

**HOUSING AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT
CONSOLIDATED PLAN**

FY 2021 Annual Submission

with HOME-ARP Amendments

(March 1, 2021 - February 28, 2022)

CITY OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Duke A. Bennett, Mayor

Submission Coordinated By:

Terre Haute Department of Redevelopment

Steve Witt, Executive Director

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HOME-ARP Allocation Plan Template with Guidance

Instructions: All guidance in this template, including questions and tables, reflect requirements for the HOME-ARP allocation plan, as described in Notice CPD-21-10: *Requirements of the Use of Funds in the HOME-American Rescue Plan Program*, unless noted as optional. As the requirements highlighted in this template are not exhaustive, please refer to the Notice for a full description of the allocation plan requirements as well as instructions for submitting the plan, the SF-424, SF-424B, SF-424D, and the certifications.

References to “the ARP” mean the HOME-ARP statute at section 3205 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2).

Consultation

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

Through the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021 and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City of Terre Haute received a one-time allocation of HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)-ARP funding, in the amount of \$1,537,055. 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 shelter 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.

The City of Terre Haute began the consultation as part of the Program Year 2023 Action Plan process. In addition to regularly consulting with the CoC, the City consulted with numerous key stakeholders who work throughout the City of Terre Haute with the defined qualified populations. The organizations involved included homeless service providers and community-based organizations who do not traditionally work with the care of homeless, but still serve the qualifying populations. The process enabled the City of Terre Haute to discuss not only the needs and gaps in the homeless system of care, but also to understand the broader needs of all qualifying populations in Terre Haute. This included organizations working within the homeless system of care, including CoC members, as well as City agencies, faith-based organizations, and community-based organizations. The City conducted focus Group meetings for stakeholders in November and December of 2022. The meetings focused on three areas, affordable housing, homelessness, and neighborhood development. Each meeting involved the use of all its grants, including HOME-ARP funding. While the meetings were based on the focus area, the City invited participants to comment on any type of need or issue facing the community. This process

also included discussions with members of the Homeless Council of the Wabash Valley (HCWV) in several meetings, Reach Services, Mental Health America of the Wabash Valley, the Human Relations Director throughout 2022, as well as other meetings with many other agencies and organizations who work directly with persons who experience these issues. Some were conducted through conference calls and others were in person. The purpose of these focus groups was to target specific groups of stakeholders. These groups include: homeless service providers; domestic violence service providers; organizations serving persons living with disabilities; fair housing and civil rights organizations and veterans organizations, all of whom deal directly with persons living with these experience. The City of Terre Haute is also a part of the larger statewide Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC). City staff and local providers from the Community participate in their monthly meetings. Since the City was awarded HOME-ARP funding, we have consulted with the CoC on how best to use the funding. Before filing the draft Allocation Plan, the City included service providers and community-based organizations who do not traditionally work with the homeless system of care, but still serve the qualifying populations. The process developed enabled the City of Terre Haute to discuss not only the needs and gaps in the homeless system of care, but also to understand the broader needs of all qualifying populations in the City.

List the organizations consulted:

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Homeless Council of the Wabash Valley	Local CoC	Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.	They identified the need for outreach services, enhance the outreach teams; mental health services; substance abuse services; transportation; case management and coordination. All of the populations deserve our help. There are many families and individuals out there that are one paycheck away from homelessness.
Reach Services, Inc.	Nonprofit housing provider, homeless services provider, Veteran housing and services provider, also active member of the Continuum of Care (CoC). They are the largest provider of handicap accessible housing units and service provider for the disabled persons	Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.	They identified the need for supportive services, outreach services, enhance the outreach teams; mental health services; substance abuse services; transportation; case management and coordination. All of the populations deserve our help. There are many families and individuals out there that are one paycheck away from homelessness. Fill all the gaps, and leave no space for people to fail. Remove barriers that currently exist.

	in Vigo County. Nonprofit housing developer to households whose incomes fall between 30 – 80% AMI. This organization has also been the local conduit for the distribution of several IHEDA Balance of State programs that serve many of the HOME ARP Qualified Populations (QP).		Development of more affordable housing units. Great need for additional funding to address the unmet needs for case management and other social services, housing vouchers and utility assistance.
Catholic Charities	Nonprofit homeless housing and service provider, soup kitchen, and food bank as well as being an active member of the Continuum of Care (CoC).	Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.	They identified the need for outreach services, enhance the outreach teams; substance abuse services; case management and coordination. All of the populations deserve our help. There are many families and individuals out there that are one paycheck away from homelessness. Food insecurity, they are seeing a lot more people coming to all of the Food Pantries, not just theirs.
Terre Haute Public Housing Authority	Public Housing Authority	Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.	Would like to create more Permanent Housing to utilize vouchers on. The PHA is interested in utilizing local capital, federal, and private funding to expand development of housing and supportive services under one roof.
Terre Haute Human Relations Commission	Public agency that addresses the needs of all qualifying populations by promoting equal opportunity with regard to race, color, religion, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, ancestry or handicap in employment, education, housing, public services and accommodations.	Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.	They identified the need for support and services, in addition to the development of more affordable housing units, but the Commission mostly see households at risk of eviction and housing quality issues.

<p>Council on Domestic Abuse (CODA)</p>	<p>Emergency Homeless Housing and Service Provider; Provider for victims of domestic violence, fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking and other persons, as defined by the Secretary in the HOME ARP qualified population for this category.</p>	<p>Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.</p>	<p>They identified the need for supportive services, outreach services, enhance the outreach teams; mental health services; substance abuse services; transportation; case management and coordination to fill all the gaps, and leave no space for people to fail. Remove barriers that currently exist. Development of more affordable housing units.</p>
<p>Hamilton Center</p>	<p>Mental Health Center providing client services and homeless services, also active member of the Continuum of Care (CoC). Nonprofit housing developer to households whose incomes fall between 30 – 80% AMI.</p>	<p>Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.</p>	<p>They identified the need for outreach services, enhance the outreach teams; mental health services; substance abuse services; transportation; case management and coordination. All of the populations deserve our help. There are many families and individuals out there that are one paycheck away from homelessness. Fill all the gaps, and leave no space for people to fail. Remove barriers that currently exist. Development of more affordable housing units.</p>
<p>Wabash Valley Habitat for Humanity</p>	<p>Nonprofit housing developer to households whose incomes fall between 30 – 80% AMI.</p>	<p>Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.</p>	<p>They identified a need for more new housing development for people in the 30%-80% AMI. Homeownership's not suited for everyone, but many are living in substandard housing.</p>
<p>Wabash Independent Living & Learning Center (WILL Center)</p>	<p>The WILL Center is a nonprofit, community based, nonresidential organization that is run by and for people with disabilities and provides the following services: Individual Advocacy, Systems Advocacy, Information and Referral, Skills</p>	<p>Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.</p>	<p>They identified the need for outreach services, enhance the outreach teams; mental health services; substance abuse services; transportation; case management and coordination to fill all the gaps, and leave no space for people to fail. Remove barriers that currently exist for persons with disabilities.</p>

	Training, Independent Living Assistive, ADA Information, Peer Counseling, and Transition for individuals from institutional living to Community based living.		
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Summarize feedback received and results of upfront consultation with these entities:

The City received substantial feedback from participants during the process, as part of the community’s Consolidated Plan. In general, most participants felt that all of the qualifying populations should be served with HOME-ARP funds. While not all expressed an interest in preferring one of the qualifying populations over any of the other, most felt that people experiencing homelessness should be prioritized for affordable housing. Persons experiencing domestic violence, fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking and other persons, as defined by the Secretary in the HOME ARP qualified population for this category is a priority. The majority of the participants felt that some of the funding should be used towards the supportive services, affordable housing, tenant-based rental assistance and non-congregate shelter. For those participants who suggested prioritizing the funding to only certain activities, most felt that affordable housing and/or non-congregate shelters are most needed in the City of Terre Haute. The PHA shared that there are housing vouchers and rental assistance available, but there is a great need for more funding for rental housing vouchers, and more affordable housing units, and rental assistance for qualified City residents. Several organizations also indicated that the quality of affordable housing that exists in the City is very low quality, with many families/individuals living in places that need considerable work to make them more suitable for habitation. Almost all of the organizations consulted by the City, expressed of the need for more client services, not just traditional homeless system services, but basic services for anyone living in the Community. There is a need for additional emergency shelter capacity that will accept anyone experiencing homelessness. The main issue that the community has faced, is the funds needed for supportive services and funds to operate an emergency shelter.

Public Participation

In accordance with Section V.B of the Notice (page 13), PJs must provide for and encourage citizen participation in the development of the HOME-ARP allocation plan. Before submission of the plan, PJs must provide residents with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on the proposed HOME-ARP allocation plan of **no less than 15 calendar days**. The PJ must follow its adopted requirements for “reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment” for plan amendments in its current citizen participation plan. In addition, PJs must hold **at least one**

public hearing during the development of the HOME-ARP allocation plan and prior to submission.

PJs are required to make the following information available to the public:

- The amount of HOME-ARP the PJ will receive, and
- The range of activities the PJ may undertake.

Throughout the HOME-ARP allocation plan public participation process, the PJ must follow its applicable fair housing and civil rights requirements and procedures for effective communication, accessibility, and reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities and providing meaningful access to participation by limited English proficient (LEP) residents that are in its current citizen participation plan as required by 24 CFR 91.105 and 91.115.

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

- ***Date(s) of public notice: 3/11/2023***
- ***Public comment period: start date – 3/12/2023 end date – 3/27/2023***
- ***Date(s) of public hearing: 3/28/2023***

Describe the public participation process:

As part of the Citizen Participation Plan, the City of Terre Haute publicized the public hearing two weeks in advance in the local newspaper and City website to assure participation and encourage citizen's involvement. On March 11, 2023, the City made the draft HOME-ARP Allocation Plan available to the Public, for a period of 15 days. The City posted the draft Plan on the City's website and promoted it with local press and our local network of partner organizations and agencies. The City held a public hearing on Wednesday, March 28, 2023. The City provided background information about HOME-ARP funding, qualifying populations, eligible activities, and the needs assessment and gap analysis. In addition, the City provided an overview of the draft Allocation Plan and an opportunity to provide comments verbally during the meeting, and provide written remarks or through an email.

Describe efforts to broaden public participation:

While the HOME-ARP funding is slated to address homelessness, the City promoted the opportunity for public comment, and the public hearing far beyond the homeless care system. We asked all City agencies to promote the public hearing announcement with their constituents, and partner organizations, on their social media and with their local media contacts. We utilized similar outreach efforts to announce the notice and public comment for the draft Allocation Plan. Outreach also included working with the local Continuum of Care to send it out to their stakeholders.

