30,590.57 of program income on HOME projects. The projects and beneficiary characteristics are listed below. During PY 2019, the City also utilized ten percent of Program Income receipts, \$396.63, on the General Administration Project.

LHA utilized the program income on the following projects:

LHA TBRA – provision of tenant based rental assistance in Activity #1321 – The program income contributed to rent assistance for 4 new tenants, all identifying as African American/Black, non-Hispanic, single-parent households. Additional characteristics include:

3 households earned income between 0-30% AMI

1 household earned income between 30-50% AMI

2 3-person households

2 4-person households

Fresh Start TBRA – provision of tenant based rental assistance for victims of domestic violence in Activity #1319 – The program assisted one new renter household, who identified themselves as an African American/Black, non-Hispanic, single-parent household with income between 0-30% AMI and 2 persons in the household.

H38 East Apartments Activity #1315 – a new construction rental complex with four HOME-assisted units. The project was substantially complete at year end and the beneficiaries will be reported in the PY2020 CAPER.

Wabash Center, Activity #1325 – a new construction rental house providing 3 Single Room Occupancy units of ADA-compliant housing for disabled residents. The 3 occupants were White, non-Hispanic; 2 with income between 0-30% AMI and 1 with income between 30-50% AMI.

Wabash Center, Activity #1338 – a new construction rental house providing 4 Single Room Occupancy units of ADA-compliant housing for disabled residents. This project was substantially complete at year end and will be reported in the PY2020 CAPER.

General administration – staffing and overhead costs associated with HOME implementation.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

In partnership with Habitat for Humanity, the Lafayette Housing Consortium spent \$267,000 of HOME funds to complete five (5) new homeownership opportunities in program year 2019. Four (4) of the homes completed were new construction energy efficient homes in a minor subdivision. The other project was a renovation with improved insulation and efficient appliances/HVAC. The added energy improvements will result in reduced utility costs and improve the long-term affordability of homeownership for the Habitat partner families.

The Lafayette Housing Consortium also worked with a Community Housing Development Organization, , Faith CDC, to complete two additional homeownership opportunities utilizing \$151,666 in HOME funds.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) is a program that provides direct assistance to individual households to afford market rate rental housing. TBRA households must pay at least 30% of their monthly adjusted gross income for rent and utilities, and if the unit rent is greater than the payment standard the family is required to pay the additional amount. The family may not pay more than 40 percent of its adjusted monthly income for rent. Four (4) new households received this assistance in Fiscal Year 2019.

It is the policy of the Lafayette Housing Consortium to maintain long-term affordable housing through investments of federal funds. In accordance with the HOME regulations, this policy is enforced either by recapturing HOME funds to assist other buyers and/or properties (Recapture Option), or by restricting the sale of HOME-assisted properties to other low-income (household income less than 80% Area Median Income) buyers (Resale Option). The type and amount of HOME subsidy invested in the property determines the option and the minimum length of the affordability period applied to a property. The requirements of each option are specifically described in the legal documents for each loan. At the end of the period of affordability, the HOME subsidy is forgiven and the property is no longer subject to HOME Program restrictions. As a general practice, when both direct and indirect subsidies are invested in a property, the Recapture Option is utilized.

This policy provides an incentive for long-term ownership and encourages neighborhood stability by reducing the HOME investment after five years. Over time, the homeowner's equity increases as first mortgage principal payments increase and the HOME investment is reduced. The homeowner's percentage of net proceeds is increased by capital improvements made to the property, thus protecting their investment and providing an incentive to maintain and improve the property.