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

The City received a very limited amount of comments during the 15-day public comment period, one in person and one via email. The comments were: To support the expansion of housing options for persons who are experiencing homelessness, particularly those experiencing or fleeing domestic violence. Also support for expending funds to help persons experiencing homelessness and help those persons find permanent housing. The City did not receive any comments as a result of the Public Hearing. No members from the public attended the March 28, 2023 Public Hearing.

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

The City of Terre Haute accepted all comments and 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

In accordance with Section V.C.1 of the Notice (page 14), a PJ must evaluate the size and demographic composition of **all four** of the qualifying populations within its boundaries and assess the unmet needs of each of those populations. If the PJ does not evaluate the needs of one of the qualifying populations, then the PJ has not completed their Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis. In addition, a PJ must identify any gaps within its current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system. A PJ should use current data, including point in time count, housing inventory count, or other data available through the local CoC as well as the Balance of State data, and consultations with service providers to quantify the individuals and families in the qualifying populations and their need for additional housing, shelter, or services.

Template:

OPTIONAL Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

Homeless													
	Current Inventory					Homeless Population				Gap Analysis			
	Family		Adults Only		Vets	Family HH (at least 1 child)	Adult HH (w/o child)	Vets	Victims of DV	Family		Adults Only	
	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds					# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units
Emergency Shelter	12	4	68	32	8								
Transitional Housing	#	#	#	#	#								
Permanent Supportive Housing	#	#	62	50	20								
Other Permanent Housing	#	#	#	#	#								
Sheltered Homeless						4	36	12	40				
Unsheltered Homeless						#	#	#	#				
Current Gap										30	15	60	20

Suggested Data Sources: 1. Point in Time Count (PIT); 2. Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count (HIC); 3. Consultation

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

Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

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 IHCD and the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) released in 2020 to further the strategy to end long-term and recurring homelessness.

At Risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

The best estimations of the size and demographic composition for this population can be ascertained by reviewing data available from an array of resources. In 2022, the National Low Income Housing Coalition published a gap analysis for affordable rental homes by state. The report shows that in Indiana, there are 38 available affordable rental units for every 100 extremely low-income renters in the state of Indiana. These statistics show that Indiana is tied for the fourth-lowest rate in the Midwest and 20th-lowest among all states. Facing a shortage in Indiana of 135,033 affordable and available rental homes, 72% of these Hoosier renters are severely housing cost-burdened, the highest rate of severe housing cost burden in the Midwest and 13th-highest in the nation. Sadly, Indiana now has the single highest housing cost burden among all Midwest states for the lowest-income residents. Compounding this concern is the fact that our state continues to have one of the smallest rates of affordable and available rental units. This lack of affordable housing stock is putting increasing pressure on families struggling to pay their bills and move up the economic ladder.

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

Council on Domestic Abuse (CODA) is the City's primary agency serving the needs and completing assessments for persons experiencing domestic violence, fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking and

other persons, as defined by the Secretary in the HOME ARP qualified population for this category.

There are currently 137 enrollments in the shelter (11 duplicate enrollments). 78% white, 11% black/African American, 5% multi-racial, 2% American Indian, 2% data not collected, 1% client refused, 1% client doesn't know.

Last year they received 558 Crisis/Hotline Calls concerning a wide variety of issues from persons experiencing, fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking and other persons as defined in the QP3 populations. The total calls received were not broken down into the various separate categories. There were 199 denials due to being over capacity.

Coda's Emergency Shelter has a bed capacity of 40 people, which is available 24/hours. They have 6 full-time shelter workers, 2 part-time shelter workers, 4 full-time administrative staff including Shelter Director and 1 part-time administrative staff.

CODA's identified un-funded needs or needs that we will need funding for: Portions of shelter staff salaries that are un-covered by current grants; Flex funding: They have assisted over 39 survivors of domestic violence with flex funding requests, spending a total of \$10,577 on barriers such as ring doorbells, housing deposits and rent, legal document needs, car repairs, legal fees and so much more. However, all populations served by CODA, within the QP3 category experience the same unmet needs for services and financial assistance. They are always in need of funding to replenish their ability to help survivors keep and maintain safe and stable housing with flex funding; Items needed for the facility including: bath towels, pillows, new appliances, locks for drawers that residents use while they are here, maintenance to the facility; Funding for housing for residents; Shelter upgrades; Food and house supplies are a constant expense and taking some of the burden off our ESG grant that we use mostly for utilities would be great; Mobile advocacy personnel and related costs.

Persons experiencing domestic violence, fleeing, or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking and other persons, as defined by the Secretary in the HOME ARP qualified population for this category, are the leading causes of homelessness for individuals and their children. Although safe housing can provide a pathway to freedom, there are many barriers that prevent survivors from obtaining or maintaining safe and affordable housing. The majority of survivors experience financial abuse, meaning that they have not had access to the family finances, have been prohibited from working, or have had their credit scores destroyed by an abusive partner. Victims may also face discrimination in accessing or maintaining housing based on the violent or criminal actions of perpetrators. Additionally, victims are limited in the locations and types of housing they can access because of their unique safety and confidentiality needs, and many housing or homelessness assistance programs have barriers that inadvertently exclude victims of violence. Human trafficking is also an issue in Indiana. National research indicates that many

of the risk factors and vulnerabilities of human trafficking reflect circumstances faced by HOME-ARP QP3 populations, including caretaker substance use, involvement with the child welfare and/or foster care system, juvenile justice involvement, mental health concerns, runaway or homeless youth, underemployment or unemployment, and unstable housing, among many others. Two of the top five risks/vulnerabilities for human trafficking are homelessness and unstable housing.

Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness and other populations at greatest risk of housing instability, as defined by HUD in the Notice
Children and youth are a population that faces homelessness, yet they are not always eligible for homelessness services for the CoC and other funding streams. Local community partners shared that a very large number of school-aged students in the Vigo County School Corporation were facing homelessness under the McKinney-Vento Act. That group includes students and their families who are couch surfing, doubled up, or in other unstable housing situations that are not considered “homelessness” under many of the other HUD programs, but they do fall under the “other special populations” definition for HOME-ARP purposes.

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 (Optional):

Currently there are seven Terre Haute based agencies who directly house or provide services to those experiencing homelessness: Reach Services: Veteran housing vouchers and services, Day Drop-In Center, which also serves as an emergency heating/cooling center and housing as well as services for persons with disabilities. Also administers IHEDA rental and utility assistance programs. Mental Health America: service provider operating three permanent supportive housing projects and developing a fourth one this year. Council on Domestic Abuse (CODA): sheltering those fleeing from domestic violence. Catholic Charities Bethany House: operating an emergency shelter for families. They also provide homeless daycare, a soup kitchen and local foodbank. Light House Mission Homeless Shelter: shelter for men and women, but typically not families. Terre Haute Housing Authority: the local public housing agency. The Terre Haute Area Realtors and Mental Health America are also in the process of developing two tiny home villages consisting of 6 detached units in each project. The tiny home villages will be used to house the hardest to serve of those experiencing homelessness, with an emphasis on Veterans. There is still a great need for additional funding to provide supportive services and infrastructure needs to make these projects progress.

Describe the unmet housing and service needs of qualifying populations:

Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

The CoC indicates that nearly all persons experiencing homelessness have incomes between 0-30% of the area median income (AMI) which make it difficult both to locate and sustain permanent housing. Participating organizations that are providing outreach activities have expressed growth in unsheltered homelessness during the COVID-19 pandemic. They have

seen increases in the number of people they are serving with food, hygiene items, and clothing. Results from the consultation process indicate that there are unmet housing needs and services for people experiencing homelessness. While the unsheltered population was difficult to count in 2021, people working within the homeless system expressed a great concern that the shelters currently available in Terre Haute are insufficient and make it difficult for people who are unsheltered to participate in the shelter system. While most of the shelter beds available are open to individuals, very few shelters serve families, or couples without children. Permanent supportive housing is needed for veterans experiencing homeless beyond Reach Services and Mental Health America. Difficulties arise in the lack of funds and units for veterans, since facilities must be available to all qualifying populations. The lack of expediency to get veterans and their families off the street, further hinders their health and financial situations. Right now, housing intake for a veteran takes several weeks, and creates more of a demand for temporary shelters. Transitional Housing with case management to Rapid Rehousing can be great but if clients really need permanent supportive housing, they are not likely to be successful in the long term. In order to reduce the effects to a client's "homeless status" for Veteran Affairs, two local organizations are developing tiny homes as permanent housing instead of a shelter. Feedback from the City's homeless providers indicate there is an absence of affordable housing with services for specific populations, including aging populations, victims of domestic violence, individuals struggling with substance use and/or mental health diagnoses, youth, and veterans (see attached Region 7 PIT Homeless Count 0/27/20).

At Risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

According to 2015-2019 CHAS data, there are 6,990 households with an income of less than or equal to 30% AMI, indicating that a substantial portion of the population could be considered at-risk of homelessness based on the criteria set forth in the HOME-ARP notice. Community partners also reported that households that receive rapid rehousing assistance need more than twelve months of supportive services and financial assistance to maintain housing. Chronic homelessness is an ongoing issue for many households so additional resources are needed to ensure continued stability for these households. Renters reporting severe housing problems, which include incomplete kitchen and plumbing facilities, overcrowding, and cost burden greater than 30%, have significant need of housing stability and eviction prevention services which include rental assistance, legal resources, and housing counseling and case management.

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

While the City of Terre Haute has one shelter for domestic violence (CODA), other local nonprofit organizations work to support those individuals and families meeting the HUD definition. However, post-pandemic, DV shelters experienced more crisis calls leading to an expanded need for shelter beds. They also provide a limited number of vouchers in partnership with the Terre Haute Housing Authority, and support survivors through wrap-around services. CODA, the sole domestic violence (DV) shelter in the City, indicates there

is a need to expand the number of available beds, the number of housing units, and their services through additional case management. Consultations with nonprofits in the community revealed that trafficking is also connected with housing instability. Trafficking includes forms of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain labor or other acts. The need for shelter may put individuals at risk of sexual, or other, exploitation. The cycles of violence are often subtle, coercive, and often hard to pinpoint. Individuals may feel trapped in an abusive household because they rely on their abuser for housing, utilities, income, transportation, and/or childcare. Whether an individual or family is fleeing or attempting to flee a situation, it is necessary that they have safe housing which allows them to end reliance on their abuser. The eligible activities to support this population's unmet housing needs include rental assistance, security deposit assistance, utility deposits, utility payments, tenant-based rental assistance, replacement reserves, and operating expense assistance for nonprofit service providers. Other eligible activities include the acquisition, construction of non-congregate shelter units and the acquisition, construction of affordable rental housing. There are several nonprofit organizations within the city that support families and individuals that meet this population, but only CODA operates a DV shelter. Childcare, transportation, and the costs of assisting eligible program participants to locate, obtain and retain housing continue to be major barriers for families experiencing or transitioning out of domestic violence situations. CODA indicated that many clients benefit from improving their knowledge and basic educational skills, receiving critical life management skills, ongoing case management, employment assistance, and certain legal services. However, the demand for these services exceeds providers' ability to supply these programs due to a lack of funding and other resources. More case managers and social workers are needed. If organizations can work on prevention measures, then they should be able to help bring down the demand for services. This helps alleviate some of the pressure on organizations when they cannot serve everyone. It was also identified that operating expense assistance and capacity building assistance for nonprofit service providers would allow them to serve more people. Having the flexibility and resources to provide financial assistance through rental fees, security deposits, utility deposits, and the payment of rental arrears would also greatly help those

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

There are several barriers to at-risk youth to access services, including: youth will not identify as homeless, if they have a place to sleep. They mostly do not have state-issued identification which creates an entry barrier for many services and leasing an apartment. Foster care vouchers go unused due to the lack of rental units that can pass a housing quality standards (HQS) inspection. Youth lack the experience to properly rent units, sometimes allowing other youth to stay which is problematic with landlords. Youth often do not maintain the motivation needed to finish the process of finding housing. Other barriers are programmatic, as the Section 8 program allows youth at age 18 to vacate the unit. This leads many youth experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless to not trust the system. Terre Haute's shelter system cannot address the needs of unaccompanied youths under the age of 18 and some youth do not feel comfortable at adult shelters. Dormitory-style

units are what youth prefer and need most. This would provide a chance at independence with a case management on staff in the building.

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

There is a great need for more housing vouchers to assist with any rental housing that might be developed under this plan, as many homeless or at risk of being homeless tenant will have no income. In consultation with the Terre Haute Housing Authority it was then determined that there were very few vouchers available, due to the lack of funding for at least 125 vouchers, from HUD resources. The city lacks enough affordable, clean, and safe units for adults, families, and youth. There is a lack of housing options for people that do not do well in conventional congregate shelter, Housing Choice Vouchers administered by State housing authorities cannot fill the gap to assist all of the rent burdened (at risk of homelessness) renters in the City. Most social services for sheltered individuals are delivered at the shelter, others require travel to locations that are not walkable, or easily accessible, requiring transportation services, that many clients cannot afford. Individuals who are actively using drugs tend to seek shelter in one of the many vacant houses in the City. Street outreach teams suggests dozens of people are living in abandoned homes that are not fit for human habitation. The City of Terre Haute's HOME ARP Allocation Plan at this time proposes to address a large unfilled gap in the City's shelter capacity that exists at this time, additional Supportive Services for the underserved qualified populations and housing vouchers.

Under Section IV.4.2.ii.G of the HOME-ARP Notice, a PJ may provide additional characteristics associated with instability and increased risk of homelessness in their HOME-ARP allocation plan. These characteristics will further refine the definition of "other populations" that are "At Greatest Risk of Housing Instability," as established in the HOME-ARP Notice. If including these characteristics, identify them here:

The City will not utilize additional characteristics associated with instability and increased risk of homelessness in their HOME-ARP allocation plan.

Identify priority needs for qualifying populations:

The priority needs for all populations are affordable housing units and access to supportive services. The greatest needs are: 1) Additional affordable or permanent supportive housing units that meet HQS. 2) Rapid Rehousing and rent/utility assistance, especially for those in the 30-50% AMI zone that are rent burdened or currently homeless. 3) Supportive services for all qualifying populations, including persons experiencing domestic violence, fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, which are especially at risk of homelessness, that can prevent them from becoming homeless. 4) Non-congregate, and tiny homes or individual units in close proximity to or with onsite supportive services for those experiencing homelessness or at risk of experiencing homelessness, especially those who do not adapt well in a congregate shelter. Services and housing geared to meet the needs of people in the Terre Haute area, primarily those identified by public safety officials, and local service providers labeled as "hardest to serve/high-resource users" is a great need. It is

estimated that 25% of the homeless population fall into the category of “hardest to serve/high-resource user.” Individuals typically have untreated and/or undiagnosed mental/developmental illness which severely hinders their ability to socialize client-wise with service providers, and leads to behavior that creates burdens to the physical (damage to housing units, assault on staff, etc.), financial (e.g. repairs to housing units, treatment for staff, etc.), and mental health resources of multiple sectors in the community. These “hardest to serve/high-resource users” normally perform better when housed in non-congregate settings. Because of the current limited available housing units to house people, there is a need for what could be called “temporary congregate shelter.” A place people can get off the street until the shelter system can refer them to permanent housing. In addition, there is a need for a safe place for people with Substance Abuse Disorder, actively using drugs, who do not want to stop using and people with severe mental health or other health issues. Active drug users also need options and more resources or special places as they tend to struggle in shelters and apartments. The plan does include construction of permanent rental housing. The city feels that by providing supportive services, including rental assistance and rapid rehousing in addition to non-congregate shelter units (like the Tiny Homes), more individuals and families can be assisted.

Explain how the PJ determined the level of need and gaps in the PJ’s shelter and housing inventory and service delivery systems based on the data presented in the plan:

The City of Terre Haute worked diligently with community organizations to identify the needs of individuals and families who are homeless, at risk of homelessness, disabled and several other vulnerable populations. Terre Haute has utilized the work of the CoC, through its gaps analysis and needs assessment. The processes included review of shelter and housing, outcomes, trends in performance, and qualitative input. This input included surveys of people with lived with the experience of homelessness, focus groups of providers, and input of the CoC membership. The CoC Action Plans identified the key priorities for action by the community and has been working to address the highest priorities. While the lack of available shelter for individuals has been brought to the community’s attention, especially during the pandemic and the impact on our populations afterwards, the need for increased access to housing units and need for additional supportive services to maintain housing stability has been the primary focus in the Plans. Providers shared their challenges with helping people become stabilized in permanent housing due to funding limitations and limited supportive services funding. The City utilized these characteristics and needs to determine which HOME-ARP activities would be funded and which would not be funded.

HOME-ARP Activities

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

The City of Terre Haute proposes to focus HOME-ARP funding on Acquisition/Development of Non-Congregate Shelter, Supportive Services, Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Non-profit Operating, and Administration/Planning. The projects to be considered for funding will need to address the shortage of non-congregate low-barrier shelter; programming, wrap around services and TBRA and may request assistance with non-profit operating expenses for general operating

costs to insure staff have the skills needed to administer the programs. The City of Terre Haute will administer the HOME-ARP allocation and oversee all projects to completion through the end of the compliance period. Projects will be solicited for funding and selected as follows: The City will issue a Request for Proposals to solicit applications for HOME ARP funding. The RFP will specify HOME ARP activities for which applications are sought for the specific activities identified in the HOME ARP Allocation Plan, as outlined. Preferences will be reviewed on a case by case basis. If applicants have questions or wish to discuss their plans in advance of submission, the City will make staff available to answer any questions. The solicitation will identify conditions that the City will require applicants to meet in order to receive funding. The City will publicly announce projects that are awarded HOME-ARP funding. The City proposes to focus the majority of HOME-ARP funding on the construction of affordable housing and to build or renovate a non-congregate shelter, and an amount toward Supportive Services. The opportunity presented by these HOME-ARP funds, to make the sizable investment to address a long-term solution and strengthen the safety net towards strengthening the community's homeless system of care. Since it is uncertain at this time whether there are any community partners who would be able to provide rental assistance or non-congregate facility, we hope to be flexible in the Plan to reallocate funding dedicated to a non-congregate shelter or rental assistance and reallocate those funds toward affordable housing or supportive services. The City would like to have the flexibility to reallocate the funds and apply them toward affordable rental housing production or other qualified purposes.

Describe whether the PJ will administer eligible activities directly:

The City will work closely with qualified selected non-profits to administer the proposed activities.

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

No portion of the administrative funding will distributed to a subrecipient.

In accordance with Section V.C.2. of the Notice (page 4), PJs must indicate the amount of HOME-ARP funding that is planned for each eligible HOME-ARP activity type and demonstrate that any planned funding for nonprofit organization operating assistance, nonprofit capacity building, and administrative costs is within HOME-ARP limits.

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$ 250,000		
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$ 100,000		
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	\$ 130,000		
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$ 700,000		
Non-Profit Operating	\$ 255,000	5	5%

Non-Profit Capacity Building	\$ 0	0	5%
Administration and Planning	\$ 102,055	10 %	15%
Total HOME ARP Allocation	\$ 1,537,055		

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

The City of Terre Haute intends to fund four projects with its HOME-ARP funds. \$250,000 will be awarded to agencies to provide supportive services to qualifying populations. Up to \$100,000 will be awarded to a non-profit developer(s) to assist with the development of non-congregate shelters for hardest to house individuals (like Tiny Homes). \$130,000 will be awarded to a non-profit agency that has the experience and capacity to administer TBRA, \$700,000 will be awarded to non-profit developer(s) to construct affordable rental housing units. \$255,000 will be awarded to agencies for operating costs. The City will seek proposals from qualified providers, to develop housing, provide supportive services, administer the TBRA program and to administer the other various aspects of the HOME-ARP program.

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

Places for the hardest to house and shelter was primarily identified as the greatest need during the consultation process. Due to mental illness, substance use disorder and other factors there is a growing list of people that are not welcome at traditional shelters and a growing number of unsheltered homeless according to outreach and social services workers. Affordable, better quality, client-centered housing (available to those with criminal or eviction records) for those experiencing homelessness is needed. That housing needs to be a mix of non-congregate tiny homes or individual shelter units in close proximity to or with onsite supportive services, tailored to support the qualifying populations with trauma-informed care. These “hardest to serve/high-resource users” normally perform better when housed separately from individuals and families. Services that can prevent homelessness in the form of rapid rehousing programs and working with landlords to incentivize them to rent to the qualifying populations were identified as needs in several meetings as well as supportive services, as a means to prevent a return to homelessness through solid case management, especially as related to addictions and mental health. Community partners reported that households that receive rapid rehousing assistance need more than twelve months of supportive services and financial assistance to maintain housing. Agencies that serve the homeless need operating funds in order to maintain a solid foundation on which to build the platforms that make these goals reality. State programs that assist the homeless all come with hefty match requirements which are a burden to local agencies. Any expansion of existing programs will require additional funding and staff capacity building. Organization’s that participated in the planning process support the project and the mission and expect to be compensated for reasonable and necessary costs to operate and expand services to successfully carry out HOME-ARP activities.

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:

The City of Terre Haute will work with qualified local nonprofit housing organizations, giving preference to certified CHDO's to provide approximately 10 units of affordable housing through new construction. The HOME-ARP units will be made available to the qualifying populations that exist in our community.

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

The goal for the City of Terre Haute is to increase affordable rental housing, specifically smaller units, such as studios or one-bedroom apartments. The funds will be used to create affordable rental housing with 100% of the units made available to households from the HOME-ARP qualifying populations. The City will maximize the funding from HOME-ARP to support new construction to add the most units as possible into the community. Through the process, we will encourage local partners and developers to leverage other resources that may be available from city, county, state, federal, or private funding streams to best meet the needs of qualifying populations. Throughout the planning process, participants made it very clear that there is a need for more quality affordable housing in Terre Haute and indicated the lack of units available, the substandard condition of some of the units that are currently being rented, the number of abandoned buildings, and the need for facilities that support qualifying populations. They also identified the limited number of small units available to rent in the City. Given the limited resources available from HOME-ARP and the need for smaller units, the City will leverage the HOME-ARP funds for smaller units, enabling a greater quantity of new affordable housing to come online in the City of Terre Haute.

Preferences

A preference provides a priority for the selection of applicants who fall into a specific QP or category (e.g., elderly or persons with disabilities) within a QP (i.e., subpopulation) to receive assistance. A *preference* permits an eligible applicant that qualifies for a PJ-adopted preference to be selected for HOME-ARP assistance before another eligible applicant that does not qualify for a preference. A *method of prioritization* is the process by which a PJ determines how two or more eligible applicants qualifying for the same or different preferences are selected for HOME-ARP assistance. For example, in a project with a preference for chronically homeless, all eligible QP applicants are selected in chronological order for a HOME-ARP rental project except that eligible QP applicants that qualify for the preference of chronically homeless are selected for occupancy based on length of time they have been homeless before eligible QP applicants who do not qualify for the preference of chronically homeless.

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

The City of Terre Haute is not proposing at this time to establish a preference.

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

No preference has been identified.

Referral Methods

PJs are not required to describe referral methods in the plan. However, if a PJ intends to use a coordinated entry (CE) process for referrals to a HOME-ARP project or activity, the PJ must ensure compliance with Section IV.C.2 of the Notice (page10).

A PJ may use only the CE for direct referrals to HOME-ARP projects and activities (as opposed to CE and other referral agencies or a waitlist) if the CE expands to accept all HOME-ARP qualifying populations and implements the preferences and prioritization established by the PJ in its HOME-ARP allocation plan. A direct referral is where the CE provides the eligible applicant directly to the PJ, subrecipient, or owner to receive HOME-ARP TBRA, supportive services, admittance to a HOME-ARP rental unit, or occupancy of a NCS unit. In comparison, an indirect referral is where a CE (or other referral source) refers an eligible applicant for placement to a project or activity waitlist. Eligible applicants are then selected for a HOME-ARP project or activity from the waitlist.

The PJ must require a project or activity to use CE along with other referral methods (as provided in Section IV.C.2.ii) or to use only a project/activity waiting list (as provided in Section IV.C.2.iii) if:

1. the CE does not have a sufficient number of qualifying individuals and families to refer to the PJ for the project or activity;
2. the CE does not include all HOME-ARP qualifying populations; or,
3. the CE fails to provide access and implement uniform referral processes in situations where a project's geographic area(s) is broader than the geographic area(s) covered by the CE

If a PJ uses a CE that prioritizes one or more qualifying populations or segments of qualifying populations (e.g., prioritizing assistance or units for chronically homeless individuals first, then prioritizing homeless youth second, followed by any other individuals qualifying as homeless, etc.) then this constitutes the use of preferences and a method of prioritization. To implement a CE with these preferences and priorities, the PJ **must** include the preferences and method of prioritization that the CE will use in the preferences section of their HOME-ARP allocation plan. Use of a CE with embedded preferences or methods of prioritization that are not contained in the PJ's HOME-ARP allocation does not comply with Section IV.C.2 of the Notice (page10).

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

The City of Terre Haute is not proposing at this time to establish a preference.

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

No preference has been identified.

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

N/A

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

N/A

Limitations in a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project

Limiting eligibility for a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project is only permitted under certain circumstances.

- PJs must follow all applicable fair housing, civil rights, and nondiscrimination requirements, including but not limited to those requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a). This includes, but is not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, section 504 of Rehabilitation Act, HUD's Equal Access Rule, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable.
- A PJ may not exclude otherwise eligible qualifying populations from its overall HOME-ARP program.
- Within the qualifying populations, participation in a project or activity may be limited to persons with a specific disability only, if necessary, to provide effective housing, aid, benefit, or services that would be as effective as those provided to others in accordance with 24 CFR 8.4(b)(1)(iv). A PJ must describe why such a limitation for a project or activity is necessary in its HOME-ARP allocation plan (based on the needs and gap identified by the PJ in its plan) to meet some greater need and to provide a specific benefit that cannot be provided through the provision of a preference.
- For HOME-ARP rental housing, section VI.B.20.a.iii of the Notice (page 36) states that owners may only limit eligibility to a particular qualifying population or segment of the qualifying population if the limitation is described in the PJ's HOME-ARP allocation plan.
- PJs may limit admission to HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS to households who need the specialized supportive services that are provided in such housing or NCS. However, no otherwise eligible individuals with disabilities or families including an individual with a disability who may benefit from the services provided may be excluded on the grounds that they do not have a particular disability.

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

The City of Terre Haute will not limit eligibility of HOME-ARP project to a particular qualifying population.

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

The City of Terre Haute will not implement a limitation.

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

No limitation was identified for the City of Terre Haute's Allocation Plan.

HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

If the PJ intends to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds, the PJ must state its HOME-ARP refinancing guidelines in accordance with 24 CFR 92.206(b). The guidelines must describe the conditions under which the PJ will refinance existing debt for a HOME-ARP rental project, including:

- ***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 of Terre Haute will not be allocating funding to refinancing of existing debt.

- ***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.***

The City of Terre Haute will not be allocating funding to refinancing of existing debt.

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

The City of Terre Haute will not be allocating funding to refinancing of existing debt.

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

The City of Terre Haute will not be allocating funding to refinancing of existing debt.

- ***State that HOME-ARP funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.***

The City of Terre Haute will not be allocating funding to refinancing of existing debt.

- ***Other requirements in the PJ's guidelines, if applicable:***

The City of Terre Haute will not be allocating funding to refinancing of existing debt.

HOME-ARP Allocation Plan Template with Guidance

Instructions: All guidance in this template, including questions and tables, reflect requirements for the HOME-ARP allocation plan, as described in Notice CPD-21-10: *Requirements of the Use of Funds in the HOME-American Rescue Plan Program*, unless noted as optional. As the requirements highlighted in this template are not exhaustive, please refer to the Notice for a full description of the allocation plan requirements as well as instructions for submitting the plan, the SF-424, SF-424B, SF-424D, and the certifications.

References to “the ARP” mean the HOME-ARP statute at section 3205 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2).

Consultation

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

Through the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021 and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City of Terre Haute received a one-time allocation of HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)-ARP funding, in the amount of \$1,537,055. 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 shelter 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.

The City of Terre Haute began the consultation as part of the Program Year 2023 Action Plan process. In addition to regularly consulting with the CoC, the City consulted with numerous key stakeholders who work throughout the City of Terre Haute with the defined qualified populations. The organizations involved included homeless service providers and community-based organizations who do not traditionally work with the care of homeless, but still serve the qualifying populations. The process enabled the City of Terre Haute to discuss not only the needs and gaps in the homeless system of care, but also to understand the broader needs of all qualifying populations in Terre Haute. This included organizations working within the homeless system of care, including CoC members, as well as City agencies, faith-based organizations, and community-based organizations. The City conducted focus Group meetings for stakeholders in November and December of 2022. The meetings focused on three areas, affordable housing, homelessness, and neighborhood development. Each meeting involved the use of all its grants, including HOME-ARP funding. While the meetings were based on the focus area, the City invited participants to comment on any type of need or issue facing the community. This process

also included discussions with members of the Homeless Council of the Wabash Valley (HCWV) in several meetings, Reach Services, Mental Health America of the Wabash Valley, the Human Relations Director throughout 2022, as well as other meetings with many other agencies and organizations who work directly with persons who experience these issues. Some were conducted through conference calls and others were in person. The purpose of these focus groups was to target specific groups of stakeholders. These groups include: homeless service providers; domestic violence service providers; organizations serving persons living with disabilities; fair housing and civil rights organizations and veterans organizations, all of whom deal directly with persons living with these experience. The City of Terre Haute is also a part of the larger statewide Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC). City staff and local providers from the Community participate in their monthly meetings. Since the City was awarded HOME-ARP funding, we have consulted with the CoC on how best to use the funding. Before filing the draft Allocation Plan, the City included service providers and community-based organizations who do not traditionally work with the homeless system of care, but still serve the qualifying populations. The process developed enabled the City of Terre Haute to discuss not only the needs and gaps in the homeless system of care, but also to understand the broader needs of all qualifying populations in the City.

List the organizations consulted:

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Homeless Council of the Wabash Valley	Local CoC	Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.	They identified the need for outreach services, enhance the outreach teams; mental health services; substance abuse services; transportation; case management and coordination. All of the populations deserve our help. There are many families and individuals out there that are one paycheck away from homelessness.
Reach Services, Inc.	Nonprofit housing provider, homeless services provider, Veteran housing and services provider, also active member of the Continuum of Care (CoC). They are the largest provider of handicap accessible housing units and service provider for the disabled persons	Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.	They identified the need for supportive services, outreach services, enhance the outreach teams; mental health services; substance abuse services; transportation; case management and coordination. All of the populations deserve our help. There are many families and individuals out there that are one paycheck away from homelessness. Fill all the gaps, and leave no space for people to fail. Remove barriers that currently exist.

	<p>in Vigo County. Nonprofit housing developer to households whose incomes fall between 30 – 80% AMI. This organization has also been the local conduit for the distribution of several IHEDA Balance of State programs that serve many of the HOME ARP Qualified Populations (QP).</p>		<p>Development of more affordable housing units. Great need for additional funding to address the unmet needs for case management and other social services, housing vouchers and utility assistance.</p>
<p>Catholic Charities</p>	<p>Nonprofit homeless housing and service provider, soup kitchen, and food bank as well as being an active member of the Continuum of Care (CoC).</p>	<p>Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.</p>	<p>They identified the need for outreach services, enhance the outreach teams; substance abuse services; case management and coordination. All of the populations deserve our help. There are many families and individuals out there that are one paycheck away from homelessness. Food insecurity, they are seeing a lot more people coming to all of the Food Pantries, not just theirs.</p>
<p>Terre Haute Public Housing Authority</p>	<p>Public Housing Authority</p>	<p>Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.</p>	<p>Would like to create more Permanent Housing to utilize vouchers on. The PHA is interested in utilizing local capital, federal, and private funding to expand development of housing and supportive services under one roof.</p>
<p>Terre Haute Human Relations Commission</p>	<p>Public agency that addresses the needs of all qualifying populations by promoting equal opportunity with regard to race, color, religion, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, ancestry or handicap in employment, education, housing, public services and accommodations.</p>	<p>Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.</p>	<p>They identified the need for support and services, in addition to the development of more affordable housing units, but the Commission mostly see households at risk of eviction and housing quality issues.</p>

<p>Council on Domestic Abuse (CODA)</p>	<p>Emergency Homeless Housing and Service Provider; Provider for victims of domestic violence, fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking and other persons, as defined by the Secretary in the HOME ARP qualified population for this category.</p>	<p>Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.</p>	<p>They identified the need for supportive services, outreach services, enhance the outreach teams; mental health services; substance abuse services; transportation; case management and coordination to fill all the gaps, and leave no space for people to fail. Remove barriers that currently exist. Development of more affordable housing units.</p>
<p>Hamilton Center</p>	<p>Mental Health Center providing client services and homeless services, also active member of the Continuum of Care (CoC). Nonprofit housing developer to households whose incomes fall between 30 – 80% AMI.</p>	<p>Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.</p>	<p>They identified the need for outreach services, enhance the outreach teams; mental health services; substance abuse services; transportation; case management and coordination. All of the populations deserve our help. There are many families and individuals out there that are one paycheck away from homelessness. Fill all the gaps, and leave no space for people to fail. Remove barriers that currently exist. Development of more affordable housing units.</p>
<p>Wabash Valley Habitat for Humanity</p>	<p>Nonprofit housing developer to households whose incomes fall between 30 – 80% AMI.</p>	<p>Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.</p>	<p>They identified a need for more new housing development for people in the 30%-80% AMI. Homeownership's not suited for everyone, but many are living in substandard housing.</p>
<p>Wabash Independent Living & Learning Center (WILL Center)</p>	<p>The WILL Center is a nonprofit, community based, nonresidential organization that is run by and for people with disabilities and provides the following services: Individual Advocacy, Systems Advocacy, Information and Referral, Skills</p>	<p>Focus Group Meetings and individual consultation.</p>	<p>They identified the need for outreach services, enhance the outreach teams; mental health services; substance abuse services; transportation; case management and coordination to fill all the gaps, and leave no space for people to fail. Remove barriers that currently exist for persons with disabilities.</p>

	Training, Independent Living Assistive, ADA Information, Peer Counseling, and Transition for individuals from institutional living to Community based living.		
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Summarize feedback received and results of upfront consultation with these entities:

The City received substantial feedback from participants during the process, as part of the community’s Consolidated Plan. In general, most participants felt that all of the qualifying populations should be served with HOME-ARP funds. While not all expressed an interest in preferring one of the qualifying populations over any of the other, most felt that people experiencing homelessness should be prioritized for affordable housing. Persons experiencing domestic violence, fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking and other persons, as defined by the Secretary in the HOME ARP qualified population for this category is a priority. The majority of the participants felt that some of the funding should be used towards the supportive services, affordable housing, tenant-based rental assistance and non-congregate shelter. For those participants who suggested prioritizing the funding to only certain activities, most felt that affordable housing and/or non-congregate shelters are most needed in the City of Terre Haute. The PHA shared that there are housing vouchers and rental assistance available, but there is a great need for more funding for rental housing vouchers, and more affordable housing units, and rental assistance for qualified City residents. Several organizations also indicated that the quality of affordable housing that exists in the City is very low quality, with many families/individuals living in places that need considerable work to make them more suitable for habitation. Almost all of the organizations consulted by the City, expressed of the need for more client services, not just traditional homeless system services, but basic services for anyone living in the Community. There is a need for additional emergency shelter capacity that will accept anyone experiencing homelessness. The main issue that the community has faced, is the funds needed for supportive services and funds to operate an emergency shelter.

Public Participation

In accordance with Section V.B of the Notice (page 13), PJs must provide for and encourage citizen participation in the development of the HOME-ARP allocation plan. Before submission of the plan, PJs must provide residents with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on the proposed HOME-ARP allocation plan of **no less than 15 calendar days**. The PJ must follow its adopted requirements for “reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment” for plan amendments in its current citizen participation plan. In addition, PJs must hold **at least one**

public hearing during the development of the HOME-ARP allocation plan and prior to submission.

PJs are required to make the following information available to the public:

- The amount of HOME-ARP the PJ will receive, and
- The range of activities the PJ may undertake.

Throughout the HOME-ARP allocation plan public participation process, the PJ must follow its applicable fair housing and civil rights requirements and procedures for effective communication, accessibility, and reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities and providing meaningful access to participation by limited English proficient (LEP) residents that are in its current citizen participation plan as required by 24 CFR 91.105 and 91.115.

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

- ***Date(s) of public notice: 3/11/2023***
- ***Public comment period: start date – 3/12/2023 end date – 3/27/2023***
- ***Date(s) of public hearing: 3/28/2023***

Describe the public participation process:

As part of the Citizen Participation Plan, the City of Terre Haute publicized the public hearing two weeks in advance in the local newspaper and City website to assure participation and encourage citizen's involvement. On March 11, 2023, the City made the draft HOME-ARP Allocation Plan available to the Public, for a period of 15 days. The City posted the draft Plan on the City's website and promoted it with local press and our local network of partner organizations and agencies. The City held a public hearing on Wednesday, March 28, 2023. The City provided background information about HOME-ARP funding, qualifying populations, eligible activities, and the needs assessment and gap analysis. In addition, the City provided an overview of the draft Allocation Plan and an opportunity to provide comments verbally during the meeting, and provide written remarks or through an email.

Describe efforts to broaden public participation:

While the HOME-ARP funding is slated to address homelessness, the City promoted the opportunity for public comment, and the public hearing far beyond the homeless care system. We asked all City agencies to promote the public hearing announcement with their constituents, and partner organizations, on their social media and with their local media contacts. We utilized similar outreach efforts to announce the notice and public comment for the draft Allocation Plan. Outreach also included working with the local Continuum of Care to send it out to their stakeholders.

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

The City received a very limited amount of comments during the 15-day public comment period, one in person and one via email. The comments were: To support the expansion of housing options for persons who are experiencing homelessness, particularly those experiencing or fleeing domestic violence. Also support for expending funds to help persons experiencing homelessness and help those persons find permanent housing. The City did not receive any comments as a result of the Public Hearing. No members from the public attended the March 28, 2023 Public Hearing.

Summarize any comments or recommendations not accepted and state the reasons why:
The City of Terre Haute accepted all comments and 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

In accordance with Section V.C.1 of the Notice (page 14), a PJ must evaluate the size and demographic composition of **all four** of the qualifying populations within its boundaries and assess the unmet needs of each of those populations. If the PJ does not evaluate the needs of one of the qualifying populations, then the PJ has not completed their Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis. In addition, a PJ must identify any gaps within its current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system. A PJ should use current data, including point in time count, housing inventory count, or other data available through the local CoC as well as the Balance of State data, and consultations with service providers to quantify the individuals and families in the qualifying populations and their need for additional housing, shelter, or services.

Template:

OPTIONAL Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

Homeless													
	Current Inventory					Homeless Population				Gap Analysis			
	Family		Adults Only		Vets	Family HH (at least 1 child)	Adult HH (w/o child)	Vets	Victims of DV	Family		Adults Only	
	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds					# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units
Emergency Shelter	12	4	68	32	8								
Transitional Housing	#	#	#	#	#								
Permanent Supportive Housing	#	#	62	50	20								
Other Permanent Housing	#	#	#	#	#								
Sheltered Homeless						4	36	12	40				
Unsheltered Homeless						#	#	#	#				
<i>Current Gap</i>										30	15	60	20

Suggested Data Sources: 1. Point in Time Count (PIT); 2. Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count (HIC); 3. Consultation

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

Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

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 IHCD and the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) released in 2020 to further the strategy to end long-term and recurring homelessness.

At Risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

The best estimations of the size and demographic composition for this population can be ascertained by reviewing data available from an array of resources. In 2022, the National Low Income Housing Coalition published a gap analysis for affordable rental homes by state. The report shows that in Indiana, there are 38 available affordable rental units for every 100 extremely low-income renters in the state of Indiana. These statistics show that Indiana is tied for the fourth-lowest rate in the Midwest and 20th-lowest among all states. Facing a shortage in Indiana of 135,033 affordable and available rental homes, 72% of these Hoosier renters are severely housing cost-burdened, the highest rate of severe housing cost burden in the Midwest and 13th-highest in the nation. Sadly, Indiana now has the single highest housing cost burden among all Midwest states for the lowest-income residents. Compounding this concern is the fact that our state continues to have one of the smallest rates of affordable and available rental units. This lack of affordable housing stock is putting increasing pressure on families struggling to pay their bills and move up the economic ladder.

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

Council on Domestic Abuse (CODA) is the City's primary agency serving the needs and completing assessments for persons experiencing domestic violence, fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking and

other persons, as defined by the Secretary in the HOME ARP qualified population for this category.

There are currently 137 enrollments in the shelter (11 duplicate enrollments). 78% white, 11% black/African American, 5% multi-racial, 2% American Indian, 2% data not collected, 1% client refused, 1% client doesn't know.

Last year they received 558 Crisis/Hotline Calls concerning a wide variety of issues from **persons experiencing, fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking and other persons as defined in the QP3 populations. The total calls received were not broken down into the various separate categories.** There were 199 denials due to being over capacity.

Coda's Emergency Shelter has a bed capacity of 40 people, which is available 24/hours. They have 6 full-time shelter workers, 2 part-time shelter workers, 4 full-time administrative staff including Shelter Director and 1 part-time administrative staff.

CODA's identified un-funded needs or needs that we will need funding for: Portions of shelter staff salaries that are un-covered by current grants; Flex funding: They have assisted over 39 survivors of domestic violence with flex funding requests, spending a total of \$10,577 on barriers such as ring doorbells, housing deposits and rent, legal document needs, car repairs, legal fees and so much more. **However, all populations served by CODA, within the QP3 category experience the same unmet needs for services and financial assistance.** They are always in need of funding to replenish their ability to help survivors keep and maintain safe and stable housing with flex funding; Items needed for the facility including: bath towels, pillows, new appliances, locks for drawers that residents use while they are here, maintenance to the facility; Funding for housing for residents; Shelter upgrades; Food and house supplies are a constant expense and taking some of the burden off our ESG grant that we use mostly for utilities would be great; Mobile advocacy personnel and related costs.

Persons experiencing domestic violence, fleeing, or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking and other persons, as defined by the Secretary in the HOME ARP qualified population for this category, are the leading causes of homelessness for individuals and their children. Although safe housing can provide a pathway to freedom, there are many barriers that prevent survivors from obtaining or maintaining safe and affordable housing. The majority of survivors experience financial abuse, meaning that they have not had access to the family finances, have been prohibited from working, or have had their credit scores destroyed by an abusive partner. Victims may also face discrimination in accessing or maintaining housing based on the violent or criminal actions of perpetrators. Additionally, victims are limited in the locations and types of housing they can access because of their unique safety and confidentiality needs, and many housing or homelessness assistance programs have barriers that inadvertently exclude victims of violence. Human trafficking is also an issue in Indiana. National research indicates that many

of the risk factors and vulnerabilities of human trafficking reflect circumstances faced by HOME-ARP QP3 populations, including caretaker substance use, involvement with the child welfare and/or foster care system, juvenile justice involvement, mental health concerns, runaway or homeless youth, underemployment or unemployment, and unstable housing, among many others. Two of the top five risks/vulnerabilities for human trafficking are homelessness and unstable housing.

Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness and other populations at greatest risk of housing instability, as defined by HUD in the Notice
Children and youth are a population that faces homelessness, yet they are not always eligible for homelessness services for the CoC and other funding streams. Local community partners shared that a very large number of school-aged students in the Vigo County School Corporation were facing homelessness under the McKinney-Vento Act. That group includes students and their families who are couch surfing, doubled up, or in other unstable housing situations that are not considered “homelessness” under many of the other HUD programs, but they do fall under the “other special populations” definition for HOME-ARP purposes.

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 (Optional):

Currently there are seven Terre Haute based agencies who directly house or provide services to those experiencing homelessness: Reach Services: Veteran housing vouchers and services, Day Drop-In Center, which also serves as an emergency heating/cooling center and housing as well as services for persons with disabilities. Also administers IHCD rental and utility assistance programs. Mental Health America: service provider operating three permanent supportive housing projects and developing a fourth one this year. Council on Domestic Abuse (CODA): sheltering those fleeing from domestic violence. Catholic Charities Bethany House: operating an emergency shelter for families. They also provide homeless daycare, a soup kitchen and local foodbank. Light House Mission Homeless Shelter: shelter for men and women, but typically not families. Terre Haute Housing Authority: the local public housing agency. The Terre Haute Area Realtors and Mental Health America are also in the process of developing two tiny home villages consisting of 6 detached units in each project. The tiny home villages will be used to house the hardest to serve of those experiencing homelessness, with an emphasis on Veterans. There is still a great need for additional funding to provide supportive services and infrastructure needs to make these projects progress.

Describe the unmet housing and service needs of qualifying populations:

Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

The CoC indicates that nearly all persons experiencing homelessness have incomes between 0-30% of the area median income (AMI) which make it difficult both to locate and sustain permanent housing. Participating organizations that are providing outreach activities have expressed growth in unsheltered homelessness during the COVID-19 pandemic. They have

seen increases in the number of people they are serving with food, hygiene items, and clothing. Results from the consultation process indicate that there are unmet housing needs and services for people experiencing homelessness. While the unsheltered population was difficult to count in 2021, people working within the homeless system expressed a great concern that the shelters currently available in Terre Haute are insufficient and make it difficult for people who are unsheltered to participate in the shelter system. While most of the shelter beds available are open to individuals, very few shelters serve families, or couples without children. Permanent supportive housing is needed for veterans experiencing homeless beyond Reach Services and Mental Health America. Difficulties arise in the lack of funds and units for veterans, since facilities must be available to all qualifying populations. The lack of expediency to get veterans and their families off the street, further hinders their health and financial situations. Right now, housing intake for a veteran takes several weeks, and creates more of a demand for temporary shelters. Transitional Housing with case management to Rapid Rehousing can be great but if clients really need permanent supportive housing, they are not likely to be successful in the long term. In order to reduce the effects to a client's "homeless status" for Veteran Affairs, two local organizations are developing tiny homes as permanent housing instead of a shelter. Feedback from the City's homeless providers indicate there is an absence of affordable housing with services for specific populations, including aging populations, victims of domestic violence, individuals struggling with substance use and/or mental health diagnoses, youth, and veterans (see attached Region 7 PIT Homeless Count 0/27/20).

At Risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5

According to 2015-2019 CHAS data, there are 6,990 households with an income of less than or equal to 30% AMI, indicating that a substantial portion of the population could be considered at-risk of homelessness based on the criteria set forth in the HOME-ARP notice. Community partners also reported that households that receive rapid rehousing assistance need more than twelve months of supportive services and financial assistance to maintain housing. Chronic homelessness is an ongoing issue for many households so additional resources are needed to ensure continued stability for these households. Renters reporting severe housing problems, which include incomplete kitchen and plumbing facilities, overcrowding, and cost burden greater than 30%, have significant need of housing stability and eviction prevention services which include rental assistance, legal resources, and housing counseling and case management.

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

While the City of Terre Haute has one shelter for domestic violence (CODA), other local nonprofit organizations work to support those individuals and families meeting the HUD definition. However, post-pandemic, DV shelters experienced more crisis calls leading to an expanded need for shelter beds. They also provide a limited number of vouchers in partnership with the Terre Haute Housing Authority, and support survivors through wrap-around services. CODA, the sole domestic violence (DV) shelter in the City, indicates there

is a need to expand the number of available beds, the number of housing units, and their services through additional case management. Consultations with nonprofits in the community revealed that trafficking is also connected with housing instability. Trafficking includes forms of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain labor or other acts. The need for shelter may put individuals at risk of sexual, or other, exploitation. The cycles of violence are often subtle, coercive, and often hard to pinpoint. Individuals may feel trapped in an abusive household because they rely on their abuser for housing, utilities, income, transportation, and/or childcare. Whether an individual or family is fleeing or attempting to flee a situation, it is necessary that they have safe housing which allows them to end reliance on their abuser. The eligible activities to support this population's unmet housing needs include rental assistance, security deposit assistance, utility deposits, utility payments, tenant-based rental assistance, replacement reserves, and operating expense assistance for nonprofit service providers. Other eligible activities include the acquisition, construction of non-congregate shelter units and the acquisition, construction of affordable rental housing. There are several nonprofit organizations within the city that support families and individuals that meet this population, but only CODA operates a DV shelter. Childcare, transportation, and the costs of assisting eligible program participants to locate, obtain and retain housing continue to be major barriers for families experiencing or transitioning out of domestic violence situations. CODA indicated that many clients benefit from improving their knowledge and basic educational skills, receiving critical life management skills, ongoing case management, employment assistance, and certain legal services. However, the demand for these services exceeds providers' ability to supply these programs due to a lack of funding and other resources. More case managers and social workers are needed. If organizations can work on prevention measures, then they should be able to help bring down the demand for services. This helps alleviate some of the pressure on organizations when they cannot serve everyone. It was also identified that operating expense assistance and capacity building assistance for nonprofit service providers would allow them to serve more people. Having the flexibility and resources to provide financial assistance through rental fees, security deposits, utility deposits, and the payment of rental arrears would also greatly help those

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

There are several barriers to at-risk youth to access services, including: youth will not identify as homeless, if they have a place to sleep. They mostly do not have state-issued identification which creates an entry barrier for many services and leasing an apartment. Foster care vouchers go unused due to the lack of rental units that can pass a housing quality standards (HQS) inspection. Youth lack the experience to properly rent units, sometimes allowing other youth to stay which is problematic with landlords. Youth often do not maintain the motivation needed to finish the process of finding housing. Other barriers are programmatic, as the Section 8 program allows youth at age 18 to vacate the unit. This leads many youth experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless to not trust the system. Terre Haute's shelter system cannot address the needs of unaccompanied youths under the age of 18 and some youth do not feel comfortable at adult shelters. Dormitory-style

units are what youth prefer and need most. This would provide a chance at independence with a case management on staff in the building.

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

There is a great need for more housing vouchers to assist with any rental housing that might be developed under this plan, as many homeless or at risk of being homeless tenant will have no income. In consultation with the Terre Haute Housing Authority it was then determined that there were very few vouchers available, due to the lack of funding for at least 125 vouchers, from HUD resources. The city lacks enough affordable, clean, and safe units for adults, families, and youth. There is a lack of housing options for people that do not do well in conventional congregate shelter, Housing Choice Vouchers administered by State housing authorities cannot fill the gap to assist all of the rent burdened (at risk of homelessness) renters in the City. Most social services for sheltered individuals are delivered at the shelter, others require travel to locations that are not walkable, or easily accessible, requiring transportation services, that many clients cannot afford. Individuals who are actively using drugs tend to seek shelter in one of the many vacant houses in the City. Street outreach teams suggests dozens of people are living in abandoned homes that are not fit for human habitation. The City of Terre Haute's HOME ARP Allocation Plan at this time proposes to address a large unfilled gap in the City's shelter capacity that exists at this time, additional Supportive Services for the underserved qualified populations and housing vouchers.

Under Section IV.4.2.ii.G of the HOME-ARP Notice, a PJ may provide additional characteristics associated with instability and increased risk of homelessness in their HOME-ARP allocation plan. These characteristics will further refine the definition of "other populations" that are "At Greatest Risk of Housing Instability," as established in the HOME-ARP Notice. If including these characteristics, identify them here:

The City will not utilize additional characteristics associated with instability and increased risk of homelessness in their HOME-ARP allocation plan.

Identify priority needs for qualifying populations:

The priority needs for all populations are affordable housing units and access to supportive services. The greatest needs are: 1) Additional affordable or permanent supportive housing units that meet HQS. 2) Rapid Rehousing and rent/utility assistance, especially for those in the 30-50% AMI zone that are rent burdened or currently homeless. 3) Supportive services for all qualifying populations, including persons experiencing domestic violence, fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, which are especially at risk of homelessness, that can prevent them from becoming homeless. 4) Non-congregate, and tiny homes or individual units in close proximity to or with onsite supportive services for those experiencing homelessness or at risk of experiencing homelessness, especially those who do not adapt well in a congregate shelter. Services and housing geared to meet the needs of people in the Terre Haute area, primarily those identified by public safety officials, and local service providers labeled as "hardest to serve/high-resource users" is a great need. It is

estimated that 25% of the homeless population fall into the category of “hardest to serve/high-resource user.” Individuals typically have untreated and/or undiagnosed mental/developmental illness which severely hinders their ability to socialize client-wise with service providers, and leads to behavior that creates burdens to the physical (damage to housing units, assault on staff, etc.), financial (e.g. repairs to housing units, treatment for staff, etc.), and mental health resources of multiple sectors in the community. These “hardest to serve/high-resource users” normally perform better when housed in non-congregate settings. Because of the current limited available housing units to house people, there is a need for what could be called “temporary congregate shelter.” A place people can get off the street until the shelter system can refer them to permanent housing. In addition, there is a need for a safe place for people with Substance Abuse Disorder, actively using drugs, who do not want to stop using and people with severe mental health or other health issues. Active drug users also need options and more resources or special places as they tend to struggle in shelters and apartments. The plan does include construction of permanent rental housing. The city feels that by providing supportive services, including rental assistance and rapid rehousing in addition to non-congregate shelter units (like the Tiny Homes), more individuals and families can be assisted.

Explain how the PJ determined the level of need and gaps in the PJ’s shelter and housing inventory and service delivery systems based on the data presented in the plan:

The City of Terre Haute worked diligently with community organizations to identify the needs of individuals and families who are homeless, at risk of homelessness, disabled and several other vulnerable populations. Terre Haute has utilized the work of the CoC, through its gaps analysis and needs assessment. The processes included review of shelter and housing, outcomes, trends in performance, and qualitative input. This input included surveys of people with lived with the experience of homelessness, focus groups of providers, and input of the CoC membership. The CoC Action Plans identified the key priorities for action by the community and has been working to address the highest priorities. While the lack of available shelter for individuals has been brought to the community’s attention, especially during the pandemic and the impact on our populations afterwards, the need for increased access to housing units and need for additional supportive services to maintain housing stability has been the primary focus in the Plans. Providers shared their challenges with helping people become stabilized in permanent housing due to funding limitations and limited supportive services funding. The City utilized these characteristics and needs to determine which HOME-ARP activities would be funded and which would not be funded.

HOME-ARP Activities

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

The City of Terre Haute proposes to focus HOME-ARP funding on Acquisition/Development of Non-Congregate Shelter, Supportive Services, Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Non-profit Operating, and Administration/Planning. The projects to be considered for funding will need to address the shortage of non-congregate low-barrier shelter; programming, wrap around services and TBRA and may request assistance with non-profit operating expenses for general operating

costs to insure staff have the skills needed to administer the programs. The City of Terre Haute will administer the HOME-ARP allocation and oversee all projects to completion through the end of the compliance period. Projects will be solicited for funding and selected as follows: The City will issue a Request for Proposals to solicit applications for HOME ARP funding. The RFP will specify HOME ARP activities for which applications are sought for the specific activities identified in the HOME ARP Allocation Plan, as outlined. Preferences will be reviewed on a case by case basis. If applicants have questions or wish to discuss their plans in advance of submission, the City will make staff available to answer any questions. The solicitation will identify conditions that the City will require applicants to meet in order to receive funding. The City will publicly announce projects that are awarded HOME-ARP funding. The City proposes to focus the majority of HOME-ARP funding on the construction of affordable housing and to build or renovate a non-congregate shelter, and an amount toward Supportive Services. The opportunity presented by these HOME-ARP funds, to make the sizable investment to address a long-term solution and strengthen the safety net towards strengthening the community's homeless system of care. Since it is uncertain at this time whether there are any community partners who would be able to provide rental assistance or non-congregate facility, we hope to be flexible in the Plan to reallocate funding dedicated to a non-congregate shelter or rental assistance and reallocate those funds toward affordable housing or supportive services. The City would like to have the flexibility to reallocate the funds and apply them toward affordable rental housing production or other qualified purposes.

Describe whether the PJ will administer eligible activities directly:

The City will work closely with qualified selected non-profits to administer the proposed activities.

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

No portion of the administrative funding will distributed to a subrecipient.

In accordance with Section V.C.2. of the Notice (page 4), PJs must indicate the amount of HOME-ARP funding that is planned for each eligible HOME-ARP activity type and demonstrate that any planned funding for nonprofit organization operating assistance, nonprofit capacity building, and administrative costs is within HOME-ARP limits.

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$ 250,000		
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$ 100,000		
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	\$ 130,000		
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$ 700,000		
Non-Profit Operating	\$ 255,000	5	5%

Non-Profit Capacity Building	\$ 0	0	5%
Administration and Planning	\$ 102,055	10 %	15%
Total HOME ARP Allocation	\$ 1,537,055		

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

The City of Terre Haute intends to fund four projects with its HOME-ARP funds. \$250,000 will be awarded to agencies to provide supportive services to qualifying populations. Up to \$100,000 will be awarded to a non-profit developer(s) to assist with the development of non-congregate shelters for hardest to house individuals (like Tiny Homes). \$130,000 will be awarded to a non-profit agency that has the experience and capacity to administer TBRA, \$700,000 will be awarded to non-profit developer(s) to construct affordable rental housing units. \$255,000 will be awarded to agencies for operating costs. The City will seek proposals from qualified providers, to develop housing, provide supportive services, administer the TBRA program and to administer the other various aspects of the HOME-ARP program.

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

Places for the hardest to house and shelter was primarily identified as the greatest need during the consultation process. Due to mental illness, substance use disorder and other factors there is a growing list of people that are not welcome at traditional shelters and a growing number of unsheltered homeless according to outreach and social services workers. Affordable, better quality, client-centered housing (available to those with criminal or eviction records) for those experiencing homelessness is needed. That housing needs to be a mix of non-congregate tiny homes or individual shelter units in close proximity to or with onsite supportive services, tailored to support the qualifying populations with trauma-informed care. These “hardest to serve/high-resource users” normally perform better when housed separately from individuals and families. Services that can prevent homelessness in the form of rapid rehousing programs and working with landlords to incentivize them to rent to the qualifying populations were identified as needs in several meetings as well as supportive services, as a means to prevent a return to homelessness through solid case management, especially as related to addictions and mental health. Community partners reported that households that receive rapid rehousing assistance need more than twelve months of supportive services and financial assistance to maintain housing. Agencies that serve the homeless need operating funds in order to maintain a solid foundation on which to build the platforms that make these goals reality. State programs that assist the homeless all come with hefty match requirements which are a burden to local agencies. Any expansion of existing programs will require additional funding and staff capacity building. Organization’s that participated in the planning process support the project and the mission and expect to be compensated for reasonable and necessary costs to operate and expand services to successfully carry out HOME-ARP activities.

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:

The City of Terre Haute will work with qualified local nonprofit housing organizations, giving preference to certified CHDO's to provide approximately 10 units of affordable housing through new construction. The HOME-ARP units will be made available to the qualifying populations that exist in our community.

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

The goal for the City of Terre Haute is to increase affordable rental housing, specifically smaller units, such as studios or one-bedroom apartments. The funds will be used to create affordable rental housing with 100% of the units made available to households from the HOME-ARP qualifying populations. The City will maximize the funding from HOME-ARP to support new construction to add the most units as possible into the community. Through the process, we will encourage local partners and developers to leverage other resources that may be available from city, county, state, federal, or private funding streams to best meet the needs of qualifying populations. Throughout the planning process, participants made it very clear that there is a need for more quality affordable housing in Terre Haute and indicated the lack of units available, the substandard condition of some of the units that are currently being rented, the number of abandoned buildings, and the need for facilities that support qualifying populations. They also identified the limited number of small units available to rent in the City. Given the limited resources available from HOME-ARP and the need for smaller units, the City will leverage the HOME-ARP funds for smaller units, enabling a greater quantity of new affordable housing to come online in the City of Terre Haute.

Preferences

A preference provides a priority for the selection of applicants who fall into a specific QP or category (e.g., elderly or persons with disabilities) within a QP (i.e., subpopulation) to receive assistance. A *preference* permits an eligible applicant that qualifies for a PJ-adopted preference to be selected for HOME-ARP assistance before another eligible applicant that does not qualify for a preference. A *method of prioritization* is the process by which a PJ determines how two or more eligible applicants qualifying for the same or different preferences are selected for HOME-ARP assistance. For example, in a project with a preference for chronically homeless, all eligible QP applicants are selected in chronological order for a HOME-ARP rental project except that eligible QP applicants that qualify for the preference of chronically homeless are selected for occupancy based on length of time they have been homeless before eligible QP applicants who do not qualify for the preference of chronically homeless.

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

The City of Terre Haute is not proposing at this time to establish a preference.

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

No preference has been identified.

Referral Methods

PJs are not required to describe referral methods in the plan. However, if a PJ intends to use a coordinated entry (CE) process for referrals to a HOME-ARP project or activity, the PJ must ensure compliance with Section IV.C.2 of the Notice (page10).

A PJ may use only the CE for direct referrals to HOME-ARP projects and activities (as opposed to CE and other referral agencies or a waitlist) if the CE expands to accept all HOME-ARP qualifying populations and implements the preferences and prioritization established by the PJ in its HOME-ARP allocation plan. A direct referral is where the CE provides the eligible applicant directly to the PJ, subrecipient, or owner to receive HOME-ARP TBRA, supportive services, admittance to a HOME-ARP rental unit, or occupancy of a NCS unit. In comparison, an indirect referral is where a CE (or other referral source) refers an eligible applicant for placement to a project or activity waitlist. Eligible applicants are then selected for a HOME-ARP project or activity from the waitlist.

The PJ must require a project or activity to use CE along with other referral methods (as provided in Section IV.C.2.ii) or to use only a project/activity waiting list (as provided in Section IV.C.2.iii) if:

1. the CE does not have a sufficient number of qualifying individuals and families to refer to the PJ for the project or activity;
2. the CE does not include all HOME-ARP qualifying populations; or,
3. the CE fails to provide access and implement uniform referral processes in situations where a project's geographic area(s) is broader than the geographic area(s) covered by the CE

If a PJ uses a CE that prioritizes one or more qualifying populations or segments of qualifying populations (e.g., prioritizing assistance or units for chronically homeless individuals first, then prioritizing homeless youth second, followed by any other individuals qualifying as homeless, etc.) then this constitutes the use of preferences and a method of prioritization. To implement a CE with these preferences and priorities, the PJ **must** include the preferences and method of prioritization that the CE will use in the preferences section of their HOME-ARP allocation plan. Use of a CE with embedded preferences or methods of prioritization that are not contained in the PJ's HOME-ARP allocation does not comply with Section IV.C.2 of the Notice (page10).

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

The City of Terre Haute is not proposing at this time to establish a preference.

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

No preference has been identified.

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

N/A

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

N/A

Limitations in a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project

Limiting eligibility for a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project is only permitted under certain circumstances.

- PJs must follow all applicable fair housing, civil rights, and nondiscrimination requirements, including but not limited to those requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a). This includes, but is not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, section 504 of Rehabilitation Act, HUD's Equal Access Rule, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable.
- A PJ may not exclude otherwise eligible qualifying populations from its overall HOME-ARP program.
- Within the qualifying populations, participation in a project or activity may be limited to persons with a specific disability only, if necessary, to provide effective housing, aid, benefit, or services that would be as effective as those provided to others in accordance with 24 CFR 8.4(b)(1)(iv). A PJ must describe why such a limitation for a project or activity is necessary in its HOME-ARP allocation plan (based on the needs and gap identified by the PJ in its plan) to meet some greater need and to provide a specific benefit that cannot be provided through the provision of a preference.
- For HOME-ARP rental housing, section VI.B.20.a.iii of the Notice (page 36) states that owners may only limit eligibility to a particular qualifying population or segment of the qualifying population if the limitation is described in the PJ's HOME-ARP allocation plan.
- PJs may limit admission to HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS to households who need the specialized supportive services that are provided in such housing or NCS. However, no otherwise eligible individuals with disabilities or families including an individual with a disability who may benefit from the services provided may be excluded on the grounds that they do not have a particular disability.

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

The City of Terre Haute will not limit eligibility of HOME-ARP project to a particular qualifying population.

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

The City of Terre Haute will not implement a limitation.

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

No limitation was identified for the City of Terre Haute's Allocation Plan.

HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

If the PJ intends to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds, the PJ must state its HOME-ARP refinancing guidelines in accordance with 24 CFR 92.206(b). The guidelines must describe the conditions under which the PJ will refinance existing debt for a HOME-ARP rental project, including:

- ***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 of Terre Haute will not be allocating funding to refinancing of existing debt.

- ***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.***

The City of Terre Haute will not be allocating funding to refinancing of existing debt.

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

The City of Terre Haute will not be allocating funding to refinancing of existing debt.

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

The City of Terre Haute will not be allocating funding to refinancing of existing debt.

- ***State that HOME-ARP funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.***

The City of Terre Haute will not be allocating funding to refinancing of existing debt.

- ***Other requirements in the PJ's guidelines, if applicable:***

The City of Terre Haute will not be allocating funding to refinancing of existing debt.

Region 7 Point-in-Time Homeless Count 01/27/2020

Households with at Least One Adult and One Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam
	ES	TH					
Total Number of households	7	0	0	7	8	6	1
Number of persons	28	0	0	28	24	26	2
Number of persons (under age 18)	21	0	0	21	15	20	1
Number of persons (age 18-24)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Number of persons (over age 24)	7	0	0	7	6	6	1
Gender (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam
Female	17	0	0	17	16	15	2
Male	11	0	0	11	8	11	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	19	0	0	19	24	26	2
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Race	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam
White	16	0	0	16	22	14	2
Black or African-American	12	0	0	12	2	12	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam
Total Number of households	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total Number of persons	6	0	0	6	0	6	0

Region 7 Point-in-Time Homeless Count 01/27/2020

Households without Children											
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam			
	ES	TH	SH								
Total number of households	67	6	0	68	141	180	125	16			
Total number of persons	69	6	0	71	146	194	130	16			
Number of young adults (age 18-24)	3	0	0	1	4	8	3	1			
Number of adults (over age 24)	66	6	0	70	142	186	127	15			
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam			
Gender	ES	TH	SH								
Female	24	0	0	25	49	70	37	12			
Male	45	6	0	46	97	123	93	4			
Transgender - female to male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam			
Ethnicity	ES	TH	SH								
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	68	6	0	69	143	192	127	16			
Hispanic/Latino	1	0	0	2	3	2	3	0			
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam			
Race	ES	TH	SH								
White	60	4	0	65	129	170	114	15			
Black or African-American	9	2	0	4	15	19	14	1			
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0			
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0			
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam			
Chronically Homeless	ES	TH	SH								
Total Number of Persons	9	0	0	0	9	13	6	3			

Region 7 Point-in-Time Homeless Count 01/27/2020

Households with Only Children (under age 18)									
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam	Sheltered	
	ES	TH						ES	TH
Total number of households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of children (under age 18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam	Sheltered	
Gender	ES	TH	Unsheltered					ES	TH
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam	Sheltered	
Ethnicity (adults and children)	ES	TH	Unsheltered					ES	TH
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam	Sheltered	
Race	ES	TH	Unsheltered					ES	TH
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black or African-American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam	Sheltered	
Chronically Homeless	ES	TH	Unsheltered					ES	TH
Total Number of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Region 7 Point-in-Time Homeless Count 01/27/2020

Veterans Households with at Least One adult and One child - Subpopulation									
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
	ES	TH							
Total number of households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total number of persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total number of veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Gender (veterans only)	ES	TH							
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Ethnicity (veterans only)	ES	TH							
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Race (veterans only)	ES	TH							
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Black or African-American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Chronically Homeless	ES	TH							
Total Number of households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Number of persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Region 7 Point-in-Time Homeless Count 01/27/2020

Veteran Households without children - Subpopulation										
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
	ES	TH	SH							
Total number of households	11	0	0	2	13	10	13	0		
Total number of persons	12	0	0	3	15	11	15	0		
Total number of veterans	12	0	0	2	14	10	14	0		
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Gender (veterans only)	ES	TH	SH							
Female	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0		
Male	11	0	0	2	13	9	13	0		
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Ethnicity (veterans only)	ES	TH	SH							
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	12	0	0	2	14	10	14	0		
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Race (veterans only)	ES	TH	SH							
White	10	0	0	1	11	8	11	0		
Black or African-American	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0		
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0		
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Chronically Homeless	ES	TH	SH							
Total Number of Persons	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0		

Region 7 Point-in-Time Homeless Count 01/27/2020

Unaccompanied Youth Households - Subpopulation										
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
	ES	TH	SH							
Total # of unaccompanied youth households	3	0	0	1	4	5	3	1		
Total number of unaccompanied youth	3	0	0	1	4	6	3	1		
Number of unaccompanied youth (under 18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Number of unaccompanied youth (18-24)	3	0	0	1	4	6	3	1		
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Gender(unaccompanied youth)	ES	TH	SH							
Female	2	0	0	1	3	3	2	1		
Male	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0		
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Ethnicity (unaccompanied youth)	ES	TH	SH							
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	3	0	0	1	4	6	3	1		
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Race (unaccompanied youth)	ES	TH	SH							
White	3	0	0	1	4	6	3	1		
Black or African-American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Chronically Homeless	ES	TH	SH							
Total Number of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Region 7 Point-in-Time Homeless Count 01/27/2020

Parenting Youth Households - Subpopulation										
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
	ES	TH	SH							
Total # parenting youth households	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		
Total # persons in parenting youth households	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0		
Total Parenting Youth	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		
Total Children in Parenting Youth Households	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0		
Number of parenting youth under age 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Children in households with parenting youth (under 18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Number of parenting youth age 18 to 24	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		
Children in households w/ parenting youth age 18 to 24	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0		
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Gender (youth parents only)	ES	TH	SH							
Female	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Ethnicity (youth parents only)	ES	TH	SH							
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Race (youth parents only)	ES	TH	SH							
White	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Black or African-American	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
Chronically Homeless	ES	TH	SH							
Total Number of households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Number of persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Region 7 Point-in-Time Homeless Count 01/27/2020

Additional Homeless Populations										
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
	ES	TH	SH							
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	17	0	0	9	26	45	24	2		
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorder	10	2	0	10	22	25	19	3		
Adults with HIV/Aids	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0		
Victims of Domestic Violence	9	0	0	0	9	13	8	1		
ALL HOUSEHOLDS/ALL PERSONS										
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	2021 Total	2020 Total	Vigo	Putnam		
	ES	TH	SH							
Number of Households	74	6	0	68	148	188	131	17		
Number of persons	97	6	0	71	174	218	156	18		
Number of persons (under age 18)	21	0	0	0	21	15	20	1		
Number of persons (age 18-24)	3	0	0	1	4	11	3	1		
Number of persons (over age 24)	73	6	0	70	149	192	133	16		

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy ("CHAS") data

Summary Level: County

Created on: June 17, 2023

Data for: Vigo County, Indiana

Year Selected: 2015-2019 ACS

Income Distribution Overview	Owner	Renter	Total
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	1,815	5,175	6,990
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	2,290	3,270	5,560
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	4,130	3,505	7,635
Household Income >80% to less-than or=100% HAMFI	3,085	1,325	4,410
Household Income >100% HAMFI	14,635	2,765	17,400
Total	25,955	16,040	41,995
Housing Problems Overview 1	Owner	Renter	Total
Household has at least 1 of 4 Housing Problems	3,990	8,160	12,150
Household has none of 4 Housing Problems OR cost burden not available, no other problems	21,970	7,875	29,845
Total	25,955	16,040	41,995
Severe Housing Problems Overview 2	Owner	Renter	Total
Household has at least 1 of 4 Severe Housing Problems	1,680	4,760	6,440
Household has none of 4 Severe Housing Problems OR cost burden not available, no other problems	24,275	11,275	35,550
Total	25,955	16,040	41,995
Housing Cost Burden Overview 3	Owner	Renter	Total
Cost Burden less-than or= 30%	22,070	7,825	29,895
Cost Burden >30% to less-than or= 50%	2,345	3,645	5,990
Cost Burden >50%	1,344	4,075	5,419
Cost Burden not available	195	485	680
Total	25,955	16,040	41,995
Income by Housing Problems (Owners and Renters)	Household has at least 1 of 4	Household has none of 4 Housing Problems	Total

	Housing Problems	OR cost burden not available, no other problems	
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	5,295	1,690	6,990
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	3,625	1,940	5,560
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	2,255	5,380	7,635
Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	425	3,980	4,410
Household Income >100% HAMFI	545	16,850	
Total	12,150	29,845	41,995
Income by Housing Problems (Renters only)	Household has at least 1 of 4	Household has none of 4 Housing Problems	Total
	Housing Problems	OR cost burden not available, no other problems	
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	3,935	1,235	5,175
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	2,480	790	3,270
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	1,395	2,110	3,505
Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	140	1,180	1,325
Household Income >100% HAMFI	205	2,555	2,765
Total	8,160	7,875	16,040
Income by Housing Problems (Owners only)	Household has at least 1 of 4	Household has none of 4 Housing Problems	Total
	Housing Problems	OR cost burden not available, no other problems	
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	1,360	455	1,815
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	1,145	1,150	2,290
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	860	3,270	4,130
Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	285	2,800	3,085

Household Income >100% HAMFI	340	14,295	14,635
Total	3,990	21,970	25,955
Income by Cost Burden (Owners and Renters)	Cost burden > 30%	Cost burden > 50%	Total
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	5,220	4,220	6,990
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	3,475	880	5,560
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	2,065	275	7,635
Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	300	10	4,410
Household Income >100% HAMFI	345	35	17,400
Total	11,405	5,419	41,995
Income by Cost Burden (Renters only)	Cost burden > 30%	Cost burden > 50%	Total
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	3,905	3,350	5,175
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	2,360	590	3,270
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	1,235	105	3,505
Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	85		1,325
Household Income >100% HAMFI	135	30	2,765
Total	7,720	4,075	16,040
Income by Cost Burden (Owners only)	Cost burden > 30%	Cost burden > 50%	Total
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	1,315	870	1,815
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	1,115	290	2,290
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	830	170	4,130
Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	220	10	3,085
Household Income >100% HAMFI	209	4	14,635
Total	3,689	1,344	25,955

1. The four housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30%.
2. The four severe housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 50%.
3. Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is "select monthly owner costs", which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes.