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2015 - 2019

HUD CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND 2015 ACTION PLAN

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City of Indianapolis
2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan/2015 Action Plan
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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Indianapolis receives an annual allocation of funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to be used for the benefit of low-income persons or neighborhoods. The funding is based on a formula and a number of community development factors, including population, the extent of poverty, housing overcrowding and population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas.

The City of Indianapolis receives four different entitlement grants from HUD, the Community Development Block Grant ($8,000,000 per year), the HOME Investment Partnerships Program Grant ($3,000,000 per year), the Emergency Solutions Grant ($690,000 per year) and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS ($940,000 per year). Based on funding levels from 2014, the City of Indianapolis expects approximately $12,600,000 each year, $63,000,000 over five years. These grants are known as CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA, respectively. The City of Indianapolis uses these funds to leverage other public and private funding towards community development projects throughout Marion County/Indianapolis.

Once every five years the City of Indianapolis must complete a Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan is an assessment of housing, homelessness and community development needs in the community. Through statistical analysis and community input, the City of Indianapolis determines the needs in the community and outlines a strategy, including priorities and goals, to address those needs.

Once a year, the City of Indianapolis will write an Action Plan. The Action Plan outlines projects and the amount of funding that will go towards meeting the goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan. At the conclusion of each fiscal year, the City of Indianapolis will write a final report, called the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report, to report the progress towards the Consolidated Plan goals and accomplishments by project.

This document will serve as the Consolidated Plan for the City of Indianapolis, covering years 2015 through 2019. For the City of Indianapolis, fiscal years are concurrent with calendar years, thus the Consolidated Plan will run from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2019. This document will also serve as the first year Action Plan, outline projects to receive funding in 2015.

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

The City of Indianapolis is at a moment in time with many of its planning documents ready for updating. The Consolidated Plan, Comprehensive Plan, Transportation Plan and Land Use Plan all need to be updated in 2015-2016. Plan 2020, a yearlong effort to solicit input from the community to determine the future of Indianapolis has been the driving force for all the plans. This is in addition to the City updating its zoning classifications and descriptions.

The 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan will incorporate several initiatives, or priorities, from Plan 2020 in a way that supports a diverse population. The priorities over the next five years include:

1. ***Livable Communities*** – Livable communities will be vibrant neighborhoods with buildings of quality design, accessible infrastructure and affordable housing for all income groups.

2. ***Youth Education and Employment*** – The City will support programs that provide youth of all ages, from pre-K to young adults, with affordable education and opportunities for summer employment.

3. ***Economic Opportunities***- Economic opportunities will be opened for business owners and the workforce they intend to hire. Preparing Indianapolis residents for jobs that will be created is important to increasing income for low-income residents but also attracting businesses to the area.

4. ***Prevention and Stabilization*** – For some families, stabilizing their housing is of highest priority. The challenge not only lies in helping low income households find housing, it is helping them keep their housing, particularly for those households that are chronically homeless. The City will support programs that help extremely low-income households stabilize their housing.

5. ***Emergency Shelter Assistance*** – The City will continue to support households that fall on hard times, by helping them find shelter and quickly get back into housing. This is called Rapid Re-housing, with the intention of families and individuals finding permanent housing quickly and minimizing the time in a shelter. The City will also support programs reducing the length of shelter stays to easy overcrowding in the communities shelters.

6. ***Street Outreach*** – The City will support service providers going out into the community, away from their facilities, to reach homeless neighbors unable or unwilling to come in the shelter. The intention of this

program is to connect these individuals and families with services they may not be aware of that could help them find permanent housing.

7. ***Services for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS*** – Affordable housing and supportive services are a high need for persons and households living with HIV/AIDS. Medical costs are exceptionally high for treatment, thus creating a challenge for these households when it comes to stabilizing housing. The City will support programs serving persons living with HIV/AIDS in many different ways, including emergency rent or utility assistance and case management services.

8. ***Fair Housing*** – The City of Indianapolis will strive to further fair housing in the community. Testing by local and national advocacy groups have found system-wide discrimination on the basis of race and disability in the community.

The goals outlined in the Strategic Plan will go to meet each of these priorities. The City of Indianapolis will fund projects that meet these priorities during the 2015-2019 fiscal years.

3. Evaluation of past performance

In it's previous Consolidated Plan, the City of Indianapolis focused in the same areas of community development, but with goals more focused on homeownership and combating the damage from the foreclosure crisis. Accomplishments over the past five years include:

v Assisted an average of five small businesses with façade improvements per year
v Supported summer youth programs, benefiting approximately 1,200 youth per year
v Placed unemployed or underemployed adults in jobs, approximately 100 per year, with 70 percent of those placed able to retain those jobs for 90 days
v Assisted 40 homeowners per year with major repairs, in targeted neighborhoods with other housing activities
v Assisted 200 homeowners across Indianapolis with major repairs, including modifications for special needs households.
v Provided emergency rent or utility assistance to approximately 300 households per year.
v Provided supportive services and support to 200 households living with HIV/AIDS per year.

The City of Indianapolis reports on the progress made every year; however, the most recent annual report did not include cumulative accomplishments. Based on the above average annual accomplishments, the City of

Indianapolis will likely not meet many of the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan. Goals were set on the progress the City of Indianapolis was able to make in the previous five years, 2005-2009.

Changes in funding levels, challenges with credit for new homebuyers and changes in institutional structure have created challenges in accomplishing the goals set in 2009. A few neighborhoods were able to make substantial changes, such as the Near Eastside Legacy Project, Fountain Square/Virginia Avenue, United Northeast area and the Meadows. These areas were able to accomplish large-scale renovation projects and business development along commercial corridors to steam the tide of dis-investment. These neighborhoods demonstrated how private and public partnerships can support and enhance a community, moving projects from planning stages to reality. The City of Indianapolis will be furthering this holistic approach based on the success of the during the previous Consolidated Planning period.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Indianapolis had three different processes to solicit comprehensive input from the community.

First, the City of Indianapolis hired a consultant to conduct consultations with community stakeholders. The stakeholders represented a variety of non-profit community organizations, local government leadership, advocacy groups, business leaders and social service providers. The Indianapolis Continuum of Care was also part of the stakeholder interviews. Interviews were conducted in person or via conference call. A summary of the comments received is listed in the Consultation Narrative later in this document.

Second, as part of Plan 2020, the City of Indianapolis, Division of Planning hosted a variety of public engagement meetings to encourage public comments on the status of the City Indianapolis and the direction the City should go when it comes to planning for future development. Plan 2020 is a yearlong effort to prepare the City of Indianapolis for its bicentennial celebration and plan for the future of the City. Engagement activities went beyond public meetings and took planning efforts to the people through community events such as the Indianapolis City Farmer's Market, Mayor's Night Out and Indiana Black Expo. The City of Indianapolis also used an on-line site called MindMixer to engage citizens and collect their ideas for the future. Engagement activities allowed residents to provide input and find out more about the City of Indianapolis' services and initiatives for the future.

Third the City of Indianapolis utilized a traditional survey instrument to solicit input from the community. Paper surveys were distributed to the jury pool and completed by interns working with individuals utilizing the central library branch. The public input section will discuss the comments and ideas received from the survey process.

5. Summary of public comments

The draft form of this Consolidated Plan was available for 30 days for public comment beginning **October 24, 2014 and ending November 24, 2014**. Draft copies of the document were available in the Department of Metropolitan Development offices and at the Hall for comment and electronically via the City of Indianapolis website. The Hall served as the Indianapolis City Hall from 1910 to 1962. In addition to housing Plan 2020, The Hall also provides meeting and gathering space for the public and a gallery of community-based initiatives.

A summary of comments will be inserted into this narrative after the comment period.

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

All comments on this document have been accepted. Appendix A includes all comments received by individuals and organizations. While not every comment went into the decision making process for priority and goal setting, all comments did help shape the multiple plans released as part of the Plan 2020 and how the City of Indianapolis intends to implement the projects funded through the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. Comments received during the 30-day comment period from October 15, 2014 to November 15, 2015 will be included as part of the final document.

The City of Indianapolis also released the *Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI)* during the same time period. Comments associated with the AI are included with that document.

7. Summary

The City of Indianapolis is part of Unigov- a government structure that has merged together the City and County governments. Indianapolis/Marion County have one single Mayor and an elected City County Council. The City of Indianapolis is responsible for planning for all of Marion County with the exception of the excluded cities of Beech Grove, Speedway, Lawrence and Southport. Indianapolis is divided into nine townships, Pike, Washington, Lawrence, Wayne, Center, Warren, Decatur, Perry and Franklin. Each township has its own metropolitan school district except in areas where the Indianapolis Public Schools are located.

The downtown area is a hub of development, both commercial and residential, giving new life to older buildings. Between 1990 and 2012 approximately $9.3 billion was invested by the public, private, and not-for-profit sectors in arts, culture, sports, recreational, and educational amenities and in convention center

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expansions, life science, and other commercial buildings and upscale housing options. However, according to the Marion County Alliance Tax report by the Greater Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce (2002) "many people who reside outside Marion County work in and/or visit Indianapolis without paying for any of the services they receive and sometimes without paying for the amenities they use."

This poses an income challenge for the City of Indianapolis, as it must attract residents to live within its borders to increase its tax revenue for public services. As such, the City of Indianapolis needs to create attractive communities to live, work and play in while preserving its diversity of affordable housing and services for all of its residents. Gentrification is often a side affect of new development and redevelopment. Abandoned properties are renewed for high-end residential or commercial development, forcing low-income families "out." While Plan 2020 will be the driving force behind the sustainability and growth of Indianapolis, the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan will be the preservation arm of Plan 2020. The City of Indianapolis will redevelop its older neighborhoods, keeping communities affordable to all residents at all income levels.

Map of Indianapolis by Township

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	INDIANAPOLIS	Department of Metropolitan Development
HOPWA Administrator	INDIANAPOLIS	Department of Metropolitan Development
HOME Administrator	INDIANAPOLIS	Department of Metropolitan Development
ESG Administrator	INDIANAPOLIS	Department of Metropolitan Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Indianapolis is responsible for the administration and implementation of projects funded with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grant funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Division of Community Economic Development within the Department of Metropolitan Development is responsible for administration of the funds, creating the planning documents, reporting to HUD and the community about the progress of all projects funded. The Division is also responsible for record maintenance and long-term compliance associated with each funding resource.

The City of Indianapolis currently does not implement programming from its offices, but utilizes project sponsors, developers and subgrantees to implement its programs. Local Community Development Corporations and private developers implement housing programs utilizing funds from the City. All developers compete through an open application process once per year for funding for a specific project or

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program. Projects are evaluated by Division of Community Economic Development Staff to ensure eligibility and compliance with City initiatives and this Consolidated Plan. Public services programs also receive funding via this process.

The project sponsors and the City of Indianapolis typically enter into one and two-year agreements for the implementation of projects and programs. More details about this process, including the monitoring of the project sponsors will be spelled out later in this Consolidated Plan.

The City of Indianapolis hired a consultant, City Consultants & Research, LLC, to write the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. The consultant wrote narrative sections, partnered with the Division of Planning for public input processes and conducted consultation interviews with stakeholders. To write the Strategic Plan, the consultant worked with the Division of Community Economic Development to set priorities, goals and projects to meet the needs of the community. The consultant also developed the *Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing* for 2015, incorporating it into the Strategic Plan of this document.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Questions about the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan should be directed to:

Department of Metropolitan Development/Division of Community Economic Development
City of Indianapolis
200 East Washington Street, Suite 2042
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-327-5355

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

1. Introduction

The City of Indianapolis hired a consultant to help with the development of this Consolidated Plan. The consultant conducted private consultations with stakeholders in the community. The consultation discussions were held to support the Plan 2020 public process and centered on issues of fair housing and the Consolidated Plan. Consultations were completed face-to-face and via conference call. The City of Indianapolis provided the consultant a full list of people to conduct interviews with. Some interviews were added at the suggestion of interviewees in the consultations. A full list of those consulted is in the tables below.

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

The City of Indianapolis and its consultant worked directly with the Indianapolis Housing Agency (IHA) to complete portions of this Consolidated Plan. IHA had to complete its draft five-year strategic plan by August 15, 2014 to meet its own deadlines. Data provided by the City of Indianapolis helped IHA set goals to address the needs of very low-income households. In sum, data provided by the IHA helped the City of Indianapolis understand the capital needs of the public housing community.

The City of Indianapolis also works with the Marion County Health Department to implement lead based paint hazard demonstration grants. Referrals from the health department enable the City of Indianapolis target federal funds to the households and children in the most need.

As a rule, the State of Indiana does not invest its community development dollars in the City of Indianapolis because it does receive its own allocation directly from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. However, information available in the State of Indiana five-year strategic plan and from the State Health Department was helpful in establishing the needs in Marion County.

Overall the City of Indianapolis works in conjunction with all other public agencies. Through consultation, the City of Indianapolis has learned that project sponsors still desire greater coordination among funding agencies such as the State of Indiana, the City of Indianapolis and private resources as the grant funding cycles have synced creating a challenge when budgeting financial and human capital resources.

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

The Indianapolis Continuum of Care (CoC) is a collaborative, an engaged coalition of public and private agencies and individuals who are dedicated to preventing and ending homelessness in the City of Indianapolis. Members of the Continuum of Care recognize that long-term efforts and goals can only be realized through a cooperative approach and readily share information and resources to meet their collective needs.

The Governance Charter is used to determine the structure for the Indianapolis CoC and was unanimously adopted at the first full membership meeting of the Continuum of Care held on Wed., August 14, 2013. The latest version was amended and approved at a full Continuum of Care meeting on August 27, 2014. The CoC is composed of representatives of organizations, including nonprofit homeless providers, victim service providers, faith-based organization, governments, businesses, advocates, public housing agencies, school districts, social service providers, mental health agencies, hospitals, universities, affordable housing developers, law enforcement organizations that serve homeless and formerly homeless veterans and homeless and formerly homeless persons to the extent these groups are represented with in the geographic area and are available to participate. The Blueprint Council must represent all of these organizations.

The Coalition for Homelessness Intervention and Prevention is the lead agency for Indianapolis Continuum of Care, but the City of Indianapolis is one of the partner agencies in the Continuum. The City of Indianapolis works in partnership with the Indianapolis Continuum of Care consistently throughout the year as part of the governing body called the Blueprint Council. Four staff members from the Division of Community Economic Development are appointed members to the Indianapolis Continuum of Care.

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

Annually, the City of Indianapolis issues an application for funding and holds a public meeting to discuss the available funds through the Emergency Solutions Grants. Any agency that is eligible may submit an application without regard to community or faith based status so long as they comply with the regulations. Under the requirements of the HEARTH Act of 2009, the City cannot award more than 60% of its funds to emergency shelter and street outreach activities. In 2010, the City elected to issue no more than

50% to emergency shelters and street outreach and to have a focus on prevention and rapid re-housing projects.

Completed applications are reviewed by a team who scores them. If the application meets the threshold score established by the Department of Metropolitan Development leadership, that application will receive some level of funding. Typically, the funding is a percentage based on scores or a maximum amount available, whichever is less. Contracts are then issued and funds are paid on a reimbursement basis.

- CED (Community Economic Development) will issue an RFP for entitlement funds in conjunction with the consolidated planning process. The RFP will consist of instructions to complete the application, an application, and a listing of the evaluation criteria. A notice of the release of the RFP will be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation, two weeks prior to the issuance and a public hearing will be held to announce it. A deadline for proposal submission will be included in these announcements.

- A question and answer session will be held by CED staff at least one week in advance of the proposal due date.

- Proposals must be received in Suite 2042 of the City-County Building by **12:00 p.m**. (noon) on the due date. Applications will be date stamped for verification of receipt. Any proposals received after the announced deadline will be ineligible for consideration.

- A team or teams will be convened to review proposals. A standard evaluation form will be used to assess all proposals, based on the criteria identified in the RFP. Through this evaluation process, the review team(s) will establish recommendations.

- The Mayor and the Director of DMD will review the recommendations and will either approve or amend these recommendations.

- The proposals recommended through the above process will be presented to the appropriate governing body. This governing body has the final authority to approve or amend the funding recommendations.

- Applicants will receive written notification, indicating the level of support, if any, which will be awarded. Participation in further discussion regarding the outcomes of the application process will be at the discretion of review team members and City administration.

- Funds for those projects that have received approval will be made available upon the execution of a signed contract between the City and the Project Sponsor.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	**Agency/Group/Organization**	LOCAL INIATIVES SUPPORT CORPORATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Regional organization Civic Leaders Community Development Financial Institution
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Met with Bill Taft and Rachel McIntosh of Local Initiatives Support Corporation. Discussed issues facing housing development and economic development as they related to total neighborhood redevelopment. Institutional structure for delivering services and affordable housing was also discussed.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Fair Housing Center of Central Indiana
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Met with Amy Nelson to discuss fair housing issues in Indianapolis. She revealed new reports about fair housing and income would be released on or about the same time the City of Indianapolis will need to release its new Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and Consolidated Plan.
3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	AccessAbility
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Transportation

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	In person meeting with Melissa Madill, Amber O'Haver to discuss the needs of persons living with disability. Discussion included fair housing, access to housing and transportation needs.
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Back Home in Indiana Alliance
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Transportation
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Meeting with AccessAbility and Back Home in Indiana Alliance to discuss the housing and service needs of persons living with disabilities. Transportation was also a topic covered.
5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	NEAR NORTH CDC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Met with the CDC Executive Director, Michael Osborne, to discuss housing development. The discussion included affordable housing, homeownership opportunities, fair housing and the vacant housing problem.
6	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Indianapolis - Division of Planning
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Other government - Local Planning organization Civic Leaders

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Citizen Input
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Division of Planning assisted with the solicitation of public input through Plan 2020 and issuing surveys. Also had discussions with Keith Holdsworth on the need to include fair housing initiatives within the comprehensive plan.
7	**Agency/Group/Organization**	INDIANAPOLIS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Education Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Met with Deputy Mayor Olgen Williams and Deputy Mayor Jason Kloth on the initiatives from the Mayor's office, including education for pre-school aged children.
8	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Indianapolis - Division of Parks
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Civic Leaders Parks Planning
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Anti-poverty Strategy Parks services and facilities needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Met with Elaine Dillahunt and Don Colvin on the challenges facing the Indianapolis Parks Department. The staff is creating some reports on the specific capital improvement needs of the Parks Department to provide to this Consolidated Plan.

9	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Coalition For Homelessness Intervention and Prevention
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Met with Christy Shepard and Michael Butler on the needs facing the Indianapolis homeless population and the continuum of care providers that work with these individuals and families.
10	**Agency/Group/Organization**	HAWTHORNE COMMUNITY CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Met with Diane Arnold to discuss the demands from the community at the Hawthorne Community Center. The changing funding landscape has required them to become a Center for Working Families. The discussion also included education initiatives that may be helpful to families and children living in poverty.
11	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Greater Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce - Develop Indy
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Met with Brian Gildea to talk about economic development initiatives to benefit the entire area and Marion County. Discussed the development of a CEDS and the planned released date for the initiative.
12	**Agency/Group/Organization**	INDIANAPOLIS HOUSING AGENCY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Met with Jennifer Green, Nicole Britt and Katherine Davidson. The team worked together to share information about the affordable housing needs, public housing capital plans, public housing capital needs, and residential involvement. The team also discussed the release of the Public Housing Five-Year Plan and the Consolidated Plan.

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

Many agencies have been consulted through the traditional Consolidated Plan Consultation process as well as through the Plan 2020 process.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Coalition for Homeless Intervention and Prevention	The Strategic Plan for the City of Indianapolis includes goals of the Continuum of Care. These goals are written to supper the efforts of the community that serves our homeless neighbors.
Plan 2020	City of Indianapolis	Plan 2020 is a regional effort to solicit input from the public about the future of Indianapolis as it approaches its 200th birthday. The plan focuses in five areas, Love Indy, Choose Indy, Serve Indy, Work Indy and Connect Indy.
Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing	City of Indianapolis	Fair housing is a leading issue facing Indianapolis. Research by the Fair Housing Center of Central Indiana has show mass amounts of housing discrimination. The new AI and the goals it sets are a part of this Consolidated Plan.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

Many of the initiatives set out in Plan 2020 and the Consolidated Plan will need help from other local entities for its implementation. Programs and possible areas of coordination include:

- Low Income Housing Tax Credits issued by the State to leverage capital funds for affordable housing development
- Metropolitan Planning Organization and IndyGo – development of public transit options near neighborhood developments
- Advocacy from the State of Indiana to the federal Department of Transportation for the development of rapid bus transit lines
- Advocacy from other neighboring communities to the federal Department of Transportation for the development of rapid bus transit lines
- Support from the Indianapolis Public Schools to develop educational opportunities for young children prior to kindergarten and first grade

- Support from the Indianapolis Public Schools to develop educational opportunities for children before and after school
- Support from the Office of Fair Housing within the Department of Housing and Urban Development to help with fair housing initiatives, including earning a substantial equivalency between the local city ordinance and the federal fair housing act.

Narrative (optional):

Through the consultations, even with different topics within community development as part of the interview, the one thread connecting all the discussions is human capital. The need for more human capital is the commonality.

All agencies have performed great feats when it comes to community development. However, to implement projects and keep a planning pipeline of projects poses a challenge for most community development corporations and the City of Indianapolis. Administrative requirements associated with the funding require consultants or additional staff time away from project implementation and future project planning. Instead of working 5-10 years into the future, most local organizations are working 6 months to a year in advance. Larger private organizations with enough history and private resources have been able to adapt to the changing financial climate of public grant dollars. However, small organizations primarily funded with public dollars continue to face a shortage of human capital.

Partnerships will be the primary way to overcome this obstacle, borrowing brainpower and manpower to handle heavy administrative burdens, project implementation and project/strategic planning.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal setting

Plan 2020 is a strategic planning initiative forging a compelling future for Indianapolis. The plan is a collaboration between the Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee, Department of Metropolitan Development, and community leaders to make Indianapolis a better place to live, work and visit. Plan 2020 will be used to update a number of City of Indianapolis plans, including the Marion County Comprehensive Land Use Plan, the Marion County Thoroughfare Plan, the Marion County Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, the Regional Center Plan, the Consolidated Plan and the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

All of these plans have come to a point of renewal at the approximate same time. Though a gift of the Lilly Endowment, the City of Indianapolis and its partners are working with the public through an extensive input process to develop and shape the future of Indianapolis. The Hall, the recently renovated old City Hall, is the center for information and public inquiry. Friday Forums offer a way for the community to find out more about the process.

Committees are working to develop goals for the community in one of five areas – Choose Indy, Connect Indy, Love Indy, Serve Indy and Work Indy. Goals are set under each of one of these areas, creating a city that is livable and competes for people to move to the City, connecting the people of Indianapolis to each other and places, creating a city that welcomes people, creating a engaged community and creating economic opportunity.

More specific to the Consolidated Plan, the City of Indianapolis conducted survey research to get ideas from the community on housing, homeless and community development needs. The survey was distributed to the jury pools each morning for the month of August and interns from Plan 2020 distributed surveys to people entering the Center Branch Library just north of downtown. The survey reached a random selection of registered voters and people utilizing the library. The City of Indianapolis also an electronic survey link to housing and public service providers. A summary of responses is included in the appendix to this document.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Plan 2020 - the Public Launch - 225 people attended a meeting at the Hall. 6/14/14	Introduction of plan 2020 Themes and draft values for the community to react to the themes presented.	All comments have been received.	
2	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	IndyHub Get Indyvolved - 75 people attended a meeting at 212 West 10th Street. 6/18/14	Highlight ways young professionals can engage with Plan 2020 - get ideas on draft value propositions	All comments have been received.	
3	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Minorities	Major Taylor Wellness Ride - 25 people attended a meeting at 3649 Cold Springs Road. 7/12/14	Highlight ways to engage with Plan 2020 - primarily black audience.	All comments have been received.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Minorities	Indiana Black Expo - talked with 125 people at the expo between 7/18/14 and 7/20/14.	Received feedback on what Indy residents value - primarily black audience	All comments have been received.	
5	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Nuvo Best of Party - talked with 50 people at 25 West Georgia Street - 7/26/14.	Received feedback on what Indy residents value and track where they live, work and love to go in Indy.	All comments have been received.	
6	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	City Market Farmer's Market - talk with 200 people located at the City Market. 7/30/14	Received feedback on what Indy residents value and track where they live, work and love to go in Indy	All comments have been received.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
7	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	City Market Farmer's Market - talk with 200 people located at the City Market. 8/6/14	Received feedback on what Indy residents value and track where they live, work and love to go in Indy	All comments have been received.	
10	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Young Adults	Discover Indy - 120 people attended a meeting at the Hall. 8/21/14	Received feedback on what Indy residents value and track where they live, work and love to go in Indy - Primarily young professional audience.	All comments have been received.	
11	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Decatur Library - 50 people attended a meeting at 5301 Kentucky Avenue. 8/28/14	Received feedback on what Indy residents value and track where they live, work and love to go in Indy	All comments have been received.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
12	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: multiple languages, Spanish primarily	International Marketplace Event - 100 people attended a meeting at 748 Massachusetts Ave. 8/30/14	Received feedback on what Indy residents value and track where they live, work and love to go in Indy - primarily international audience.	All comments have been received.	
13	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Garfield Park Library - 20 people attended a meeting at 2502 Shelby Street. 9/16/14	Received feedback on what Indy residents value and track where they live, work and love to go in Indy	All comments have been received.	
14	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Lawrence Library - 100 people attended a meeting at 7898 N. Hague Road. 9/16/14	Received feedback on what Indy residents value and track where they live, work and love to go in Indy	All comments have been received.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
15	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Indy Connect - 2 people attended a meeting at the Hall. 6/28/14	Introduced Plan 2020 and how various planning activities are influencing our process - this info followed by a presentation on Indy Connect/public transportation.	All comments have been received.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
17	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Renew Indianapolis - 5 people attended a meeting at the Hall. 7/18/14	Introduced Plan 2020 and how various planning activities are influencing our process - this info followed by a presentation on Renew Indianapolis - a non profit charged with redevelopment of vacant and abandoned housing properties.	All comments have been received.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
18	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Community Economic Development Strategy - 5 people attended a meeting at the Hall. 7/25/14	Introduced Plan 2020 and how various planning activities are influencing our process - this info followed by a presentation on Indy's Community economic development strategy	All comments have been received.	
19	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Online Survey - 7/23/2014 - Present - Online Website - 24/7 Accessibility.	Challenges facing Indy, neighborhood development, housing and community	All comments have been received.	
20	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	410 Surveys distributed and returned from the jury pool and central public library.			

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
21	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	The Consolidated Plan document will be available for a period of 30 days for comment from the general public. It will be made available to affordable housing providers, social service providers and the Indianapolis Housing Agency.			
23	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Bike Share/Cultural Trail - 15 people attended a meeting at the Hall. 8/08/14	Introduced Plan 2020 and how various planning activities are influencing our process - this info followed by a presentation on Bike Share and the Cultural Trail	All comments have been received.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
24	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	State of Education - 5 people attended a meeting at the Hall. 8/15/14	Introduced Plan 2020 and how various planning activities are influencing our process - this info followed by a presentation on the State of Education in Indianapolis	All comments have been received.	
25	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Monument Circle Reconstruction Project - 5 people attended a meeting at the Hall. 8/22/14	Introduced Plan 2020 and how various planning activities are influencing our process - this info followed by a presentation on Monument Circle Reconstruction Project	All comments have been received.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
26	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Indy Food Council - 7 people attended a meeting at the Hall. 9/5/14	Introduced Plan 2020 and how various planning activities are influencing our process - this info followed by a presentation on the Indy Food Council	All comments have been received.	
27	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Reconnecting Our Waterways - 10 people attended a meeting at the Hall. 9/12/14	Introduced Plan 2020 and how various planning activities are influencing our process - this info followed by a presentation on Reconnecting to Our Waterways	All comments have been received.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
28	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Indy Parks Full Circle Master Plan - 15 people attended a meeting at the Hall. 9/19/14	Introduced Plan 2020 and how various planning activities are influencing our process - this info followed by a presentation on the Full Circle master plan	All comments have been received.	
29	Public Meeting	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community	Public meeting held on 10/16/14 at the Public Assembly Room to release a draft version of this Consolidated Plan.			
30	Road Show & Exhibit Teams	Non-targeted/broad community	Draft Consolidated Plan - Meeting scheduled for noon at the Hall. 10/17/14			

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
31	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Public Meeting held by Division of Community Development Staff in the public assembly room. The staff presented the draft goals to the Consolidated Plan, requiting input or suggested changes.	No comments have been received regarding priorities and goals.	No comments have been received as a result of this meeting.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City's last Consolidated Plan, published in late 2009, citied that while the area was considered to have affordable housing, a great number of households experienced a cost burden as income decreased. That need has not decreased since then.

The housing needs analysis will state the greatest housing problem experienced population of Indianapolis is for those with a cost burden or severe cost burden. Cost burden occurs when a household pays more than 30 percent of the household's gross monthly income towards housing. Severe cost burden occurs when a household pays more than 50 percent of the household's gross monthly income towards housing. Extremely low-income households, (those earning less than 30 percent of the area median income), experience these two housing problems at the highest rates and are at risk of homelessness when they cannot afford their housing. The analysis will also show that African American households experience housing problems at a greater rate than their Caucasian peers. African American households with extremely low incomes experience a disproportionate rate of cost burden. However, this changes as income increases, with African Americans experiencing cost burden at the same rate as their peers.

The need for affordable housing for the most vulnerable, low-income households continues in Indianapolis. By addressing this need, it will help African American households have more choice in housing and reduce their disproportionate risk of homelessness.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The Indianapolis housing market is considered one of the most affordable housing markets in the County. CNN Money ranked Indianapolis third most affordable city in the United States. In the three-month period from May to July, 2014, the average sales price of a home was $95,203. The market currently has an inventory of 7.3 months of listings, according to the Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of Realtors (MIBOR). The average sales price is down slightly from the same period in 2013, when the average sales price was $104,458.

Affordable housing is not necessarily low-income housing. Affordable housing is housing that costs less than 30 percent of a household's gross monthly income. Households who spend more than 30 percent of their gross month income towards housing costs are considered to have a cost burden. By evaluating the number of households with cost burden, the City of Indianapolis can determine if there is a shortage in affordable housing for its population.

A large number of households (43 percent of owners and 51 percent of renters) spend more than 30 percent of their gross monthly income towards housing costs. By spending more than 30 percent of the gross monthly income, the household is considered to have a housing problem or added cost burden by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This section of the Consolidated Plan will examine the population of the City of Indianapolis and determine who has a cost burden and how to address their needs with the federal funding that is available.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	791,926	824,745	4%
Households	324,583	328,693	1%
Median Income	$40,154.00	$42,772.00	7%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Additional Demographic Information

City Consultants & Research, LLC utilized the SAVI Community Information System, a large community data system managed by the Polis Center at the Indiana University School of Liberal Arts to update information provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The general population statistics were incomplete from the HUD provided analysis. The American Community Survey for 2011

within SAVI listed a population for Marion County as 897,515. That is an increase of 4.31 percent since the 2000 decennial census.

The number of households also increased since 2000 by 1.53 percent. The total number of households is 357,586. The average household size is 2.5 persons. The largest segment of households is married couples with children, totaling 135,574. Households with children are a close second, totaling 112,997 households.

Marion County is divided into nine (9) townships, Pike, Washington, Lawrence, Warren, Center, Wayne, Decatur, Perry and Franklin. Pike Township has the biggest minority population with 63.5 percent of the population identifying themselves as a minority race. Wayne Township has the biggest Hispanic population, with 15.34 percent identifying themselves as Hispanic.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	860,454	897,515	4.31%
Households	352,164	357,587	1.53%
Median Income	$ 40,421	$ 43,197	6.87%

Table 6 - SAVI Information

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	48,828	43,357	62,845	35,478	138,205
Small Family Households *	16,275	16,002	22,482	12,901	69,428
Large Family Households *	3,784	3,008	4,835	3,102	9,146
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	5,533	6,135	9,556	5,390	21,136
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	4,395	6,857	7,287	3,191	7,898
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	11,413	8,932	9,743	6,299	13,350
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 7 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	560	374	524	144	1,602	229	260	274	130	893
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	415	295	314	55	1,079	0	90	74	15	179
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,139	729	955	190	3,013	230	265	565	345	1,405
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	24,347	7,048	1,069	110	32,574	6,761	5,105	3,267	592	15,725

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,205	14,785	11,600	1,103	30,693	1,678	4,532	10,928	5,156	22,294
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	3,649	0	0	0	3,649	1,109	0	0	0	1,109

Table 8 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	26,467	8,453	2,860	514	38,294	7,226	5,730	4,186	1,082	18,224
Having none of four housing problems	7,419	19,228	30,475	13,951	71,073	2,993	9,948	25,322	19,947	58,210

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	3,649	0	0	0	3,649	1,109	0	0	0	1,109

Table 9 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	11,491	9,490	5,305	26,286	2,149	3,520	5,621	11,290
Large Related	2,339	1,339	545	4,223	775	854	1,386	3,015
Elderly	3,010	3,829	1,869	8,708	3,378	3,572	3,835	10,785
Other	12,549	7,988	5,435	25,972	2,480	1,968	3,702	8,150
Total need by income	29,389	22,646	13,154	65,189	8,782	9,914	14,544	33,240

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

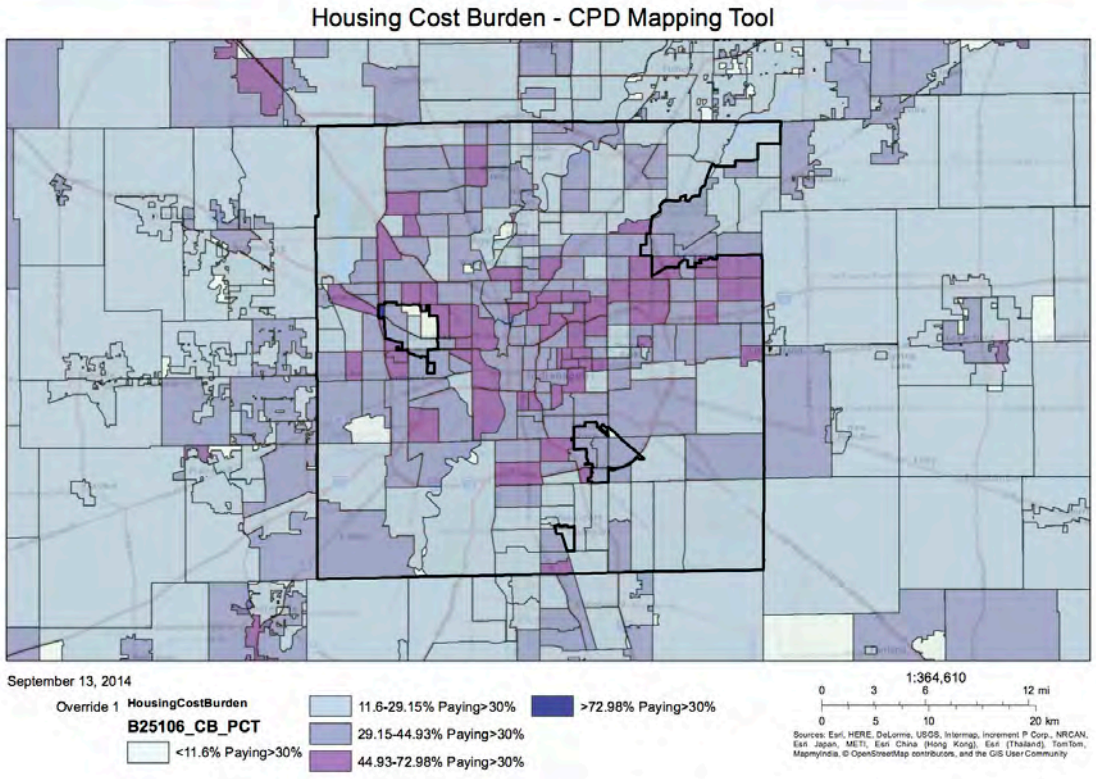
4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	10,311	2,950	335	13,596	1,794	1,992	1,189	4,975

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**
Large Related	1,744	230	10	1,984	720	359	55	1,134
Elderly	2,235	1,610	494	4,339	2,431	1,835	1,120	5,386
Other	11,434	2,533	380	14,347	2,116	1,059	960	4,135
Total need by income	25,724	7,323	1,219	34,266	7,061	5,245	3,324	15,630

Table 11 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS



Housing Cost Burden Map

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	1,339	884	875	215	3,313	220	305	420	235	1,180
Multiple, unrelated family households	190	135	289	29	643	10	49	249	129	437
Other, non-family households	19	30	99	4	152	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	1,548	1,049	1,263	248	4,108	230	354	669	364	1,617

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

Table 13 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source Comments:

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

Funding from HUD is often targeted to different income levels and household sizes. It is important to have the correct number of housing units and sized housing units to meet the demand in the community. While the average household size in Indianapolis 2.5 persons, the Number Households Table helps the City of Indianapolis understand the size of households by income group, thus understand the types of housing that must be built and the level of affordability needed. Each income category lists a percent of HUD Area Median Income for Indianapolis MSA.

Small family households, or those households with four related people or less, make up the majority of households at all income levels. Small family households earning above 100 percent HAMFI are the largest segment of the population, 50.2 percent of the households earning incomes over 100 percent of the area median income. For the remaining income levels, small households make up 33 to 36 percent of the total households

Households with children under the age of 6, make up the second largest household population for each income category. These households are 23.37 percent of extremely low-income households, earning less than 30 percent of the HAMFI. These households are 20 percent of low-income households, earning between 30 and 50 percent of the HAMFI.

Elderly households, or those households with a person of age 62 years or older present, are a growing segment of the population. The largest number of elderly households earn between 50 and 80 percent HAMFI. 26 percent of households at this income level are elderly households.

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

The Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence collects reports by County and for the entire State of Indiana on the number of people seeking services. The most recent report covers July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013. During that time, 4,527 victims received residential services in Marion County. An additional 5,949 victims received non-residential services in Marion County. During that same time, 10 people died as a result of domestic violence in Marion County.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem in Indianapolis is cost burden. Cost burden is defined as a household paying more than 30 percent of its gross monthly income towards housing costs, either rent or mortgage and utility costs. Renters are more likely to experience a cost burden in Indianapolis than homeowners. Approximately 30,600 renter households experience a cost burden and approximately 22,300 homeowner households experience a cost burden in Indianapolis.

Severe cost burden is a housing problem where households pay more than half its gross monthly income towards housing costs. Extremely low-income renters have the highest rate of this housing problem in Indianapolis. Of the renter households experiencing a severe cost burden, 74.7 percent of them earn an income 30 percent HAMFI or below.

Other housing problems, such as substandard living conditions and overcrowding are rare and only experienced by a small number of households in Indianapolis. In the case of overcrowding, extremely low-income renter households experience this housing problem the most. According to the latest CHAS information, 1,139 extremely low-income renter households report overcrossing as a housing problem.

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

Extremely low-income households experience the most housing problems out of all types of households. Extremely low-income households earn less than 30 percent of the HAMFI for the Indianapolis area. For a family of four, the household earns less than $19,550 per year. This rate is below the federal poverty rate of $23,850 for a family of four.

Unfortunately, these are not the only people in Indianapolis facing housing problems. The HUD guidelines allow the City of Indianapolis to fund housing and programs to households earning 80 percent of the HAMFI. All types of households under this income level face various housing problems.

Some of these housing problems facing households in Indianapolis include:

- 79.7 percent (or 29,389) of extremely low income, earning less than 30 percent HAMFI, renters experience a housing cost burden
    - 42.6 percent (or 12,549) of those are other, unrelated households
    - 39.0 percent (or 11,491) of those are small, related households

- 68.5 percent (or 25,724) of extremely low income, earning less than 30 percent HAMFI, renters have a severe cost burden
    - 44.4 percent (or 11,434) of those are other, unrelated households
    - 41.7 percent (or 10,311) of those are small, related households

- 21 percent (or 3,572) of all households who earn 31 to 50 percent HAMFI and are elderly homeowners experience a severe cost burden
- An additional 3,378 elderly households who earn less than 30 percent HAMFI and who own their own home experience a severe cost burden.
- Extremely low-income households have a higher rate of overcrowding, with single-family households (1,139) making up the majority of those overcrowded.

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

Extremely low-income renters have the highest rate of cost burden out of any group of households. Small related households and other households are the two largest groups of households with this housing problem. Small-related households account for 21,802 extremely low-income households in Indianapolis experiencing cost burden and severe cost burden. While the analysis does not tell us how many of these households are families with small children. Small-related households are defined as households with four or fewer members. For the purpose of this analysis, we will consider these households with extremely low income as families at-risk of homelessness.

The last point-in-time count of the homeless population reported 360 children under the age of 18 experiencing homelessness. One child was unsheltered during that count. The City of Indianapolis and the Indianapolis Continuum of Care have made it a priority to shelter and house families with children. One of the programs is Rapid Re-housing. Rapid Re-housing is a newer concept where aid is provided to households to be housed quickly. While Housing First, another program, was geared to homeless individuals and families with many needs and barriers, this program is for households needing little assistance or short-term help.

When persons or households are signed up for Rapid Re-housing in Indianapolis, housing providers utilize a self-sufficiency matrix, assessing and identifying the household and goals to help them achieve self-sufficiency. The household is given 90 days to recertify and update those goals. While not a City requirement, each Rapid Rehousing agency requires that clients contribute, as they are able, up to 30% of their income toward expenses since the funds are so scarce. Several agencies only provide first month's rent and deposit. Most persons or households helped with rapid re-housing have much lower barriers to getting housed and maintaining stability. They have been identified through the Matrix to be able to reach and maintain stability faster, thus a better fit for this program. If the household does not meet their stability goals, in some cases assistance may be extended but in reality, the household is moved to another program with long-term care and funding.

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

The City of Indianapolis will consider all households earning an income of 30 percent of the area median income and with a cost burden or severe cost burden at-risk of homelessness. Each of these households, regardless of size, is at risk of loosing their housing if one unexpected expense arises and the household is unable to make a rent or mortgage payment.

Cost burden prevents these households from putting aside savings for "rainy days" or unexpected expenses. Budgets are tight and when an unexpected expense comes, the household must pick which bills have to be paid and which go unpaid. If any housing expense goes unpaid, the household is at-risk of loosing the home or being forced to vacate their home.

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

Since the Blueprint to End Homelessness was first proposed in 2002, the community has made several key strides towards the goal of ending homelessness in Indianapolis. Service providers have proceeded with a focus on collaboration, and as a result case management and coordination have significantly improved.

Indianapolis, unlike other cities, has enough existing structures that can be renovated and rehabilitated to serve as affordable housing, a more cost-effective option than building new such structures.

Key stakeholders commented that program funding, especially for programs that focus on prevention, is too low; yet, prevention was cited as possibly the most useful strategy to end homelessness. As a result, the Blueprint's original focus on a Housing First approach was seen as an inefficient, one size fits all model. When an individual or family receives housing, supportive services are a key requirement Housing First. Funding for such services has also decreased in the past five years.

Discussion

Housing Cost Burden and Severe Housing Cost Burden are two risk factors for homelessness. When a household pays more than 30 percent or even more than 50 percent of its gross monthly income towards housing costs, the amount of income left to pay for other items such as food and transportation costs decreases. Sudden changes in needs, such as car repairs, medical costs and other emergency needs can cause a missed rent payment or mortgage payment.

Small households, both related families and unrelated individuals, earning the extremely low income experience the housing cost burden at a higher rate than their peers in other income brackets. Creating affordable housing, particularly rental housing that is affordable to these very low income individuals will be important in the coming years to prevent homelessness and loss of housing for these households.

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

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

Introduction

It is important, not only to investigate the types of housing problems by income level, but also by race. The City of Indianapolis wants to know if any race, is experiencing a housing problem more than peer households. This could be an indicator of housing discrimination or lack of housing choice for minority households.

According to the American Community Survey for 2011, Caucasians represent 64.8 percent of the population for Indianapolis/Marion County. African Americans represent 26.3 percent of the population, Hispanics represent 8.86 percent of the population and other races, including multi-racial individuals, represent 8.91 percent of the population.

For the purpose of this study, the City of Indianapolis will utilize these percentages to compare to the housing problems by race tables in the 2007-2011 CHAS to determine disproportionate needs.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	42,716	7,758	3,465
White	21,111	3,753	1,935
Black / African American	17,143	3,690	1,215
Asian	559	80	85
American Indian, Alaska Native	59	25	0
Pacific Islander	25	0	0
Hispanic	3,133	124	169

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	33,349	12,354	0
White	17,504	8,143	0
Black / African American	11,710	3,160	0
Asian	389	64	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	69	14	0
Pacific Islander	35	0	0
Hispanic	3,299	889	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	24,930	42,797	0
White	15,761	27,792	0
Black / African American	7,059	10,907	0
Asian	325	620	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	95	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,310	2,575	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,476	30,081	0
White	4,487	21,385	0
Black / African American	1,668	6,833	0
Asian	110	399	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	28	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	184	933	0

Table 17 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

African American households experience a higher rate of housing problems at lower incomes than all other races, including other minority races. For extremely low-income households, earning less than 30 percent of the HUD area median income, African Americans make up 40.13 percent of the households with housing problems. For low-income households, earning between 31 and 50 percent of the area median income, African Americans represent 35.1 percent of the households with housing problems. Yet, African American households represent only 26 percent of the total population.

Hispanic households earning between 31 and 50 percent of the area median income also have a disproportionate housing need. 9.89 percent of Hispanic households at that income level experience a housing problem while Hispanic households only represent 8.86 percent of the population. While this is a much smaller miss-match than those experienced by their African American peers, it is important to note for those organizations trying to reach out to the Indianapolis' growing Hispanic population.

Once a household's income grows to 80 percent of the area median income, the racial make-up of households with housing problems match the racial make-up of the City.

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

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

Introduction

Severe housing problems include severe housing cost burden (spending more than 50 percent of household income towards housing) and severe over crowding (more than 1.5 person per room).

According to the American Community Survey for 2011, Caucasians represent 64.8 percent of the population for Indianapolis/Marion County. African Americans represent 26.3 percent of the population, Hispanics represent 8.86 percent of the population and other races, including multi-racial individuals, represent 8.91 percent of the populations.

For the purpose of this study, the City of Indianapolis will utilize these percentages to compare the housing problems by race tables in the 2007-2011 CHAS to determine disproportionate needs.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	35,551	14,930	3,465
White	17,011	7,840	1,935
Black / African American	14,718	6,100	1,215
Asian	463	174	85
American Indian, Alaska Native	54	30	0
Pacific Islander	25	0	0
Hispanic	2,743	520	169

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,706	34,015	0
White	6,326	19,320	0
Black / African American	3,810	11,069	0
Asian	140	303	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	39	0
Pacific Islander	20	15	0
Hispanic	1,215	2,974	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,201	62,525	0
White	2,962	40,565	0
Black / African American	1,539	16,428	0
Asian	78	854	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	140	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	545	3,360	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,023	35,541	0
White	697	25,175	0
Black / African American	195	8,311	0
Asian	20	489	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	32	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	100	1,019	0

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

As with the previous section, African American households experience disproportionate housing needs at lower incomes than all other races, including other minority races. For extremely low-income households, earning less than 30 percent of the HUD area median income, African Americans make up 41.4 percent of the households with severe housing problems. For low-income households, earning between 31 and 50 percent of the HUD area median income, African Americans represent 32.5 percent of the households with severe housing problems. For moderate-income households, earning between 51 and 80 percent of the HUD area median income, African Americans represent 29.59 percent of households with severe housing problems. Yet, African American households represent only 26 percent of the total population.

Hispanics also have a disproportionate housing need when it comes to severe housing problems at higher income levels than their African American peers. For low-income households, earning between 31 and 50 percent of the HUD area median income, Hispanic households represent 10.3 percent of the households with severe housing problems. For moderate-income households, earning between 51 and 80 percent of the HUD area median income, Hispanic households represent 10.5 percent of households with severe housing problems. However, Hispanic households only represent 8.86 percent of the population.

Once a household's income grows to 80 percent of the area median income, the racial make-up of households with housing problems begin to match the racial make-up of the City. Yet, Hispanic households still have a slightly higher rate of severe housing problems at the higher income level than other households.

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

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

Introduction:

Earlier in this document, housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden are the most dominant housing problems for households in Indianapolis, particularly for smaller households. This section will determine if it is housing cost burden that is the cause of these disproportionate rates of housing problems versus the other issues of overcrowding, lacking plumbing facilities or lacking kitchen facilities.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	215,831	60,613	49,079	3,584
White	158,438	36,436	25,575	1,979
Black / African American	43,373	18,591	18,792	1,285
Asian	3,347	743	668	85
American Indian, Alaska Native	328	78	84	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	45	0
Hispanic	7,652	3,959	3,198	174

Table 22 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

Based on race and income, white households earning less than 30 percent of the area median income have the highest rate of cost burden. Of the extremely low-income households with cost burden, white households represent 73.41 percent, while only representing 64.8 percent of the total population. This comes as a surprise as for all housing problems, white households did not have disproportionate needs.

African American households in the higher income levels also experience a disproportionate rate of housing cost burden. For low-income households, earning between 31 and 50 percent of the area median income, African Americans represent 30.67 percent of the households with a housing cost burden. For moderate-income households, earning between 51 and 80 percent of the area median income, African Americans represent 38.28 percent of households with a housing cost burden. Yet, African American households represent only 26 percent of the total population.

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

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

The analysis did not find any situation where a racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need than the needs of an income category. While African Americans had a disproportionate need and higher rate of housing problems, it does not exceed the rate of housing problems for extremely low-income, low-income or moderate-income households.

The analysis did show that an overwhelming majority of households in Marion County face a cost burden; some might consider this an alarming rate.

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

Please see discussion above.

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

Maps from the CPD mapping tool show a concentration of minority populations in the Center and northern portions of Marion County. The majority of the census tracts with the highest concentration of African American residents are located southeastern in the center of the City, including southeast Pike Township, northern Center Township and southwest Lawrence Township. The lowest concentration of African Americans includes primarily to the southern parts of the City, including Decatur Township, Perry Township and Franklin Township. The majority of the census tracts in Wayne, Warren and Washington Townships are also have low concentrations of African Americans.

Pike Township has the greatest percentage of its population identifying themselves as African American, 45.3 percent. This is a change from the 2000 Census when Center Township had the largest percent identifying themselves as African American. In Decatur, Perry, and Franklin Townships, where the Caucasian/White population is high, the percentage of the total population that is African American does not exceed 7 percent. This is a marked increase from 2000 when the percentage of African Americans in those townships did not exceed 2 percent.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Indianapolis Housing Agency (IHA) is the public housing agency for the City of Indianapolis. Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single-family houses to high-rise apartments for elderly families. IHA manages 1,554 units in 15 different properties.

IHA also manages the housing choice voucher program, or more commonly known as the Section 8 Voucher. The Section 8 program offers subsidy to a household to allow them to rent any apartment in the local housing authority's jurisdiction. The household will pay 30 percent of their gross monthly income towards rent and the Housing Choice Voucher covers the remaining cost of the pre-determined rent standard, which is often 80 percent of the fair market rent.

Totals in Use

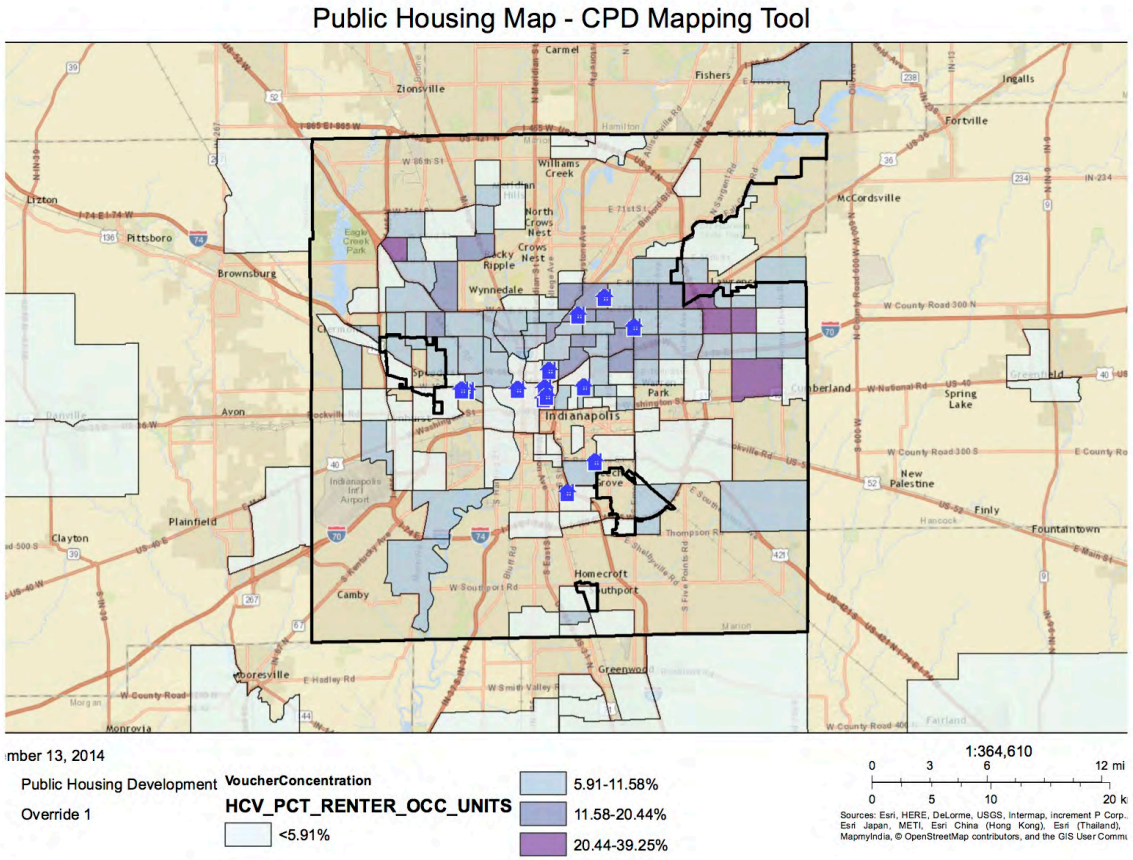
Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	1,554	7,126	208	6,658	161	0	0

Table 23 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)



Public Housing Usage Map

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	9,552	10,381	9,747	10,315	9,773	0
Average length of stay	0	0	4	5	1	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	288	639	17	595	14	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	403	1,711	27	1,597	56	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	1,554	7,126	208	6,658	161	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	182	671	67	537	51	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	1,360	6,413	139	6,082	109	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	10	2	8	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	5	24	0	23	1	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	6	8	0	8	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	23	87	7	76	2	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	1,531	7,039	201	6,582	159	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

Out of the 1,554 units available in public housing, 172 of them are accessible to persons with disabilities. The Indianapolis Housing Agency prides itself that the number of public housing units within its system exceeds the requirement set by HUD. Seven out of the 15 developments have more accessible units than required by HUD. Two developments, Georgetown and Barton Tower, have five less units than required by HUD.

Thirty one percent of the families listed on the wait list for public housing and Section 8 vouchers are families with disabilities. Through the consultation process, the City of Indianapolis has learned that finding accessible and affordable units for individuals and families living with disabilities is a challenge.

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

Through consultations with IHA staff, the majority of public housing residents and voucher holders will state the greatest need is to find affordable housing. Changes in regulations for housing choice vouchers have caused some households to stretch their housing dollars. Previously, housing choice vouchers would allow for a 3 bedroom apartment and 3 bedroom utility allowance for a household designated for a 2 bedroom apartment so long as the apartment rent for the 3 bedroom would be at the designated rent for a 2 bedroom unit.

Since July 2014, the household designated for a 2-bedroom apartment will only receive the payment for the 2-bedroom unit and a utility allowance set for a 2-bedroom unit. The rent for a bigger unit may be covered, but now the household will need to cover more utility cost.

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

The need for affordable housing choices is a constant among the general population, the people utilizing public housing programs and those waiting for public housing programs. However, the families or households waiting for public housing are not representative of the total city population.

Of the 5,608 families waiting for public housing units on June 30, 2014, 60.77 percent of them were extremely low income, earning less than 30 percent of the area median income. An additional 23.07 percent earn incomes between 31 and 50 percent of the HUD area median income. Of the 7,924 households waiting for a Section 8 voucher on June 30, 2014, 54.86 percent of them were extremely low income, earning less than 30 percent of the HUD area median income.

Citywide, Indianapolis is home to 48,828 extremely low-income households, representing 14.85 percent of the total population. Indianapolis is home to 43,357 low-income households, earning between 31 and 50 percent of the area median income. This represents 13.18 percent of the total households in Indianapolis.

Eighty-nine (89.61) percent of the households waiting for public housing are African American. Eighty-five (85.07) percent of the households waiting for Section 8 vouchers are African American. Yet, only 26.3 percent of the total population in Marion County is African American. Caucasians or whites are the largest population, but only represent 12.2 percent of the public housing waitlist and 7.62 percent of the Section 8 Housing wait list.

Discussion

The population in public housing and waiting for public housing is not representative of the total general population. African American households are the primary users of public housing and Housing Choice Vouchers whereas African American households make up a total of 26.5 percent of the total population. Of the housing choice voucher users, 90 percent are African American and of the public housing unit residents, 87.5 percent are African American.

In consultation with AccessAbility, the staff indicated a large number of persons with disabilities in need of public housing and housing choice vouchers need help to afford a decent place to live. Table 24 shows that 100 percent of families utilizing public housing units and 100 percent of families requesting housing choice vouchers also requested accessible features in their housing. Despite the number of 504 accessible units in public housing, the demand for accessible units or features exceeds the supply. This indicates the need by persons with disabilities is not being met by public housing.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Since the Blueprint to End Homelessness was first proposed in 2002, the Indianapolis community has made several key strides towards the goal of ending homelessness. Service providers have proceeded with a focus on collaboration, and as a result have significantly improved case management services for homeless individuals and families. Job training services are both adequate and plentiful, referral services have dramatically improved, and there is a strong emergency shelter network in place. At a structural level, there are also good signs. Indianapolis, unlike other cities, has enough existing structures that can be renovated and rehabilitated to serve as affordable housing, a more cost-effective option than building new such structures.

Each year the Indianapolis Continuum of Care, lead by the Coalition for Homelessness Intervention and Prevention (CHIP), count all the people who are experiencing homelessness. This count is conducted on one day and is called the Point in Time Count. The number of people experiencing homelessness has climbed slowing since 2010. In 2010, the Point in Time count showed 1,488 people experiencing homelessness. In 2014, the Point in Time Count showed 1,890 people experiencing homelessness. The Indianapolis Continuum of Care has launched the Blueprint to End Homelessness 2.0 to renew efforts to address homelessness and match the changing needs of these individuals with the changing types and levels of funding.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	535	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	1	12	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	73	1,269	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	28	183	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	8	0	0	0	0
Veterans	7	359	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	1	12	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	1	19	0	0	0	0

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: 2014 Point in Time Count

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

CHIP is providing data from the HIMS system to speak to the number of people exiting homelessness and the length of stays. Since the local shelters are running at or above capacity, the need to reduce shelters stays is high.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	723	23
Black or African American	0	28
Asian	8	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	3
Pacific Islander	2	0
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	51	0
Not Hispanic	0	74

Data Source Comments: Point in Time Count - 1/29/2014

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

Children under the age of 18 make up 19 percent of the homeless population. Only one child was found during the point in time count to be unsheltered. The other children were in either emergency shelters or transitional housing.

Veterans make up 20 percent of the Indianapolis homeless population. Seven veterans were found "unsheltered" meaning they were living in a place unfit for human habitation.

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

The 2014 Point in Time Count listed African Americans and Whites as the largest groups by race of the homeless population. People who classify themselves as African Americans were the majority of the homeless population, 54.9 percent. People who classify themselves as White were the second largest race of the homeless population, 39.7 percent. People who classify themselves as multi-racial were 4.2 percent of the homeless population. Only 2 percent of the population classify themselves as Hispanic.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The Point in Time Count from January 29, 2014 lists 96.1 percent of the homeless individuals as sheltered. 991 individuals were living in emergency shelters and 803 individuals were living in transitional housing, or housing designated for 2 years or less time.

The count normally happens in January, so the number of those who are sheltered tend to be higher than during warmer months of the year. However, 2014 was an extreme year for cold weather, with temperatures only reaching a high of 24 degrees Fahrenheit and a low of 2 degrees Fahrenheit. Shelters implemented emergency winter weather policies to get homeless individuals and households into warm places to prevent illness or death. The extreme cold was not an apparition for the winter of 2014, but a common occurrence. Thus, assuming that the number of sheltered homeless individuals is a sign of having enough emergency beds for the population might not be correct.

Discussion:

Although the first Blueprint to End Homelessness from 2002 fell short of its goals to end homelessness, it did bring the issue of homelessness to the forefront of community development. In the last ten years, the City of Indianapolis, through the Indianapolis Continuum of Care, has increased affordable housing by 4,916 units.

While that is short of the overall goal to increase affordable housing for the homeless or families earning less than 30 percent of the area median income, the overall number of individuals experiencing homeless has decreased since a decade prior. When the first Blueprint was published, the City of Indianapolis expected 15,000 people would experience homelessness during the year. During the 2003 Point in Time Count, 2,230 people were experiencing homelessness. The number of homeless individuals did not decrease to fewer than 2,000 people until the count in 2008.

The next Blueprint takes the lessons learned from the challenges facing developers and funders to address homelessness and the prevention of homelessness. Those goals will be outlined in the strategic plan of this document.

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

Introduction:

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) asks each local government to evaluate the needs of special needs populations. For the purpose of this document, special needs populations will be defined as those:

- Persons with disabilities, either mental or physical
- Person who are elderly
- Persons with HIV/AIDS

The City of Indianapolis receives a grant designated for serving those living with HIV/AIDS called Housing Opportunities with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA). It is the only grant that can be used outside Marion County/Indianapolis. A map showing the service area of this grant is included below.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	4,582
Area incidence of AIDS	0
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	206
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	0
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	0
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 28 – HOPWA Data

Data Source Comments: Indiana State Department of Health - 2013 Report

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	40
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	65
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	6

Table 29 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source Comments: 2013 HUD 40110 provided by the City of Indianapolis

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

In 2011, Marion County is home to 92,514 people who are age 55 years to 64. The County is home to 95,833 people who are age 65 years or older. 13 percent of those individuals are age 85 years or older.

This is a growing sector of the community. Connect 211 is a call service to connect people with needs in the community to services available in the community. 1 in 6 callers between July 2012 and June 2013 were age 55 years or older. That is a 33 percent increase over the previous year.

Data for other special needs populations is harder to find. The last count of persons with disabilities is from the 2000 Census. Turning to the information from Connect 211, 16 percent of all callers during that time were people reporting an illness or disability, causing them to call for assistance. In the first half of 2014, 17 percent of the callers have listed an illness or disability as a reason for calling.

The Social Security Administration reported 25,758 people in Marion County received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in 2013. While not all people with disabilities receive SSI, it does give an estimate to the extent of persons living with a disability in Marion County.

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

Items such as Medicaid Waivers help individuals pay for rent or other living items for persons with disabilities in Indiana. The goals of Waiver services are to provide to the person, meaningful and necessary services and supports, to respect the person's personal beliefs and customs, and to ensure that services are cost-effective. As of 9/30/12, 1,718 people in Marion County receive these waivers and 1,199 people are on a waiting list for a waiver.

Through consultations, the City of Indianapolis has learned that some homeless shelters are not providing reasonable accommodation. Such complaints include not allowing a person to accompany the disabled individual to help with hygiene or allowance of service animals. The complaints have not been officially made to either the City of Indianapolis or the State of Indiana. Also, there are no statistics on requests versus refusal of accommodation at the time of the publication of this comment. The City of Indianapolis will begin monitoring this issue as part of its funding cycle and annual monitoring visits to ensure all housing providers are compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act and making reasonable accommodations for those experiencing homelessness and are disabled.

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

The Indiana State Department of Health reported in 2013 that Marion County is home to 4,582 people living with HIV/AIDS. It also reported that there were 206 new cases diagnosed during that time in Marion County. These numbers are based on the last known address of the patient. Due to health privacy laws, it is unknown how accurate these numbers are.

Discussion:

The Indiana State Department of Health reported in 2013 that Marion County is home to 4,582 people living with HIV/AIDS. It also reported that there were 206 new cases diagnosed during that time in Marion County. These numbers are based on the last known address of the patient. Due to health privacy laws, it is unknown how accurate these numbers are.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Providing people in need with food, clothing, shelter and access to services that keep them safe and healthy, United Way has supplied basic needs assistance to the Central Indiana community for nearly a century. By helping people with their most urgent needs today, they provide them with the tools and knowledge to strive for a better life. Marion County residents often go to the Township Trustee for Assistance. The Township Trustee's offices help with employment services, housing, utilities, food, household supplies, clothing, transportation, burials, traveler's aid and payee representative program.

One of the primary shelters for Marion County is The Wheeler Mission, which is located on the corner of Delaware St. and New York Street and provides shelter for men, women, and children. The Wheeler Mission was founded in 1893 and provides emergency services, residential programs, and addiction recovery programs. In July alone, the Wheeler Mission provided lodging for 9,477 individuals, served 22,064 meals and provided 44 medical/dental appointments.

The Julian Center in Indianapolis has been supporting victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other life crises. Their mission is to provide the services victims need to recover and build a life absent of abuse. Those services include counseling, safe shelter, case management, advocacy, education, transitional housing, and affordable housing. Through outreach and consultation, they also seek to educate the community about the issue of domestic violence and its impact on all our lives. Their programs and services are designed to contribute to a significant reduction in the incidence of domestic violence and sexual assault, to support survivors in healing, and to help break the intergenerational cycle of abuse. The Julian Center is one of the largest facilities of its kind in the country and has been nationally recognized as a model for communities seeking to improve their responses to domestic violence. Each year, the Julian Center reaches more than 6,500 victims.

The United Way of Central Indiana funds approximately 94 different public agencies and facilities across the six county regions. Most agencies will find assistance with facility improvement from the United Way of Central Indiana if it is a certified United Way agency. In absence of direct financial funding, during the Days of Caring, companies and other groups voluntarily tackle service projects around the community. Whether the service is for a nonprofit agency, school or childcare center, people in the community work together to build a stronger community and make a positive difference.

How were these needs determined?

Reports from the United Way and the local Township Trustees provide information about the services requested or needed. Connect 2-1-1, a service funded by the United Way of Central Indiana tracks all of the calls and provides annual reports on the types of services requested by those in need. This includes the demand for public facilities, such as domestic violence shelters.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City of Indianapolis has a crumbling infrastructure. RebuildIndy is Mayor Ballard's initiative to restore deteriorating thoroughfares, residential streets, sidewalks and bridges, and other City assets.

From 2010-2013 about $500 million in infrastructure improvements were made throughout Marion County through the RebuildIndy program. Still, the need is great, particularly in light of the 2013-2014 winter season, the harshest in Indianapolis history, which has left many of our streets in disrepair.

Insert specific numbers from DPW here.

Indianapolis has a plan to address the City's sweeping infrastructure needs without raising taxes. The plan is called RebuildIndy 2, and it would allow the Department of Public Works to continue the successful RebuildIndy program with up to $350 million in projects over three years. Funding for this program has not been allocated as of publication of this document.

How were these needs determined?

Reports from the Department of Public Works help provide information about the needs of public infrastructure. At the time of the draft document release, the Division of Community Development was waiting for more specific statistics from the Department of Public Works.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Through the administration of CDBG programs, Marion County supports public services across the community. Despite the successes, challenges in acquiring affordable properties for affordable housing development and a growing demand for public services from increasing numbers of households who are falling behind the growing wealthy communities continue.

Good Life Tour (GLT) provides vendors with an outreach opportunity by bringing services onsite to the residents in the community. The GLT eliminates the barrier of transportation and scheduling. Public service programs such as food pantries, legal services, health services, childcare, transportation, fair housing will be funded under this goal in the next five years. There are over 70 food pantries in the Indianapolis area. Gleaners food bank was able to feed over 300,000 people across Indiana by providing access to 20 million meals. They also distributed over 4.4 million pounds of fruits and vegetables and over 10,000 elementary school children were able to take home enough healthy food home each weekend.

Indiana Legal Services is a nonprofit law firm that provides free civil legal assistance to eligible low-income people throughout the state of Indiana. In 2013 ILS served over 7,900 low-income people.

By dialing 2-1-1 Marion County residents have a simple way to connect to food, shelter and housing assistance, employment services, counseling resources and more. In 2013 the biggest concern callers had was regarding housing & utilities needs which accounted for 28 percent of the calls. Other major concerns were Income support & Assistance (14 percent), food and meals (13 percent), Legal, consumer & public safety (8 percent) health Care (7percent) and mental health & addictions (3 percent).

Indy Connect, central Indiana's transportation initiative, is about connecting people to people and people to places through a network of bus routes, rapid transit lines, walking and biking paths and roadways. In 2009, approximately 75% of IndyGo riders were between the ages of 25-64 and nearly 70% of riders reported a household income of less than $25,000 a year. In 2012, residents and visitors used IndyGo to take more than 10.2 million trips. IndyGo's three most popular routes are Route 39, East 38th Street, Route 8, Washington and Route 10, 10th St. These four routes combined accounted for more than 1/3 of all rides on the IndyGo system. Annual ridership continues to increase in 2012 there were 10,243,610 riders up from 2011 that had 9,207,465 riders.

How were these needs determined?

Information from SAVI.org and the United Way of Central Indiana supported agency 2-1-1 Connect provided information on the needs of people calling for basic services and assistance.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

When the last Consolidated Plan was published, the City of Indianapolis has experienced many foreclosures already as the housing market crashed in 2008. According to RealityTrac, as of September 2014, 3,988 Indianapolis are in some stage of foreclosure, default, auction or bank owned,. In August, the number of properties that received a foreclosure filing in Indianapolis, IN was 17 percent higher than the previous month and 0 percent lower than the same time last year

MIBOR, the Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of Realtors, report from July 2014 describes a robust housing market with a 12.6 percent increase in listings over the previous year. The median sales price has decreased by 1.9 percent to $86,750, increasing the affordability for homebuyers. There is a 7.3-month supply of housing inventory, a marked improvement over the 10-12 month supply during the housing market collapse of 2008.

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

Introduction

This part of the Consolidated Plan will examine the number of housing units and types to determine if the supply is meeting demand or if another reason is causing the affordable housing issue in Indianapolis.

Single-family structures (both detached and attached) dominate the housing stock within . Of the total 384,620 residential structures in the City, 257,334, or 67 percent, are single-family structures. The housing stock is older, typically built between 1950 and 1980, with three bedrooms for houses and one or two bedrooms for a multifamily structure.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	228,331	59%
1-unit, attached structure	29,003	8%
2-4 units	32,282	8%
5-19 units	61,868	16%
20 or more units	28,333	7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	4,803	1%
Total	***384,620***	***100%***

Table 30 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

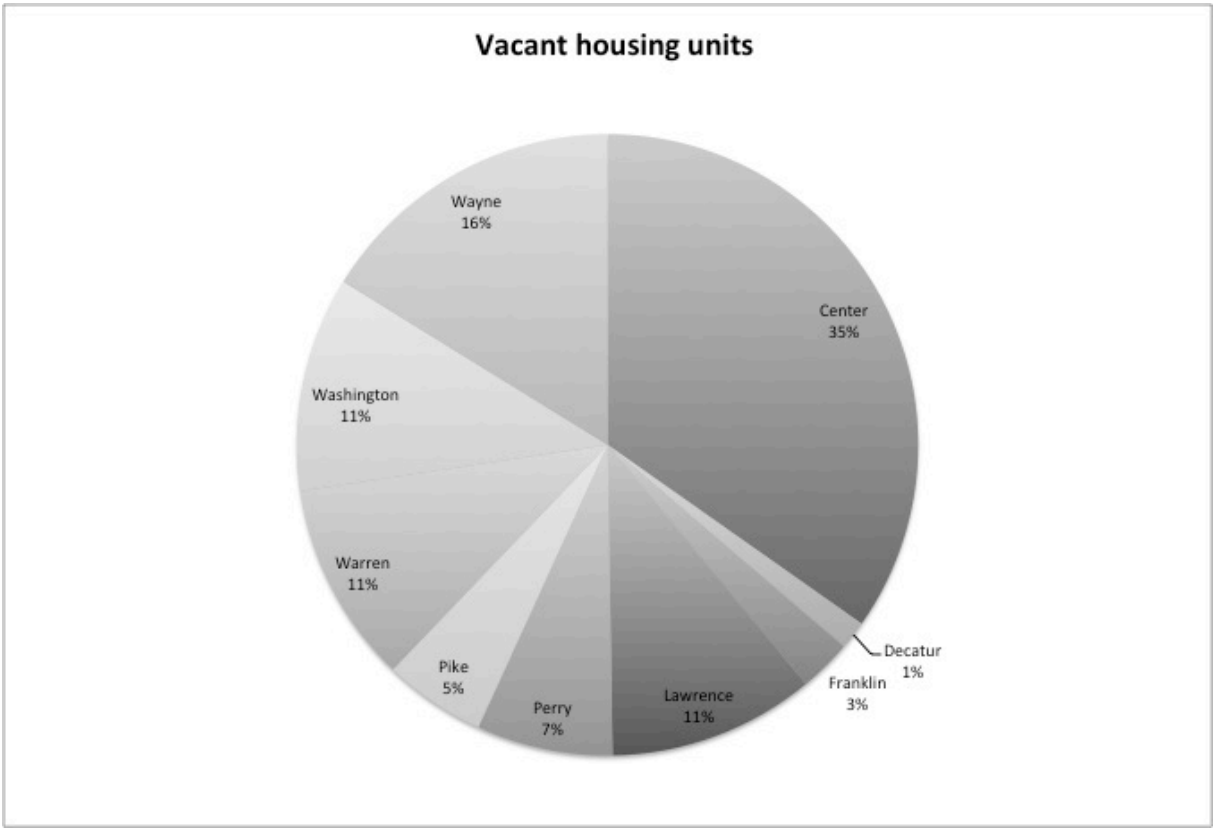
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
No bedroom	207	0%	4,862	3%
1 bedroom	3,006	2%	42,649	30%
2 bedrooms	39,434	21%	58,094	41%
3 or more bedrooms	145,490	77%	34,951	25%
Total	***188,137***	***100%***	***140,556***	***99%***

Table 31 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS



Vacant Housing by Township

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

The Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority (IHCDA) administers the Rental Housing Tax Credit program for all of Indiana, including the City of Indianapolis. This program is the driving force

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

for multi-family development for affordable housing in Indianapolis. The City of Indianapolis offers support for developments, both fiscally and in general, for tax credit funding. Developers sell the tax credits to investors to raise capital funds for the development. Investors can receive annual income tax credits as long as the units remain affordable. IHCDA maintains a listing of all current tax credit projects, including those in Indianapolis.

IHCDA reports show the number of units and the household income the units will be priced to. 47 percent of units, are affordable to households earning 60 percent of the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI). An additional seven (7) percent are affordable at market rate, meaning to any household earning any income. Only 7 percent are affordable to extremely low-income households, earning 30 percent HAMFI.

This supports the needs assessment finding that a high number of extremely low-income renters have a high cost burden. 78 percent of renters earning 30 percent HAMFI, have a cost burden. Clearly, the housing supply is not meeting the demand for more affordable housing at this level.

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

The Indianapolis Housing Agency does not anticipate any loss of affordable housing inventory through public housing or expiration of Section 8 housing contracts. The 2015-2019 goals include expansion of affordable housing opportunities through new development and expansion of the Housing Choice Voucher program.

The City of Indianapolis has a high level of vacant housing. According to the 2012 American Community Survey, 58,602 housing units in Indianapolis were vacant. Center Township has the highest percentage of vacant units, with 35 percent of the total city's vacant units. Wayne Township is second with 16 percent of all vacant units.

The vacant housing does not equal affordable housing. However, the amount of vacant housing could mean a loss of affordable housing because of unsanitary or unhealthy living conditions, forcing a household to vacate the premises. The market analysis will discuss the affect of vacant housing later in the Consolidated Plan.

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

The housing supply does not meet the needs of special needs populations, particularly those living with a physical disability. In consultation with Accessibility, a local advocacy and housing organization for persons with disabilities, the City of Indianapolis has learned there is a shortage of 504 accessible units. This is especially true for the units affordable to households earning 30 percent of the area median family income or lower.

People with disabilities continue to have challenges to find accessible and affordable housing despite effort by the Indianapolis Housing Agency to meet the minimum HUD requirement for accessible units. Out of the 1,554 units available in public housing, 172 of them are accessible to persons with disabilities. The Indianapolis Housing Agency prides itself that the number of public housing units within its system exceeds the requirement set by HUD. Seven out of the 15 developments have more accessible units than required by HUD. Two developments, Georgetown and Barton Tower, have five less units than required by HUD.

The Analysis of Impediments to fair housing discusses the living wage needed to afford an apartment in Indianapolis. The lowest fair market rent in Indianapolis is $506 per month for a studio apartment. The monthly payment for SSI, the primary and typically only income for a person with a disability, is $721 per month in Indiana. The most rent a person can afford without a cost burden is $261 per month. This is far shy of the $506 fair market rent for a studio apartment. Additional monthly housing subsidies would be necessary for persons with disabilities earning SSI to afford a place to live.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Older housing stock tends to have smaller bathrooms, two stories, steps and other obstacles for older adults trying to remain in their homes. The City of Indianapolis has this type of older housing stock, most of which was built between 1950 and 1980, when aging in a home and possibly living with a disability was not incorporated as part of the design.

The City of Indianapolis has funded home repair programs over the past 20 years, with many requests for modifications for aging homeowners. Each year, the City of Indianapolis funds assists 200 homeowners with repair projects.

In addition, the State of Indiana has adopted Aging in Place as an initiative. The State of Indiana website for the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority states:

Aging in place refers to adapting our collective living environment so it is safer, more comfortable, and increases the likelihood a person can live independently and remain at home as circumstances change. On a broader scope, while primary target populations for aging in place strategies include seniors, families with seniors, and persons with disabilities, everyone benefits from communities that are accessible, visitable, and livable.

The Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis has also listed aging in place as a priority for funding housing projects across Indiana. With over 96,800 people in Marion County over the age of 65, the need for accessible housing or housing where they can age in place.

Discussion

The City of Indianapolis does have an abundance of housing. According to the HUD CHAS information, there are 384,620 residential units and 359,438 households living in Marion County. There are 25,182 more housing units in Marion County than households to fill them.

Despite the surplus of housing units, the type of housing available is not meeting the demand. Persons with disabilities and those aging in place are finding their homes are not meeting their needs, either financially or physically. Demand for home modifications for seniors or persons with disabilities continue to increase.

Additionally, persons with extremely low income are challenged with finding affordable housing. Even with development of low income rental tax credits, a small percentage of the current affordable housing projects are affordable to those households earning less than 30 percent HAMFI.

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

Introduction

CNN Money considers the City of Indianapolis housing market one of the most affordable. Yet, through consultations, the cost of housing is listed as a challenge for low income and extremely low-income households. This section of the Consolidated Plan will look at the cost of housing and its affects on households living in Marion County.

Since 2000, the median housing value has increased 25 percent and the median contract rent has increased 24 percent. Just over half of Marion County can afford the overwhelming majority of housing units. Those earning 80 percent HAMFI or more can afford 88 percent of the owner occupied units and 68 percent of the rental units in Marion County. . For those families living in poverty and on the margins, the housing in Marion County is not considered affordable, confirming the interviews with stakeholders.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	96,900	120,900	25%
Median Contract Rent	487	606	24%

Table 32 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	42,660	30.4%
$500-999	88,556	63.0%
$1,000-1,499	7,343	5.2%
$1,500-1,999	1,192	0.9%
$2,000 or more	805	0.6%
Total	*140,556*	*100.0%*

Table 33 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Cost Burden	# Owners	% Owners	# Renters	% Renters
Greater than 30%	32,755	15.8%	34,885	23.2%
Greater than 50%	18,255	8.8%	36,605	24.3%

Table 34 - Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden for Marion County

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	8,323	No Data
50% HAMFI	42,120	18,229
80% HAMFI	104,990	53,510
100% HAMFI	No Data	75,276
Total	*155,433*	*147,015*

Table 35 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	1,005	1,240	1,542	2,056	2,399
High HOME Rent	1,050	1,255	1,542	2,056	2,395
Low HOME Rent	1,050	1,253	1,506	1,756	1,962

Table 36 – Monthly Rent

Alternate Data Source Name:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HUD 07/2014

Data Source Comments:

	0 RRM	1 BRM	2 BRM	3 BRM	4 BRM	5 BRM	6 BRM
Monthly Wage needed to afford low HOME Rent Limit	$1,720	$2,083	$2,510	$2,910	$3,253	$3,597	$3,933
Hourly wage	$9.92	$12.02	$14.48	$16.79	$18.77	$20.75	$22.69

Table 37 - Income Needed to Afford Low HOME Rent

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The National Low Income Housing Coalition conducts an annual study called *Out of Reach*, a study that looks at what an hourly wage needs to be for a household to afford a place to rent without working more than the standard 40-hour workweek.

The study compares the fair market rents for an area to the rents affordable at different wages, including minimum wage, average SSI payments, etc. Fair Market Rents are the 40th percentile of gross rents for typical, non-substandard rental units occupied by recent movers in a local housing market, meaning 40 percent of the rents are less expensive and 60 percent of the rental units are more expensive. The fair market rate increases with the number of bedrooms as part of the housing unit.

The minimum wage in Indianapolis in 2014 is $7.25 per hour. Working 40 hours per week, a person will earn $15,080 per year. The rent payment affordable to a person earning minimum wage is $377 per month. A person will need to work 54 hours a week to afford a studio apartment with no bedrooms. For a two-bedroom apartment, a person working minimum wage will need to work 82 hours per week, over double the typical workweek.

The picture is bleaker for recipients of SSI payments. The mean monthly payment from SSI is $721 per month, meaning the rent affordable to a household or person with only SSI for income is $261 per month. No apartments in Indianapolis at fair market rent are affordable to persons with only SSI payments as income.

To afford the fair market rents in Indianapolis/Marion County, a household needs to earn a living wage, or a wage that enables them to work 40 hours per week and only pay 30 percent of their income towards housing. For a two-bedroom apartment in Indianapolis, the living wage needs to be $14.94 per hour.

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

Through Plan 2020, the City of Indianapolis wants to attract new development and redevelopment of older neighborhoods to attract new residents. While the primary goals and strategies focus on five areas, the idea behind the plan is to make Indianapolis a better place to live, work and visit. With planning efforts and strategies to be outlined in the coming year, one of the benefits will be to create demand for housing in

Marion County, reducing the flow of urban sprawl to the surrounding counties and to attract new residents to the region for other areas of the State of Indiana and country.

The challenge with developing new and added demand for housing will be to ensure the households with lower incomes are not forced to leave or "priced out" of the community. Affordable housing development through the use of Community Development Block Grant dollars, HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds and Low Income Housing Tax Credits help preserve some housing for low and moderate-income households.

The investments by the City of Indianapolis in affordable housing projects enable developers to raise more capital funding for the project, reducing the amount of mortgage needed. This enables the owner of the development to lower rents to a more affordable level for low and moderate-income households.

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

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development set rent levels, which multi-family developments cannot exceed when charging rent. These rents are set to ensure affordability for low-income households.

Even at these levels, not every household can afford these rent levels. Some extremely low-income households cannot pay 30 percent of their gross monthly income towards housing and still rent at the HOME rent levels. This is true for those earning minimum wage or just receiving SSI payments. Table 37 shows the monthly and hourly income needed to afford the low HOME rents. Developers can ask for lower rents, however, in order to make the development financially feasible, the HOME rents may be the lowest possible levels. Any lowering of rent would require greater amounts of capital investment into the building to lower debt burden of the owner or monthly subsidy payments such as Section 8 Vouchers.

Discussion

The Indianapolis housing market is considered one of the most affordable housing markets in the County. CNN Money ranked Indianapolis third most affordable city in the United States. In the three-month period from May to July, 2014, the average sale price of a home was $95,203. The market currently has an inventory of 7.3 months of listings, according to the Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of Realtors (MIBOR). The average sales price is down slightly from the same period in 2013, when the average sales price was $104,458.

Affordable housing is not necessarily low-income housing. Affordable housing is housing that costs less than 30 percent of a household's gross monthly income. Households who spend more than 30 percent of their gross month income towards housing costs are considered to have a cost burden. By evaluating the number of households with cost burden, the city of Indianapolis may determine if there is a shortage in affordable housing for its population.

A large number of households spend more than 30 percent of their gross monthly income towards housing costs. By spending more than 30 percent of the gross monthly income, the household is considered to have a housing problem or added cost burden by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). There is a higher level of cost burden, called Severe Cost Burden, where a household spends more than 50 percent of their gross monthly income towards housing costs. This is particularly difficult for these households to prepare or save for any emergency when most of their income goes towards housing. Table 8 shows the total number of owners and renters with both cost burden and sever cost burden.

Renters have a higher rate of cost burden than homeowners. Nearly one quarter of renters are experiencing a cost burden and an additional one quarter of renters are experiencing a severe cost burden for a total of 47.5 percent of all renters having some level of a cost burden in Marion County. This is contrary to the earlier statements by local leaders that Indianapolis is a booming housing market that is affordable. These statements may only be true for those who are buying homes, rather than renting.

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

Introduction

The City of Indianapolis has grown the downtown area, with high demand for rental and owned housing units located within a mile square of Center Circle. MIBOR, the Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of Realtors, released a report from July 2014 which described a robust housing market overall with a 12.6 percent increase in listings over the previous year. The median sales price has decreased by 1.9 percent to $86,750, increasing the affordability for homebuyers. There is a 7.3-month supply of housing inventory, a marked improvement over the 10-12 month supply during the housing market collapse of 2008.

This positive report does not mean that all housing within Indianapolis is in good condition. Age, abandonment and high amounts of cost burden are factors that affect the condition of housing in a community. This section will look at those factors taking place in Indianapolis.

Definitions

To begin this discussion, the City of Indianapolis must first define the word "conditions of units" to understand the measurements in the tables below. A "condition" of a unit may be one of four items.

- A housing unit lacking kitchen facilities
- A housing unit lacking plumbing facilities
- A housing unit with more than one person per room
- A housing unit with a household with a cost burden of at least 30 percent

For the purpose of this discussion, any unit will be considered as having a substandard condition when the residential property is not up to the local building or housing code. Any unit will be considered as having a substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation if the renovation costs for the unit do not exceed the value of the property: land and buildings combined value.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	47,407	25%	66,522	47%
With two selected Conditions	1,211	1%	3,334	2%
With three selected Conditions	175	0%	145	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	139,344	74%	70,555	50%
Total	*188,137*	*100%*	*140,556*	*99%*

Table 38 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	22,944	12%	11,271	8%
1980-1999	47,159	25%	34,622	25%
1950-1979	74,737	40%	64,561	46%
Before 1950	43,297	23%	30,102	21%
Total	*188,137*	*100%*	*140,556*	*100%*

Table 39 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	118,034	63%	94,663	67%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	12,378	7%	8,401	6%

Table 40 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 41 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

According to the CHAS information, at least 25 percent of homeowners in Indianapolis have at least one housing condition. Half of renters have at least one housing condition. The most common housing problem in Indianapolis is cost burden for households. Cost burden is defined as a household paying more than 30 percent of its gross monthly income towards housing costs, either rent or mortgage and utility costs. More renters than homeowners in Indianapolis experience a cost burden. Approximately 30,600 renter households experience a cost burden and approximately 22,300 homeowner households experience a cost burden in Indianapolis.

Severe cost burden is a housing problem where households pay more than half its gross monthly income towards housing costs. Extremely low-income renters have the highest rate of this housing problem in Indianapolis. Of the renter households experiencing a severe cost burden, 74.7 percent of them earn an income 30 percent HAMFI or below.

When budgets are stressed, households are less able to plan for crisis or retirement and can risk foreclosure or defer home maintenance, which negatively affects the neighborhood. Providing opportunities to improve the quality of life for these households and assist them with repairs to their home can greatly reduce this risk.

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

According to the CHAS information from HUD, roughly 7 percent of owner occupied housing built prior to 1980 have children present (12,378 units) and 6 percent of rental housing build prior to 1980 have children

present (8,401 units). Estimates to remove lead paint hazards range from $10,000 to $45,000 per home depending on the size of the building and level of lead contamination. If every unit in the City built prior to 1980 with children present and cost $10,000 to remove lead hazards, the need would exceed $207,790,000. The need to target funding resources is apparent with such a large possible cost.

The U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development's Office of Healthy Homes & Lead Hazard Control was established to eliminate lead-based paint in low-income housing. The Department of Metropolitan Development City of Indianapolis was awarded a Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant to identify and control lead-based paint hazards in eligible households.

In order to be eligible for this program, households must reside within the City of Indianapolis, earn less than 80% of the area median income, and include a child under the age of six or a pregnant woman. Priority will be given to eligible households with pregnant woman or children with documented elevated blood lead levels. Blood testing can be done at a person's doctor's office or through the Marion County Health Department.

Discussion

Most housing in Indianapolis was built between the years 1950-1979. Despite the housing booms since 2000, 40 percent of homeowner occupied housing and 46 percent of renter occupied housing was built between 1950 and 1979. The housing stock in Indianapolis remains older. If large number of these occupants are experiencing a cost burden, the need for providing repairs for homeowners and developing rental units affordable to extremely low income renters.

An article in the Indianapolis Star in April 2014, stated the City of Indianapolis Department of Code Enforcement was suing five landlords representing over 750 rental units for public nuisances resulting form health and safety hazards. The lawsuits said the properties have become an unnecessary drain on public resources for causing hundreds of police, fire and ambulance runs.

The most recent abandoned homes report conducted by the City of Indianapolis, from 2009, stated there were over 9,000 abandoned homes in Marion County, many of them chronically vacant meaning vacant for over 12 months. This number is approximately 49,000 units less than reported than in the 2012 American Community Survey. While the stakeholders interviewed are aware of a large vacant housing problem in some of the urban core communities, it is a challenge to document just how large or small the problem is, statistically. Information about the vacant housing problem is inconsistent from source to source and makes it difficult to analyze with any amount of certainty.

The scale of the age of the housing stock, level of cost burden experienced by homeowners and renters, level of health and safety issues by large landlords and the level of vacant homes requires a multi-faceted approach to addressing the aging housing market. This occurs in an area where a large amount of investment may be required but not able to be recouped through traditional real estate deals.

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

Introduction

The Indianapolis Housing Agency is the public housing agency serving Marion County/Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Housing Agency has three programs to assist low-income families with rental housing, public housing communities and the Section 8 Voucher Housing Choice program (Section 8) and a Non-Profit Community Development arm.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	1,860	8,199	244	7,955	1,047	0	0
# of accessible units									
***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**									

Table 42 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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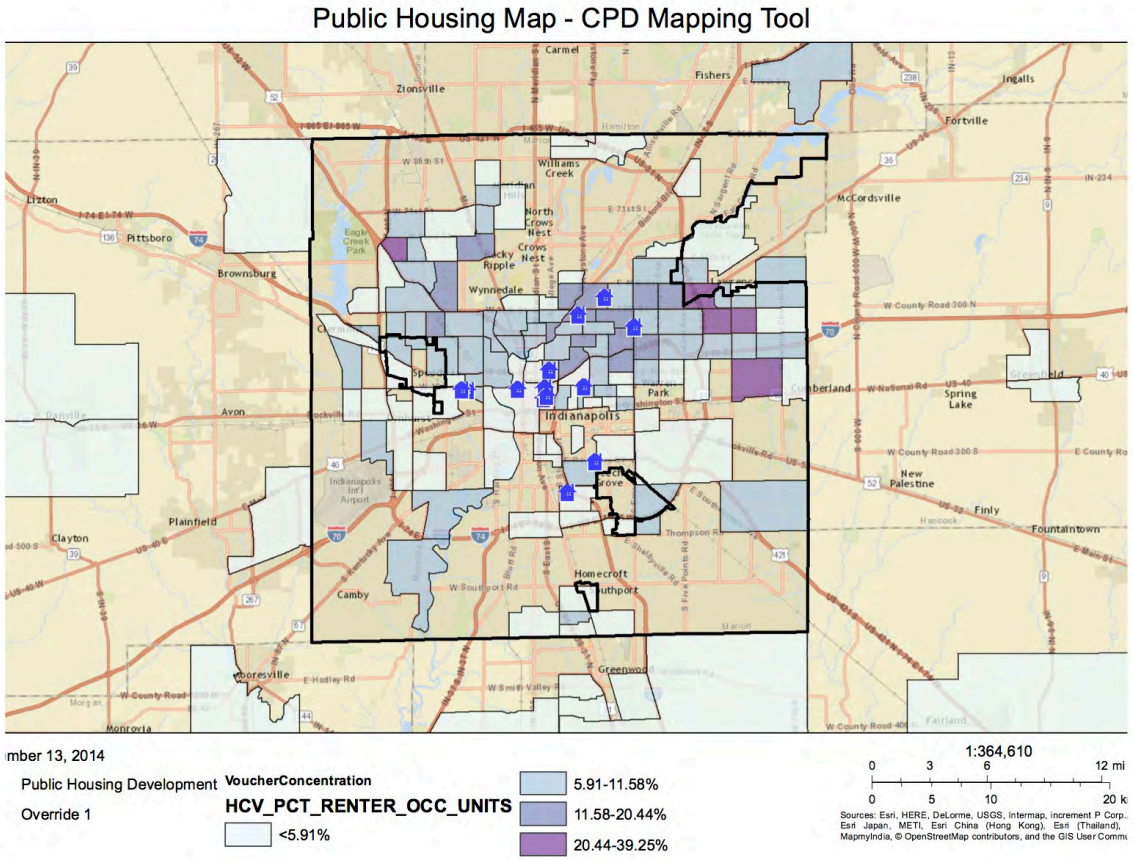

Map of Public Housing and Voucher Concentration

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

According to the five-year plan by the Indianapolis Housing Agency, they oversee 1,554 public housing units and 7,126 housing choice vouchers. These numbers were provided earlier in the needs section of the Consolidated Plan. The numbers issued by HUD as part of this market analysis are different. The City of Indianapolis will use the prior numbers opposed to the above tables to make the information consistent throughout the entire Consolidated Plan.

Out of the units available in public housing, 172 of them are accessible to persons with disabilities. The Indianapolis Housing Agency prides itself that the number of public housing units within its system exceeds the requirement set by HUD. Seven out of the 15 developments have more accessible units than required by HUD. Two developments, Georgetown and Barton Tower, have five less units than required by HUD.

Most of IHA's communities are located within the middle of Indianapolis Marion County. According to the maps above, the locations of these communities are in areas of high concentration of the African American population. The maps also show the concentration of Housing Choice Vouchers, primarily in the areas of high concentration of the African American population.

The Fair Housing Center of Central Indiana is expected to release a report shortly after the publication of this document that shows a concentration of landlords accepting Housing Choice Vouchers in areas of high concentration of the African American Population. According to the report, in areas of high concentration of the White population, the number of landlords accepting vouchers is greatly reduced.

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Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Lugar Towers	90
Georgetown	90
Tibbs Court	66
Laurelwood Apartments	84
Hawthorne	85
Lugar Towers (BRAXTON)	91
Red Maple Grove	85
16 Park	99
Concord Homes East	74
Lugar Towers (Lugar LP)	72
John J Barton Apts	53
Trail Side on Mass Avenue	80
St. Clair Apartments	69
Blackburn Terrace	78

Table 43 - Public Housing Condition

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

From the 2015-2019 Public Housing Plan:

HOPE VI, Mixed Finance Modernization or Development

IHA has sold twenty-six of the fifty-two homes in the third and final (homeownership) phase of the HOPE VI, mixed-finance redevelopment of Brokenburr Trails (formerly IN017-016, now Red Maple Grove: IN017-039, 040, 042). A HOPE VI grant preliminary closeout approval has been received. The Agency is awaiting the final close out.

The Agency contemplates a mixed finance proposal or disposition approval for the redevelopment of Clearstream Gardens (IN017-014, demolished c. 2002) in the second quarter of 2015.

The Agency contemplates a Neighborhood Choice implementation grant in 2015 for the redevelopment of the Phoenix Apartments and the Meadows redevelopment area in partnership with the United Northeast Community Development Corporation and the Meadows Foundation.

Mixed Finance developments (non-HOPE VI)

The Insight Development purchased Bethel Townhomes, a ninety-four (94) unit development. IHA will take over the management and Insight will be pursuing Low Income Housing Tax Credits in 2014 for an award of 2015.

Insight contemplates pursuing other supportive housing projects as well as assisted living developments. Insight will continue to evaluation opportunities to expand the affordable housing portfolio of IHA.

Insight will support neighborhood revitalization through Renew Indy Land Bank. This may include either the purchase of homes for rehabilitation or vacant land for redevelopment.

Insight is evaluating the redevelopment of Philips Temple for family, senior or supportive housing. Insight would pursue Low Income Tax Credits and Historic Tax Credits.

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

The following are goals and objectives outlined in the 2015-2019 Public Housing Agency Plan that have been set by the Indianapolis Housing Agency.

Goal: Reduce Financial Dependency on HUD Public Housing Subsidy by 30%

- Create a marketing strategy to offer consulting services through IHAs instrumentality to the other Housing Agencies.
- Streamline public housing operations to ensure programs can obtain a High Performer level.
- Improve public housing management (increase PHAS score to 90 or higher)
- Improve Housing Choice Voucher management (increase SEMAP score to 90 or higher)
- Continue to pursue RAD to convert all public housing units
- Pursue opportunities to apply for new grant funded programs, such as the Family Unification Program (FUP) and other programs.
- Pursue housing resources other than public housing or Section 8 tenant-based assistance.
- Aggressively market and lease income-generating assets including the instrumentalities' assets to generate non-public revenue, including hosting training for the affordable housing community, other PHAs and HUD.

Goal: Promote Resident Self-Sufficiency

- Meet face-to-face with every household that reports zero income for a time period longer than 60 consecutive days.
- Continue to build partnerships with local social service agencies and create employee development program for Section 8 and property management staff, whereby representatives from partner agencies can enhance staff knowledge of area programs available for resident referral
- Continuing the partnership with the Veterans Administration in administering HUD-VASH vouchers and accessing more vouchers when possible upon availability.
- Providing Family Self Sufficiency Programs for eligible Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program and Public Housing participants pursuant to applicable regulations and available funding.
- Establish a formal referral system to local multi-service centers.
- Facilitate and secure memorandum agreements with multi-service centers in the locality or catchment area of IHA communities.
- Apply for federal and non-federal funding to support ongoing and new self-sufficiency initiatives.
- Partner with organizations that provide training to improve the readiness of Section 3 applicants allowing an increase in the pool of qualified Section 3 candidates ready for hire.
- Continue the administration of the Housing Choice Voucher Program Homeownership Program.
- Utilize resident participation funds allocated to IHA to provide workshops/training opportunities for Resident Council members and attendees.

Discussion:

With 5,608 households waiting for public housing and 7,924 households waiting for Housing Choice Vouchers, the Indianapolis Housing Agency is aware and committed to addressing the demand for more affordable housing.

Sixty (60.77) percent of those waiting for public housing units earn an income less than 30 percent HAMFI. Fifty-four (54.86) percent of those waiting for a Housing Choice Voucher earn an income less than 30 percent HAMFI. A third of the households on both waiting lists are households where at least one person present has a disability.

The mission at IHA is to provide low-income families, seniors and persons with disabilities access to decent, safe, affordable housing in Indianapolis. By extension, IHA hopes to fight housing discrimination in the Indianapolis community while leading more Indianapolis citizens to greater self-sufficiency.

In the midst of a recovering housing market, IHA must explore innovative and diverse solutions in a constant effort to serve as many Indianapolis families as possible, as fully as possible. Chasing innovation means executing progressive solutions like mixed-source financing for new developments. It also means establishing mixed-income communities that stabilize public housing neighborhoods while breaking the cycle of concentrated low-income housing has it Indianapolis' urban core.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

Introduction

The City of Indianapolis has a strong Continuum of Care that includes all housing types to address the needs of the homeless population, including Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Re-Housing.

Emergency shelters provide short-term and immediate shelter when an individual or family has no other place to live. Living conditions are often dormitory style with only the ability for the family to stay overnight and leave during the day. Domestic Violence shelters are categorized as emergency shelters.

Transitional housing is housing that is also considered short term, with the maximum stay of two years. The housing is tied to supportive services to help a homeless individual or household learn to manage their budget, gain life skills, long term employment and address other challenges they may face. This is often considered housing to allow a household to remain in touch with necessary services but remove them from the stressful emergency shelter environment.

Permanent supportive housing is long-term housing that is tied to services. Individuals and families in need of additional support to maintain housing find themselves to be self-sufficient in this type of housing situation. Persons with mental health challenges that need to be monitored or physically disabled persons in need of daily care are examples of permanent supportive housing.

Rapid Re-Housing is a new concept to catch households that have very few barriers to housing but one or two items that can be resolved. Households eligible for this program generally have had a loss of income or a medical bill that caused them to loose their home. The idea behind Rapid Re-housing is to place a household back in a home if the loss of housing was a simple matter that can be resolved with 90 days of financial assistance and supportive services.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	566	91	197	44	0
Households with Only Adults	291	399	500	996	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	222	152	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	30	0	0	0	0

Table 44 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Housing Inventory Chart - Indianapolis Continuum of Care

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

The City of Indianapolis and the Indianapolis Continuum of Care openly partner with mainstream services to address the needs of the homeless population. While there are many housing options for the homeless population, it is still not meeting the need. Partnerships are the only way to expand services to the population in most need. Areas of possible partnership include:

- More services for persons with mental health needs
- Creating a central intake to share information among service providers
- Partner street outreach workers to reach all the areas homeless individuals and families across the City
- Develop respite care for homeless individuals after surgery
- Partner to identify homeless veterans and help them access resources only available to veterans

The Blueprint 2.0 specifically lists the following strategies:

- Build awareness and relationships that result in expanded Continuum membership and ensure its representation in important policy discussions
- Develop a faith-based group that connects and coordinates partners and providers
- Partner with the Veteran's Administration in support of the Opening Doors plan to end veteran homelessness
- Connect with underserved populations through community and service partners— particularly immigrant and youth-serving systems
- Collectively identify Continuum gaps and collaboratively work to fill them

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

The listing of services and facilities for the needs of homeless persons was too large to fit in this narrative document. A table has been added as Attachment C to this document. Despite the extensiveness of the list,

many of the shelters are operating utilizing a winter contingency plan, meaning they are operating beyond their capacity.

Through consultation the City of Indianapolis has learned that even if the shelters expanded, the amount of human capital needed to operate a larger shelter may not be financial feasible.

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

Introduction

The City of Indianapolis is home to a number of special needs service providers. Locating affordable housing for special needs population is the primary need. With limited income for persons with the only income of SSI, many households are not able to afford housing in Indianapolis.

According to the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, the Fair Housing Center of Central Indiana found several issues regarding accessibility and reasonable accommodation. A federal law passed in 1991 required new rental units and multi-family properties to have accessible units that met minimum standards. The testing conducted by the Fair Housing Center of Central Indiana looked at eleven (11) multi-family complexes for accessible units and common areas within the properties. Only three (3) out of the eleven were in compliance with the federal law for accessibility.

The testing report also states that out of eight (8) additional tests for reasonable accommodation, 25 percent of the sites treated the person with a disability with discriminatory practices. Reasonable accommodations are changes to rules, policies, procedures and practices or changes in the way services are provided. Changes can include the allowance of a service animal or special parking. The intent of the law is to enable a person with a disability to have the opportunity to use the same facilities as those without a disability. The reasonable accommodation should not cause undue financial or administrative burden to the housing owner or cause a fundamental change in the operation or services provided.

Through consultation, the City of Indianapolis learned that some people with disabilities seeking emergency shelter were also denied reasonable accommodation, but statistics on the exact number and the location of such issues is not readily available. The City of Indianapolis will need to monitor such issues when it comes to serving special needs populations that are homeless.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	31
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	115
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	0

Table 45– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source Comments: City of Indianapolis - 2013 HOPWA 40110

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

Through consultation, the City of Indianapolis has found the needs of persons with disabilities are primarily affordable housing. Even with the efforts by housing developers to complete more affordable housing in the community, most people with extremely low incomes cannot afford the housing available, even at low rents set by HUD.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development set rent levels, which multi-family developments cannot exceed when charging rent. These rents are set to ensure affordability for low-income households.

Even at these levels, not every household can afford these rent levels. Some extremely low-income households cannot pay 30 percent of their gross monthly income towards housing and still rent at the HOME rent levels. This is true for those earning minimum wage or just receiving SSI payments. Table 12 shows the monthly and hourly income needed to afford the low HOME rents. Developers can ask for lower rents, however, in order to make the development financially feasible, the HOME rents may be the lowest possible levels. Any lowering of rent would require greater amounts of capital investment into the building to lower debt burden of the owner or monthly subsidy payments such as Section 8 Vouchers.

The picture is bleaker for recipients of SSI payments. The mean monthly payment from SSI is $721 per month, meaning the rent affordable to a household or person with only SSI for income is $261 per

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month. No apartments in Indianapolis at fair market rent are affordable to persons with only SSI payments as income.

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

One of the largest housing providers for PSH is Midtown Mental Health. The City of Indianapolis has a number of projects that are dedicated exclusively to those who are present with a mental illness as a barrier to housing. The City also has a Safe Haven (First Home) that works with those who are street homeless and mentally ill with addiction issues. There is a partnership with a housing provider to work with those mental health providers who do not get/want Continuum of Care funding to ensure that clients have access to housing supports and benefits. Nearly every project in Indianapolis, both prevention and intervention, contains some type of mental health programming or access.

The City of Indianapolis is home to a Men's Respite Program for men who are homeless and need to be discharged to a safe, stable environment. That is utilized by the largest hospitals. The Program is currently seeking ways to expand the men's program and add a women's program. The City has recently begun to work on a pilot project with a rehab hospital to help them find affordable housing for clients where they have been linked to income supports or benefits. There is an effort underway to strengthen the relationship and participation of the major hospitals and to work to get them into the Continuum of Care. The City of Indianapolis has recently begun meeting with a Community Outreach and Engagement team from the teaching hospital to identify a multidiscipline project that encompasses housing, clinics and services in a high need area. It is anticipated that the project will take a year to develop (end of 2015) and implement and it will contain a plan for persons who need to be discharged who are low/no income and at risk for homelessness.

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

The City of Indianapolis will strive to create livable communities for all residents, including people who are not homeless but have special needs. Goals the City include:

- Support the development of multi-family housing with low income housing tax credits that improve the quality of aging urban communities – Assist 200 households over five years.
- Support owner occupied repair/rehab through loans to person earning less than 80 percent HAMFI – Assist 400 households over five years.

- Create a wider range of housing opportunities for households living with disabilities through Tenant Based Rental Assistance – Assist 50 households over five years.
- Provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance to persons living with HIV/AIDS – Assist 400 people over five years.
- Fund supportive services to persons living with HIV/AIDS – Assist 1,250 people over five years.
- Fund short-term rent, utility and mortgage assistance for persons with HIV/AIDS – Assist 1,000 people over five years.

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

The City of Indianapolis will strive to create livable communities for all residents, including people are not homeless but have special needs. Goals the City include:

- Support the development of multi-family housing with low income housing tax credits that improve the quality of aging urban communities – Assist 40 households in the first year.
- Support owner occupied repair/rehab through loans to person earning less than 80 percent HAMFI – Assist 80 households in the first year.
- Create a wider range of housing opportunities for households living with disabilities through Tenant Based Rental Assistance – Assist 10 households in the first year.
- Provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance to persons living with HIV/AIDS – Assist 80 people in the first year.
- Fund supportive services to persons living with HIV/AIDS – Assist 250 people the first year.
- Fund short-term rent, utility and mortgage assistance for persons with HIV/AIDS – Assist 200 people the first year.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

While barriers to affordable housing can come from anywhere, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recognizes universal barriers. Local and state regulations on zoning and buildings are often the most recognized barriers to affordable housing. With increased regulation comes an increased cost to build housing that meets all regulations.

The Analysis of Impediments did not find any types of zoning that impose limits on housing, such as limits on vinyl siding or appearance of housing and its design. While there may not be any regulatory barriers, the institutional structure currently used to develop affordable housing may face organizational and other non-regulatory barriers to affordable housing development. Consultations with community leaders and stakeholders have suggestions as to the barriers that the hard data may not provide. These include barriers that prevent, or increase the challenge of affordable housing development. The barriers shared by those leaders and stakeholders include:

- High cost of property near accessible communities, such as downtown, make it difficult to develop special needs housing.
- Despite continued development of affordable housing, subsidizing projects large enough to serve households earning 0-30 percent of the area median income without cost burden.
- In conjunction with serving extremely low income households, developers of multi-family tax credits are finding it increasingly more difficult acquire enough capital funding to create affordable housing that is financial stable over the long term.
- New credit requirements for loaning dollars make creative financing such as that provided by Habitat for Humanity to work for low and moderate-income households wanting homeownership opportunities.
- Increased crime reports have created an image of fear and unsafe environments in urban core neighborhoods in need of private investment and redevelopment.
- Once a low-income household finds affordable housing, the challenges of their economic status often become a burden to sustaining that housing. These households are often transient, moving from rental unit to rental unit because of economic or other hardship.

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

Introduction

Ball State University Center for Business and Economic Research published an economic document called the Indiana Economic Outlook 2014. The document looks at the national and state economic recoveries as well as that of Central Indiana. The introduction to this document includes the following statement:

Central Indiana (roughly the greater Indianapolis region) is comprised of Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby counties. The region is home to more than 1.76 million persons with a per capita income of $40,027. Nearly one in three employed Hoosiers work in the region, totaling more than 1.1 million jobs. Since the end of the Great Recession, the region has seen strong population growth of 2.14 percent, per capita income growth of more than 8 percent, and employment growth of 1.8 percent. These are remarkably robust growth conditions, which mark the region as one of the more resilient and growing metropolitan areas in the nation.

As with the demographic information, the City of Indianapolis will examine economic data and income information by township. To examine data for all nine townships, the City of Indianapolis will need to use three-year estimates from *2008-2012 American Community Survey*.

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Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	701	823	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	39,265	50,574	14	12	-2
Construction	11,741	20,361	4	5	1
Education and Health Care Services	60,466	93,183	21	21	0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	23,888	37,100	8	8	0
Information	6,626	11,053	2	3	1
Manufacturing	32,265	52,390	11	12	1
Other Services	12,172	18,212	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	23,989	41,284	8	9	1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	40,290	52,670	14	12	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	19,952	32,230	7	7	0
Wholesale Trade	17,127	28,178	6	6	0
Total	288,482	438,058	--	--	--

Table 46 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

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Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	437,816
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	390,625
Unemployment Rate	10.78
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	28.67
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.41

Table 47 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	86,120
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	18,182
Service	42,229
Sales and office	103,626
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	29,107
Production, transportation and material moving	25,095

Table 48 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	265,354	71%
30-59 Minutes	92,654	25%
60 or More Minutes	13,483	4%
Total	*371,491*	*100%*

Table 49 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	33,251	7,576	23,509
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	86,435	11,393	29,851
Some college or Associate's degree	95,134	9,500	21,071
Bachelor's degree or higher	107,579	4,503	14,711

Table 50 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs.	25–34 yrs.	35–44 yrs.	45–65 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Less than 9th grade	3,302	6,506	4,634	7,921	7,638
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	16,695	14,824	11,890	18,561	12,822
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	24,743	31,301	32,141	64,310	30,330
Some college, no degree	28,424	29,487	22,914	41,313	16,045
Associate's degree	2,602	9,202	9,242	13,816	2,809
Bachelor's degree	9,252	31,132	21,201	32,948	8,969
Graduate or professional degree	740	10,364	9,113	22,268	8,569

Table 51 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	17,206
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,144
Some college or Associate's degree	31,018
Bachelor's degree	43,497
Graduate or professional degree	60,630

Table 52 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

For those able and employed in Indianapolis, the community has a large number of professions/occupations available for individuals to choose from. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in May 2013 the Indianapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area had a total of 912,810 occupations with an average wage of $44,740 annually. Tables 54 and 55 lists the general categories of occupations and the mean annual wage for each category. Management occupations fared the best with a mean annual wage of $97,230, while food preparation and serving related occupations fared the worst with a mean annual wage of $20,250. Construction and Production Occupations had the biggest decreases with a 25.0 percent decrease and 46.4 percent decrease since 2007, respectively.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The City of Indianapolis has a crumbling infrastructure. RebuildIndy is Mayor Ballard's initiative to restore deteriorating thoroughfares, residential streets, sidewalks and bridges, and other City assets.

From 2010-2013 about $500 million in infrastructure improvements were made throughout Marion County through the RebuildIndy program. Still, the need is great, particularly in light of the 2013-2014 winter season, the harshest in Indianapolis history, which has left many of our streets in disrepair.

Indianapolis has a plan to address the City's sweeping infrastructure needs without raising taxes. The plan is called RebuildIndy 2, and it would allow the Department of Public Works to continue the successful RebuildIndy program with up to $350 million in projects over three years. Funding for this program has not been allocated as of publication of this document.

In addition to public infrastructure, there is a need to develop a workforce that meets the needs of new businesses to the region. Nine (9.6) percent of the population in Indianapolis does not have a high school diploma or the equivalent. Fourteen (14.6) percent of the Indianapolis population has high school diploma or the equivalent. This type of education attainment is not complementary for many of the high paying jobs coming to the area.

Traditional job training programs have had to begin with basic life skills training, such as resume training, finding transportation to and from work, etc. The City of Indianapolis will begin funding programs with job skills training for work, such as certifications, math skills and computer skills. The key to this initiative will be to develop job-training programs that meet the needs of businesses moving to the area. Partnerships with Employ Indy, the Indy Chamber and other business leaders will help target workforce development to the needs of employers.

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

With land that is easy to develop, many of the counties surrounding Indianapolis are able to attract businesses looking to expand. Land in those areas are typically low cost for acquisition, with public utilities, new roads and no prior environmental contamination. Through consultation, some of the suggested initiatives that may benefit both Indianapolis and the entire region are:

- Joint resolutions among the region's local governments that prevent incentives for businesses to move from one county to another as those moves often do not create new jobs for the area
- Industrial redevelopment, such as Indy Fast Track, that requires multiple agencies at the State of Indiana and local level, cooperating to address environmental issues
- Address zoning laws that are outdated to today's business environment
- Invest in public art to attract businesses to Indianapolis neighborhoods – suggestions have included murals for interstate underpasses that are often areas of neglect in the community
- Great Places Initiative – creating a ¼ mile walking radius destination for commercial development and public gathering
- Hire Up Indy – a report showing the skills and areas driving the Indianapolis Economy: Science, Technology, Engineering and Math

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

Upwards of 75 percent of job openings posted in the key industry sectors that drive Central Indiana's economy specify technical skill requirements, with a majority of those technical job postings requiring postsecondary education. The Central Indiana occupational structure in key industries is changing: more people are employed in knowledge-intensive positions. The growth of the region's economy depends on the ability to equip current and future employees with the technical skills and education levels to meet these industry requirements.

Educational attainment, measured by the credentials held by Central Indiana residents, is important to the economic and social well being of the region. However, Indianapolis also needs people who are educated in fields that align with the regional economy's needs and opportunities. The research commissioned by Hire Up Indy shows that technical education related to the region's key wealth-producing sectors and industries is particularly important in Central Indiana because of the increasing numbers of jobs in these areas that require technical skills and technical knowledge.

When Central Indiana employers say they cannot find new employees with the right skills they are reporting something very real: Not enough people in the labor force or in the educational pipeline now have or are learning the technical skills employers need.

Regional growth depends on technical skills and knowledge; educational strategies need to focus on increasing the numbers of people skilled in technical fields and the numbers of people holding postsecondary credentials in technical fields.

Nine (9.6) percent of the population in Indianapolis does not have a high school diploma or the equivalent. Fourteen (14.6) percent of the Indianapolis population has high school diploma or the equivalent. This type of education attainment is not complementary for many of the high paying jobs coming to the area.

Traditional job training programs have had to begin with basic life skills training, such as resume training, finding transportation to and from work, etc. The City of Indianapolis will begin funding programs with job skills training for work, such as certifications, math skills and computer skills. The key to this initiative will be to develop job-training programs that meet the needs of businesses moving to the area. Partnerships with Employ Indy, the Indy Chamber and other business leaders will help target workforce development to the needs of employers.

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

EmployIndy is a nonprofit organization that develops and finds the best talent to power the Marion County economy. EmployIndy identifies local talent needs by working closely with business leaders, community-based organizations, economic development professionals and civic leaders. EmployIndy identifies the tools and resources needed to ensure Marion County businesses have access to skilled talent, Marion County residents are qualified to meet employers' needs, and businesses and residents are equipped to drive the Marion County economy forward. As Marion County's local workforce development organization, EmployIndy:

- Provides Expertise by determining the current and future needs of Indianapolis and Marion County employers and job seekers. We commission research, analyze data and build relationships with businesses and organizations serving Indianapolis residents.
- Identifies Tools by developing and facilitating the deployment of unique programs to meet the needs of businesses and residents for the benefit of the employer and jobseeker.
- Prioritize Resources by identifying how to leverage federal, state, local and philanthropic dollars to meet the needs of Indianapolis businesses and residents.

While Employ Indy is the primary workforce development organization in the City of Indianapolis, other organizations offer job training utilizing community development funding. Places such as the Centers for Working Families offer support for families aiming to move from poverty into self-sufficiency.

Each of these organizations can help the City of Indianapolis with the goals:

- To support job training and placement programs for low to moderate income individuals; and
- To Support summer youth employment.
-

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

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

The City of Indianapolis does not currently have a CEDS. The Indy Chamber is working in partnership with the City of Indianapolis and other community partners for the development of such a strategy. At the publication of this document, a survey was out to garner public input. The expected completion of the CEDS designation is May 2015.

Other economic growth factors include:

v ***Advocacy for mass transit, including bus rapid transit***. The City of Indianapolis, business partners and Metropolitan Planning Organization are entering the next phase of bus rapid transit study. The lines have already been identified and the study has moved to determining the cost, station locations and service characteristics.

v ***Indy Fast Track***. Brought on by the recent closure of three of Indianapolis' automotive manufacturing facilities and the significant loss of production at a fourth, the purpose of the Indy FastTrack Initiative is to create a market-based strategy to repurpose the resultant vacant and underutilized sites. The lessons learned will build our capacity to duplicate this approach for other sites in need of reuse. Indy FastTrack's intent is to assess our economy's vitality and ability to spur new manufacturing investment. This combined approach is further intended to create higher-skill, higher-wage jobs thereby enhancing the City's economic strength and diversity.

v ***Reconnecting Our Waterways (ROW).*** ROW is a grassroots initiative designed to reclaim the benefits of Indianapolis' waterways; to provide opportunities for physical, human, and economic development. It's about helping neighbors strengthen waterways, and in turn, helping waterways strengthen neighborhoods.

v ***The Centers for Working Families (CWF)*** are friendly neighborhood centers where hardworking, low income families can access a full range of services to help lift them out of poverty and achieve long-term financial stability. In Indianapolis, the Local Initiatives Support Corporation oversees the seven local sites.
Built on a model developed by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, CWF provides people with the tools they need to increase their income ("EARN IT"), reduce expenses ("KEEP IT"), and build wealth ("GROW IT") for their families. The CWF network in Indianapolis is composed of seven neighborhood based centers that transition families from living paycheck to paycheck to investing in their future – not only getting a job, but a career; not only meeting expenses, but saving for their first home.

Discussion

For those able and employed in Indianapolis, the community has a large number of professions/occupations available for individuals to choose from. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in May 2013 the Indianapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area had a total of 912,810 occupations with an average wage of $44,740 annually. The tables below list the general categories of occupations and the mean annual wage for each category. Management occupations fared the best with a mean annual wage of $97,230, while food preparation and serving related occupations fared the worst with a mean annual wage of $20,250. The numbers in BOLD type are the occupations with decreases in numbers since the last time the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing was written in 2009 utilizing 2007 statistics. Construction and Production Occupations had the biggest decreases with a 25.0 percent decrease and 46.4 percent decrease, respectively.

Occupation Type/Category	# Occupation	Mean Annual Wage
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	14,930	$71,250
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	12,200	$45,410
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	27,330	$24,720
Business and Financial Operation Occupations	47,760	$66,840
Community and Social Services Occupations	9,130	$46,290
Computer and Mathematical Science Occupations	26,970	$72,520
Construction and Extraction Occupations	33,290	$48,540
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	42,450	$45,850
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	640	$26,920
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	81,320	$20,250
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations	64,600	$72,440
Healthcare Support Occupations	24,710	$28,320
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	35,600	$44,370
Legal Occupations	6,990	$77,280
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	10,880	$62,280
Management Occupations	47,790	$97,230
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	139,930	$34,270
Personal Care and Service Occupations	21,160	$23,580
Production Occupations	35,600	$33,970

Table 53 - Number and Mean Wage by Occupation Type for Indianapolis-Carmel MSA

Occupation Type/Category	# Occupations	Mean Annual Wage
Protective Service Occupations	20,550	$37,370
Sales and Related Occupations	97,950	$40,320
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	86,400	$33,050

Table 54 - Number and Mean Wage by Occupation Type for Indianapolis-Carmel MSA - Cont.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Concentration, for the purpose of this document will be defined as a large amount of something in one place.

The CPD mapping tool shows a high concentration of lower value housing in Indianapolis compared to its neighboring communities and northern sections of the County. There are also some high concentrations of high value housing in downtown Indianapolis and southeast Marion County.

The areas of lower housing value also match the mapped areas of poverty concentration and housing cost burden. The exception is the downtown area, where high housing values and housing cost burden are located in the same areas.

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

Most minority populations are still concentrated in the center of Indianapolis, with pockets extending to the north of the City. Pike Township has the greatest percentage of its population identifying themselves as African American, 45.3 percent. This is a change from the 2000 Census when Center Township had the largest percent identifying themselves as African American. In Decatur, Perry, and Franklin Townships, where the White population is high, the percentage of the total population that is African American does not exceed 7 percent. This is a marked increase from 2000 when the percentage of African Americans in those townships did not exceed 2 percent.

The ratio of White to African American residents in Center Township is the most balanced of the townships, with 52 and 41 percent of the total township population. The ratio of White to African American residents is most out of balance in Decatur, Perry, and Franklin Townships.

Other Racial Minorities is calculated together using the individual 2012 American Community Survey data from the following racial categories: (1) American Indian and Alaska Native, (2) Asian, (3) Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and (4) Some Other Race. Pike Township is the most racially diverse when the data is considered from the perspective of the aforementioned categories combined. 12 percent of the total township population is one of the other racial minorities. This has remained unchanged since the 2000 Census. When this number is combined with the 45 percent of the township that is African American, it shows that minority races are the majority of the population in Pike Township. Wayne Township has the

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next highest percentage of persons identifying themselves as a race other than White or African American. In fact, 8.4 percent of the population in Wayne Township identify themselves as "some other race."

The City of Indianapolis, as part of the Analysis of Impediments also examined the concentration of persons living with a disability. The one-year estimates for 2012 do not have data for two of the nine townships. For this analysis, the City of Indianapolis will use the 2012 three-year estimates. Based on the population distribution of persons living with a disability, a housing provider can determine the need for accessible housing for Marion County residents. Center Township has the biggest population of persons living with a disability. This is true for each age group the American Community Survey tracts, youth, adults and elderly adults.

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

The National Fair Housing Alliance led an examination, nationwide, of REO maintenance and marketing practices of major lenders and Fannie Mae over the last five years. NFHA and its partners investigated more than 2,400 REO properties in 29 metropolitan statistical areas. REO properties, or Real Estate Owned properties, is a term used in the United States to describe owned by a lender, typically a bank, government agency or government loan insurer, after an unsuccessful sale at a foreclosure auction. The investigation and evaluation took into account over 30 different aspects of the maintenance and marketing of each property, including curb appeal, structure, signage, indications of water damage, condition of paint, siding and gutters. The results revealed a continuing and disturbing trend that properties in neighborhoods with high concentrations of minority populations, or in neighborhoods of color, are more likely to be found with maintenance issues or in disrepair.

Indianapolis, Indiana was one of the metropolitan statistical areas investigated by NFHA, including Carmel, Fishers, Speedway, Beech Grove, Lawrence and the City of Indianapolis. The study selected zip codes in which the majority of the residents were White, Non-Hispanic, Latino, African American or a combination of non-white, Latino and African American. Only REO properties that were still vacant and owned or overseen by the Federal Housing Agency or Government Sponsored Enterprises were evaluated. Findings in Indianapolis include:

- REOs in communities of color were 3.4 times more likely to have missing or out of place gutters compared to REOs in White communities
- REOs in communities of color were 2.3 times more likely to have an unsecured, broken or boarded door than REOs in White communities

- REOs in communities of color were 2.1 times more likely to have an unsecured, broken or boarded window than REOs in White communities

This becomes a fair housing issue as neighborhoods with color having a more difficult time to recover as these are the same neighborhoods with high rates of empty homes in disrepair. The study found that REO properties that were well maintained were sold to owner occupants at a higher rate than those in disrepair. Fifty percent of the well-maintained properties went to owner occupants whereas only 20 percent of poorly maintained properties sold to owner occupants. This is important as investors tend to be the buyers of poorly maintained properties and often result in further negative outcomes, including rapid decrease in property values and a higher risk of abandonment.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

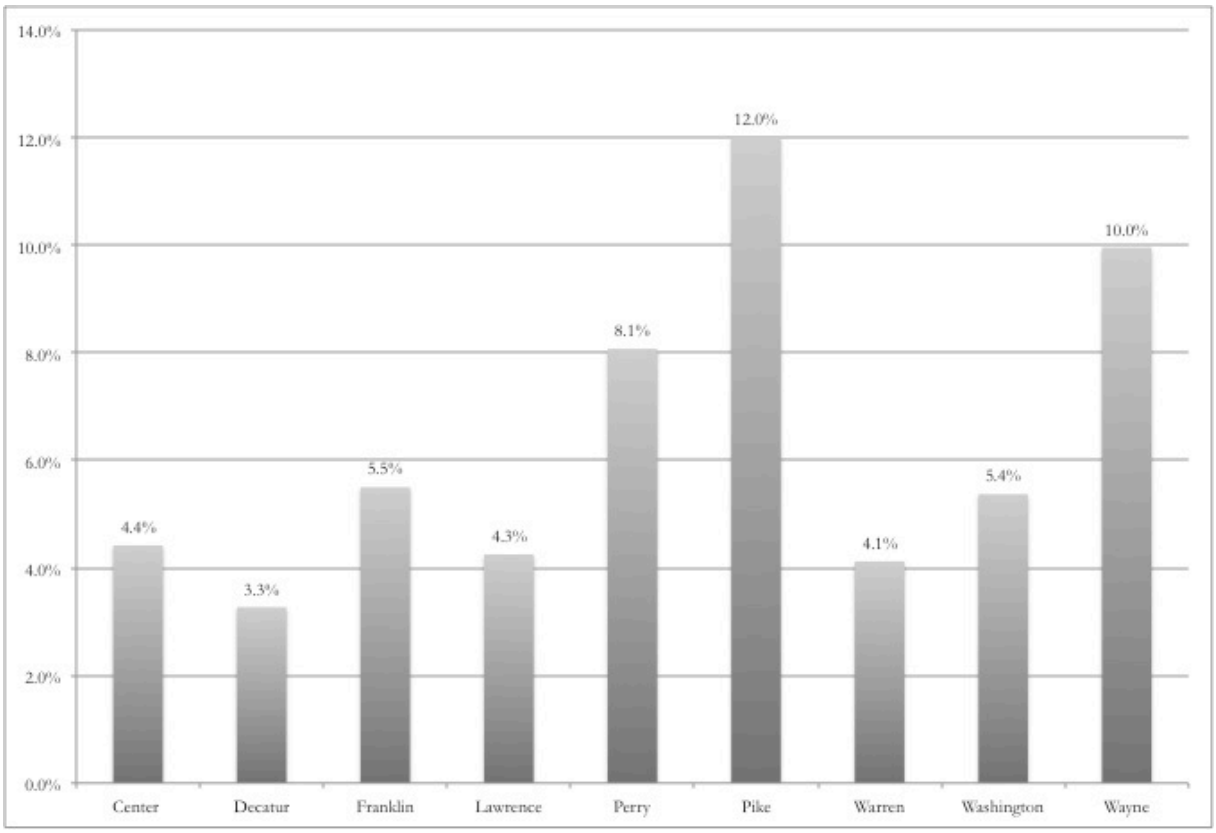
These neighborhoods have many assets that can support the community. Some of the many items include:

- Seven Centers for Working Families
- Multiple public parks and greenways
- Multiple crosstown and downtown bus routes
- Emergency shelters are primarily located in and around downtown Indianapolis
- Supportive services tend to be located in Center Township over the other eight townships
- Downtown is home to 3.8 percent of all jobs in Indiana
- Past projects, such as the Legacy Project and Meadows revitalization are located in the neighborhoods of high minority concentration
- The Fair Housing Center of Central Indiana is targeting funds from past fair housing judgments to homeowners in the area for help with major repairs and modifications
- Indy Fast Track will target redevelopments of abandoned commercial/industrial sites in these communities, including the clean up of Brownfields.
- Reconnecting our Waterways is an effort to clean up streams and waterways through neighborhoods. Most of these waterways have had some form of pollution and are inaccessible by the public because developments

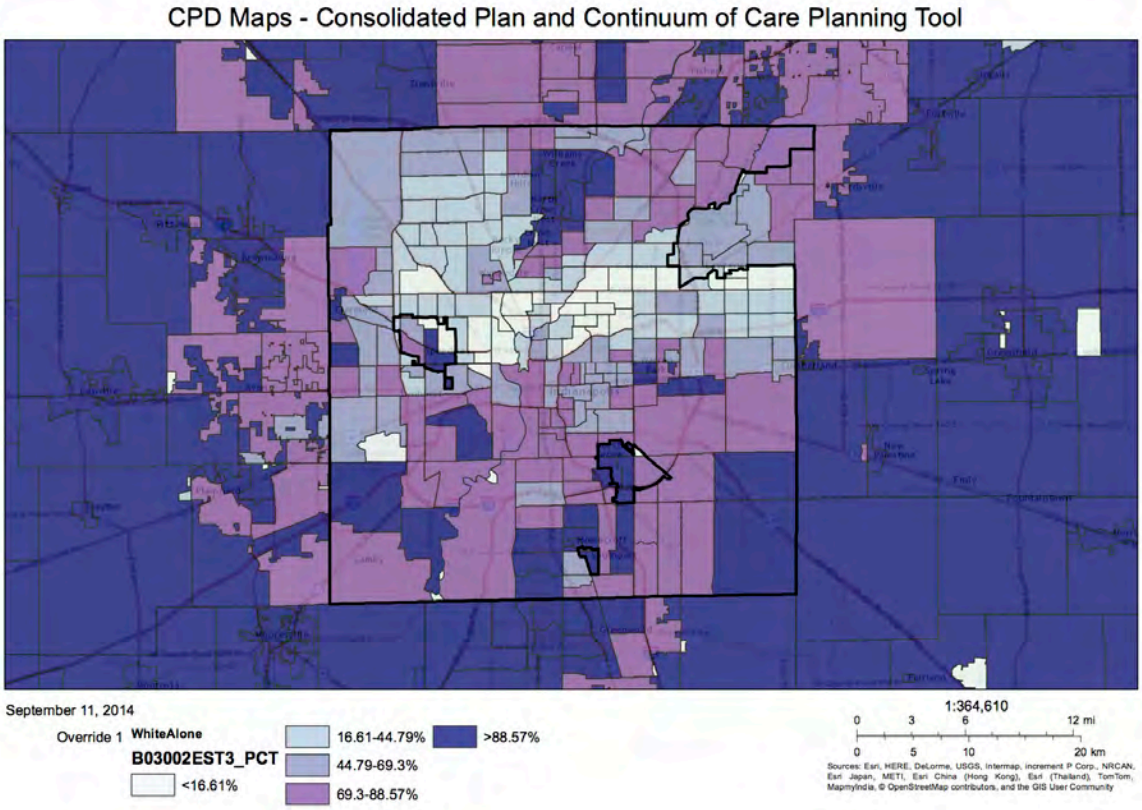
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City of Indianapolis will begin targeting funding and strategic efforts in six different Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA). The six areas are located on the map below. Each area has slightly different needs, but on the whole, all six areas need a holistic approach to stabilize the community, including housing, supportive services, public infrastructure improvement and crime prevention.

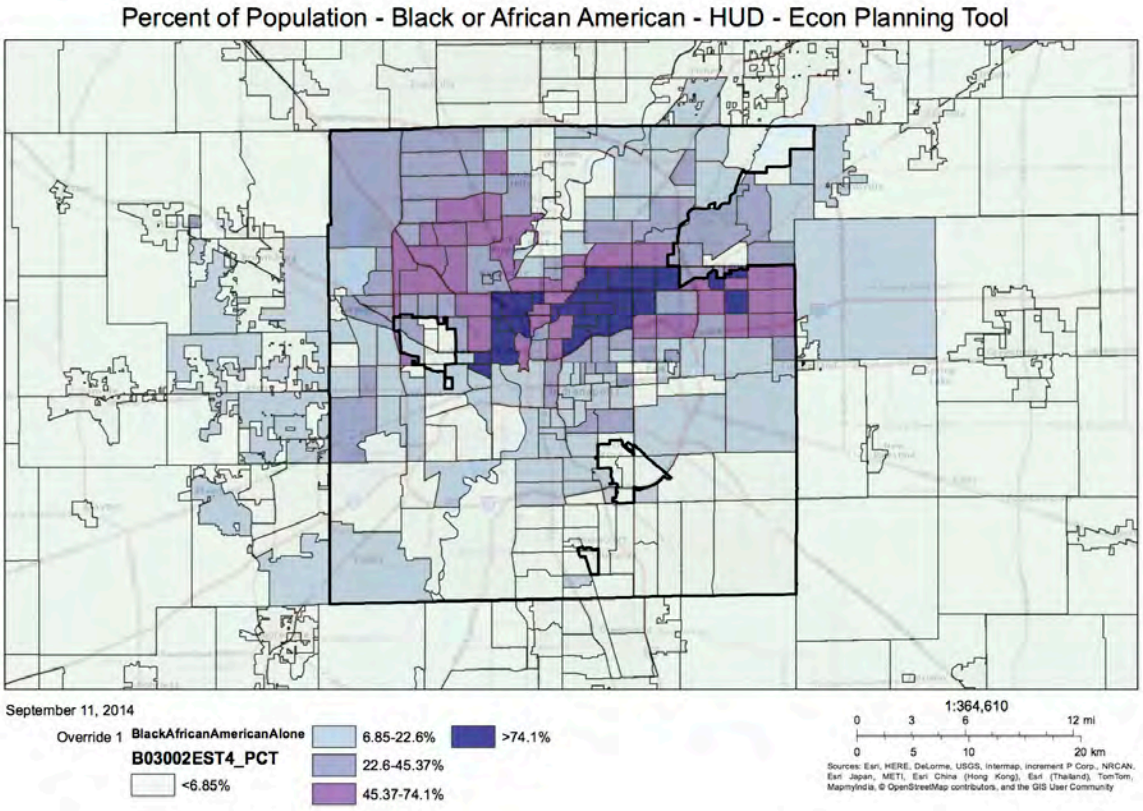
Grassroots revitalization in some of these areas is also beginning and furthering efforts to redevelop some of the neglected areas in the community. The City of Indianapolis is beginning a partnership with leaders on the near eastside for a Promise Zone designation that will enable the City to access additional funding for housing and economic development.



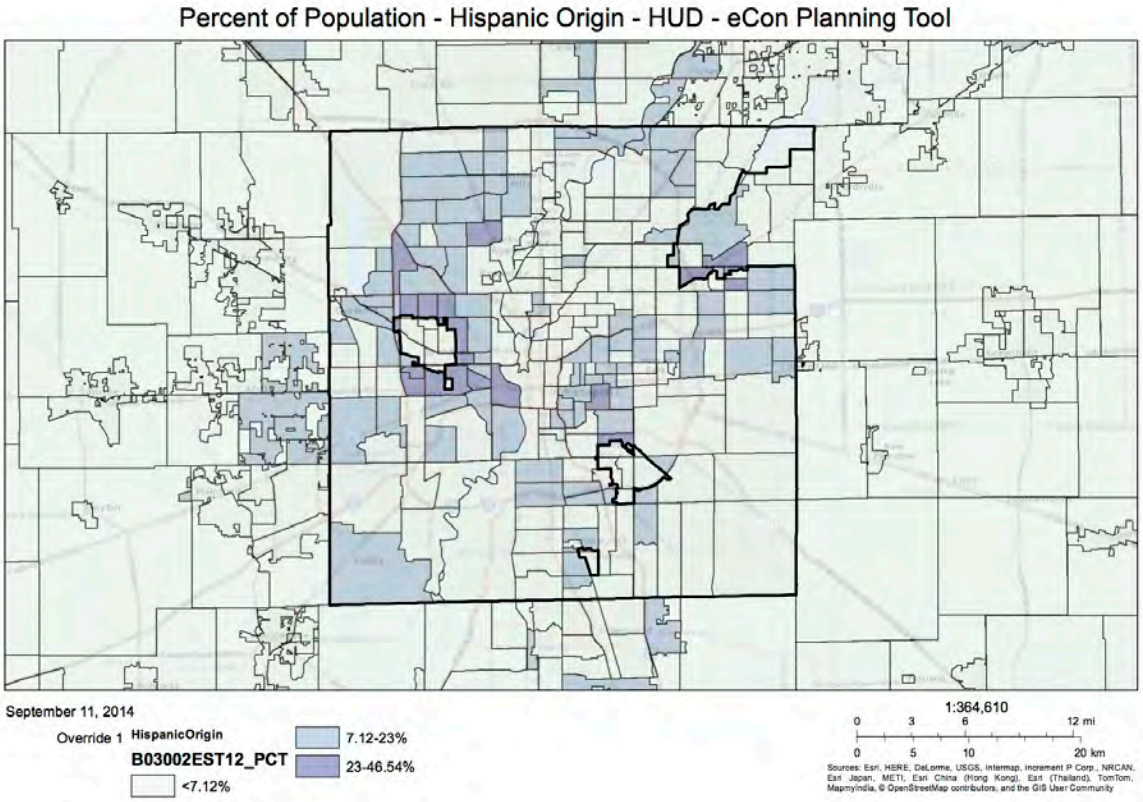
Other Racial Minorities by Township



Percent of Population - White



Percent of Population - African American - Map



Percent of Population - Hispanic - Map

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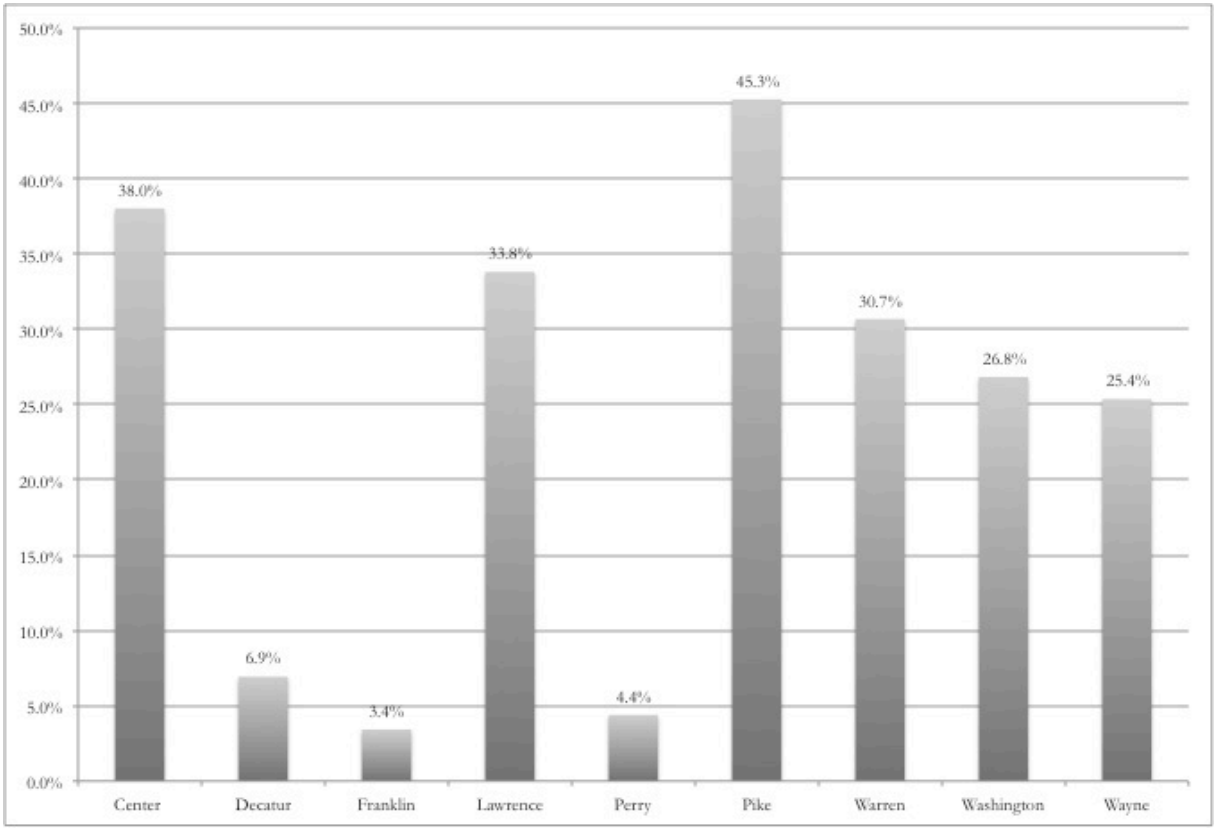
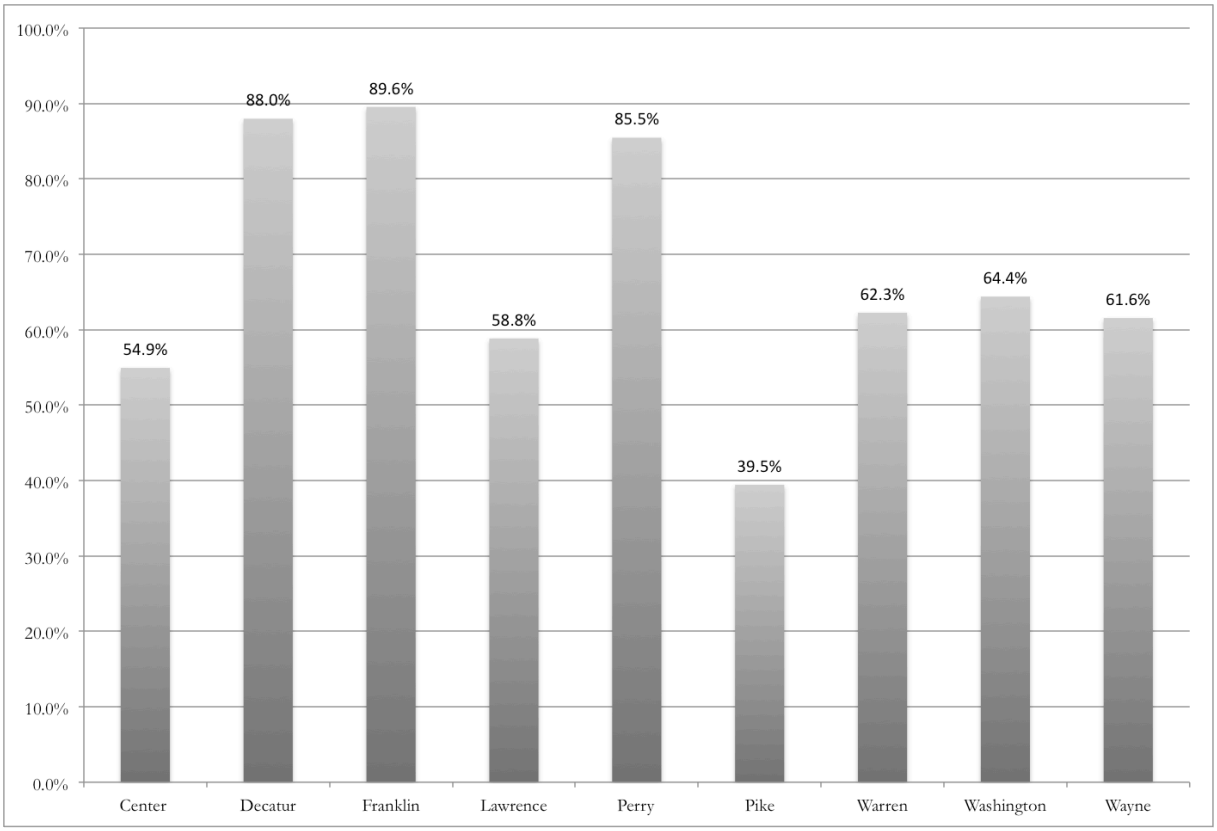
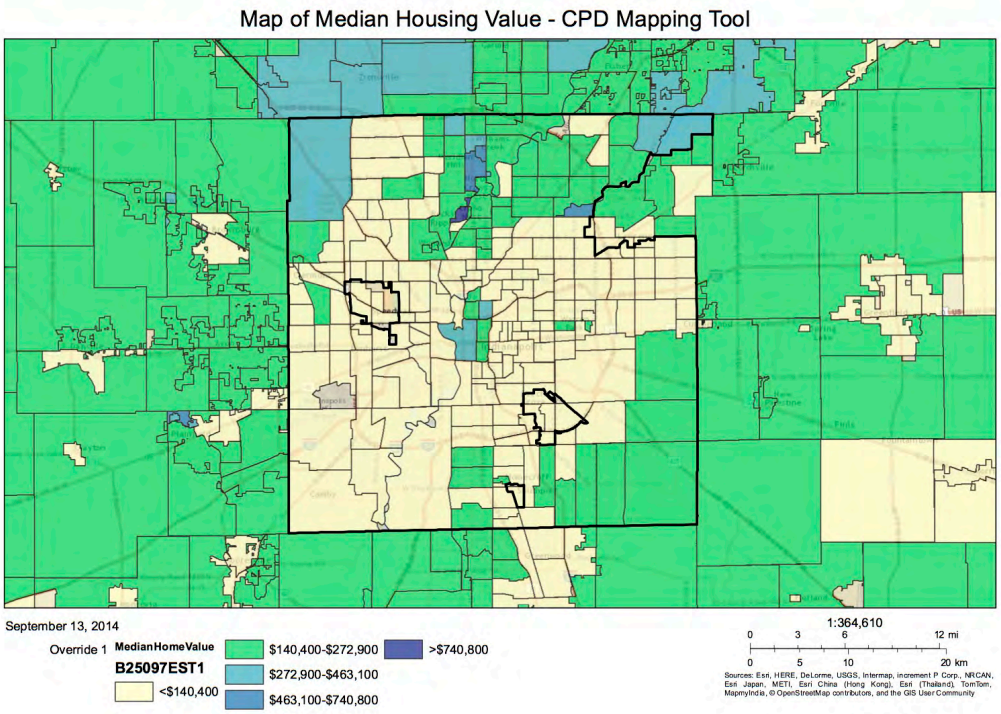


Percent by Township - African American



Percent by Township - White



Median Housing Value by Census Tract

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Indianapolis is at a turning point. All if its current plans, Transportation, Comprehensive, Consolidated and Land Use Plans are due for an update. With new data available after the decennial census, changes in the housing market from homeownership driven to renter driven and a recovering economy, the City of Indianapolis is ready to plan for its future. The year 2020 will be the bicentennial celebration for the City of Indianapolis and the updates of all the plans will follow a structure to prepare Indianapolis for the next 100 years.

Plan 2020 is the structure that will guide the development of the City's plans, including the Consolidated Plan. As such, the Consolidated Plan will take a new approach to community development and redevelopment. Priorities and Goals will address the need to create livable and sustainable communities, with a diversity of opportunities for all residents.

This is a change from previous plans that relied on affordable housing projects and social services that work independently. The City of Indianapolis will rely on community-based organizations, private developers, funding organizations to work together for the holistic development of a neighborhood. It will require the City of Indianapolis to target neighborhoods, rather than spreading out funding over the entire City. The City will also work in partnership with neighborhood groups in those neighborhoods to set goals and strategies that meet the specific needs of the community.

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

Geographic Area

Table 55 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	**Area Name:**	East
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	12/31/2014
	% of Low/ Mod:	78.90%
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The EAST target area is just east of downtown. The borders are Brookside Parkway on the North; Sherman, East 10th Street, Emerson and Linwood on the East; Prospect and South Woodlawn on the South; Interstate 65/70, North Hamilton, North Tecumseh and East 10th on the West.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The population of this target area is 32,452, roughly 3.7 percent of the total Marion County population. Residents identifying themselves as African Americans make up 25.3 percent of the population in this target area and residents identifying themselves as Hispanic make up 37.7 percent of the population in this target area. Residents identifying themselves as White make up 23.7 percent of the population. Other racial minorities make up 13.3 percent of the population. Nearly half of the population has a housing cost burden, paying more than 30 percent of their income towards housing costs. One third of the target area population has a severe housing cost burden, paying more than half of their income towards housing costs.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Indianapolis works with local Community Development Corporations and public service provider agencies on a daily basis to provide its program. This target area was selected based on programs already serving a severely stressed area and the coordination among service providers to provide a holistic approach to community development.

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	Identify the needs in this target area.	There is a high rate of poverty in this target area with 37.5 percent living below the federal poverty level of $15,730 for a household of two people. The average household size in the area is 2.6 people. Seventy-eight (78.9) percent of the population earn less than 80 percent of the area median income, or considered moderate and low income. This means nearly 79 percent of the community can qualify for HUD funded programs and services. The high rate of households with low income may be related to the low education attainment of the adults in the community. Nineteen (19.8) percent of the population does not have a high school diploma or the equivalent. Forty-one (41.2) percent of the population does have a high school diploma, but no further education. Jobs associated with these skill levels often do not pay a living wage.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The EAST target area has a great many assets. The following organizations provide a variety of public services, affordable housing developments and economic development initiatives: • John H. Boner Community Center: public services, case management, community coordination • East 10th Civic Association – corridor development, affordable housing and economic development • Englewood CDC – corridor development, affordable housing and economic development • Indianapolis Neighborhood Housing Partnership – on-site home buyer counseling and down payment assistance • NEAR – affordable housing and community coordinator The EAST target area is home to public and private schools, local parks and the former Legacy Project, a neighborhood-wide redevelopment initiative surrounding the 2012 Super Bowl. The area has made significant strides with the St. Clair Place housing development, the Chase Legacy Center and the expansion of the John H. Boner Community Center.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Some barriers to improvements include: • Perceptions of neighborhood when trying to get commercial businesses to locate into the area • High number of abandoned buildings that are substandard – would require significant amounts of funding to repair or demolish and replace • Crumbling infrastructure – high need for street resurfacing and sidewalks • Sidewalks in many areas are not accessible to persons with disabilities

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2	**Area Name:**	Northeast
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	12/31/2014
	% of Low/ Mod:	79.20%
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The NORTHEAST target area extends from Downtown Indianapolis to East 38th Street and Post Road, along Interstate 465 to the east of town. The borders are East 30th Street, Sherman Drive, East 34th Street, N Arlington and East 46th Street on the North; the North Shadeland, East Richardt and Interstate 465 on the East; East 21st, Emerson Avenue, East 16th Street and Brookside Parkway on the South; North Keystone Avenue, E 34th Street, Ralston Avenue, E 30th Street, Ralston and Andrew J. Brown and College Avenue on the West.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The population of this target area is 38,204, roughly 4.4 percent of the total Marion County population. Residents identifying themselves as African Americans make up 65.7 percent of the population in this target area and residents identifying themselves as Hispanic make up 4.6 percent of the population in this target area. Residents identifying themselves as White make up 29.4 percent of the population. Other racial minorities make up 0.3 percent of the population. Forty eight (48.5) percent of the population has a housing cost burden, paying more than 30 percent of their income towards housing costs. Thirty two (32.5) percent of the target area population has a severe housing cost burden, paying more than half of their income towards housing costs.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Indianapolis works with local Community Development Corporations and public service provider agencies on a daily basis to provide its program. This target area was selected based on programs already serving a severely stressed area and the coordination among service providers to provide a holistic approach to community development.

	Identify the needs in this target area.	There is a high rate of poverty in this target area with 34.8 percent living below the federal poverty level of $15,470 for a household of two people. The average household size in the area is 2.6 people. Seventy-nine (79.2) percent of the population earn less than 80 percent of the area median income, or considered moderate and low income. This means that nearly 80 percent of the population qualifies for HUD funded programs. The high rate of households with low income may be related to the low education attainment of the adults in the community. Seventeen (17.3) percent of the population does not have a high school diploma or the equivalent. Twenty four (24.6) percent of the population does have a high school diploma, but no further education. Jobs associated with these skill levels often do not pay a living wage.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The NORTHEAST target area has a great many assets. The following organizations provide a variety of public services, affordable housing developments and economic development initiatives: • Keystone Enterprise Park – a city-lead economic development project to create new jobs • The City of Indianapolis and the Local Initiatives Support corporation will target economic development initiatives along the Massachusetts Avenue/Brookside Corridor • United Northeast Community Development Corporation – affordable housing and economic development organization • Edna Martin Christian Center – Center for Working Families • CAFÉ – recently certified Center for Working Families • La Plaza – public services geared to the Hispanic population The NORTHEAST target area is home to public and private schools, local parks and the meadows redevelopment project. The area has made significant strides to address the deteriorating rental housing developments located within the Meadows area. Unique private and public partnerships helped drive the revitalization of a long-neglected area.

	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Some barriers to improvements include: • Not all of the meadows is revitalized, support services and more affordable housing needs to be revitalized to help those moving into the new housing recently completed • Industrial sites in the area are highly contaminated, including old lead factory sites • Perceptions of neighborhood when trying to get commercial businesses to locate into the area
3	**Area Name:**	North
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	12/31/2014
	% of Low/ Mod:	61.34%
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The NORTH target area is directly north of Downtown Indianapolis. The borders are West and East 38th Street on the North; the North Keystone Avenue, E 34th Street, Ralston Avenue, E 30th Street, Ralston and Andrew J. Brown and College Avenue on the East; Interstate 65 on the South; the Interstate 65 and Crown Hill Cemetery on the West.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The population of this target area is 24,196, roughly 2.8 percent of the total Marion County population. Residents identifying themselves as African Americans make up 64.2 percent of the population in this target area and residents identifying themselves as Hispanic make up 3.5 percent of the population in this target area. Residents identifying themselves as White make up 31.5 percent of the population. Other racial minorities make up 0.9 percent of the population. Forty four (44.4) percent of the population has a housing cost burden, paying more than 30 percent of their income towards housing costs. Thirty six (36) percent of the target area population has a severe housing cost burden, paying more than half of their income towards housing costs.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Indianapolis works with local Community Development Corporations and public service provider agencies on a daily basis to provide its program. This target area was selected based on programs already serving a severely stressed area and the coordination among service providers to provide a holistic approach to community development.

	Identify the needs in this target area.	There is a moderate rate of poverty in this target area with 24.5 percent living below the federal poverty level of $15,470 for a household of two people. The average household size in the area is 2.2 people. Sixty-one (61.3) percent of the population earn less than 80 percent of the area median income, or considered moderate and low income. Over half of the population may qualify for HUD funded programs. The high rate of households with low income may be related to the low education attainment of the adults in the community. Thirteen (13.7) percent of the population does not have a high school diploma or the equivalent. Nineteen (19.8) percent of the population does have a high school diploma, but no further education. Jobs associated with these skill levels often do not pay a living wage.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The NORTH target area has a great many assets. The following organizations provide a variety of public services, affordable housing developments and economic development initiatives: • Anchor institutions such as the Children's Museum of Indianapolis, Ivy Tech Main Campus and Methodist Hospital • Large employers along the North Meridian Street Corridor that serve as headquarters for many regional businesses. Examples include local TV stations, Citizens Energy and the Marion County Library. • Public and private schools, including top magnet schools The area is prime for economic development with many income generators and local businesses located in the area. Businesses that support the anchor institutions and serve the staff at those institutions have a lot of growth potential.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Some barriers to improvements include: • The area does not have a strong affordable housing provider in the area • Perceptions of neighborhood when trying to get residents to locate into the area
4	**Area Name:**	Northwest
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	12/31/2014
	% of Low/ Mod:	79.15%
	Revital Type:	

	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The NORTHWEST target area is West of downtown and along the two forks of the White River north of Downtown. The borders are West 30th Street and Interstate 65 on the North; the West Street and Interstate 65 on the East; Washington Street on the South; the West fork of the White River on the West.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The population of this target area is 11,764, roughly 1.3 percent of the total Marion County population. Residents identifying themselves as African Americans make up 48.2 percent of the population in this target area and residents identifying themselves as Hispanic make up 2.4 percent of the population in this target area. Residents identifying themselves as White make up 43.4 percent of the population. Other racial minorities make up 5.9 percent of the population. Forty two (42) percent of the population has a housing cost burden, paying more than 30 percent of their income towards housing costs. Thirty nine (39) percent of the target area population has a severe housing cost burden, paying more than half of their income towards housing costs.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Indianapolis works with public service provider agencies on a daily basis to provide its program. One of the challenges will be that local community development corporations have struggled in this area.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	There is a high rate of poverty in this target area with 40.4 percent living below the federal poverty level of $15,470 for a household of two people. The average household size in the area is 2.2 people. Seventy-nine (79.1) percent of the population earn less than 80 percent of the area median income, or considered moderate and low income. This means nearly 80 percent of the community can qualify for HUD funded programs and services. The high rate of households with low income may be related to the low education attainment of the adults in the community. Nine (9.7) percent of the population does not have a high school diploma or the equivalent. Sixteen (16.3) percent of the population does have a high school diploma, but no further education. Jobs associated with these skill levels often do not pay a living wage.

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The NORTHWEST target area has a great many assets. The following organizations provide a variety of public services, affordable housing developments and economic development initiatives: • Museums, including the NCAA Hall of Champions, the Indiana State Museum and the Eiteljorg Museum are located in this target area • IUPUI is located in the area and expanding north, along with supportive commercial development. • Indiana University Hospital and Riley Children's Hospital are located in this area. The area is prime for economic development with many income generators and local businesses located in the area. Businesses that support the anchor institutions and serve the staff at those institutions have a lot of growth potential.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Some barriers to improvements include: • The area does not have a strong affordable housing provider in the area • Industrial spots may potential brownfields and require extensive financial resources for clean up • Perceptions of neighborhood when trying to get commercial businesses to locate into the area
5	**Area Name:**	South
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	12/31/2014
	% of Low/ Mod:	76.65%
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The SOUTH target area is south of downtown, reach across Center Township and South to the University of Indianapolis. The borders are Interstate 70, Prospect and South Woodlawn on the North; Emerson, Raymond, South Keystone Avenue and South Rural on the East; East Hanna on the South; curving along Meridian, Troy, Shelby Street, Raymond, Interstate 65, the Railroad Tracks and along the White River to Harding Street on the West.

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The population of this target area is 40,065, roughly 4.6 percent of the total Marion County population. Residents identifying themselves as African Americans make up 13 percent of the population in this target area and residents identifying themselves as Hispanic make up 25 percent of the population in this target area. Residents identifying themselves as White make up 28 percent of the population. Other racial minorities make up 13 percent of the population. Forty six (46) percent of the population has a housing cost burden, paying more than 30 percent of their income towards housing costs. Thirty two (32) percent of the target area population has a severe housing cost burden, paying more than half of their income towards housing costs.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Indianapolis works with local Community Development Corporations and public service provider agencies on a daily basis to provide its program. The University of Indianapolis is also located in the target area and has several initiatives for improvement in response to the community surrounding its campus.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	There is a high rate of poverty in this target area with 33 percent living below the federal poverty level of $19,790 for a household of three people. The average household size in the area is 2.7 people. Seventy-six (76.5) percent of the population earn less than 80 percent of the area median income, or considered moderate and low income. This means nearly 77 percent of the community can qualify for HUD funded programs and services. The high rate of households with low income may be related to the low education attainment of the adults in the community. Twenty-one (21) percent of the population does not have a high school diploma or the equivalent. Forty-four (44) percent of the population does have a high school diploma, but no further education. Jobs associated with these skill levels often do not pay a living wage.

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The SOUTH target area has a great many assets. The following organizations provide a variety of public services, affordable housing developments and economic development initiatives: • The University of Indianapolis – higher learning organization with community development goals • Southeast Neighborhood Development – affordable housing and economic development • Concord Neighborhood Center – public services for the community • Southeast Community Services – center for working families The area is home to public and private schools, local parks, including the regional park, Garfield Park. There are also many commercial corridors, including industrial sites prime for redevelopment.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Some barriers to improvements include: • Perceptions of neighborhood when trying to get commercial businesses to locate into the area • High number of abandoned buildings that are substandard – would require significant amounts of funding to repair or demolish and replace • Crumbling infrastructure – high need for street resurfacing and sidewalks • Sidewalks in many areas are not accessible to persons with disabilities • Industrial sites are often contaminated and require large and expensive cleanup efforts before development can begin
6	**Area Name:**	West
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	12/31/2014
	% of Low/ Mod:	79.05%
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The WEST target area is West of downtown and west of the White River. The borders are West 16th, Kessler and Lafayette Road on the North; the White River on the East; Interstate 65 on the South; South Tibbs, Holt Road and North Tibbs on the West.

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The population of this target area is 20,111, roughly 2.3 percent of the total Marion County population. Residents identifying themselves as African Americans make up 47.1 percent of the population in this target area and residents identifying themselves as Hispanic make up 64 percent of the population in this target area. Residents identifying themselves as White make up 35.5 percent of the population. Other racial minorities make up 0.5 percent of the population. Forty six (46) percent of the population has a housing cost burden, paying more than 30 percent of their income towards housing costs. Thirty four (34) percent of the target area population has a severe housing cost burden, paying more than half of their income towards housing costs.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Indianapolis works with local Community Development Corporations and public service provider agencies on a daily basis to provide its program. The former General Motors plant is located within this target area. Goals will revolve around economic development in this area.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	There is a high rate of poverty in this target area with 31.5 percent living below the federal poverty level of $15,470 for a household of two people. The average household size in the area is 2.6 people. Seventy-nine (79.5) percent of the population earn less than 80 percent of the area median income, or considered moderate and low income. This means nearly 80 percent of the community can qualify for HUD funded programs and services. The high rate of households with low income may be related to the low education attainment of the adults in the community. Twenty-one (21.2) percent of the population does not have a high school diploma or the equivalent. Forty-five (45.5) percent of the population does have a high school diploma, but no further education. Jobs associated with these skill levels often do not pay a living wage.

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The WEST target area has a great many assets. The following organizations provide a variety of public services, affordable housing developments and economic development initiatives: • The Indianapolis Zoo – local and national attraction and conservation organization • West Indianapolis Development Corporation – affordable housing and economic development • Mary Rigg Community Center – public services for the community and center for working families The area is home to public and private schools, local parks, including half of White River Park. There are also many commercial corridors, including industrial sites prime for redevelopment. The former General Motors plant site is located in this target area.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Some barriers to improvements include: • Perceptions of neighborhood when trying to get commercial businesses to locate into the area • High number of abandoned buildings that are substandard – would require significant amounts of funding to repair or demolish and replace • Crumbling infrastructure – high need for street resurfacing and sidewalks • Sidewalks in many areas are not accessible to persons with disabilities • Industrial sites are often contaminated and require large and expensive cleanup efforts before development can begin

General Allocation Priorities

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

Adhering to HUD's national objectives, priority will be given to projects that address the housing and community development needs of low and moderate-income persons, particularly as they are outlined in the Consolidated Plan.

In making funding decisions, the City of Indianapolis will give priority to activities that:

- Meet a goal or priority of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan;
- Affirmatively further fair housing;
- Support, complement or are consistent with other current local unit of government plans;
- Address underserved populations with the greatest needs including the elderly, disabled, victims of domestic violence and the disenfranchised such as the homeless and the near homeless.

- Are sustainable over time;
- Have demonstrated cooperation and collaboration among government, private nonprofit agencies and the private sector to maximize impacts and reduce administrative costs; and
- Do not have a more appropriate source of funds.

The City of Indianapolis has selected six different Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas. Each of these areas meet the requirements set by HUD, contiguous census tracts, 70 percent of the households earn incomes less than 80 percent HAMFI and have a higher level of distress than the City as a whole. The basis for selecting these areas also include initiatives already in place or part of other City of Indianapolis plans that will take place in these areas. The City of Indianapolis will utilize funding from HUD to support community-wide initiatives, making all federal, local and private funding stretch further.

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

Priority Needs

Table 56 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle
	Geographic Areas Affected	North Northeast East South West Northwest
	Associated Goals	Facade Improvements Neighborhood Revitalization Owner Occupied Home Repair Public Infrastructure - Neighborhood Improvements Multi-Family Housing Homeownership - Construction/Rehabilitation TBRA Down Payment Assistance Brownfields/Clean Up Technical Assistance DMD Properties
	Description	Strengthen and create vibrant neighborhoods for all income groups.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City of Indianapolis will support the redevelopment of a neighborhood in a holistic manner. The neighborhood redevelopment needs to include all types of housing development, public infrastructure improvement, improvement to commercial buildings, business expansion and historic preservation. The combination of initiatives will sustain a neighborhoods growth beyond the investment from the City.

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2	**Priority Need Name**	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Youth Education Youth Employment
	Description	The City of Indianapolis will support youth education and employment programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Crime rates have increased among young urban teens and adults in the City. The City of Indianapolis will take an approach to increase educational and economic opportunities for these young adults to become productive members of the community. The City of Indianapolis will also address the need for affordable education for the very young, preschool and pre-kindergarten age. Many low-income households have trouble affording childcare during the very young years of children's lives as well as before and after school care.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Priority #3 - Economic Opportunities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	North Northeast East South West Northwest

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	Associated Goals	Job Training and Placement Business expansion
	Description	The City of Indianapolis plans to encourage small and large business development within City limits. This priority includes workforce development and incentives to create new jobs, through expansion and creation of new businesses.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Plan 2020 calls for more economic development, encouraging area residents to work and live in the same community. The City of Indianapolis will utilize consolidated plan funding to help with incentives for businesses to locate near their employees and potential employees. In conjunction, the need to prepare the workforce remains high. Through consultations, the City of Indianapolis needs to develop a workforce with skills to match the jobs coming to the City in the future.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Priority #4 - Prevention and Stabilization
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Prevention and Stabilization

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	Description	The City of Indianapolis will increase access to assistance that keeps families and individuals in their homes.
	Basis for Relative Priority	As part of the anti-poverty strategy, the City of Indianapolis will focus efforts to help low and extremely low income households remained housed. Through consultations, the City of Indianapolis is aware of the transient nature for some renters as they experience financial complications after first becoming housed. Providing the support to help these households stay in their homes will be essential to stabilizing their lives as well the community in which they live.
5	**Priority Need Name**	Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Rapid Re-Housing Shelter Stays
	Description	The City of Indianapolis will help individuals and families find permanent, suitable housing and reduce the length of shelter stays.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	The number of persons experiencing homelessness increased in 2014. Emergency shelters are utilizing winter contingency plans year-round to accommodate the growing demand of homeless individuals and families.
6	**Priority Need Name**	Priority #6 - Street Outreach
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Outreach
	Description	The City of Indianapolis will increase coordination and effectiveness of Street Outreach.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	The number of homeless individuals increased in 2014 to over 1,800 individuals. Of those persons, 71 were unsheltered during one of the coldest days in Indianapolis history. Based on the point in time counts since 2009, City of Indianapolis averages 133 unsheltered individuals on every night of the year. In the 2013 update to the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness, HUD estimates this can be 1-3 percent greater as many families "double up" with friends or family and are not part of the point in time count. Even though they are not sleeping in shelters or on the street, these households who sofa surf are homeless because they cannot afford their own housing and are in an overcrowded housing situation.
7	**Priority Need Name**	Priority #7 - Services for Persons Living with HIV
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with HIV/AIDS Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	TBRA - HOPWA Short Term Rent, Utility and Mortgage Assistance Support Services - HOPWA Housing Stability - HOPWA
	Description	The City of Indianapolis will increase access to stable housing for persons with HIV/AIDS.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Housing cost burden is an issue for persons living with HIV/AIDS when medical treatment costs much of a person's or household's income.
8	**Priority Need Name**	Priority #8 - Fair Housing
	Priority Level	High

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Owner Occupied Home Repair Multi-Family Housing Homeownership - Construction/Rehabilitation TBRA Down Payment Assistance
	Description	The City of Indianapolis will strive to further fair housing in the community. Testing by local and national advocacy groups have found system-wide discrimination on the basis of race and disability in the community. This priority is a means to demonstrate Indianapolis' commitment to fair housing activities in the next five years.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing listed a number of impediments for the City of Indianapolis to address in the next five years. Fair housing is not only a priority, it is the law. Goals and activities that further fair housing initiatives that fit within the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing will also be consistent with this Consolidated Plan.
9	**Priority Need Name**	NSRA Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Priority Level	Low

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	North Northeast East South West Northwest
	Associated Goals	Facade Improvements Neighborhood Revitalization Public Infrastructure - Neighborhood Improvements Brownfields/Clean Up
	Description	Livable communities will be vibrant neighborhoods with buildings of quality design, accessible infrastructure and affordable housing for all income groups.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
10	**Priority Need Name**	NRSA Priority #2 - Economic Development
	Priority Level	Low

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	North Northeast East South West Northwest
	Associated Goals	Job Training and Placement Business expansion
	Description	Economic opportunities will be opened for business owners and the workforce they intend to hire. Preparing Indianapolis residents for jobs that will be created is important to increasing income for low-income residents but also attracting businesses to the area.
	Basis for Relative Priority	

Narrative (Optional)

Any projects meeting the priorities listed will be considered consistent with the Consolidated Plan, even if the City of Indianapolis chooses not funding the project.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The National Low Income Housing Coalition conducts an annual study called *Out of Reach*, a study that looks at what an hourly wage needs to be for a household to afford a place to rent without working more than the standard 40-hour workweek. The study compares the fair market rents for an area to the rents affordable at different wages, including minimum wage, average SSI payments, etc. Fair Market Rents are the 40th percentile of gross rents for typical, non-substandard rental units occupied by recent movers in a local housing market, meaning 40 percent of the rents are less expensive and 60 percent of the rental units are more expensive. The fair market rate increases with the number of bedrooms as part of the housing unit. The minimum wage in Indianapolis in 2014 is $7.25 per hour. Working 40 hours per week, a person will earn $15,080 per year. The rent payment affordable to a person earning minimum wage is $377 per month. A person will need to work 54 hours a week to afford a studio apartment with no bedrooms. For a two-bedroom apartment, a person working minimum wage will need to work 82 hours per week, over double the typical workweek. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development sets rent levels, which multi-family developments cannot exceed when charging rent. These rents are set to ensure affordability for low-income households. Even at these levels, not every household can afford these rent levels. Some extremely low-income households cannot pay 30 percent of their gross monthly income towards housing and still rent at the HOME rent levels.

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Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The Analysis of Impediments to fair housing discusses the living wage needed to afford an apartment in Indianapolis. The lowest fair market rent in Indianapolis is $506 per month for a studio apartment. The monthly payment for SSI, the primary and typically only income for a person with a disability, is $721 per month in Indiana. The most rent a person can afford without a cost burden is $261 per month. This is far shy of the $506 fair market rent for a studio apartment. Additional monthly housing subsidies are required for persons with disabilities and earning SSI to afford a place to live.
New Unit Production	
Rehabilitation	The City of Indianapolis does have an abundance of housing. According to the HUD CHAS information, there are 384,620 residential units and 359,438 households living in Marion County. There are 25,182 more housing units in Marion County than households to fill them. Despite the surplus of housing units, the type of housing available is not meeting the demand. Persons with disabilities and those aging in place are finding their homes are not meeting their needs, either financially or physically. Demand for home modifications for seniors or persons with disabilities continue to increase.
Acquisition, including preservation	

Table 57 – Influence of Market Conditions

Additional Demographic Information

City Consultants & Research, LLC utilized the SAVI Community Information System, a large community data system managed by the Polis Center at the Indiana University School of Liberal Arts to update information provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The general population statistics were incomplete from the HUD provided analysis. The American Community Survey for 2011 within SAVI listed a population for Marion County as 897,515. That is an increase of 4.31 percent since the 2000 decennial census.

The number of households also increased since 2000 by 1.53 percent. The total number of households is 357,586. The average household size is 2.5 persons. The largest segment of households is married couples with children, totaling 135,574. Households with children are a close second, totaling 112,997 households.

Marion County is divided into nine (9) townships, Pike, Washington, Lawrence, Warren, Center, Wayne, Decatur, Perry and Franklin. Pike Township has the biggest minority population with 63.5 percent of the population identifying themselves as a minority race. Wayne Township has the biggest Hispanic population, with 15.34 percent identifying themselves as Hispanic.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	860,454	897,515	4.31%
Households	352,164	357,587	1.53%
Median Income	$ 40,421	$ 43,197	6.87%

Table 58 - SAVI Information

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

Introduction

The City of Indianapolis has had its annual allocation cut severely over the past five years. The most flexible funding resource, CDBG dollars, have decreased by 29 percent since the year 2000. HOME, another funding resource for affordable housing has also decreased by 29 percent.

On the other side, ESG and HOPWA have both increased in its annual allocations. However, these are the most restrictive funding resources. ESG must fund projects that go to prevent homelessness or provide services for homeless individuals. HOPWA must fund programs and projects that serve households living HIV/AIDS.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	8,400,000	0	0	8,400,000	33,600,000	The Community Development Block Grant can be used to help low to moderate income individuals or households through a variety of activities including housing development, public services, planning, economic development and public facility improvements.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	3,200,000	0	0	3,200,000	12,800,000	The HOME Investment Partnerships Program can be used for a variety of affordable housing activities, including renovation of housing, new construction of housing and rental assistance.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	940,000	0	0	940,000	3,760,000	The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program was established to provide housing assistance and related supportive services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	690,000	0	0	690,000	2,760,000	ESG funds may be used for five program components: street outreach, emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing assistance, and HMIS; as well as administrative activities

Table 59 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City of Indianapolis will give priority to projects and programs that have additional funding and sustainability. The City of Indianapolis will utilize federal funding as a gap-financing program to help projects and programs move from planning to reality.

- Based on history of past projects, each year the City of Indianapolis estimates that it will be able to leverage $XXX,XXX dollars.
- The City of Indianapolis changed its home repair grant program to a loan program to create program income to fund future repair programs.
- The City of Indianapolis will require ESG and HOME projects to meet match requirements as part of their application, claim and reporting process.

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

The Central State Reuse Plan, developed in 2006, outlines initiatives to utilize City owned property. There are four primary land uses recommended. These are: (1) Commercial – including both office, retail and possibly educational-institutional development; (2) Residential – single-family and multi-family detached and attached housing; (3) Cultural Village – a pedestrian oriented commercial village with museum, theatre, entertainment and possibly educational venues in both the existing historic structures and newly constructed facilities; and (4) Open Space – including active recreational and passive trails and quiet parks.

Projects funded by the City of Indianapolis to this project must meet one of the priorities and goals of the Consolidated Plan. Development of commercial buildings that create new jobs and development of affordable housing for low and extremely low-income households are eligible projects.

Discussion

The City of Indianapolis will invest these resources in projects that can maximize impact in the community by leveraging other funding resources. The City of Indianapolis prefers to provide gap financing to projects that find additional resources and partnerships to implement the program. The City will fund applications for grant funding that are able to leverage the most funding.

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SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
INDIANAPOLIS NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING PARTNERSHIP INC	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
INDIANAPOLIS	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction
INDIANAPOLIS HOUSING AGENCY	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
JOHN H. BONER COMMUNITY CENTER	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
RILEY AREA DEVELOPMENT CORP	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
The Julian Center	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Central Indiana Youth for Christ	Community/Faith-based organization	public services	Jurisdiction
CHRISTAMORE HOUSE COMMUNITY AND FAMILY CENTER	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Coburn Place Safe Haven	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
COMMUNITY ALLIANCE OF THE FAR EAST SIDE	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
CONCORD NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Coalition For Homelessness Intervention and Prevention	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
DAMAR SERVICES, INC.	Non-profit organizations	public services	State
Damien Center	Continuum of care	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
DAYSPRING CENTER, INC.	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
EDNA MARTIN CHRISTIAN CENTER	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development public services	Jurisdiction
ENGLEWOOD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORP.	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
FAY BICCARD GLICK NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER @ CROOKED CREEK	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
FLANNER HOUSE OF INDIANAPOLIS, INC.	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
FOREST MANOR MULTI SERVIC CENTER	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Gennesaret Free Clinic	Continuum of care	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
HealthNet, Inc.	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
HAWTHORNE COMMUNITY CENTER	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Horizon House	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
CATHOLIC CHARITIES		Homelessness	Region
Bloomington Hospital/Positive Link	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
Indianapolis Interfaith Hospitality Network	Community/Faith-based organization	Homelessness	Region
INDIANAPOLIS NEIGHBORHOOD RESOURCE CENTER	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
INDIANAPOLIS PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL	Non-profit organizations	public services	Region
KEYS TO WORK, INC.	Private Industry	public services	Region
KING PARK AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	CHDO	Ownership	Jurisdiction
LA PLAZA, INC.	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
LOCAL INITIATIVES SUPPORT CORPORATION	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Ownership Rental neighborhood improvements	Region
MAPLETON-FALL CREEK COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
MARTIN LUTHER KING MULTI-SERVICE CENTER	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction

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Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Mary Rigg Neighborhood Center	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
Near Eastside Asset Development Corporation	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
NEAR NORTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Outreach, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
Recycle Force	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
The Salvation Army Ruth Lilly Women and Children's Center	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
SCHOOL ON WHEELS	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Region
Southeast Community Services	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
SOUTHEAST NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
Stopover Inc.	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Trusted Mentors, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
UNITED NORTH EAST COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
UNITED WAY OF CENTRAL INDIANA	Non-profit organizations	public services	Region

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
WEST INDIANAPOLIS DEVELOPMENT CORP.	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
WESTSIDE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
Indianapolis - Division of Community Development	Government	Planning neighborhood improvements	Jurisdiction

Table 60 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Overall the City of Indianapolis works in conjunction with all other public agencies. Through consultation, the City of Indianapolis has learned that project sponsors still desire greater coordination among funding agencies such as the State of Indiana, the City of Indianapolis and private resources as the grant funding cycles have synced creating a challenge when budgeting financial and human capital resources.

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

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

Table 61 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The City of Indianapolis' Continuum of Care (HUD funded housing programs for the homeless) has made some very positive changes. To be in compliance with the Federal Hearth Act standards that will begin in

2014, and in an effort to streamline housing opportunities, all rental assistance programs (some formerly known as Shelter Plus Care) now share one common application, one common wait list and one common housing committee. Applicants are housed based on their vulnerability score and meeting housing criteria based on housing availability. A vulnerability score measures a person's or family's likelihood of dying on the streets based on physical and mental health diagnosis, domestic violence and other predictive factors.

Indianapolis has historically, had more applicants than available housing. Therefore a common city-wide wait list was developed in an effort to better place applicants into available housing that is a good fit for them. The wait list identifies those applications that are complete and all information has been received. It is then sorted by vulnerability index score, from highest to lowest.

The applicant that fits the available housing program criteria, with the highest VI score, is discussed and presented at the next available Housing Committee housing meeting to determine if the available housing opportunity is a good fit for that applicant.

The wait list is fluid, as new housing applications are being received daily. For this reason, we do not give out information related to "where someone is on the waiting list", as someone might have the highest VI score today, but there may be 2 applications received tomorrow with higher VI scores. As well, the applicant might have the highest VI score but not meet other criteria for any of the available housing programs.

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

The gap in serving people with special needs is the greatest. In previous Consolidated Plans, the special needs population was listed as an underserved needs population and that continues today. The needs analysis, market analysis and consultations all confirmed the biggest need for special needs population is affordable housing.

Although the Indianapolis Housing Agency meets the HUD requirements for listing 504 accessible housing, the demand for affordable housing is still higher that the supply. A unit may lease up for a person not needing the accessibility features before someone with a disability applies. In that case, the person leasing the unit will have 30 days to vacate to another available unit. This can cause delays in housing those with disabilities on one hand but cause disruptions in housing for persons residing in the unit on the other hand.

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

The primary challenge for the City of Indianapolis is to reach the underserved people in the community, which is people with special needs, particularly those living with a disability. Many groups that serve the general population also serve persons with disabilities as part of their programs. However, the demand for services exceeds the level of services being provided.

Through consultation, many of these organizations mentioned low funding levels as the reason for a shortage of services. Human capital reaching its maximum level was also another common thread among consultations. The City of Indianapolis and its partners will need to seek additional funding to for its initiatives assisting those with special needs.

The City of Indianapolis has already started this process by converting its home repair grant program to a loan program. Homeowners seeking assistance from the City of Indianapolis must agree to a 30-year no interest, no payment lien on their property before receiving assistance. Loans are to be paid back from net sale proceeds when the property transfers ownership. The idea behind this change is to create a future funding resource when either funding is more limited or other initiatives in the community become a priority. The City of Indianapolis will need to continue developing programs favorable lending programs and finding additional resources that can sustain and grow programming.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Facade Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	North Northeast East South West Northwest	Priority #1 - Livable Communities NSRA Priority #1 - Livable Communities	CDBG: $1,125,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 35 Business
2	Neighborhood Revitalization	2016	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	North East	Priority #1 - Livable Communities NSRA Priority #1 - Livable Communities	CDBG: $935,350	Other: 2 Other
3	Owner Occupied Home Repair	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Priority #1 - Livable Communities Priority #8 - Fair Housing	CDBG: $10,000,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 400 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Public Infrastructure - Neighborhood Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	East West	Priority #1 - Livable Communities NSRA Priority #1 - Livable Communities	CDBG: $3,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted
5	Multi-Family Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Priority #1 - Livable Communities Priority #8 - Fair Housing		Rental units constructed: 100 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
6	Homeownership - Construction/Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Priority #1 - Livable Communities Priority #8 - Fair Housing		Homeowner Housing Added: 15 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit
7	TBRA	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Priority #1 - Livable Communities Priority #8 - Fair Housing		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Down Payment Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Priority #1 - Livable Communities Priority #8 - Fair Housing		Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 50 Households Assisted
9	Youth Education	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment	CDBG: $2,597,275	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20000 Persons Assisted
10	Youth Employment	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment	CDBG: $50,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
11	Job Training and Placement	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	North Northeast East South West Northwest	Priority #3 - Economic Opportunities NRSA Priority #2 - Economic Development	CDBG: $2,192,400	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Persons Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Business expansion	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	North East	Priority #3 - Economic Opportunities NRSA Priority #2 - Economic Development	CDBG: $3,000,000	Jobs created/retained: 75 Jobs
13	Prevention and Stabilization	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless		Priority #4 - Prevention and Stabilization	ESG: $648,790	Homelessness Prevention: 1000 Persons Assisted
14	Rapid Re-Housing	2015	2019	Homeless		Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance	ESG: $648,790	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 750 Households Assisted
15	Shelter Stays	2015	2019	Homeless		Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance	ESG: $944,080	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 300 Persons Assisted
16	Outreach	2015	2019	Homeless		Priority #6 - Street Outreach	ESG: $944,080	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1000 Persons Assisted
17	TBRA - HOPWA	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Priority #7 - Services for Persons Living with HIV	HOPWA: $2,225,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 400 Households Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
18	Short Term Rent, Utility and Mortgage Assistance	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Priority #7 - Services for Persons Living with HIV	HOPWA: $750,000	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 1000 Household Housing Unit
19	Support Services - HOPWA	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Priority #7 - Services for Persons Living with HIV	HOPWA: $700,400	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1250 Persons Assisted
20	Housing Stability - HOPWA	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Priority #7 - Services for Persons Living with HIV		HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 250 Household Housing Unit
21	Brownfields/Clean Up	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	North Northeast East South West Northwest	Priority #1 - Livable Communities NSRA Priority #1 - Livable Communities		Brownfield acres remediated: 2 Acre
22	Technical Assistance	2015	2019	Capacity Building		Priority #1 - Livable Communities		Businesses assisted: 3 Businesses Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
23	DMD Properties	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Priority #1 - Livable Communities		Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 500 Household Housing Unit

Table 62 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Facade Improvements
	Goal Description	The City of Indianapolis will support facade improvements in a focused effort.
2	**Goal Name**	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	Support neighborhood revitalization efforts of a CBDO or CDFI.
3	**Goal Name**	Owner Occupied Home Repair
	Goal Description	Support owner occupied repair/rehab through loans to persons earning less than 80 percent HAMFI.
4	**Goal Name**	Public Infrastructure - Neighborhood Improvements
	Goal Description	Support public infrastructure projects that produce vibrant environments, creating neighborhood identification.

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5	**Goal Name**	Multi-Family Housing
	Goal Description	Support the development of multi-family housing with low-income housing tax credits that improve the quality of aging urban communities.
6	**Goal Name**	Homeownership - Construction/Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Create homeownership opportunities with exceptional design, for households at or below 80 percent HAMFI.
7	**Goal Name**	TBRA
	Goal Description	Create a wider range of housing opportunities for households living with disabilities through Tenant Based Rental Assistance.
8	**Goal Name**	Down Payment Assistance
	Goal Description	Support homeownership opportunities by providing down payment assistance for low-income households at or below 80 percent HAMFI throughout Indianapolis.
9	**Goal Name**	Youth Education
	Goal Description	Support youth academic activities.
10	**Goal Name**	Youth Employment
	Goal Description	Support summer employment programs.
11	**Goal Name**	Job Training and Placement
	Goal Description	Support job training and placement programs for low to moderate-income individuals.
12	**Goal Name**	Business expansion
	Goal Description	Support business expansion and new businesses with job creation activities.

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13	**Goal Name**	Prevention and Stabilization
	Goal Description	Serve individuals/families with prevention and stabilization services. Of those served, 10 percent will meet the definition of "Chronic."
14	**Goal Name**	Rapid Re-Housing
	Goal Description	Serve individuals/families with Rapid Re-Housing and Stabilization Services. Of those served, 10 percent will meet the definition of "chronic homeless."
15	**Goal Name**	Shelter Stays
	Goal Description	Reduce the average shelter stay by at least 10 percent from the preceding year.
16	**Goal Name**	Outreach
	Goal Description	Serve individuals with outreach services. Of those served, 15 percent will meet the definition of "chronic homelessness."
17	**Goal Name**	TBRA - HOPWA
	Goal Description	Tenant based rental assistance will be provided to individuals/families that are HIV/AIDS positive.
18	**Goal Name**	Short Term Rent, Utility and Mortgage Assistance
	Goal Description	Will provide short-term rent, utility and mortgage assistance to individuals/families that are HIV/AIDS positive.
19	**Goal Name**	Support Services - HOPWA
	Goal Description	Provide support services to individuals and families that are HIV/AIDS positive.
20	**Goal Name**	Housing Stability - HOPWA
	Goal Description	Individuals/families will remain housed for one year.

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21	**Goal Name**	Brownfields/Clean Up
	Goal Description	Support the remediation of blighted properties.
22	**Goal Name**	Technical Assistance
	Goal Description	Support organizations through technical assistance activities that will meet a National Objective once the assistance leads to a project.
23	**Goal Name**	DMD Properties
	Goal Description	Demolition and clean up unsafe structures that are hazardous to the health of the community or residents. This is for maintenance of City owned properties prior to disposition of the real property.

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

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

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

Out of the 1,554 units available in public housing, 172 of them are accessible to persons with disabilities. The Indianapolis Housing Agency prides itself that the number of public housing units within its system exceeds the requirement set by HUD. Seven out of the 15 developments have more accessible units than required by HUD. Two developments, Georgetown and Barton Tower, have five less units than required by HUD.

Thirty one percent of the families listed on the wait list for public housing and Section 8 vouchers are families with disabilities. Through the consultation process, the City of Indianapolis has learned that finding accessible and affordable units for individuals and families living with disabilities is a challenge.

The demand for accessible units continues to increase. The Indianapolis Housing Agency outlines a local preference for persons with disabilities on the wait list for public housing. However, the Indianapolis Housing Agency does not hold open an accessible unit if a household is able to lease a particular unit prior to a person with a disability. The polices reads as follows:

> *When a ADA accessible unit becomes available, it shall be offered first to a current resident who needs the features of the unit and second (if there are no residents who need the features and will accept a transfer) to an applicant family with a member who needs the accessibility features.*
>
> *When offering an accessible/adaptable apartment to a non-disabled applicant, IHA will require the applicant to agree to move to an available non-accessible apartment within 30 days when a current resident or an applicant with a disability needs the apartment. This requirement is also reflected in the lease. 24 CFR § 8.27 (2)*

Thus, there may be a household without disabilities already leasing a unit when a person with a disability comes to the Indianapolis Housing Agency with a housing need. Since the demand for accessible housing is high, the Indianapolis Housing Agency, as part of their five-year plan, will convert 14 units within Barton Tower to 504 Accessible Units.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Residents living in public housing have a community service requirement. The Community Service requirement is only applicable to residents of public housing properties or residents living in ACC subsidized

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units at mixed finance properties. No one living in a multifamily property or a project based voucher property or using a tenant based voucher in a market rate unit at a mixed finance property is subject to the Community Service requirement. The Community Service requirement is 8 hours per month for each non-exempt adult (not for each family with a non-exempt adult). One way to meet the requirement is for a resident to work through the Resident Council to help other residents with problems, serving as an officer in an RA, and serving on the RA or Resident Advisory Board.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

The Indianapolis Housing Agency is not troubled. This does not apply to the City of Indianapolis Consolidated Plan.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

While barriers to affordable housing can come from anywhere, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recognizes universal barriers. Local and state regulations on zoning and buildings are often the most recognized barriers to affordable housing. With increased regulation comes an increased cost to build housing that meets all regulations.

The Analysis of Impediments did not find any types of zoning that impose limits on housing, such as limits on vinyl siding or appearance of housing and its design. While there may not be any regulatory barriers, the institutional structure currently used to develop affordable housing may face organizational and other non-regulatory barriers to affordable housing development. Consultations with community leaders and stakeholders have suggestions as to the barriers that the hard data may not provide. These include barriers that prevent, or increase the challenge of affordable housing development. The barriers shared by those leaders and stakeholders include:

- High cost of property near accessible communities, such as downtown, make it difficult to develop special needs housing.
- Despite continued development of affordable housing, subsidizing projects large enough to serve households earning 0-30 percent of the area median income without cost burden.
- In conjunction with serving extremely low income households, developers of multi-family tax credits are finding it increasingly more difficult acquire enough capital funding to create affordable housing that is financial stable over the long term.
- New credit requirements for loaning dollars make creative financing such as that provided by Habitat for Humanity to work for low and moderate-income households wanting homeownership opportunities.
- Increased crime reports have created an image of fear and unsafe environments in urban core neighborhoods in need of private investment and redevelopment.
- Once a low-income household finds affordable housing, the challenges of their economic status often become a burden to sustaining that housing. These households are often transient, moving from rental unit to rental unit because of economic or other hardship.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Traditional redevelopment has been lead by small non-profit community development corporations at the grass roots level. Some of these organizations have been able to develop large-scale multi-family projects but

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human capital in any one organization is limited to conducting one or two projects at a time. May require multiple partners, coordination and strong leadership to address redevelopment at a holistic level. Some ideas to overcome these barriers are:

- Select target areas based on proximity to transportation options and accessibility of public infrastructure
- Attract for-profit developers to partner with non-profit service agencies to develop affordable housing development for extremely low-income families; connecting services and rental assistance with new developments
- Address the accessibility needs of public infrastructure in communities with affordable housing development, such as adding curb ramps and crumbling sidewalks.
- Find additional subsidy dollars to help extremely low income households and special needs households afford rental units without a cost burden
- Advocate for public and private transportation options for low income families living outside of walking distance of amenities needed for daily living, such as grocery stories, health care and employment options
- Feed positive stories to media outlets to counter negative stories oriented from the urban core

The City of Indianapolis will work with community development corporations and other grass-roots organizations that have developed strong leadership and neighborhood buy-in when investing federal funding. The City of Indianapolis will look to these partners to help overcome these barriers to affordable housing, targeting communities working together to diversify housing options for all income levels. These will be key ingredients to addressing some of the biggest barriers to affordable housing development, such as educating the public and civic leaders about affordable housing, advocating for transportation options in all areas of the community and working together to attract additional subsidy to overcome high cost of housing redevelopment over the long term.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Since the Blueprint to End Homelessness was first proposed in 2002, the community has made several key strides towards the goal of ending homelessness in Indianapolis. Service providers have proceeded with a focus on collaboration, and as a result, case management and coordination have significantly improved. These agencies provide important services for the homeless population, many of which are seen as successes. Job training services are both adequate and plentiful, referral services have dramatically improved, and there is a strong emergency shelter network in place. At a structural level, there are also good signs. Indianapolis, unlike other cities, has enough existing structures that can be renovated and rehabilitated to serve as affordable housing, a more cost-effective option than building new such structures.

When surveyed, the homeless population was supportive of many of the programs in which they had contact. Job training and placement programs were singled out as being both plentiful and helpful. Most of the individuals had experience with shelters, and mentioned them as a good place to go for a program referral. Legal services were widely reported as being useful and available, and Indy Connect was mentioned as a great resource to talk to attorneys.

The updated Blueprint to End Homeless, Blueprint 2.0 calls for the Continuum of Care to proactively seek out relationships with homeless and formerly homeless neighbors to connect with policy discussions about the needs of these individuals and families. One of the strategies includes:

. Build awareness and relationships that result in expanded Continuum membership and ensure its representation in important policy discussions

The Indianapolis Continuum of Care believes that having these individuals as part of the decision making process will help with service providers and policy makers find programs that meet the needs of homeless individuals and families and direct funding to those programs.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Indianapolis has seen a rise in the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness from 2013. The 2014 Point in Time Count showed 1,809 people met HUD's definition of homeless. The Point in Time Count was conducted on one of the coldest days in Indianapolis history. In fact, the next day the City of Indianapolis closed City services for the day due to the extreme cold. Many of the local shelters

were utilizing winter contingency plans to house as many people as possible. The number of individuals panhandling at interstate corners and other busy streets in the City has also increased.

Through consultation, the Indianapolis Continuum of Care is cautious to say this may be a trend of increased since the number of homeless has remained steady over the past few years. However, the local shelters have been operating with their winter contingency plans year-round to house as many individuals as possible.

Priorities and goals in this Consolidated Plan will address the needs of these individuals to get them out of the shelters and transitional housing and into permanent housing. The Indianapolis Continuum of Care will be more inclusive of all housing developers at every level to ensure the full continuum of housing is addressed, from shelters to permanent housing.

The first touch with homeless individuals and families is through street outreach and at shelters. Finding the needs of these neighbors help service providers and shelters tailor programing, moving people from the street and into shelter or other housing. The City of Indianapolis priority for the five-year plan is to *increase coordination and effectiveness of Street Outreach Services.* The City will fund programs meeting the five-year goal to serve 1,000 individuals with outreach services. Of those served, 15 percent will meet the definition of "chronic."

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

Key stakeholders commented that program funding, especially for programs that focus on prevention, is too low; yet, prevention was cited as possibly the most useful strategy to end homelessness. As a result, the previous Blueprint's focus on a Housing First approach was seen as an inefficient, one size fits all model. When an individual or family receives housing, supportive services are a key requirement for success. Despite this, funding for such services has decreased in the past five years. Mental health and addiction services were also viewed as a gap in the Continuum of Care that the community needed to address. Homeless individuals also mentioned this as an area of concern, and suggested a screening process to accompany shelter intake as a possible means of identifying those with additional mental health needs.

On the whole, it is clear that there have been important and measurable strides made to eliminate homelessness in Indianapolis. There are important outside barriers to this goal, notably transportation, that are difficult to address. However, other barriers like low funding for mental health and addiction services, and knowledge gaps that separate the homeless from resources that could help them, are more easily surmounted, and should be a focus of new plans.

The City of Indianapolis has set the priority to *help individuals and families find permanent, suitable housing and reduce the length of shelter stays*. Goals under this priority for the five-year plan are:

1. Serve 750 individuals/families with Rapid Re-Housing and Stabilization Services. Of those, 10 percent will meet the definition of "Chronic" homeless.
2. Reduce the average shelter stay by at least 10 percent from the preceding year.

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

Funds will target those in shelters and transitional housing who are at or below 30% MFI for Rapid Re-Housing and those who are at risk of homelessness for those who are imminently losing their homes for Prevention.

Clients may not receive more than 24 moths of assistance in a 36-month period in the aggregate.

Clients will still have to present eviction and disconnect notices where required and partnerships between providers, particularly shelters and transitional housing and those recipients of ESG funding will be facilitated. CHIP has already begun hosting training sessions for all ESG HP recipients. Policies and procedures will be reviewed with grantees in a Project Sponsor training session prior to contract issuance as well as claim submission and eligibility requirements.

The City of Indianapolis has set a priority in this Consolidated Plan to *increase access to assistance that keeps individuals and families in their homes*. The five-year goal under that priority is to serve 1,000 individuals and families with Prevention and Stabilization Services. Of those 10 percent will meet the definition of chronic.

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

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

The City of Indianapolis utilizes two sources of funding to address lead paint hazards in the community, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding and a Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant.

- Families can access CDBG funding through local organizations offering repair assistance. Lead hazards will be reduced according to federal lead paint hazard regulations. This primarily benefits homeowners.
- Families needing to address lead hazards only, or have a significant repair that requires abatement, can also receive help through the Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant. This is available to renter families or homeowners.

The City of Indianapolis follows the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rules for addressing lead based paint hazards when applying CDBG and other grant money. Effective September 15, 2000, Federal regulations require that lead hazard evaluation and reduction activities be carried out for all CDBG funded projects receiving housing assistance that were constructed before January 1, 1978. The requirements for rehabilitation correspond to three (3) approaches to lead hazard evaluation and reduction. Large rehabilitation projects must meet more stringent requirements than smaller ones. The three approaches are:

1. Do no harm. Perform the rehabilitation in a way that does not create lead hazard.
2. Identify and control lead hazards. Identify lead-based paint hazards and use a range of methods to address the hazards.
3. Identify and remediate lead hazards. Identify lead-based paint hazards and remove them permanently.

The level of hazard reduction required depends on the level of assistance provided with federal dollars, including CDBG funding. Specific actions required include:

Up to $5,000: Repair of paint disturbed during rehabilitation. Includes repairing disturbed paint and applying a new coat of paint.

$5,000 - $25,000: Interim controls and standard treatments. Includes addressing friction and impact surfaces, creating smooth and cleanable surfaces, encapsulation, removing or covering lead-based paint components, and paint stabilization.

Over $25,000: Remediate. Remediation involves permanently removing lead-based paint hazards, often through paint and component removal and enclosure.

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

The Department of Metropolitan Development within the City of Indianapolis received a Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant to identify and control lead-based paint hazards in eligible households. The Marion County Health Department serves as the primary method for screening children with elevated lead blood levels. The Marion County Health Department may refer families and households with children with elevated blood levels to the City of Indianapolis to receive help addressing the lead hazards in their home our housing.

In order to be eligible for this program, households must reside within the City of Indianapolis, earn less than 80% of the area median income, and include a child under the age of six or a pregnant woman. Priority will be given to eligible households with pregnant woman or children with documented elevated blood lead levels.

In order for properties to be eligible for this program, they must have been constructed prior to 1978 and contain lead based paint hazards identified through a lead inspection and risk assessment.
According to the 2008-2012 American Community Survey, of the total housing units in Marion County, 274,078 of the units were built prior to 1980. Center Township has the most older housing units of all nine townships, with 69,274 housing units built prior to 1980. Washington Township and Wayne Township follow with 49,155 and 45,231 housing units built prior to 1980, respectively.

The ACS information does not tell us how many of the units built prior to 1980 have children under the age of six present nor does it tell us of those units how many were built prior to 1978 when Lead Paint was banned from use in the United States. Any occupied homes that were built prior to 1978 and request repairs through the CDBG funded programs will follow the above policies to limit lead paint hazard to the occupants.

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

The Federal regulations regarding lead based paint hazards and the requirements for housing renovation have been incorporated as part of the City of Indianapolis Grants Management Policies and Procedures

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Manual. The manual outlines, in detail, the process for alerting residents of any lead hazards and the requirement for control and abatement of the hazards. A copy of the policies and procedures manual will be provided to the grant recipient/housing provider at the time of contract. Any sub grantee, contractor or housing provider will need to comply with the policies and procedures. Monitoring of the project will ensure compliance.

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

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

Tackling poverty is one of the most important factors in reducing social exclusion and improving the lives of our residents. Poverty leads to a cycle of hunger, housing challenges and crime in the community that is often difficult to break. This strategy is crucial for demonstrating the City of Indianapolis' commitment to tackling poverty. The City of Indianapolis, in partnership with the business, neighborhood groups and local foundations, will strive for the goals and strategies below to help households stay out of poverty or become self-sufficient and elevate themselves from living in poverty.

- Promote economic empowerment by supporting Centers for Working Families.

  v Job placement

  v Build job skills

  v Financial Management education, building savings

  v Access to supportive service, including educational opportunities
- Create jobs through local incentives

  v Assist businesses with improvements and job creation

  v Promote Section 3 opportunities in current housing projects
- Provide housing at a sustainable level for both developers and struggling families.

  v Support the development of housing for extremely low income households, particularly those earning less than 30 percent of the area median income

  v Develop a funding resource for households that do not meet the HUD income requirements but are at-risk of loosing their housing

  v Continue to work with local agencies to identify barriers and issues related to poverty and support programs that will help low to moderate-income households overcome those barriers.
- Support quality pre-school education for very low-income households unable to begin educational opportunities prior to children's ability to enter the public school system.

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

The primary strategy in 2015 to 2018 for the City of Indianapolis will be to close the gap on housing for households earning less than 30 percent of the area median income. So few housing units are available and affordable to this income bracket, that it is essential for families living in poverty to have more housing options. Initiatives and goals the City of Indianapolis will take on in the next five years include:

1. Create a wider range of housing opportunities for households living with disabilities through Tenant Based Rental Assistance.
2. Support the development of multi-family housing with low-income housing tax credits that improve the quality of aging urban communities.
3. Support job training and placement programs for low to moderate-income individuals
4. Support business expansion and new business by job creation activities.
5. Support quality pre-school education for very low-income households.
6. Serve individuals and families with Prevention and Stabilization Services.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

At least once a year, the City will conduct an on-site monitoring visit for all open contracts to verify compliance with all federal regulations and City policies. Additional visits may be made, as deemed necessary by the grant's management staff.

City staff will determine which project sponsors to monitor for the current grant year by reviewing the current year Action Plan that is submitted to HUD. Not all project sponsors listed as performing eligible CDBG activities will be monitored. City staff will use a risk analysis to determine which project sponsors must be monitored. Additional project sponsors may be monitored to insure the appropriate numbers of project sponsors are monitored. Steps for contracts that will be monitored follow as below:

- The Project Sponsor will be notified by email.
- An initial and exit interview will be held with the Executive Director of the Program. A CDBG staff member will ask a series of questions relating to the capacity of the organization, program effectiveness, contractual compliance and any recent changes that the organization has undergone. City staff members will also describe the review process that will occur throughout the remainder of the visit to verify that all required data/files are accessible.
- Using the guidelines established in the monitoring form, City staff members will review the client files thoroughly, noting any missing/incomplete information.
- Claims will be reviewed to verify that the organization is maintaining appropriate and sufficient records.
- The grant management team will mail a letter to the Project Sponsor, citing both strengths and weaknesses in addition to any corrective actions that should be taken.
- If a Project Sponsor does not complete all corrective actions in the time allotted, a letter will be sent to the Project Sponsor, detailing areas of non-compliance, copies of previous correspondence, and listing sanctions that will be taken (including possible funding decrease) if the situation is not rectified. In addition, no claims will be paid on any grant contracts until the necessary documentation is received.

The City of Indianapolis has recently updated its checklist of information to review during the visit upon HUD's guidance. These new forms have been instituted as part of the process during the 2014 fiscal year.

Also, to encourage participation of Minority, Women and Veteran owned businesses, the City of Indianapolis has adopted goals for project sponsors and contractors to achieve. The annual goals are incorporated as part of the Grants Management Polices and Procedures manual. The City of Indianapolis also provides a listing of all registered MBE, WBE and VBE enterprises through the Division of Equal Opportunity. Project sponsors and other contractors can use the list to assist with bidding and outreach to these businesses.

The City of Indianapolis has not reached the goals for partnering with these types of businesses. Grant applications that talk about partnership with MBE, WBE or VBE businesses or specific out reach policies are given priority over other for funding.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Indianapolis has had its annual allocation cut severely over the past five years. The most flexible funding resource, CDBG dollars, have decreased by 29 percent since the year 2000. HOME, another funding resource for affordable housing has also decreased by 29 percent.

On the other side, ESG and HOPWA have both increased in its annual allocations. However, these are the most restrictive funding resources. ESG must fund projects that go to prevent homelessness or provide services for homeless individuals. HOPWA must fund programs and projects that serve households living HIV/AIDS.

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Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	8,400,000	0	0	8,400,000	33,600,000	The Community Development Block Grant can be used to help low to moderate income individuals or households through a variety of activities including housing development, public services, planning, economic development and public facility improvements.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	3,200,000	0	0	3,200,000	12,800,000	The HOME Investment Partnerships Program can be used for a variety of affordable housing activities, including renovation of housing, new construction of housing and rental assistance.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	940,000	0	0	940,000	3,760,000	The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program was established to provide housing assistance and related supportive services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	690,000	0	0	690,000	2,760,000	ESG funds may be used for five program components: street outreach, emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing assistance, and HMIS; as well as administrative activities

Table 63 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City of Indianapolis will give priority to projects and programs that have additional funding and sustainability. The City of Indianapolis will utilize

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federal funding as a gap-financing program to help projects and programs move from planning to reality.

- Based on history of past projects, each year the City of Indianapolis estimates that it will be able to leverage $XXX,XXX dollars.
- The City of Indianapolis changed its home repair grant program to a loan program to create program income to fund future repair programs.
- The City of Indianapolis will require ESG and HOME projects to meet match requirements as part of their application, claim and reporting process.

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

The Central State Reuse Plan, developed in 2006, outlines initiatives to utilize City owned property. There are four primary land uses recommended. These are: (1) Commercial – including both office, retail and possibly educational-institutional development; (2) Residential – single-family and multi-family detached and attached housing; (3) Cultural Village – a pedestrian oriented commercial village with museum, theatre, entertainment and possibly educational venues in both the existing historic structures and newly constructed facilities; and (4) Open Space – including active recreational and passive trails and quiet parks.

Projects funded by the City of Indianapolis to this project must meet one of the priorities and goals of the Consolidated Plan. Development of commercial buildings that create new jobs and development of affordable housing for low and extremely low-income households are eligible projects.

Discussion

The City of Indianapolis will invest these resources in projects that can maximize impact in the community by leveraging other funding resources. The City of Indianapolis prefers to provide gap financing to projects that find additional resources and partnerships to implement the program. The City will fund applications for grant funding that are able to leverage the most funding.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Facade Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	North Northeast East South West Northwest	Priority #1 - Livable Communities	CDBG: $225,000	Businesses assisted: 7 Businesses Assisted
2	Neighborhood Revitalization	2016	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	North East	Priority #1 - Livable Communities	CDBG: $191,070	Other: 1 Other
3	Owner Occupied Home Repair	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Priority #1 - Livable Communities Priority #8 - Fair Housing	CDBG: $2,000,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 80 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Public Infrastructure - Neighborhood Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	East West	Priority #1 - Livable Communities	CDBG: $2,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted
5	Youth Education	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment	CDBG: $519,455	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4000 Persons Assisted
6	Youth Employment	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment	CDBG: $100,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20 Persons Assisted
7	Job Training and Placement	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	North Northeast East South West Northwest	Priority #3 - Economic Opportunities	CDBG: $438,480	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted
8	Business expansion	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	East		CDBG: $94,800	Jobs created/retained: 15 Jobs

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	Prevention and Stabilization	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless		Priority #4 - Prevention and Stabilization	ESG: $129,758	Homelessness Prevention: 200 Persons Assisted
10	Rapid Re-Housing	2015	2019	Homeless		Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance	ESG: $129,758	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 150 Households Assisted
11	Shelter Stays	2015	2019	Homeless		Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance	ESG: $188,816	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 60 Persons Assisted
12	Outreach	2015	2019	Homeless		Priority #6 - Street Outreach	ESG: $188,816	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 200 Persons Assisted
13	TBRA - HOPWA	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Priority #7 - Services for Persons Living with HIV	HOPWA: $445,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 80 Households Assisted
14	Short Term Rent, Utility and Mortgage Assistance	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Priority #7 - Services for Persons Living with HIV	HOPWA: $150,000	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 200 Household Housing Unit
15	Support Services - HOPWA	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Priority #7 - Services for Persons Living with HIV	HOPWA: $140,080	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Persons Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
16	Housing Stability - HOPWA	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Priority #7 - Services for Persons Living with HIV	HOPWA: $0	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 50 Household Housing Unit
17	Technical Assistance	2015	2019	Capacity Building		Priority #1 - Livable Communities	CDBG: $156,700	Businesses assisted: 3 Businesses Assisted
18	Multi-Family Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	East	Priority #1 - Livable Communities Priority #8 - Fair Housing	HOME: $765,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
19	Homeownership - Construction/Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	North East	Priority #1 - Livable Communities Priority #8 - Fair Housing	HOME: $561,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 3 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2 Household Housing Unit

Table 64 – Goals Summary

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Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Facade Improvements
	Goal Description	
2	**Goal Name**	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	
3	**Goal Name**	Owner Occupied Home Repair
	Goal Description	
4	**Goal Name**	Public Infrastructure - Neighborhood Improvements
	Goal Description	
5	**Goal Name**	Youth Education
	Goal Description	
6	**Goal Name**	Youth Employment
	Goal Description	
7	**Goal Name**	Job Training and Placement
	Goal Description	
8	**Goal Name**	Business expansion
	Goal Description	
9	**Goal Name**	Prevention and Stabilization
	Goal Description	
10	**Goal Name**	Rapid Re-Housing
	Goal Description	
11	**Goal Name**	Shelter Stays
	Goal Description	

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12	**Goal Name**	Outreach
	Goal Description	
13	**Goal Name**	TBRA - HOPWA
	Goal Description	
14	**Goal Name**	Short Term Rent, Utility and Mortgage Assistance
	Goal Description	
15	**Goal Name**	Support Services - HOPWA
	Goal Description	
16	**Goal Name**	Housing Stability - HOPWA
	Goal Description	
17	**Goal Name**	Technical Assistance
	Goal Description	
18	**Goal Name**	Multi-Family Housing
	Goal Description	
19	**Goal Name**	Homeownership - Construction/Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City of Indianapolis does not implement programming from its offices, but utilizes project sponsors and subgrantees to implement its programs. Local Community Development Corporations and private developers implement housing programs utilizing funds from the City. All developers compete through an open application process once per year for funding for a specific project or program. Projects are evaluated by Division of Community Development Staff to ensure eligibility and compliance with City initiatives and this Consolidated Plan. Public services programs also receive funding via this process.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	General Program Admin
2	Central Indiana Youth for Christ
3	Christamore House
4	Coburn Place Safehaven II, Inc.
5	Coburn Place
6	Community Alliance of the Far Eastside, Inc.
7	Concord Neighborhood Center
8	Coalition for Homelessness Intervention & Prevention (CHIP)
9	Damar Services, Inc.
10	Damien Center
11	Dayspring
12	Edna Martin Christian Center
13	Englewood Community Development Corporation
14	FAY BICCARD GLICK NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER
15	Flanner House of Indianapolis
16	Forest Manor Multi-Service Center (Com Center)
17	Gennesaret Free Clinic, Inc.
18	Gennesaret Free Clinic
19	Hawthorne Community Center
20	Healthnet/ Homeless Initiative Program
21	Horizon House

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#	Project Name
22	Holy Family
23	IU Bloomington
24	IHN
25	Indianapolis Neighborhood Housing Partnership (INHP)
26	Indianapolis Neighborhood Resource Center
27	Indianapolis Private Industry Council d.b.a EmployIndy
28	John H. Boner Community Center
29	Julian Center
30	Keys to Work
31	KING PARK AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
32	KING PARK AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION CHDO
33	LaPlaza, Inc.
34	Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC)
35	Mapleton Fall Creek Development Corporation (HOR)
36	Martin Luther King Community Center
37	Mary Rigg Neighborhood Center
38	Near Eastside Asset Development Corp. (NEAR)
39	NEAR CHDO
40	Near North Development Corporation
41	NEAR NORTH CHDO
42	Outreach, Inc.
43	Recycle Force
44	Riley Area Development Corporation
45	Riley CHDO
46	Salvation Army, An Illinois Corporation (Women & Children's Center)
47	School on Wheels Corporation
48	Southeast Community Services Inc.
49	Southeast Community Development Corporation
50	Stopover Inc.
51	Summer Youth
52	Trusted Mentors, Inc.
53	United Northeast Community Development Corporation (UNECDC)

#	Project Name
54	United Way of Central Indiana
55	West Indianapolis Community Development Corp
56	Westside Community Development Corporation
57	WESTSIDE CHDO
58	Acquisition of CSX Rail Line
59	Mapleton Fall Creek Area(Not CDC)

Table 65 – Project Information

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

The primary challenge for the City of Indianapolis is to reach the underserved people in the community, which is people with special needs, particularly those living with a disability. Many groups that serve the general population also serve persons with disabilities as part of their programs. However, the demand for services exceeds the level of services being provided.

Through consultation, many of these organizations mentioned low funding levels as the reason for a shortage of services. Human capital reaching its maximum level was also another common thread among consultations. The City of Indianapolis and its partners will need to seek additional funding to for its initiatives assisting those with special needs.

The City of Indianapolis has already started this process by converting its home repair grant program to a loan program. Homeowners seeking assistance from the City of Indianapolis must agree to a 30-year no interest, no payment lien on their property before receiving assistance. Loans are to be paid back from net sale proceeds when the property transfers ownership. The idea behind this change is to create a future funding resource when either funding is more limited or other initiatives in the community become a priority. The City of Indianapolis will need to continue developing programs favorable lending programs and finding additional resources that can sustain and grow programming.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

1	**Project Name**	General Program Admin
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: $1,694,000 HOPWA: $52,000 ESG: $28,414
	Description	General Program Admin
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not applicable.
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	General administration activities.
2	**Project Name**	Central Indiana Youth for Christ
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $15,000
	Description	Youth
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
3	**Project Name**	Christamore House
	Target Area	West
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $19,224
	Description	Youth case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	

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	Planned Activities	
4	**Project Name**	Coburn Place Safehaven II, Inc.
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $140,000
	Description	YOUTH ACTIVITIES
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
5	**Project Name**	Coburn Place
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Rapid Re-Housing
	Needs Addressed	Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance
	Funding	ESG: $48,830
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
6	**Project Name**	Community Alliance of the Far Eastside, Inc.
	Target Area	Northeast
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $34,224
	Description	Case Management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

7	**Project Name**	Concord Neighborhood Center
	Target Area	South
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $34,225
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
8	**Project Name**	Coalition for Homelessness Intervention & Prevention (CHIP)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Prevention and Stabilization
	Needs Addressed	Priority #4 - Prevention and Stabilization
	Funding	ESG: $30,000
	Description	CASE MANAGMENT
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
9	**Project Name**	Damar Services, Inc.
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $150,000
	Description	Case Management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

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10	**Project Name**	Damien Center
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Rapid Re-Housing TBRA - HOPWA Short Term Rent, Utility and Mortgage Assistance Support Services - HOPWA Housing Stability - HOPWA
	Needs Addressed	Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance Priority #8 - Fair Housing
	Funding	HOPWA: $467,200 ESG: $45,000
	Description	Case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
11	**Project Name**	Dayspring
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Shelter Stays
	Needs Addressed	Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance
	Funding	ESG: $50,000
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
12	**Project Name**	Edna Martin Christian Center
	Target Area	Northeast
	Goals Supported	Youth Education Job Training and Placement

	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment Priority #3 - Economic Opportunities
	Funding	CDBG: $34,224
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
13	**Project Name**	Englewood Community Development Corporation
	Target Area	East
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Home Repair Business expansion
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities Priority #3 - Economic Opportunities
	Funding	CDBG: $269,800 HOME: $765,000
	Description	HOR, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, RENTAL REHAB
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
14	**Project Name**	FAY BICCARD GLICK NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $19,224
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
15	**Project Name**	Flanner House of Indianapolis
	Target Area	Northwest
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $32,224
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
16	**Project Name**	Forest Manor Multi-Service Center (Com Center)
	Target Area	Northeast
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $34,448
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
17	**Project Name**	Gennesaret Free Clinic, Inc.
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Public Infrastructure - Neighborhood Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	CDBG: $250,000
	Description	Rehab of an old building for homeless women

	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
18	**Project Name**	Gennesaret Free Clinic
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Rapid Re-Housing
	Needs Addressed	Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance
	Funding	ESG: $40,000
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
19	**Project Name**	Hawthorne Community Center
	Target Area	Northwest
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $19,224
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
20	**Project Name**	Healthnet/ Homeless Initiative Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Rapid Re-Housing
	Needs Addressed	Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance
	Funding	ESG: $40,000
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
21	**Project Name**	Horizon House
	Target Area	East
	Goals Supported	Outreach
	Needs Addressed	Priority #6 - Street Outreach
	Funding	ESG: $60,000
	Description	Provide support services to homeless
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
22	**Project Name**	Holy Family
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Shelter Stays
	Needs Addressed	Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance
	Funding	ESG: $40,000
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
23	**Project Name**	IU Bloomington
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	TBRA - HOPWA Short Term Rent, Utility and Mortgage Assistance Support Services - HOPWA Housing Stability - HOPWA

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	Needs Addressed	Priority #7 - Services for Persons Living with HIV
	Funding	HOPWA: $411,380
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
24	**Project Name**	IHN
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Shelter Stays
	Needs Addressed	Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance
	Funding	ESG: $17,000
	Description	case management
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
25	**Project Name**	Indianapolis Neighborhood Housing Partnership (INHP)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Home Repair
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities Priority #8 - Fair Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $500,000
	Description	HOR
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
26	**Project Name**	Indianapolis Neighborhood Resource Center

	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Technical Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	CDBG: $37,800
	Description	TA
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
27	**Project Name**	Indianapolis Private Industry Council d.b.a EmployIndy
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Job Training and Placement
	Needs Addressed	Priority #3 - Economic Opportunities
	Funding	CDBG: $438,480
	Description	CASE MANAGMENT ACTIVITIES
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
28	**Project Name**	John H. Boner Community Center
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $34,224
	Description	case management activities low to mod income families
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

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29	**Project Name**	Julian Center
	Target Area	North
	Goals Supported	Youth Education Rapid Re-Housing
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance
	Funding	CDBG: $14,000 ESG: $50,000
	Description	CASE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
30	**Project Name**	Keys to Work
	Target Area	East
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $15,000
	Description	activities to help youth find employment
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
31	**Project Name**	KING PARK AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
	Target Area	North
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Revitalization Owner Occupied Home Repair Homeownership - Construction/Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	CDBG: $340,000 HOME: $165,000

	Description	HOR
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
32	**Project Name**	KING PARK AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION CHDO
	Target Area	North
	Goals Supported	Homeownership - Construction/Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	HOME: $1
	Description	CHDO
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
33	**Project Name**	LaPlaza, Inc.
	Target Area	Northeast
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $19,224
	Description	case management activities
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
34	**Project Name**	Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Facade Improvements Technical Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities

	Funding	CDBG: $325,000
	Description	FACADE AND TA
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
35	**Project Name**	Mapleton Fall Creek Development Corporation (HOR)
	Target Area	North
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Home Repair
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	CDBG: $150,000
	Description	HOR
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
36	**Project Name**	Martin Luther King Community Center
	Target Area	North
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $19,224
	Description	case management activities
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
37	**Project Name**	Mary Rigg Neighborhood Center
	Target Area	West
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment

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	Funding	CDBG: $34,224
	Description	case management activities
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
38	**Project Name**	Near Eastside Asset Development Corp. (NEAR)
	Target Area	East
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Home Repair
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	CDBG: $130,000
	Description	HOR
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
39	**Project Name**	NEAR CHDO
	Target Area	East
	Goals Supported	Homeownership - Construction/Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	HOME: $1
	Description	CHDO
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
40	**Project Name**	Near North Development Corporation
	Target Area	North
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Home Repair Homeownership - Construction/Rehabilitation

	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	CDBG: $359,600
	Description	HOR
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
41	**Project Name**	NEAR NORTH CHDO
	Target Area	North
	Goals Supported	Homeownership - Construction/Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	HOME: $1
	Description	CHDO
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
42	**Project Name**	Outreach, Inc.
	Target Area	East
	Goals Supported	Youth Education Outreach
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment Priority #6 - Street Outreach
	Funding	CDBG: $17,800 ESG: $17,500
	Description	case management activities
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
43	**Project Name**	Recycle Force

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	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Outreach
	Needs Addressed	Priority #6 - Street Outreach
	Funding	ESG: $31,500
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
44	**Project Name**	Riley Area Development Corporation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: $176,070 HOME: $150,000
	Description	Homeowner repair, Willard park home ownership phase 3
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
45	**Project Name**	Riley CHDO
	Target Area	South
	Goals Supported	Homeownership - Construction/Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	HOME: $1
	Description	CHDO
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

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46	**Project Name**	Salvation Army, An Illinois Corporation (Women & Children's Center)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Shelter Stays
	Needs Addressed	Priority #5 - Emergency Shelter Assistance
	Funding	ESG: $37,500
	Description	Women's and Children's Center
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
47	**Project Name**	School on Wheels Corporation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $15,000
	Description	tutoring low income youth
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
48	**Project Name**	Southeast Community Services Inc.
	Target Area	South
	Goals Supported	Youth Education Prevention and Stabilization
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment Priority #4 - Prevention and Stabilization
	Funding	CDBG: $33,224 ESG: $30,000
	Description	case management
	Target Date	12/31/2015

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
49	**Project Name**	Southeast Community Development Corporation
	Target Area	South
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Home Repair
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	CDBG: $150,000
	Description	HOR
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
50	**Project Name**	Stopover Inc.
	Target Area	East
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $14,000
	Description	case management activities
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
51	**Project Name**	Summer Youth
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Youth Employment
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $100,000
	Description	Summer Youth program activities
	Target Date	12/31/2015

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
52	**Project Name**	Trusted Mentors, Inc.
	Target Area	South
	Goals Supported	Youth Education
	Needs Addressed	Priority #2 - Youth Education and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $14,000
	Description	case management youth activities
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
53	**Project Name**	United Northeast Community Development Corporation (UNECDC)
	Target Area	Northeast
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Home Repair
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	CDBG: $160,000
	Description	HOR
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
54	**Project Name**	United Way of Central Indiana
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Technical Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	CDBG: $18,900
	Description	Technical Assistance
	Target Date	12/31/2015

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
55	**Project Name**	West Indianapolis Community Development Corp
	Target Area	West
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Home Repair
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	CDBG: $60,000
	Description	HOMEOWNER REPAIR
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
56	**Project Name**	Westside Community Development Corporation
	Target Area	Northwest
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Home Repair
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	CDBG: $175,000
	Description	Homeowner repair activities
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
57	**Project Name**	WESTSIDE CHDO
	Target Area	Northwest
	Goals Supported	Homeownership - Construction/Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	HOME: $1
	Description	CHDO
	Target Date	12/31/2015

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
58	**Project Name**	Acquisition of CSX Rail Line
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Public Infrastructure - Neighborhood Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Priority #1 - Livable Communities
	Funding	CDBG: $1,200,000
	Description	Acquisition of CSX Rail Line
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
59	**Project Name**	Mapleton Fall Creek Area(Not CDC)
	Target Area	North
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: $1,000,000
	Description	Mapleton fall Creek Area
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The City of Indianapolis has selected six different Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas. Each of these areas meet the requirements set by HUD, contiguous census tracts, 70 percent of the households earn incomes less than 80 percent HAMFI and have a higher level of distress than the City as a whole. The basis for selecting these areas also include initiatives already in place or part of other City of Indianapolis plans that will take place in these areas. The City of Indianapolis will utilize funding from HUD to support community-wide initiatives, making all federal, local and private funding stretch further.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
North	34
Northeast	4
East	16
South	3
West	2
Northwest	4

Table 66 - Geographic Distribution

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Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

In making funding decisions, the City of Indianapolis will give priority to activities that:

- Meet a goal or priority of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan;
- Affirmatively further fair housing;
- Support, complement or are consistent with other current local unit of government plans;
- Address underserved populations with the greatest needs including the elderly, disabled, victims of domestic violence and the disenfranchised such as the homeless and the near homeless.
- Are sustainable over time;
- Have demonstrated cooperation and collaboration among government, private nonprofit agencies and the private sector to maximize impacts and reduce administrative costs; and
- Do not have a more appropriate source of funds.

Discussion

Not all funding decisions have been made at the time of draft publication of this document, October 24, 2014. Some projects, such as the Reconnecting Our Waterways initiative, have been delayed. Additional investments will be made into each of the NRSA target areas.

Projects that went to citywide service agencies were also not counted as part of the NRSA percentages. Since those projects can assist people inside and outside of the NRSA areas, it is difficult to predict how the target areas will be affected prior to the publication of the document. The City of Indianapolis will work towards tracking of these beneficiaries through its reporting system and include additional questions to future grant applications to better predict these numbers.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Indianapolis will support the redevelopment of a neighborhood in a holistic manner. The neighborhood redevelopment needs include all types of housing development, public infrastructure improvement, improvement to commercial buildings, business expansion and historic preservation. The combination of initiatives will sustain a neighborhoods growth beyond the investment from the City.

The full needs analysis of the Consolidated Plan states the greatest housing need for the population of Indianapolis is for those with a cost burden or severe cost burden. Cost burden occurs when a household pays more than 30 percent of the household's gross monthly income towards housing. Severe cost burden occurs when a household pays more than 50 percent of the household's gross monthly income towards housing. Extremely low-income households, those earning less than 30 percent of the area median income experience these two housing problems at the highest rates and are at risk of homelessness when they cannot afford their housing.

Supporting affordable housing for all persons living within the neighborhood is a high priority for the City of Indianapolis.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	610
Non-Homeless	500
Special-Needs	90
Total	1,200

Table 67 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	90
The Production of New Units	23
Rehab of Existing Units	102
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	215

Table 68 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The project sponsors and the City of Indianapolis enter into one and two-year agreements for the implementation of projects and programs. These agreements are the vehicle for which the above housing goals will be met.

Four different organizations will utilize home funds to create affordable housing through renovation and new constriction. New construction projects will take place as in-fill on vacant properties within the EAST and NORTH target areas.

Local Community Development Corporations will repair owner occupied housing throughout the City of Indianapolis. Many of the home repairs include modifications for homeowners who are aging or have a disability. These repair programs enable homeowners to remain living in their own homes.

The City of Indianapolis will also begin a Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program in 2015. A plan for such a program has not been written. The City will complete a plan in 2015 and then ask local housing providers if they would assist with the implementation of the program.

The remaining housing programs will assist local households will come from the use of HOPWA funds and ESG funding to help those who are homeless or living with HIV to find affordable housing.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Indianapolis Housing Agency is the public housing agency serving Marion County/Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Housing Agency has three programs to assist low-income families with rental housing, public housing communities and the Section 8 Voucher Housing Choice program (Section 8) and a Non-Profit Community Development arm.

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

The following are goals and objectives outlined in the 2015-2019 Public Housing Agency Plan that have been set by the Indianapolis Housing Agency.

Goal: Reduce Financial Dependency on HUD Public Housing Subsidy by 30%

- Create a marketing strategy to offer consulting services through IHAs instrumentality to the other Housing Agencies.
- Streamline public housing operations to ensure programs can obtain a High Performer level.
- Improve public housing management (increase PHAS score to 90 or higher)
- Improve Housing Choice Voucher management (increase SEMAP score to 90 or higher)
- Continue to pursue RAD to convert all public housing units
- Pursue opportunities to apply for new grant funded programs, such as the Family Unification Program (FUP) and other programs.
- Pursue housing resources other than public housing or Section 8 tenant-based assistance.
- Aggressively market and lease income-generating assets including the instrumentalities' assets to generate non-public revenue, including hosting training for the affordable housing community, other PHAs and HUD.

Goal: Promote Resident Self-Sufficiency

- Meet face-to-face with every household that reports zero income for a time period longer than 60 consecutive days.
- Continue to build partnerships with local social service agencies and create employee development program for Section 8 and property management staff, whereby representatives from partner agencies can enhance staff knowledge of area programs available for resident referral
- Continuing the partnership with the Veterans Administration in administering HUD-VASH vouchers and accessing more vouchers when possible upon availability.

- Providing Family Self Sufficiency Programs for eligible Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program and Public Housing participants pursuant to applicable regulations and available funding.
- Establish a formal referral system to local multi-service centers.
- Facilitate and secure memorandum agreements with multi-service centers in the locality or catchment area of IHA communities.
- Apply for federal and non-federal funding to support ongoing and new self-sufficiency initiatives.
- Partner with organizations that provide training to improve the readiness of Section 3 applicants allowing an increase in the pool of qualified Section 3 candidates ready for hire.
- Continue the administration of the Housing Choice Voucher Program Homeownership Program.
- Utilize resident participation funds allocated to IHA to provide workshops/training opportunities for Resident Council members and attendees.

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

Residents living in public housing have a community service requirement. The Community Service requirement is only applicable to residents of public housing properties or residents living in ACC subsidized units at mixed finance properties. No one living in a multifamily property or a project based voucher property or using a tenant based voucher in a market rate unit at a mixed finance property is subject to the Community Service requirement. The Community Service requirement is 8 hours per month for each non-exempt adult (not for each family with a non-exempt adult). One way to meet the requirement is for a resident to work through the Resident Council to help other residents with problems, serving as an officer in an RA, and serving on the RA or Resident Advisory Board.

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

The Indianapolis Housing Agency is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

With 5,608 households waiting for public housing and 7,924 households waiting for Housing Choice Vouchers, the Indianapolis Housing Agency is aware and committed to addressing the demand for more affordable housing.

Sixty (60.77) percent of those waiting for public housing units earn an income less than 30 percent HAMFI. Fifty-four (54.86) percent of those waiting for a Housing Choice Voucher earn an income less than

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30 percent HAMFI. A third of the households on both waiting lists are households where at least one person present has a disability.

The mission at IHA is to provide low-income families, seniors and persons with disabilities access to decent, safe, affordable housing in Indianapolis. By extension, IHA hopes to fight housing discrimination in the Indianapolis community while leading more Indianapolis citizens to greater self-sufficiency.

In the midst of a recovering housing market, IHA must explore innovative and diverse solutions in a constant effort to serve as many Indianapolis families as possible, as fully as possible. Chasing innovation means executing progressive solutions like mixed-source financing for new developments. It also means establishing mixed-income communities that stabilize public housing neighborhoods while breaking the cycle of concentrated low-income housing in the Indianapolis' urban core.

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

Introduction

Since the Blueprint to End Homelessness was first proposed in 2002, the community has made several key strides towards the goal of ending homelessness in Indianapolis. Service providers have proceeded with a focus on collaboration, and as a result case management and coordination have significantly improved. These agencies provide important services for the homeless population, many of which are seen as successes. Job training services are both adequate and plentiful, referral services have dramatically improved, and there is a strong emergency shelter network in place. At a structural level, there are also good signs. Indianapolis, unlike other cities, has enough existing structures that can be renovated and rehabilitated to serve as affordable housing, a more cost-effective option than building new such structures.

When surveyed, the homeless population was supportive of many of the programs in which they had contact. Job training and placement programs were singled out as being both plentiful and helpful. Most of the individuals had experience with shelters, and mentioned them as a good place to go for a program referral. Legal services were widely reported as being useful and available, and Indy Connect was mentioned as a great resource to talk to attorneys.

The updated of the Blueprint to End Homeless, Blueprint 2.0 calls for the Continuum of Care to proactively seek out relationships with homeless and formerly homeless neighbors to connect with policy discussions about the needs of these individuals and families. One of the strategies includes:

. Build awareness and relationships that result in expanded Continuum membership and ensure its representation in important policy discussions

The Indianapolis Continuum of Care believes that having these individuals as part of the decision making process will help with service providers and policy makers find programs that meet the needs of homeless individuals and families and direct funding to those programs.

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

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

The City of Indianapolis has seen a rise in the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness from 2013. The 2014 Point in Time Count showed 1,809 people met HUD's definition of homeless. The

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Point in Time Count was conducted on one of the coldest days in Indianapolis history. In fact, the next day the City of Indianapolis closed City services for the day due to the extreme cold. Many of the local shelters were utilizing winter contingency plans to house as many people as possible. The number of individuals panhandling at interstate corners and other busy streets in the City has also increased.

Through consultation, the Indianapolis Continuum of Care is cautious to say this may be a trend of increased since the number of homeless has remained steady over the past few years. However, the local shelters have been operating with their winter contingency plans year-round to house as many individuals as possible.

Priorities and goals in the 2015 - 2019 Consolidated Plan will address the needs of these individuals to get them out of the shelters and transitional housing and into permanent housing. The Indianapolis Continuum of Care will be more inclusive of all housing developers at every level to ensure the full continuum of housing is addressed, from shelters to permanent housing.

The first touch with homeless individuals and families is through street outreach and at shelters. Finding the needs of these neighbors help service providers and shelters tailor programing, moving people from the street and into shelter or other housing. The City of Indianapolis priority for the five-year plan is to *increase coordination and effectiveness of Street Outreach Services.*

- Serve 250 individuals and families with outreach services. Of those served, 15 percent will meet the definition of "chronic."

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Indianapolis has seen a rise in the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness from 2013. The 2014 Point in Time Count showed 1,809 people met HUD's definition of homeless. The Point in Time Count was conducted on one of the coldest days in Indianapolis history. In fact, the next day the City of Indianapolis closed City services for the day due to the extreme cold. Many of the local shelters were utilizing winter contingency plans to house as many people as possible. The number of individuals panhandling at interstate corners and other busy streets in the City has also increased.

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of Care will be more inclusive of all housing developers at every level to ensure the full continuum of housing is addressed, from shelters to permanent housing.

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- Serve 250 individuals and families with outreach services. Of those served, 15 percent will meet the definition of "chronic."

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

See narrative above.

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

See narrative above.

Discussion

The City of Indianapolis mirrored the Consolidated Plan Goals and the Action Plan Goals with the Blueprint to End Homelessness 2.0 goals. This plan aligns with the plan of the Indianapolis Continuum of Care's plan of action to attack the issue of homelessness and the needs of the homeless population. The Indianapolis Continuum of Care works diligently with stakeholders and homeless individuals 1) to develop these strategies 2) develop a method for selecting projects and 3) set up a pipeline of projects to be funded to address the needs in the community. Projects funded with the Emergency Solutions Grant were made to compliment this process.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (l)(3)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	200
Tenant-based rental assistance	80
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	50
Total	330

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

Introduction:

While barriers to affordable housing can come from anywhere, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recognizes universal barriers. Local and state regulations on zoning and buildings are often the most recognized barriers to affordable housing. With increased regulation comes an increased cost to build housing that meets all regulations.

The Analysis of Impediments did not find any types of zoning that impose limits on housing, such as limits on vinyl siding or appearance of housing and its design. While there may not be any regulatory barriers, the institutional structure currently used to develop affordable housing may face organizational and other non-regulatory barriers to affordable housing development. Consultations with community leaders and stakeholders have suggestions as to the barriers that the hard data may not provide. These include barriers that prevent, or increase the challenge of affordable housing development. The barriers shared by those leaders and stakeholders include:

- High cost of property near accessible communities, such as downtown, make it difficult to develop special needs housing.
- Despite continued development of affordable housing, subsidizing projects large enough to serve households earning 0-30 percent of the area median income without cost burden.
- In conjunction with serving extremely low income households, developers of multi-family tax credits are finding it increasingly more difficult acquire enough capital funding to create affordable housing that is financial stable over the long term.
- New credit requirements for loaning dollars make creative financing such as that provided by Habitat for Humanity to work for low and moderate-income households wanting homeownership opportunities.
- Increased crime reports have created an image of fear and unsafe environments in urban core neighborhoods in need of private investment and redevelopment.
- Once a low-income household finds affordable housing, the challenges of their economic status often become a burden to sustaining that housing. These households are often transient, moving from rental unit to rental unit because of economic or other hardship. The City of Indianapolis will work with community development corporations and other grass-roots organizations that have developed strong leadership and neighborhood buy-in when investing federal funding. The City of Indianapolis will look to these partners to help overcome these barriers to affordable housing, targeting communities working together to diversify housing options for all income levels. These will

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be key ingredients to addressing some of the biggest barriers to affordable housing development, such as educating the public and civic leaders about affordable housing, advocating for transportation options in all areas of the community and working together to attract additional subsidy to overcome high cost of housing redevelopment over the long term.

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

Traditional redevelopment has been lead by small non-profit community development corporations at the grass roots level. Some of these organizations have been able to develop large-scale multi-family projects but human capital in any one organization is limited to conducting one or two projects at a time. This may require multiple partners, coordination and strong leadership to address redevelopment at a holistic level. Some ideas to overcome these barriers are:

- Select target areas based on proximity to transportation options and accessibility of public infrastructure
- Attract for-profit developers to partner with non-profit service agencies to develop affordable housing development for extremely low-income families; connecting services and rental assistance with new developments
- Address the accessibility needs of public infrastructure in communities with affordable housing development, such as adding curb ramps and crumbling sidewalks.
- Find additional subsidy dollars to help extremely low income households and special needs households afford rental units without a cost burden
- Advocate for public and private transportation options for low income families living outside of walking distance of amenities needed for daily living, such as grocery stories, health care and employment options
- Feed positive stories to media outlets to counter negative stories oriented from the urban core

Discussion:

The City of Indianapolis will work with community development corporations and other grass-roots organizations that have developed strong leadership and neighborhood buy-in when investing federal funding. The City of Indianapolis will look to these partners to help overcome these barriers to affordable housing, targeting communities working together to diversify housing options for all income levels. These

will be key ingredients to addressing some of the biggest barriers to affordable housing development, such as educating the public and civic leaders about affordable housing, advocating for transportation options in all areas of the community and working together to attract additional subsidy to overcome high cost of housing redevelopment over the long term.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

With the many challenges facing the City of Indianapolis, the City has developed some general goals to offer flexibility in programming for all communities and increase the coordination among service providers. Under each priority is a list of goals and strategies that will meet needs of communities in all parts of Marion County, including the six Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas. While some strategies may not be applicable to NRSA or target area, each area or community can find a goal that will meet their specific needs.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The primary challenge for the City of Indianapolis is to reach the underserved people in the community, which is people with special needs, particularly those living with a disability. Many groups that serve the general population also serve persons with disabilities as part of their programs. However, the demand for services exceeds the level of services being provided.

Through consultation, many of these organizations mentioned low funding levels as the reason for a shortage of services. Human capital reaching its maximum level was also another common thread among consultations. The City of Indianapolis and its partners will need to seek additional funding to for its initiatives assisting those with special needs.

The City of Indianapolis has already started this process by converting its home repair grant program to a loan program. Homeowners seeking assistance from the City of Indianapolis must agree to a 30-year no interest, no payment lien on their property before receiving assistance. Loans are to be paid back from net sale proceeds when the property transfers ownership. The idea behind this change is to create a future funding resource when either funding is more limited or other initiatives in the community become a priority. The City of Indianapolis will need to continue developing programs favorable lending programs and finding additional resources that can sustain and grow programming.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The primary strategy in 2015 to 2019 for the City of Indianapolis will be to close the gap on housing for households earning less than 30 percent of the area median income. So few housing units are available and affordable to this income bracket that it is essential to families living in poverty to have more housing options. And, the new housing options must be closer to work, transportation options and public amenities such grocery stores, health care and schools.

Goals to work towards affordable housing include:

1. Support owner occupied repair/rehab through loans to persons earning less than 80 percent MFI.
2. Support the development of multi-family housing with low-income housing tax credits that improve the quality of aging urban housing.
3. Create a wider range of housing opportunities for households living with disabilities through Tenant Based Rental Assistance.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Indianapolis utilizes two sources of funding to address lead paint hazards in the community, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding and a Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant.

- Families can access CDBG funding through local organizations offering repair assistance. Lead hazards will be reduced according to federal lead paint hazard regulations. This primarily benefits homeowners.
- Families needing to address lead hazards only, or have a significant repair that requires abatement, can also receive help through the Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant. This is available to renter families or homeowners.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Tackling poverty is one of the most important factors in reducing social exclusion and improving the lives of our residents. Poverty leads to a cycle of hunger, housing challenges and crime in the community that is often difficult to break. This strategy is crucial for demonstrating the City of Indianapolis' commitment to tackling poverty. The City of Indianapolis, in partnership with the business, neighborhood groups and local foundations, will strive for the goals and strategies below to help households stay out of poverty or become self-sufficient and elevate themselves from living in poverty.

- Promote economic empowerment by supporting Centers for Working Families.
- Create jobs through local incentives
- Provide housing at a sustainable level for both developers and struggling families.
- Support quality pre-school education for very low-income households unable to begin educational opportunities prior to children's ability to enter the public school system.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The primary challenge for the City of Indianapolis is to reach the underserved people in the community, which is people with special needs, particularly those living with a disability. Many groups that serve the general population also serve persons with disabilities as part of their programs. However, the demand for services exceeds the level of services being provided.

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

The Indianapolis Continuum of Care is the primary way housing providers and social service providers may connect. The group is open to the input from developers and service providers alike when it comes to the provision of affordable housing for those earning extremely low incomes.

The other method by which the City of Indianapolis encourages partnerships between public and private housing and social service agencies is through the project selection process. Projects with private and public partnerships and financial resources receive a preference for CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funding over those agencies working alone. Housing developments that connect residents to social services also receive a higher priority for funding. The financial pressure to partner has encouraged communication among housing and social service providers on a greater scale than in the past.

Discussion:

The Annual Action Plan will address many items as noted in the previous discussion points. However, as a recipient of HUD funds, City of Indianapolis certifies it will affirmatively further fair housing choice by conducting an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified, and maintain records reflecting the analysis and actions taken in this regard. The City is committed to ensuring fair housing choice for all residents within its jurisdiction. The City of Indianapolis an Analysis of Fair Housing in October 2014 for public comment and initiatives in that document will run through fiscal years 2015 thru 2019.

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing evaluated regulations as to zoning and planning regulations and their impact on housing. The Analysis of Impediments did not find any types of zoning that impose limits on housing, such as limits on vinyl siding or appearance of housing and its design. The study has found that the following impediments to fair housing choice exist within the City of Indianapolis:

- Discrimination found in Marion County is not blatant enough for a victim to recognize it other than through paired testing.
- The City of Indianapolis, Office of Equal Opportunity is not a Substantially Equivalent Organization, which prevents possible funding resources.
- The City of Indianapolis, among its departments, has not had the human capital able to affirmatively further fair housing in a meaningful way.
- The City of Indianapolis, Office of Equal Opportunity has found many of the complaints are filed because of tenant/landlord tensions and miscommunications, typically involving small landlords.
- REO owned properties in neighborhoods of color were more likely to be in disrepair than those in white comparison communities.
- Older housing stock is difficult for persons with disabilities to not only live in, but to visit.
- Persons with disabilities, require housing subsidies to afford housing in Indianapolis, yet many landlords in neighborhoods of high concentrations of white populations will not accept Housing Choice Vouchers.

The City of Indianapolis, as a recipient of HUD funding, must take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of the impediments identified within this plan and maintain records reflecting the analysis and actions taken. The Analysis of Impediments lists specific actions the City will monitor over the next five years.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The City of Indianapolis receives four different entitlement grants from HUD, the Community Development Block Grant ($8,000,000 per year), the HOME Investment Partnerships Program Grant ($3,000,000 per year), the Emergency Solutions Grant ($690,000 per year) and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS ($940,000 per year). These grants are known as CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA, respectively. This section refers to program specific requirements that HUD requires all cities receiving CDBG, HOME and ESG to report.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	289,525
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	884,195
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	2,042
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	**1,175,761**

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	79.28%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

   The Tenant Based Rental Assistance Plan was not developed at the time of the publication of this document. Expected completion of this plan is February 2015.

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

The Resale Provision

1. This provision will be enforced when ownership of a HOME assisted unit is sold with no HOME direct buyer subsidy provided to the purchaser. The resale provision ensures that a HOME-assisted property remains affordable during the entire period of affordability. The length of the period of affordability is determined by the amount of HOME funds provided as development subsidy.

2. The affordability period is terminated should any of the following events occur: foreclosure, transfer in lieu of foreclosure or assignment of a FHA insured mortgage to HUD. The original housing developer may use purchase options, rights of first refusal or other preemptive rights to purchase the housing before foreclosure to preserve affordability.

3. Project Sponsors will be required to initiate a declaration of covenants to enforce the terms of the resale provision

4. During the period of affordability, the property must be sold to another income qualified person.

5. The purchaser must occupy the property as their primary residence.

6. The original homeowner is guaranteed a fair return on their investment. If the homeowner wants to sell the property during the period of affordability, he/she must contact the HOME Grant Manager and provide the following information: original HUD-1, current mortgage statement, and documentation of capital improvements.

Note: The City will allow up to 80% of the documented* value of capital improvements. The list of allowable capital improvements is as follows:

- Room addition (bedroom, bathroom, family room)
- Refurbishment/modernization of kitchens or bathrooms, limited to built-in new appliances, cabinets, or flooring
- Addition of porches or decks
- Installation of central air conditioning or new heating equipment
- Major re-plumbing or upgrading or electrical service
- Landscaping
- Sprinkler system

*Homeowner must have itemized receipts for capital improvements. If receipts do not exist, then the costs are not eligible.

7. Subsequent buyers of properties with the resale provision will be required to abide by the resale

restrictions for the remaining period of affordability. A homeowner may sell the property after the period of affordability without any restrictions or regulations.

See Recapture Provision in the narrative below.

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

The Recapture Provision

Under the recapture guidelines, the City of Indianapolis will recapture all or a portion of the direct HOME subsidy if the HOME recipient decides to sell.

The sale of the property during the affordability period triggers repayment of any net proceeds (sales price minus loan repayments that are superior to HOME and any closing costs) up to the amount of direct HOME subsidy that the buyer received when he/she originally purchased the home. If there are no net proceeds or the net proceeds are insufficient to recapture the full amount of HOME investment due, the amount subject to will be limited to what is available from net proceeds.

1. The buyer subsidy is needed when a gap exists between what the buyer can afford and the value of the home plus closing costs. The buyer subsidy will be accounted for when the value of the home is reduced to make it affordable (Fair Market Value Reduction), closing costs are paid, down payment assistance is provided, or a credit is provided to the buyer from the amount due to the seller at closing.
2. Project sponsors will be required to initiate a mortgage and promissory note in the amount of the HOME buyer subsidy with the City of Indianapolis, Department of Metropolitan Development as the mortgagor and the homebuyer as the mortgagee.
3. This loan will be a zero percent interest deferred payment loan and in most cases in second position. Loan documents will state that the loan amount is due and payable from available net sale proceeds when the homeowner is no longer the principal resident of the house. Loan documents will specify that if ownership is transferred due to sale of the property during the period of affordability, payment shall be made to the City from available net sale proceeds. If the original buyer is in non-compliance at any time during the period of affordability, the full loan amount will be immediately due and payable to the City of Indianapolis.
4. The purchaser must occupy the property as their primary residency during the period of affordability.

See Resale Provision in the narrative above.

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

The City of Indianapolis will not use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily

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housing.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Reference 91.220(l)(4)

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

   See attached policies.

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

   All projects receiving funding through the Continuum of Care must utilize the HMIS system. ClientTrack for HMIS is a sophisticated, comprehensive case management and housing solution that focuses on meeting the needs of HMIS (Health Management Information System) continuum member agencies. ClientTrack is a HUD Compliant solution that enables HMIS coalitions to deliver critical emergency shelter and housing services while collecting all required HUD APR and AHAR data. The application can be tailored to meet the unique needs of all organizations in a continuum.

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

   See attached policies.

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

   The City of Indianapolis has allocated 50 percent of is ESG allotment to outreach services. The City of Indianapolis hopes that by allocated more than the requirement, they will meet the 40 percent regulatory requirement if one or more program providers do not utilize all the funding allotted in 2015.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

   See attached policies.

Discussion:

The City of Indianapolis will fund projects in 2015 that address the needs outlined in the Consolidated Plan. At least 70 percent of the funds allocated in fiscal year 2014 will help low and moderate-income households directly or indirectly from neighborhood infrastructure improvements. Projects that target extremely low-income households, those earning less than 30 percent of the area median income will receive higher priority for funding.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

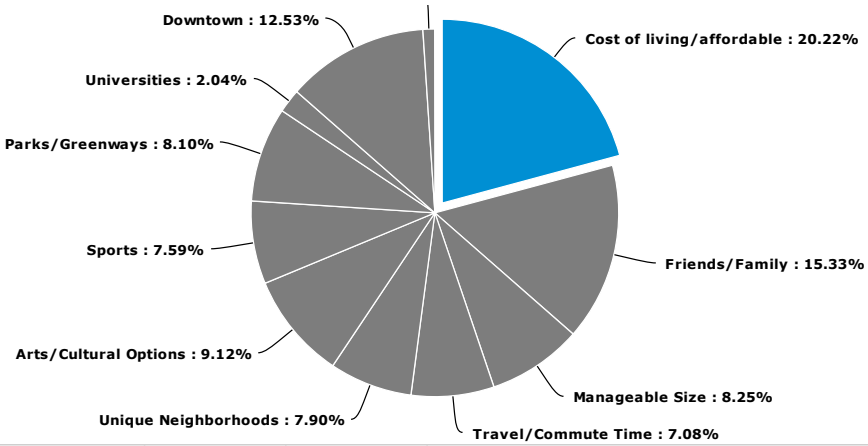
1	**Data Source Name** U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HUD 07/2014
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. The data is provided on HUD's website for the 2014 HOME rent limits, dated July 2014.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? It is the most recent set.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. July 2014.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.

Appendix A – Public Comments from Open Comment Period October 24, 2014 – November 24, 2014

Comments will be inserted for final draft document.

VIEWED	STARTED	COMPLETED	COMPLETION RATE	DROP OUTS	TIME TO COMPLETE
755	715	645	90%	70	5 mins

Appendix B

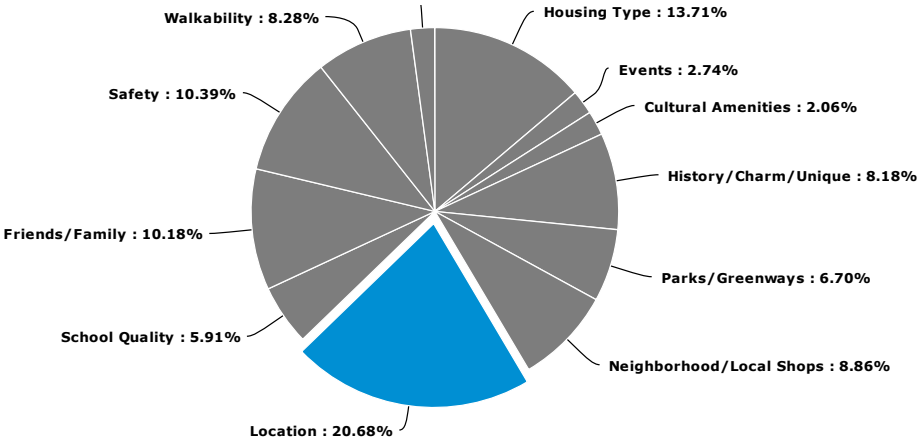


	Answer	Count	Percent
1.	**Cost of living/affordable**	**397**	**20.22%**
2.	Friends/Family	301	15.33%
3.	Manageable Size	162	8.25%
4.	Travel/Commute Time	139	7.08%
5.	Unique Neighborhoods	155	7.90%
6.	Arts/Cultural Options	179	9.12%
7.	Sports	149	7.59%
8.	Parks/Greenways	159	8.10%
9.	Universities	40	2.04%
10.	Downtown	246	12.53%
11.	Other (Input up to 3)	36	1.83%
	Total	**1963**	**100%**

Mean: 4.799 Confidence Interval @ 95%: [4.658 - 4.941] Standard Deviation: 3.198 Standard Error: 0.072

What are the Top 3 things or places you love about **Indy**? (Select or input up to 3) - [Text Data for Other (Input up to 3)]

7469382	07/29/2014	Having large city amenities within a small town feel
7470234	07/29/2014	Kids attivaties
7472900	07/29/2014	Walkability / bike routes; Farmer's Markets
7501400	07/30/2014	friendly atmostphere
7507716	07/30/2014	civic engagement
7514494	07/30/2014	schools
7536206	07/31/2014	friendly atmosphere, welcoming city
7582828	08/01/2014	Local/Regional Food
7587857	08/01/2014	Ability to engage in civic activity, it seems that overall things are improving/hopeful
7588241	08/01/2014	Variety of restaurants in cost and cuisine.
7661263	08/04/2014	growing and exciting!
7663841	08/04/2014	Growing quickly
7817273	08/07/2014	Disability Friendliness
7859698	08/08/2014	Craft beer scene
8026918	08/12/2014	my neighborhood
8072108	08/13/2014	None
8073041	08/13/2014	BREWERIES!
8121610	08/14/2014	Relative low crime
8150766	08/15/2014	None of those. I'm stuck here because of family.
8303549	08/19/2014	It's home
8303718	08/19/2014	Nothing
8304350	08/19/2014	private schools
8304470	08/19/2014	Grocery store close
8488325	08/24/2014	nothing
8488556	08/24/2014	zoo
8508623	08/25/2014	big city feel of a small town
8539413	08/26/2014	relatively safe
8546064	08/26/2014	The zoo
8756906	09/02/2014	Food. Movies. Corn



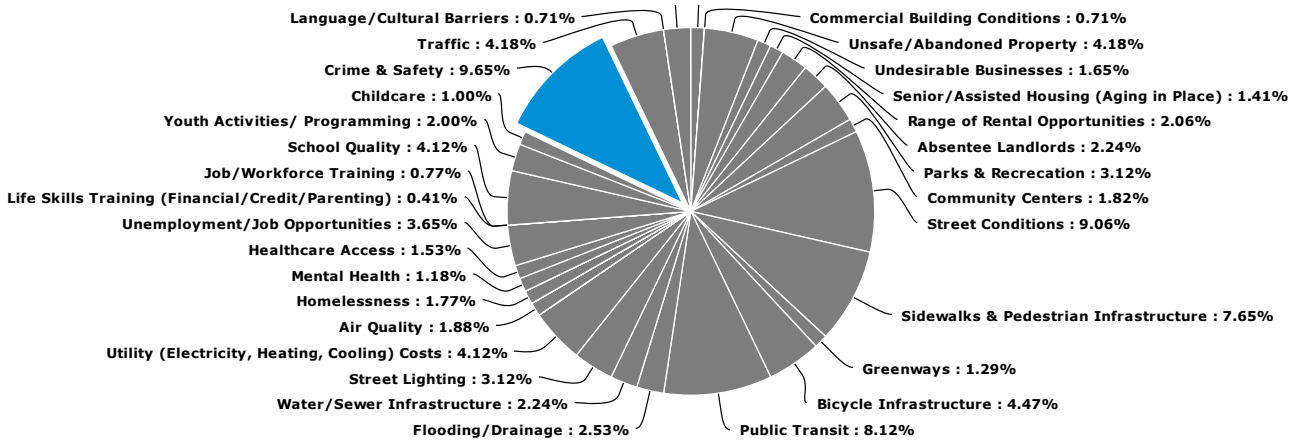
	Answer	Count	Percent
1.	Housing Type	260	13.71%
2.	Events	52	2.74%
3.	Cultural Amenities	39	2.06%
4.	History/Charm/Unique	155	8.18%
5.	Parks/Greenways	127	6.70%
6.	Neighborhood/Local Shops	168	8.86%
7.	**Location**	**392**	**20.68%**
8.	School Quality	112	5.91%
9.	Friends/Family	193	10.18%
10.	Safety	197	10.39%
11.	Walkability	157	8.28%
12.	Other (Input up to 3)	44	2.32%
	Total	**1896**	**100%**

Mean: 6.512 Confidence Interval @ 95%: [6.368 - 6.655] Standard Deviation: 3.181 Standard Error: 0.073

What are the Top 3 things or places you love about **your neighborhood**? (Select or input up to 3) - [Text Data for Other (Input up to 3)]

7370319	07/25/2014	size of house for money
7439746	07/28/2014	Tall trees
7478679	07/29/2014	No other
7488320	07/29/2014	Affordability
7512685	07/30/2014	Community gardens
7522137	07/30/2014	Breweries
7522707	07/30/2014	Hilly and woodsy
7522771	07/30/2014	Chance to make a difference, low cost, community spirit
7552913	07/31/2014	affordable
7587857	08/01/2014	Willingness of neighbors to help out each other
7669311	08/04/2014	affordability
7815288	08/07/2014	Affordable
7816685	08/07/2014	church
7817273	08/07/2014	Universal Design
7863625	08/08/2014	Neighborhood changed, do not like
7868489	08/08/2014	close to library
8026119	08/12/2014	I don't like my neighborhood. My car gets broken into at least once a month.
8026561	08/12/2014	Location in relation to work
8070763	08/13/2014	Canal
8072108	08/13/2014	none
8120914	08/14/2014	Affordability
8245079	08/18/2014	GREAT MIX OF PEOPLE
8306436	08/19/2014	Sports, location, friends/family
8539740	08/26/2014	Affordable
8540098	08/26/2014	Quiet
8540689	08/26/2014	Large wooded lots
8541797	08/26/2014	neighbors
8546698	08/26/2014	active neighborhood organization

8757723	09/02/2014	The people
8993741	09/08/2014	Access
9119204	09/11/2014	Good Neighbors, Big Yards
9119951	09/11/2014	neighborhood association, neighborhood events/art shows organized by the residents
9120803	09/11/2014	Big Yards
9152627	09/11/2014	Grocery Stores
9675771	09/22/2014	I wouldnt say I love my neighborhood
9679751	09/22/2014	Lost or living
10654286	10/07/2014	NOTHING



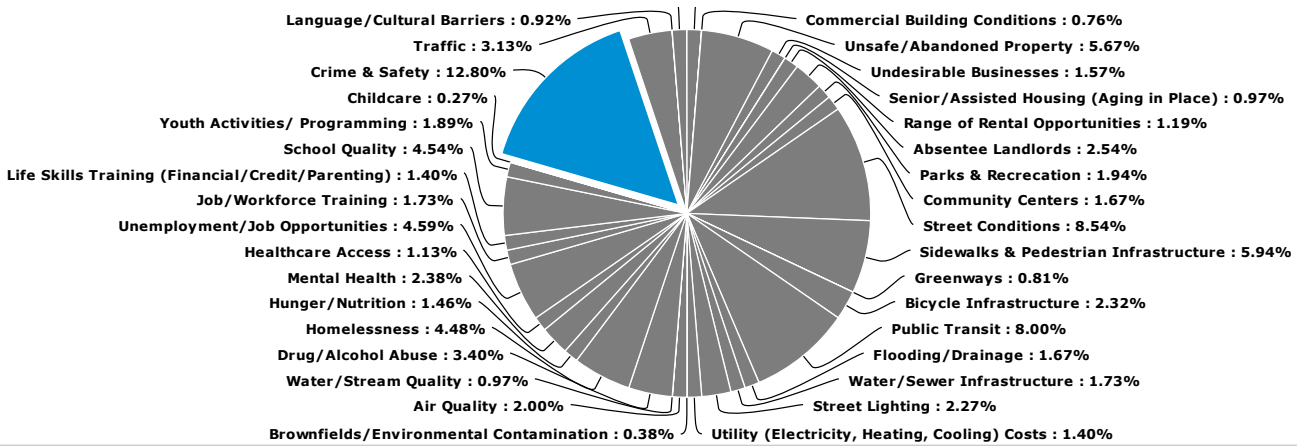
	Answer	Count	Percent
1.	Housing Conditions	31	1.82%
2.	Commercial Building Conditions	12	0.71%
3.	Unsafe/Abandoned Property	71	4.18%
4.	Undesirable Businesses	28	1.65%
5.	Senior/Assisted Housing (Aging in Place)	24	1.41%
6.	Range of Rental Opportunities	35	2.06%
7.	Absentee Landlords	38	2.24%
8.	Parks & Recreation	53	3.12%
9.	Community Centers	31	1.82%
10.	Street Conditions	154	9.06%
11.	Sidewalks & Pedestrian Infrastructure	130	7.65%
12.	Greenways	22	1.29%
13.	Bicycle Infrastructure	76	4.47%
14.	Public Transit	138	8.12%
15.	Flooding/Drainage	43	2.53%
16.	Water/Sewer Infrastructure	38	2.24%
17.	Street Lighting	53	3.12%
18.	Utility (Electricity, Heating, Cooling) Costs	70	4.12%
19.	Brownfields/Environmental Contamination	6	0.35%
20.	Lead Based Paint	4	0.24%
21.	Air Quality	32	1.88%
22.	Water/Stream Quality	16	0.94%
23.	Drug/Alcohol Abuse	14	0.82%
24.	Homelessness	30	1.77%
25.	Hunger/Nutrition	11	0.65%
26.	Mental Health	20	1.18%
27.	Healthcare Access	26	1.53%
28.	Unemployment/Job Opportunities	62	3.65%
29.	Job/Workforce Training	13	0.77%
30.	Life Skills Training (Financial/Credit/Parenting)	7	0.41%
31.	School Quality	70	4.12%
32.	Youth Activities/ Programming	34	2.00%
33.	Childcare	17	1.00%
34.	**Crime & Safety**	**164**	**9.65%**
35.	Traffic	71	4.18%
36.	Language/Cultural Barriers	12	0.71%
37.	Other (Input up to 3)	43	2.53%
	Total	**1699**	**100%**

Mean: 18.381 Confidence Interval @ 95%: [17.871 - 18.892] Standard Deviation: 10.728 Standard Error: 0.260

What are the top 3 challenges or needs facing **your household or family**? (Select or input up to 3) - [Text Data for Other (Input up to 3)]

7386846	07/26/2014	No kids play area within walking our biking distance. It would be nice not to have to drive.
7469725	07/29/2014	Racial issues

7505144	07/30/2014	High rental rate/irresponsible landlords
7522137	07/30/2014	Trash & other pollution
7522771	07/30/2014	Decades of piss poor housing policies coming out of a series of mayoral administrations, including this one; distorted tax and revenue policies that have favored consumers of revenue over producers of revenue.
7536556	07/31/2014	Potholes on many streets around where I live
7541377	07/31/2014	There are far too many 'luxury' apartments popping up in downtown that make a huge gap between those who qualify for affordable housing and those who can afford $1400 a month for a 1 bedroom. I would love to see more in the $6-900 range that are not in unsafe areas. We will soon be overrun with 'luxury' apartments that are actually really poor quality builds (I have seen inside a few and the builders should be ashamed for the cheap construction... One place in particular has massive condensation problems (and black mold on window sills!!!) because they used shoddy windows)! That would be CityWay!!!
7570239	08/01/2014	Too few minority families
7575060	08/01/2014	We used to have good quality schools, until the number of people NOT speaking English have taken over our schools. People do not take care of their property. Loud and nasty neighbors
7587857	08/01/2014	Rising cost of basics such as food and gasoline,
7616013	08/02/2014	Cost of healthcare with insurance
7658800	08/04/2014	Lack of accessible, affordable, integrated housing for people with disabilities
7667051	08/04/2014	Affordable safe housing in urban core
7709245	08/05/2014	good employment opportunities for those entering the job market
7816519	08/07/2014	solicitors
7817563	08/07/2014	Taxes-property, parking
7817273	08/07/2014	People with disabilities are often isolated or excluded from the rest of the Indianapolis community. This is especially true in the case of housing discrimination. Landlords routinely refuse to allow people with disabilities to live in their buildings under the guise of not wanting to fill out paperwork requiredby government housing assistance programs. Further the built environment of Indianapolis routinely requires many people with physical disabilities to use their walkers, wheelchairs, and scooters in the streets where no sidewalks are available. This lack of investment in infrastructure keeps many people with disabilities stuck in their homes and away from the community. A truly world class city celebrates all members of their community regardless of gender, race, disability, or sexual orientation. I would love to see the city progress and truly embrace the tenants of the Americans with Disabilities Act and other federally mandated non-discrimination laws.
7829151	08/07/2014	connectivity to Lafayette Square.
8026325	08/12/2014	Parking
8026918	08/12/2014	police harrassment of citizens
8033125	08/12/2014	negative narratives
8114071	08/14/2014	minority opportunities
8121507	08/14/2014	neighborhood eateries.
8122790	08/14/2014	Liquor stores
8245079	08/18/2014	Institutional users buying and demoing residential properties for campus / organizational expansion
8304051	08/19/2014	restrictive governmental regulations
8345965	08/20/2014	marriage equality
8505971	08/25/2014	taxes
8506711	08/25/2014	commute, healthcare benefits
8546698	08/26/2014	snow removal
8561969	08/26/2014	we need a library
8612497	08/28/2014	affordable youth programing, lack of communal feeling/connections
8614525	08/28/2014	No household concerns among items listed
8665029	08/29/2014	Neighborhood needs sports facility like YMCA
8670266	08/29/2014	Bike route from White River Greenway to downtown (monument Circle)
8758013	09/02/2014	Dog mess in my yard



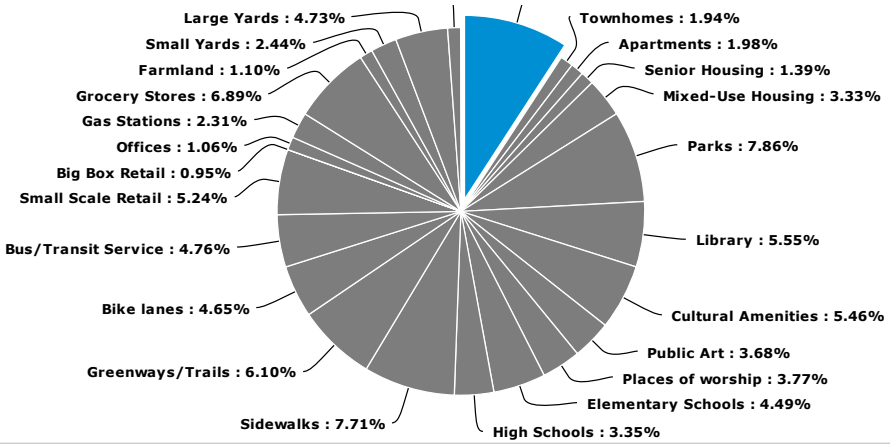
	Answer	Count	Percent
1.	Housing Conditions	32	1.73%
2.	Commercial Building Conditions	14	0.76%
3.	Unsafe/Abandoned Property	105	5.67%
4.	Undesirable Businesses	29	1.57%
5.	Senior/Assisted Housing (Aging in Place)	18	0.97%
6.	Range of Rental Opportunities	22	1.19%
7.	Absentee Landlords	47	2.54%
8.	Parks & Recreation	36	1.94%
9.	Community Centers	31	1.67%
10.	Street Conditions	158	8.54%
11.	Sidewalks & Pedestrian Infrastructure	110	5.94%
12.	Greenways	15	0.81%
13.	Bicycle Infrastructure	43	2.32%
14.	Public Transit	148	8.00%
15.	Flooding/Drainage	31	1.67%
16.	Water/Sewer Infrastructure	32	1.73%
17.	Street Lighting	42	2.27%
18.	Utility (Electricity, Heating, Cooling) Costs	26	1.40%
19.	Brownfields/Environmental Contamination	7	0.38%
20.	Lead Based Paint	2	0.11%
21.	Air Quality	37	2.00%
22.	Water/Stream Quality	18	0.97%
23.	Drug/Alcohol Abuse	63	3.40%
24.	Homelessness	83	4.48%
25.	Hunger/Nutrition	27	1.46%
26.	Mental Health	44	2.38%
27.	Healthcare Access	21	1.13%
28.	Unemployment/Job Opportunities	85	4.59%
29.	Job/Workforce Training	32	1.73%
30.	Life Skills Training (Financial/Credit/Parenting)	26	1.40%
31.	School Quality	84	4.54%
32.	Youth Activities/ Programming	35	1.89%
33.	Childcare	5	0.27%
34.	**Crime & Safety**	**237**	**12.80%**
35.	Traffic	58	3.13%
36.	Language/Cultural Barriers	17	0.92%
37.	Other (Input up to 3)	31	1.67%
	Total	**1851**	**100%**

Mean: 19.647 Confidence Interval @ 95%: [19.152 - 20.142] Standard Deviation: 10.869 Standard Error: 0.253

What are the top 3 challenges or needs facing your **community**? (Select or input up to 3) - [Text Data for Other (Input up to 3)]

7477367	07/29/2014	jobs for ex-offenders
7478774	07/29/2014	weak housing market, property values still depressed
7482431	07/29/2014	lack of affordable, accessible housing

7658800	08/04/2014	Lack of accessible, affordable, integrated housing for people with disabilities
7667051	08/04/2014	Access to quality food
7817563	08/07/2014	Property
7817273	08/07/2014	There needs to be increased funding to organizations in the city that provide free or reduced fee services to people with disabilities. This includes services for both people with physical and mental disabilities. An important aspect of the crime problem in the city is the mental health of those who commit crimes. One only needs to look at the mental health needs of those individuals in the prison population to understand this impact. Crime could be reduced by increasing these services to individuals BEFORE they become overwhelmed by society and commit a crime. It is only one piece of the crime problem in the city, but preventative treatment will reduce prison/rehabilitative costs for the city.
7824114	08/07/2014	not enough affordable accessable housing for disabled population
7861947	08/08/2014	Accessible Housing
8026494	08/12/2014	Guns
8026918	08/12/2014	police mistreatment of citizens and mchd harassment of low income organizations and homeowners
8033125	08/12/2014	negative narrative
8114789	08/14/2014	Preventing contract with c/a with new jail, ICE working with local jails
8121507	08/14/2014	Public Transit for the handicapped,
8122790	08/14/2014	Liquor store
8345965	08/20/2014	gay rights
8346254	08/20/2014	Increasing number of rental properties in the community
8347888	08/20/2014	access to arts
8578755	08/27/2014	No more walmarts
8579837	08/27/2014	Law Makers, Police
8612497	08/28/2014	lack of co9mmunal feeling/connections
8613138	08/28/2014	walmart
8665029	08/29/2014	Neighborhood needs sports facility like YMCA
8876327	09/05/2014	educational attainment
9670115	09/22/2014	Access to post secondary education
10654286	10/07/2014	Government Corruption



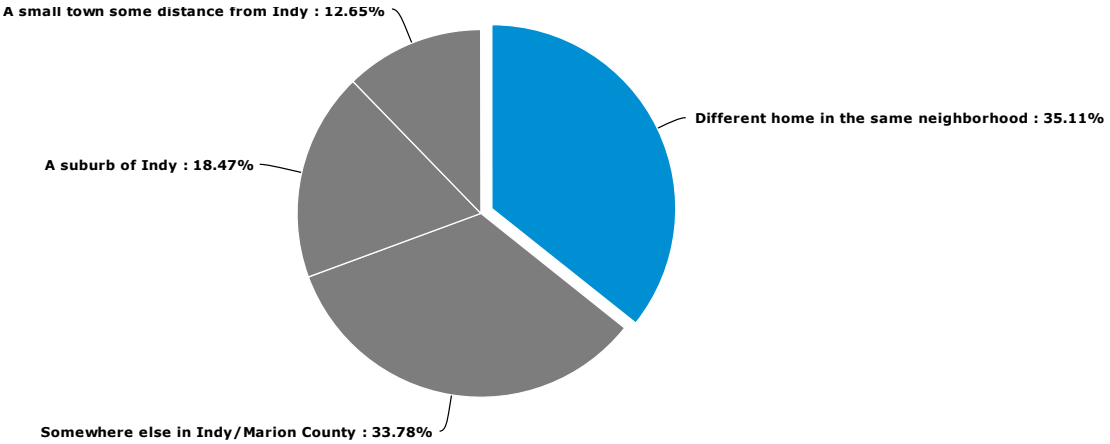
	Answer	Count	Percent	20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
1.	**Single Family Homes**	**365**	**8.04%**	
2.	Townhomes	88	1.94%	
3.	Apartments	90	1.98%	
4.	Senior Housing	63	1.39%	
5.	Mixed-Use Housing	151	3.33%	
6.	Parks	357	7.86%	
7.	Library	252	5.55%	
8.	Cultural Amenities	248	5.46%	
9.	Public Art	167	3.68%	
10.	Places of worship	171	3.77%	
11.	Elementary Schools	204	4.49%	
12.	High Schools	152	3.35%	
13.	Sidewalks	350	7.71%	
14.	Greenways/Trails	277	6.10%	
15.	Bike lanes	211	4.65%	
16.	Bus/Transit Service	216	4.76%	
17.	Small Scale Retail	238	5.24%	
18.	Big Box Retail	43	0.95%	
19.	Offices	48	1.06%	
20.	Gas Stations	105	2.31%	
21.	Grocery Stores	313	6.89%	
22.	Farmland	50	1.10%	
23.	Small Yards	111	2.44%	
24.	Large Yards	215	4.73%	
25.	Other	56	1.23%	
	Total	**4541**	**100%**	

Mean: 12.036 Confidence Interval @ 95%: [11.841 - 12.231] Standard Deviation: 6.716 Standard Error: 0.100

What makes up your perfect neighborhood? (Select or input all that apply) - [Text Data for Other]

7390918	07/26/2014	Community centers, unique restaurants (not chains) and small scale night life (friendly pub type atmosphere)
7439746	07/28/2014	Lots of trees, no power lines
7477367	07/29/2014	jobs for ex-offenders
7477827	07/29/2014	mixed-income housing
7478044	07/29/2014	mixed socioeconomics
7478679	07/29/2014	
7500515	07/30/2014	low vehicle traffic through neighborhood
7500336	07/30/2014	small restaurants, less bars, police presence, banks, pharmacies, trees, medical services
7501331	07/30/2014	few rental properties
7502916	07/30/2014	Diversity of people
7505144	07/30/2014	Centers of employment, diverse commercial mix including restraurants and retail outlets
7513764	07/30/2014	Bring local business back to the Southwest side.
7514494	07/30/2014	thriving businesses in the community
7522771	07/30/2014	MIxed size/mixed income housing development, mixed density, large sight triangles, solar, wind, and other in neighborhood power generation, rainwater capture, government swept streets, quasi-governmental resident's associations.

7663841	08/04/2014	Pop-up stores, street vendors, high-rise housing
7667051	08/04/2014	If by "farmland" you mean urban farmland, then yes!
7810991	08/07/2014	Electric plug ins for cars.
7816519	08/07/2014	dogs on leash
7817273	08/07/2014	A neighborhood where all individuals are welcome regardless of age, race, disability, sexual orientation, or gender. A diverse community is much stronger than a homogenous community. A community that is accessible to everyone. Onethat embraces universal design so no one is barred from participating in their community,
7828814	08/07/2014	Walkability
7830201	08/07/2014	Fitness Center
8070048	08/13/2014	Safe Housing
8072625	08/13/2014	Not looking for perfect
8115735	08/14/2014	safety
8303549	08/19/2014	Small businesses
8303718	08/19/2014	It's not perfect
8346254	08/20/2014	Diversity
8506711	08/25/2014	farmers markets, affordable rental property
8506960	08/25/2014	street lighting
8509723	08/25/2014	dog parks
8540098	08/26/2014	Farmers markets
8563699	08/26/2014	I want the Indy connect plan!
8577784	08/27/2014	Universities
8579837	08/27/2014	Less Police, More community organizing
8613138	08/28/2014	Great dog walking neigborhood
8664615	08/29/2014	No big box retail (no walmart) Diverse population, race, age, income level etc)
8665029	08/29/2014	Bike Lanes separate from traffic
8670266	08/29/2014	Universities
8757723	09/02/2014	It's about the people
8757817	09/02/2014	Nice Neighbors, Neighborhood Watch
8757913	09/02/2014	Great Neighborhood
9119204	09/11/2014	Gardens
9369321	09/16/2014	Quality Architecture
9670115	09/22/2014	Community Connections, Business Development
9670639	09/22/2014	Community Centers, Collaboration, Recreation Areas
9675771	09/22/2014	Sandwiches
10093092	09/29/2014	Restaurants, bars, community centers and neighborhood gathering places.
10654286	10/07/2014	Cul-de-sac



Answer	Count	Percent	20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
1. Different home in the same neighborhood	**211**	**35.11%**	
2. Somewhere else in Indy/Marion County	203	33.78%	
3. A suburb of Indy	111	18.47%	
4. A small town some distance from Indy	76	12.65%	
Total	**601**	**100%**	

Mean: 2.087 Confidence Interval @ 95%: [2.005 - 2.168] Standard Deviation: 1.018 Standard Error: 0.042

7276713	07/22/2014	
7276713	07/22/2014	
7283025	07/22/2014	
7317066	07/23/2014	We love our neighborhood.
7337522	07/24/2014	Safer; access to better schools
7350706	07/24/2014	
7370319	07/25/2014	I would like to live downtown when my kids grow up.
7373703	07/25/2014	Indianapolis doesn't offer many options for the type of neighborhood I want to live. Even my neighborhood, which I believe to be one of the best in the city (for my needs/preferences) feels like a compromise in many ways.
7374892	07/25/2014	
7375333	07/25/2014	I love what's happening in Indy, and I want to be a part of it. I'm not going anywhere.
7378655	07/25/2014	Schools
7386846	07/26/2014	
7387090	07/26/2014	Proximity to downtown but nice neighborhood close to stores and still safe.
7387301	07/26/2014	
7390918	07/26/2014	Probably can't afford the type of house with enough property around it within Indy/Marion County that I would like. But wouldn't want to be too far from "stuff to do", which could be an issue in a small town.
7439746	07/28/2014	I would prefer to stay in Indianapolis, but Fishers and Carmel are beginning to offer the kind of middle-scale, mixed-use town centers and living with nice design that appeals to me. I want to live in a community, and one where I can walk sometimes.
7468852	07/29/2014	
7469018	07/29/2014	I would move to a location where the police came out the 1st time that you called them.
7469382	07/29/2014	Want to stay in Indy even though the allure of quality public schools where you don't have to have a degree in figuring out the landscape and can just be assured your kids will receive good schooling in a safe environment is tempting to move to suburbs. With raising kids, the quality schools focus is the center of attention. Of course, lower taxes would be nice as well. We essentially pay more taxes, more in home maintaining and have greatly reduced quality public schools compared to a home of equal comparison in the suburbs. Tough competition.
7469760	07/29/2014	
7469773	07/29/2014	
7469774	07/29/2014	I like Marion County it has lot to offer regarding green spaces, outdoor activities and restaurants.
7469793	07/29/2014	larger lots, more green space
7469725	07/29/2014	I like living in Marion County and I like living in Washington Township.
7469837	07/29/2014	I like my house and neighborhood but would love to live somewhere within walking distance of cultural/arts/food.
7469992	07/29/2014	
7470234	07/29/2014	There is a lot of crime that goes on in my neighborhood.
7471505	07/29/2014	The crime rate here is worse than Boston and NYC. We feel unsafe and are unhappy about living in Marion County. City leadership does not have national or international experience in addressing crime issues. City lacks vision to attract/retain residents and only follows the lead of other cities like Cincinnati and St Louis
7472200	07/29/2014	
7472900	07/29/2014	I love living downtown - it's convenient for me and visitors to walk / bike to destinations.
7475012	07/29/2014	
7476194	07/29/2014	location is great
7476138	07/29/2014	I like the township that I live in and the schools that my children attend.
7477367	07/29/2014	so I could find an employer that would hire someone with a felony on their record
7477403	07/29/2014	To upgrade my housing situation. But I am not planning on it since I like my home and location.
7477480	07/29/2014	
7477559	07/29/2014	I love Irvington.
7477531	07/29/2014	
7477783	07/29/2014	
7477756	07/29/2014	I like where I live. It is truly a neighborhood.
7477827	07/29/2014	
7477789	07/29/2014	I like Indy but live in Franklin Township and it very boring here. There are plenty of chain restaurants, strip malls and seedy bars. But it's lacking in entertainment, cultural/arts districts, and locally owned shops.
7477865	07/29/2014	Closer to children, large yard and affordability
7478044	07/29/2014	I would want to continue living downtown
7478679	07/29/2014	I like the space between houses
7479038	07/29/2014	
7479106	07/29/2014	I love the location close to downtown, the cultural diversity of the community and the older homes with amenities such as stained glass windows, leaded glass, woodwork, etc.
7478774	07/29/2014	Not looking for funky or bohemian urban living & can't afford core downtown. Want access to mix of retailing (local & chain), employment centers, pedestrian friendly, a VARIETY of housing options (not just large single homes or cramped apartments). Safety is critical. Good investment in housing is ultra critical. Higher taxes okay if community offers a high quality of living.
7479454	07/29/2014	I love everything about my neighborhood - Irvington. Housing stock, retail and restaurants, proximity to downtown, parks and trails, wonderful neighbors, tree-lined streets, cultural and recreational offerings, all of it!
7479857	07/29/2014	Safety/rising crime
7479464	07/29/2014	
7480159	07/29/2014	
7480339	07/29/2014	

7483705	07/29/2014	Love the area
7483784	07/29/2014	If I had to move , I would start fresh in a new city
7483929	07/29/2014	Just for a change of scenery, I'd still stay downtown
7484580	07/29/2014	
7486077	07/29/2014	Nice neighborhood. Close to most things
7486068	07/29/2014	
7486702	07/29/2014	I enjoy the quiet and would like a large yard that I can put a garden into along with a pole barn to store my toys.
7486908	07/29/2014	
7487499	07/29/2014	
7488320	07/29/2014	Better school quality
7490223	07/29/2014	We live downtown, and after 2 years of walking to the office, we couldn't stomach the suburbs again.
7496442	07/30/2014	
7499140	07/30/2014	
7499071	07/30/2014	I enjoy the accessability of downtown living.
7500212	07/30/2014	Safety
7500213	07/30/2014	I love being close to downtown and the historic architecture
7500355	07/30/2014	To get away from the crime and schools in the city.
7500515	07/30/2014	Indy is perfect city size. Good cultural and entertainment/dining amenities. Family is here. Interesting, fairly diverse neighborhoods. Easy to get around IF you have a car.
7500581	07/30/2014	
7500336	07/30/2014	I live in an area of mostly two story homes. I would like to live in a one level home as I age. Property taxes will make a difference.
7500775	07/30/2014	I love being close to downtown, but there isn't any other place in Indy that I would love to live. I lvoe the grittiness and culture of downtown that you can't get any other place around the city. Plus, you're close to everything.
7501205	07/30/2014	
7501247	07/30/2014	Want to stay in this neighborhood
7501331	07/30/2014	it would be a way to revitalize the neighborhood- to restore my home, sell it, buy another in the neighborhood restore it sell it etc.
7501400	07/30/2014	Because I have friends in my neighborhood and really enjoy the local shops and restaurants near by that have recently opened
7501701	07/30/2014	
7502207	07/30/2014	
7502457	07/30/2014	
7502916	07/30/2014	None of the above. I would move to a large city in the south.
7504531	07/30/2014	location, close to large park, friends and family
7505144	07/30/2014	I love my neighborhood. I have deep relationships here. I have my job, my home, and my church within walking distance.
7505829	07/30/2014	
7506444	07/30/2014	Safer and more affordable.
7507385	07/30/2014	I would rather stay in the near downtown area
7507716	07/30/2014	
7511097	07/30/2014	
7511602	07/30/2014	
7512020	07/30/2014	
7512685	07/30/2014	To many people and crime.
7513128	07/30/2014	I like historic, old homes.
7513658	07/30/2014	Currently in a Condo, and wouldn't be able to move to an affordable house in my neighborhood on a single salary.
7514023	07/30/2014	
7513764	07/30/2014	I love my neighborhood, West Indianapolis but it feels forgotten. Organizations like Mary Riggs, Churches and neighborhood organizations can old do so much. We need to encourage more home ownership and less rentals. Absentee landlords have been a big problem driving down the quality of living. Also, there should more code enforcement. Many of the churches in the neighborhood are being turned into multiple dwelling residences holding more than 20 people.
7514852	07/30/2014	
7514645	07/30/2014	
7513920	07/30/2014	
7514494	07/30/2014	Looking for a friendly but, diversity community
7515319	07/30/2014	It would be a retirement facility with access to our friends, church, and relatives.
7516099	07/30/2014	If I had to move from our neighborhood it would most likely be because we were experiencing a financial crisis so we wouldn't be able to afford a house in our neighborhood (which would be my first choice). So, if that was the reason, we also wouldn't be able to afford the private school that we pay for. I will not put my son in public school in Marion County. So, we would move outside of Marion County to be able to have a good school in a safe neighborhood.
7516635	07/30/2014	
7516637	07/30/2014	Where is the option for a larger city outside of Indy?
7517513	07/30/2014	Closer to downtown
7517699	07/30/2014	could not afford to live elsewhere
7518129	07/30/2014	
7519075	07/30/2014	less crime
7521459	07/30/2014	I like Indianapolis, but mostly have lived elsewhere. I dont see the problems with crime improving significantly for a long time in the areas of the inner city - so I wouldn't move closer, but further out if I needed to move.

7523123	07/30/2014	
7523130	07/30/2014	I love my neighborhood and love living downtown.
7523480	07/30/2014	
7523604	07/30/2014	
7523642	07/30/2014	I would move out of state, perhaps back where I'm from on the East Coast. Why is that not an option?
7529918	07/31/2014	Location
7534712	07/31/2014	Like Marion county…don't want to be in suburb's
7536206	07/31/2014	
7536545	07/31/2014	
7536556	07/31/2014	I like the Pike township area
7537102	07/31/2014	
7537583	07/31/2014	Columbus, IN is an amazing small town that puts an emphasis on art and design.
7537812	07/31/2014	I like the neighborhood
7538104	07/31/2014	
7538116	07/31/2014	
7538338	07/31/2014	
7538608	07/31/2014	
7539126	07/31/2014	Better living conditions to raise a family, better access to schools, safe neighborhoods
7539428	07/31/2014	Crime.
7540003	07/31/2014	away from rising crime, better schools, better community activities
7540778	07/31/2014	
7540638	07/31/2014	I am not happy with the residents in my neighborhood.
7541045	07/31/2014	Proximity to all areas of Indianapolis, true neighborhood feel with walk or short drive access to retail.
7541052	07/31/2014	We love our neighborhood and see it becoming a safer, more walkable place. We like the cultural and historical aspect of the neighborhood and are not sure we could find that anywhere else in Indy (not even Broad Ripple, where we used to live.) We just need a few small shops (butcher shop, small grocer with good produce, bakery), and it would be perfect!
7541377	07/31/2014	I used to live in broad ripple but now live in the old northside. I love the proximity to downtown but that it has a community feel with historic structures. I would live to see more development on 16th street!
7541540	07/31/2014	Downsize
7542520	07/31/2014	Living downtown has always appealed to me
7543648	07/31/2014	Taxes used to fund things other than infrastructure/roads. business property taxes not worth the cost.
7544065	07/31/2014	I would like to live in a cultural district or an up and coming neighborhood. Fountain Square, Fletcher Place/Holy Cross/Holy Rosary are on the top of my favorite neighborhood list at the moment.
7544321	07/31/2014	Better schools, proximity to family, affordability
7545036	07/31/2014	I would move somewhere I could walk, run, bike immediately out of my neighborhood.
7547150	07/31/2014	I like the cultural vibrancy in the downtown area.
7550566	07/31/2014	I can work from home in my job, and we would like to have some land to have animals, a garden, woods, etc.
7551760	07/31/2014	
7552913	07/31/2014	I enjoy being in the city
7557013	07/31/2014	More space/land, less violence, better school system
7560355	07/31/2014	
7570239	08/01/2014	Proximity to work, cultural events and Indy is more diverse and welcoming than suburbs or small town some distance from Indy
7573189	08/01/2014	I like the location of my neighborhood in relation to downtown.
7574043	08/01/2014	(lease expires) - looking to experience different cultural neighborhood of Indy
7575060	08/01/2014	I want to live in a neighborhood where houses are bought NOT to become a child care business or a Group Home or Rental Property. Where people take care of their property. This was a very nice neighborhood at one time, but now it has given way to rednecks, immigrants (probably illegal) that do not speak any English.
7575620	08/01/2014	I feel like people don't keep their properties in good condition.
7576724	08/01/2014	Carmel. More money spent on sidewalks, roads, dead tree removal from ROW. Crime is not a problem in Greenbriar.
7577312	08/01/2014	The H.O.A. is totally vested in the neighborhood , a walkable neighborhood
7578630	08/01/2014	Cost of upkeep....traffic control.lack of small retail shops
7582504	08/01/2014	Prefer the city.
7582828	08/01/2014	I would stay in or near fountain square. Love the neighborhood but would consider SoBro
7583325	08/01/2014	We love Herron-Morton Place! We participate in and help organize neighborhood events so that we get to know our neighbneed, have fun, and build community. We need help with crime and safety, alley resurfacing, street potholes, sidewalk repair, bike lanes, street lighting, and small, unique retail.
7587231	08/01/2014	Safety, location, nearby shopping, quality of neighbors, schools close by
7587857	08/01/2014	The near Eastside has its problems but it is looking up. There is a lot of variety close by in terms of cultural and educational and recreational offerings, though I would love even more. I doubt I could find a house as nice as the one I live in at a price I could afford in another area of the city.
7588241	08/01/2014	Convenience of using the bus, several food pantries in the neighborhood, neighbors looking out for each other, some "third places", though I would like more
7591341	08/01/2014	To a different country... To escape the bad management by federal government
7616013	08/02/2014	We have an older home. Due to lack husband's health and lack of work we're struggling financially to make it. As lower middle class we aren't suffering enough to get assistance with ANYTHING. Will likely loose our home soon. But we like the neighbors and neighborhood. So if possible I would stay in our location. Feels like a neighborhood, but perfect quick access to work and retail needs.
7629609	08/03/2014	
7656420	08/04/2014	

7665584	08/04/2014	Great Location, quality housing, incredible neighbors
7667051	08/04/2014	Looking to live even closer to downtown, with hopes of biking/walking most of the time.
7667373	08/04/2014	have small children and our decision would be based on schooling and child services as our children grow
7669311	08/04/2014	
7669431	08/04/2014	Always lived on the north side and will continue to live somewhere on the north side.
7672475	08/04/2014	
7707941	08/05/2014	would like to move into a singlelevle drewling
7709245	08/05/2014	I like my neighborhood. Close/easy access to any part of town, lots of housing options, good schools, easy access for family and friends.
7718185	08/05/2014	A low cost tropical Island.
7731272	08/05/2014	family
7805559	08/07/2014	
7807467	08/07/2014	Out of State - More employment growth and economic growth in MI, OH, TX and FL
7810991	08/07/2014	
7811161	08/07/2014	Live too far away from most shopping, cultural events, etc. Not on the bus line
7811733	08/07/2014	Would like a regular house, ranch style. No longer a home that has stairs and association fees.
7814878	08/07/2014	Crime Increase
7815105	08/07/2014	I enjoy being close to downtown.
7815288	08/07/2014	
7815526	08/07/2014	Moving to Irvington September 14 because of neighborhood.
7815673	08/07/2014	Accesibility-walkability
7815916	08/07/2014	love living downtown
7816127	08/07/2014	Cleaner air and water
7816265	08/07/2014	
7816519	08/07/2014	Church
7816274	08/07/2014	Really like being in the "big city", but very disappointed in the poor development of the cities south, east, and west sides of town...they seem to have been forgotten. The north and immediate downtown areas, seem to get ALL the focus.
7816685	08/07/2014	Love south Indy
7816826	08/07/2014	
7816952	08/07/2014	We love Fletcher Place
7816721	08/07/2014	More unique neighborhoods, closer to job, safe
7817104	08/07/2014	Downtown near north side. CLoser to Herron High School.
7817280	08/07/2014	
7817431	08/07/2014	
7817563	08/07/2014	Like living downtown
7817273	08/07/2014	Sustainability is incredibly important to me. Living in a city is much more sustainable than living in suburb. I also love dense walkable neighborhoods.
7824114	08/07/2014	
7824511	08/07/2014	I need to live in a place where I can walk on a sidewalk and feel safe, have parks to go and enjoy and have illuminated streets.
7826496	08/07/2014	
7828633	08/07/2014	Love where I live. Good balance between transportation and business. College and 54th.
7828814	08/07/2014	Love the neighborhood and family in the area.
7828964	08/07/2014	Schools. IPS school system is a problem in current neighborhood.
7829151	08/07/2014	Need to be close to work and play. Close to bikeways with low traffic roads
7829308	08/07/2014	Schools
7829456	08/07/2014	
7829625	08/07/2014	
7829790	08/07/2014	Water. Not man made drop spots and retention ponds
7829960	08/07/2014	I'd just like to have someplace where I can participate but be free to garden and do what I want with my land
7830102	08/07/2014	Close to everything
7830201	08/07/2014	
7830274	08/07/2014	Bigger Home
7830411	08/07/2014	
7830516	08/07/2014	Cheaper apartments
7830652	08/07/2014	Bigger house
7830813	08/07/2014	
7859451	08/08/2014	
7859540	08/08/2014	Our neighborhood is quiet and unknown by most people in Indy. We have freedom to do what we want to our houses and the neighbors watch out for each other.
7859698	08/08/2014	Fountain Square
7859828	08/08/2014	
7861947	08/08/2014	
		Unclear question ---- why would I move or why would I move to where I'm moving if I had to move? I actually am moving...and I'm moving because I live in a "transitional" area that is taking too long to transition...for myriad reasons and despite lots of sustained personal effort. I'm moving to another neighborhood in Indy because I work here in Indy and I'm not

		good things that City is doing/fostering (like bike/ped infrastructure, parks, streets/sidewalks, renovated housing) often isn't enough to attract follow-on private investment in these "transitional" blighted areas, what makes City leaders think folks with choices about where to live will want stay (i.e. stay invested) there? The missing pieces are the world-class municipal services. Just because people aren't paying lots of taxes and screaming to their Councilors and/or high-level personal contacts at the City doesn't mean the City is "off the hook" to provide best-in-class services to those areas. In fact, they require *more* services...because social norms and value systems in socioeconomically diverse areas are...diverse. It falls to the City to provide services that create conditions conducive to at least median level quality of life - that is the function of our society/government. Right now, the City tolerates blighting conditions. City needs to increase their game 10-fold in this area. The only value this community engagement planning exercise will have is if you can use the "results" to knock these City agencies into high gear. Hint: it requires firing some City people and hiring some different, better City people. Extra Credit: City likely needs to hire some people they don't already know, don't know of, and may not be from "here."
7863211	08/08/2014	California
7863302	08/08/2014	
7863413	08/08/2014	Availability of amenities
7863502	08/08/2014	Less crime and noise
7863625	08/08/2014	
7863687	08/08/2014	
7863781	08/08/2014	
7863861	08/08/2014	
7863601	08/08/2014	I feel that places outside of Marion county are well taken care of..ie Hamilton County
7863969	08/08/2014	
7864102	08/08/2014	
7864279	08/08/2014	I currently live in an apartment and would love to buy a house.
7864373	08/08/2014	I love my neighborhood and the houses in it
7864491	08/08/2014	Closer to downtown
7866723	08/08/2014	I like the area I live in because It is easy access to shopping, entertainment etc. and it is close to my job.
7867916	08/08/2014	The crime rate would possibly be lower.
7868489	08/08/2014	
7872732	08/08/2014	
7908022	08/09/2014	
7941627	08/10/2014	I live in a production neighborhood with dense population. I would like to live in a more rural setting with less noise pollution and privacy.
7983053	08/11/2014	Public transportation and better streets
7986583	08/11/2014	
7986714	08/11/2014	Too many robberies in my neighborhood.
8025396	08/12/2014	
8025686	08/12/2014	Love our location and waterfront
8025805	08/12/2014	I love my neighborhood, I have lived there nearly all my life. It's safe and convenient.
8026119	08/12/2014	The theft in my neighborhood is bad.
8026276	08/12/2014	
8026325	08/12/2014	
8026422	08/12/2014	Something new
8026494	08/12/2014	
8026561	08/12/2014	Taxes
8026651	08/12/2014	Downtown-close to work-close to the airport.
8026730	08/12/2014	I work in Marion County and want to stay close!
8026860	08/12/2014	
8026931	08/12/2014	Get away from crime and better schools
8027027	08/12/2014	Closer to grandchildren
8027085	08/12/2014	
8026918	08/12/2014	To get away from unjust treatment by MCHD and IMPD of citizens
8027164	08/12/2014	
8027276	08/12/2014	Too much crime
8027390	08/12/2014	
8027845	08/12/2014	
8027956	08/12/2014	
8028077	08/12/2014	
8028522	08/12/2014	
8028593	08/12/2014	Safer area
8028697	08/12/2014	Affordability
8028796	08/12/2014	
8028884	08/12/2014	Closer to my grown children who live 45 minutes outside of Indy, but close enough to get to work downtown.
8029080	08/12/2014	Tired of living in Haughville, a lot of problems with theft raping and more. I feel like I can't sleep.
8029202	08/12/2014	
8031678	08/12/2014	
8031796	08/12/2014	Environment, upkeep often improved. Enjoy small town feel, shops, etc..
8032063	08/12/2014	Less traffic

8032936	08/12/2014	
8033125	08/12/2014	We love our neighborhood. Need a bigger house.
8033255	08/12/2014	
8033349	08/12/2014	
8033429	08/12/2014	More quiet, more space between houses and smaller schools
8033505	08/12/2014	Schools
8033640	08/12/2014	
8053562	08/12/2014	Family and location due to zoo and downtown
8069949	08/13/2014	
8070048	08/13/2014	Safer
8070133	08/13/2014	
8070191	08/13/2014	
8070252	08/13/2014	
8070302	08/13/2014	I like my neighborhood
8070443	08/13/2014	
8070525	08/13/2014	I like where I live
8070645	08/13/2014	
8070763	08/13/2014	Larger House, Better schools, more parks
8070838	08/13/2014	I like the area
8070933	08/13/2014	Something new
8071010	08/13/2014	
8071103	08/13/2014	When retired-country life
8071185	08/13/2014	I love the charm and history of my neighborhood
8071262	08/13/2014	
8071349	08/13/2014	
8071394	08/13/2014	
8071543	08/13/2014	
8071607	08/13/2014	I like the small town feel my city has to offer
8071750	08/13/2014	
8071825	08/13/2014	Love Irvington but don't love my house
8071910	08/13/2014	Don't care about the structure of the home. It's all I can afford right now.
8072015	08/13/2014	Schools and family
8072108	08/13/2014	Homeless
8072172	08/13/2014	
8072233	08/13/2014	Closer to work
8072303	08/13/2014	
8072381	08/13/2014	Because the neighborhood I lived in before is not good.
8072449	08/13/2014	I really like the area where my school is located, Butler Tarkington, more so than the area where my family is.
8072625	08/13/2014	
8072694	08/13/2014	
8072766	08/13/2014	Crime is becoming bad in many areas in Indianapolis
8072874	08/13/2014	
8072935	08/13/2014	Downtown because of all of the events offered-arts
8073041	08/13/2014	I like my location. Very close to 2 downtown grocery stores, cultural trail, food, bars, breweries, Monon, and various other cultural districts
8085219	08/13/2014	
8111274	08/14/2014	Obiously , I like my community.
8114071	08/14/2014	I enjoy my neighborhood just don't enjoy the variety of housing available. Need better spaces for small businesses.
8114461	08/14/2014	I love Indy
8114789	08/14/2014	
8115029	08/14/2014	
8115115	08/14/2014	IUPUI student and need close proximity
8115208	08/14/2014	Move downtown to be closer to work/school and cultural amenities.
8115294	08/14/2014	
8115366	08/14/2014	
8115446	08/14/2014	Different state, Not from Indy and have no desire to stay but trade school keeps me here.
8115499	08/14/2014	
8115550	08/14/2014	
8115616	08/14/2014	
8115663	08/14/2014	Country
8115735	08/14/2014	

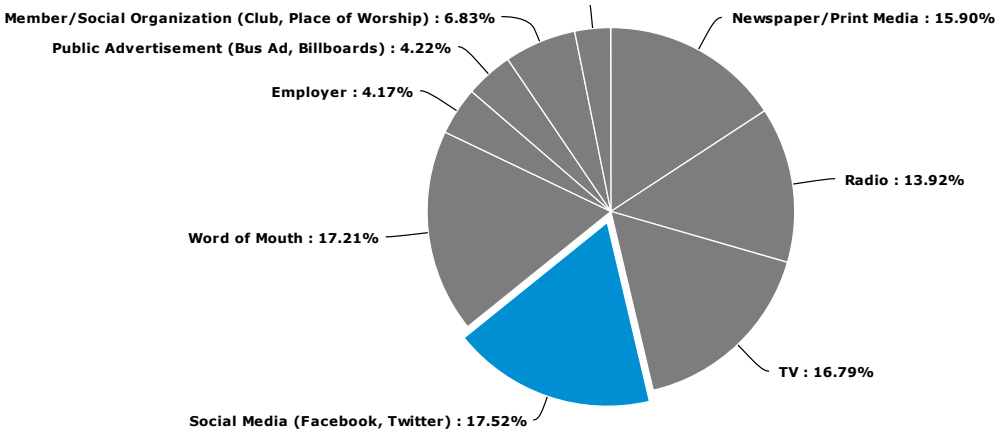
8121505	08/14/2014	
8121557	08/14/2014	Get out of the city
8121610	08/14/2014	
8121662	08/14/2014	
8121690	08/14/2014	Move downtown
8121752	08/14/2014	
8121814	08/14/2014	
8121890	08/14/2014	
8121962	08/14/2014	
8121988	08/14/2014	
8122060	08/14/2014	
8122130	08/14/2014	I like the south
8121507	08/14/2014	There are too many gas stations, cheap quality retail, bars and liquor stores. Need more local eateries and store front service shops.
8122198	08/14/2014	
8122274	08/14/2014	We like Irvington
8122365	08/14/2014	Make my commute more convenient
8122451	08/14/2014	The time has come to move. the house is just a little too big with siblings off at school.
8122566	08/14/2014	reduced crime
8122662	08/14/2014	
8122719	08/14/2014	For smaller housing accommodations
8122790	08/14/2014	Downtown
8122848	08/14/2014	
8245079	08/18/2014	would like to be closer to downtown / mass ave / fountain square areas... amenities, restaurants, cultural attractions, and shorten commute
8250535	08/18/2014	like nature - would move to country property surrounded by trees, ability to see stars at night
8264467	08/18/2014	Currently in an apartment and hope to move into a home in the future
8303474	08/19/2014	Want to be away from city
8303549	08/19/2014	We just want to be in more of the country and it's not so expensive
8303639	08/19/2014	
8303718	08/19/2014	Indy's run by a bunch of self serving bigots
8304123	08/19/2014	Moving out of state
8304215	08/19/2014	I really like our neighborhood, but if we didn't reside in our home, I would prefer to move to Zionsville. It's small and quaint
8304350	08/19/2014	
8304470	08/19/2014	quiet
8304550	08/19/2014	Love our neighborhood and that area of town
8304647	08/19/2014	
8304739	08/19/2014	Oaklandon-love that area
8304831	08/19/2014	Would like to experience a new location with more cultural amenities
8305094	08/19/2014	
8305226	08/19/2014	to get away from the city
8305277	08/19/2014	the broad ripple neighborhood has everything i like.
8305394	08/19/2014	I love my neighborhood and the community
8305498	08/19/2014	small town feel
8306436	08/19/2014	Carmel, feels safer
8328229	08/20/2014	
8335083	08/20/2014	
8345881	08/20/2014	My street is not safe anymore with traffic and violence broad ripple has.
8345965	08/20/2014	I plan on moving downtown later this. larger gay community
8346063	08/20/2014	Family closer and better schooling
8346148	08/20/2014	
8346205	08/20/2014	
8346254	08/20/2014	Because of the smaller amount of crime, pride in ownership, better school system potentially
8346388	08/20/2014	I enjoy being close to downtown
8346453	08/20/2014	
8346507	08/20/2014	
8346573	08/20/2014	Husband getting new jobs
8346635	08/20/2014	More acreage-we are urban homesteaders
8346737	08/20/2014	
8347183	08/20/2014	
8347226	08/20/2014	I like the area, easy for school and work
8347336	08/20/2014	

8347770	08/20/2014	
8347828	08/20/2014	
8347888	08/20/2014	closer to office
8348019	08/20/2014	love neighborhood
8348076	08/20/2014	
8348114	08/20/2014	proximity ro job, church, friends
8348158	08/20/2014	
8487073	08/24/2014	Open space and a place to relax
8487132	08/24/2014	
8487165	08/24/2014	
8487202	08/24/2014	to be with family
8487236	08/24/2014	
8487275	08/24/2014	Too much construction, traffic and crime
8487297	08/24/2014	would move closer to college for convenience.
8487336	08/24/2014	downsizing
8487370	08/24/2014	
8487417	08/24/2014	
8487433	08/24/2014	I love my neighborhood and the schools. I wish we could walk more places though
8487487	08/24/2014	so we can have land
8487541	08/24/2014	
8487587	08/24/2014	
8487612	08/24/2014	less crime
8487754	08/24/2014	
8487793	08/24/2014	I would move to a house inside my neighborhood because i love it.
8487849	08/24/2014	
8487900	08/24/2014	Desire to own a home and move out of an apartment
8487940	08/24/2014	
8487971	08/24/2014	peace and serenity
8488026	08/24/2014	
8488061	08/24/2014	
8488082	08/24/2014	
8488128	08/24/2014	Homeless
8488158	08/24/2014	I don't like the conditions of my neighborhood
8488189	08/24/2014	chicago, wisconsin
8488216	08/24/2014	I love my neighborhood
8488254	08/24/2014	chicago
8488287	08/24/2014	rural background
8488325	08/24/2014	to get away from corruption
8488348	08/24/2014	
8488385	08/24/2014	
8488421	08/24/2014	
8488470	08/24/2014	
8488511	08/24/2014	
8488556	08/24/2014	It is a good clean neighborhood
8488611	08/24/2014	
8505729	08/25/2014	
8505971	08/25/2014	
8506037	08/25/2014	
8506073	08/25/2014	cheaper housing
8506133	08/25/2014	
8506176	08/25/2014	
8506212	08/25/2014	I prefer not to live in a more busy city
8506270	08/25/2014	
8506325	08/25/2014	
8506405	08/25/2014	
8506462	08/25/2014	
8506501	08/25/2014	close to work
8506556	08/25/2014	I would move to a better neighborhood
8506641	08/25/2014	
8506711	08/25/2014	I live in lockerbie area. In love with it. Walkable, restaurants, clean, green areas, diverse

8507238	08/25/2014	
8507280	08/25/2014	I've lived on the south side all my life
8507350	08/25/2014	
8507441	08/25/2014	
8507497	08/25/2014	
8507554	08/25/2014	close to downtown
8507608	08/25/2014	
8507694	08/25/2014	
8508262	08/25/2014	
8508310	08/25/2014	
8508355	08/25/2014	great neighborhood
8508416	08/25/2014	good neighborhood but would look for close neighborhood with sidewalks and perhaps amenities
8508485	08/25/2014	getting older, less noise
8508562	08/25/2014	Because I love living in Speedway
8508623	08/25/2014	need a home with more space and a larger yard
8508674	08/25/2014	I like the area I am in
8508751	08/25/2014	too much traffic congestion and road construction
8508813	08/25/2014	
8508861	08/25/2014	Schools-different clientel as far as my child would be around
8508925	08/25/2014	Like living in city, like Indy
8508995	08/25/2014	I live in a small condo in Lawrence township. I would prefer to live in Hamilton County
8509049	08/25/2014	
8509093	08/25/2014	Broad ripple-can walk or ride bike there
8509189	08/25/2014	Space reasons
8509296	08/25/2014	
8509377	08/25/2014	to be close to grandkids
8509517	08/25/2014	
8509560	08/25/2014	Age of neighborhoods
8509601	08/25/2014	
8509631	08/25/2014	
8509676	08/25/2014	
8509723	08/25/2014	I love irvington and fountain square. Cute little places close to downtown
8509818	08/25/2014	I love living close to downtown. We would stay in the uptown area or another historic neighborhood that is bike/pedestrian friendly.
8527711	08/25/2014	I love the neighborhood I live in because of convenience. Most everything I need/want is within 5-10 mins from my home, and I have an easy 15 min drive to work.
8539315	08/26/2014	
8539306	08/26/2014	We are living here because we recently had a child, and the public elementary school she will go to is one of the best in the county. We would love to live downtown again someday, but real estate prices keep increasing in the more walkable areas of the city. That combined with the cost of sending our child to a private school because IPS schools are so poor makes us unsure if that's a possibility for us. Our current neighborhood is a great location within the city, but because there are no good bike lanes or sidewalks on Kessler going toward Broadripple, we are not sure if we want to stay here long term.
8539371	08/26/2014	Would love a neighborhood with sidewalks where I could walk to small shops.
8539444	08/26/2014	Great neighbors and community. Good generational mix. Ethnic diversity
8539501	08/26/2014	We live in Highland Kessler outside Broadripple and we love our neighborhood.
8539760	08/26/2014	
8539740	08/26/2014	Crime rate increasing, more space - large yard or land
8540098	08/26/2014	Would love to find a contemporary home in or near downtown. Contemporary homes in the suburbs are hard to find.
8540689	08/26/2014	crime
8541797	08/26/2014	getting ready to retire and downsizing
8541929	08/26/2014	I love my neighborhood. The HKCL Neighborhood Association is vital, informed and involved in making our neighborhood safe and inviting.
8542762	08/26/2014	Indianapolis lacks major diversity for young professionals and the so called "Cultural Districts" do not represent ethnic groups or cultures at all. I will most probably move for that very reason after graduation.
8546064	08/26/2014	I love my neighborhood. I am going broke trying to pay to live here because I feel safe.
8546698	08/26/2014	There is no retirement community in my neighborhood.
8547230	08/26/2014	
8549356	08/26/2014	
8549715	08/26/2014	Better schools.
8550939	08/26/2014	I love Indy but need a neighborhood with sidewalks and safe areas for my yearning to become more independent elementary school aged child to play and ride her bike safely.
8553226	08/26/2014	I would move to a warmer climate
8554269	08/26/2014	
8554378	08/26/2014	comfortable with area
8554889	08/26/2014	
8561969	08/26/2014	I like my neighbors and my family lives in the same neighborhood.
8563699	08/26/2014	Love the location

8578755	08/27/2014	Another Country
8579837	08/27/2014	Leave Indiana
8580130	08/27/2014	
8580304	08/27/2014	
8586077	08/27/2014	
8585924	08/27/2014	to be close to my family and friends
8586636	08/27/2014	I like my neighborhood-It's riverside and generally a very nice neighborhood. but rough commercial businesses are starting to move in. pawnshops, convenient stores etc
8586939	08/27/2014	
8587024	08/27/2014	east
8612414	08/28/2014	
8612497	08/28/2014	I like living downtown
8612626	08/28/2014	I love Irvington and would like to stay
8612707	08/28/2014	Love it, great character and characters
8612786	08/28/2014	
8612982	08/28/2014	
8613138	08/28/2014	A retirement community
8613219	08/28/2014	Strong neighborhood organizations
8613507	08/28/2014	
8614262	08/28/2014	I like being 15 mins from downtown but have the resources of the suburbs
8614525	08/28/2014	downsize space
8623957	08/28/2014	
8628446	08/28/2014	Family
8628559	08/28/2014	Slower Place
8663439	08/29/2014	I would have to move in with one of my children because the rental market is over priced for my senior income (SSI).
8663766	08/29/2014	To avoid crime and traffic conjestion
8663910	08/29/2014	or A Small town some distance from Indy
8664061	08/29/2014	My wife & I would live somewhere else to make our work commutes shorter.
8664325	08/29/2014	
8664615	08/29/2014	or somewhere else in Indy/Marion County
8665029	08/29/2014	or Somewhere else in Indy/Marion County
8665259	08/29/2014	
8669841	08/29/2014	Great neighbors
8669902	08/29/2014	
8669952	08/29/2014	
8670102	08/29/2014	
8670171	08/29/2014	
8670266	08/29/2014	To be closer to work
8670373	08/29/2014	maintaining Home
8706924	08/31/2014	
8720301	09/01/2014	location
8744012	09/01/2014	Larger home downtown with a yard for my dog.
8755627	09/02/2014	Great Neighbors
8755688	09/02/2014	
8755758	09/02/2014	
8755820	09/02/2014	
8756024	09/02/2014	or A small town-Indy is too large
8756364	09/02/2014	They dont make ranch homes with yards anymore
8756906	09/02/2014	Indy is good
8757723	09/02/2014	It's about the people
8757817	09/02/2014	
8757913	09/02/2014	out of the city
8758013	09/02/2014	Like downtown area
8797235	09/03/2014	
8806770	09/03/2014	Transit accessibility
8876327	09/05/2014	want to be downtown
9119204	09/11/2014	We're aging would look for condo to move in a settled neighborhood.
9119408	09/11/2014	
9119951	09/11/2014	We like our near eastside neighborhood alot!
9120507	09/11/2014	because I like where I live
9120803	09/11/2014	city amenities are important to me-cultural events-health care options-diversity

9670639	09/22/2014	because I love this place and these people and I want to be here, helping to make it a batter place for anyone to live.
9670880	09/22/2014	because I know things will get done. such as fixed roads, community engagement.
9671187	09/22/2014	
9672490	09/22/2014	
9673100	09/22/2014	
9673348	09/22/2014	
9673961	09/22/2014	
9674846	09/22/2014	
9674999	09/22/2014	because I want to live in the downtown area
9675419	09/22/2014	
9675771	09/22/2014	
9676200	09/22/2014	Peace of Mind
9676825	09/22/2014	or a Suburb of Indy -I would live outside of 465 just because people were shocked when I said that's where I used to live.
9677430	09/22/2014	I love downtown
9678558	09/22/2014	Love Garfield Park
9679071	09/22/2014	I'm too far from everything
9679751	09/22/2014	
9680209	09/22/2014	
9680429	09/22/2014	
9780078	09/23/2014	Love the history and uniqueness of our neighborhood and being able to walk to a couple of restaurants and grocery and centrally located.
9929103	09/25/2014	
9963627	09/26/2014	
10093092	09/29/2014	Garfield Park neighborhood is the best neighborhood for cost, nearness to downtown, parks, transit and bike/ped access, safety and caring neighbors.
10201376	09/30/2014	Meridian Kessler is a perfect integration of education, kindness, friendliness and progressive thinking!
10282971	10/01/2014	
10654286	10/07/2014	Government Corruption. DPW's improper and illegal Resubdivision of parcels of land by deed and grants of easement, with NO legal approval of Resubdivision of land - CHANGE in rights-of-way, easements and lot lines - by DMD, MDC, Plat Committee, in violation of Subdivision Control Ordinances. See Revised Code Sec 731-324 and Sec. 691-143(b) ALL permanently dead-ended streets SHALL be terminated by CULS-DE-SAC. DCE inspectors and IMPD officers, authorized to make inspections in order to enforce ALL zoning ordinances and land use regulations, choose not to do so. See Revised Code Sec 731-334 & Sec. 730-503.
11198950	10/14/2014	I want to be closer to bicycle infrastructure



Answer	Count	Percent
1. Newspaper/Print Media	305	15.90%
2. Radio	267	13.92%
3. TV	322	16.79%
4. Social Media (Facebook, Twitter)	**336**	**17.52%**
5. Word of Mouth	330	17.21%
6. Employer	80	4.17%
7. Public Advertisement (Bus Ad, Billboards)	81	4.22%
8. Member/Social Organization (Club, Place of Worship)	131	6.83%
9. Other	66	3.44%
Total	**1918**	**100%**

Mean: 3.904 Confidence Interval @ 95%: [3.806 - 4.002] Standard Deviation: 2.196 Standard Error: 0.050

Where do you get information about happenings in the community? - [Text Data for Other]

7337522	07/24/2014	Online news/blogs
7374892	07/25/2014	Internet.
7386846	07/26/2014	Brag newsletter for the Binford area
7439746	07/28/2014	Websites
7472900	07/29/2014	Leadership Indianapolis, IndyHub, We Are City
7477403	07/29/2014	Online. I never rad the local newspaper in hard copy. I listen to WFYI pretty much all the time.
7479106	07/29/2014	community center
7482431	07/29/2014	Emails
7500213	07/30/2014	internet and emails
7500515	07/30/2014	Internet sites such as downtown indy inc
7500775	07/30/2014	DO317, IDI
7500336	07/30/2014	email, internet
7501205	07/30/2014	internet - email listserves
7505144	07/30/2014	Internet, neighborhood organization websites and email blasts
7512685	07/30/2014	Riverside civic league
7514645	07/30/2014	email newsletters
7515319	07/30/2014	email
7516099	07/30/2014	email listservs and newsletters
7519075	07/30/2014	internet
7523642	07/30/2014	neighborhood listserv
7536206	07/31/2014	electronic school newsletter
7541045	07/31/2014	internet
7541052	07/31/2014	Email alerts: IBJ, IndyStar, etc.
7544321	07/31/2014	Email alerts from print media
7560355	07/31/2014	internet
7577312	08/01/2014	H.O.A. newsletter
7582828	08/01/2014	WeAreCity
7587857	08/01/2014	Community boards and flyers, postal mail from organizations promoting events, but mostly email and online newsletters. The free community newspapers and the online versions of the things in the Star that are shared with me on the computer.
7588241	08/01/2014	Free newspapers and flyers
7709245	08/05/2014	newspaper

8070933	08/13/2014	internet
8072108	08/13/2014	None
8111274	08/14/2014	newsletters
8121507	08/14/2014	Mayor's liaison
8250535	08/18/2014	TV station websites
8345881	08/20/2014	internet
8346573	08/20/2014	IBJ daily
8347336	08/20/2014	web
8508925	08/25/2014	electronic media
8509560	08/25/2014	internet
8509676	08/25/2014	internet
8509723	08/25/2014	Neighborhood flier
8540098	08/26/2014	Friends as well as other online sources (NOT Facebook or Twitter)
8554378	08/26/2014	neighborhood
8578275	08/27/2014	List Serve for Neighborhood
8587024	08/27/2014	Nothing
8612786	08/28/2014	Internet
8612982	08/28/2014	Internet(other than social media)
8663910	08/29/2014	My eyes
8665029	08/29/2014	email
8669902	08/29/2014	Email
8670266	08/29/2014	Neighborhood League
8756906	09/02/2014	Friends
8797235	09/03/2014	Internet
9119951	09/11/2014	Internet
9152712	09/11/2014	Internet search-nuvo, Do 317, Yelp
9670880	09/22/2014	I dont
9675771	09/22/2014	School
10654286	10/07/2014	internet

7337522	07/24/2014	27
7370319	07/25/2014	39
7373703	07/25/2014	37
7374892	07/25/2014	24
7375333	07/25/2014	36
7378655	07/25/2014	36
7386846	07/26/2014	34
7387090	07/26/2014	31
7390918	07/26/2014	35
7439746	07/28/2014	22
7468852	07/29/2014	43
7469018	07/29/2014	33
7469382	07/29/2014	46
7469773	07/29/2014	30
7469774	07/29/2014	54
7469793	07/29/2014	49
7469725	07/29/2014	44
7469837	07/29/2014	37
7469992	07/29/2014	47
7470234	07/29/2014	36
7471505	07/29/2014	39
7472200	07/29/2014	28
7472900	07/29/2014	32
7475012	07/29/2014	57
7476194	07/29/2014	33
7476138	07/29/2014	39
7477367	07/29/2014	56
7477480	07/29/2014	48
7477403	07/29/2014	66
7477559	07/29/2014	45
7477531	07/29/2014	65
7477783	07/29/2014	53
7477756	07/29/2014	65
7477827	07/29/2014	35
7477789	07/29/2014	36
7477865	07/29/2014	47
7478044	07/29/2014	36
7478679	07/29/2014	65
7479038	07/29/2014	31
7479106	07/29/2014	60
7478774	07/29/2014	51
7479454	07/29/2014	54
7479857	07/29/2014	59
7479464	07/29/2014	53
7480159	07/29/2014	30
7480263	07/29/2014	50
7480339	07/29/2014	44
7480732	07/29/2014	37
7481184	07/29/2014	42
7482431	07/29/2014	
7482726	07/29/2014	63
7483527	07/29/2014	74
7483705	07/29/2014	53
7483784	07/29/2014	over 50
7483929	07/29/2014	32
7484580	07/29/2014	39
7486077	07/29/2014	62
7486068	07/29/2014	34
7486702	07/29/2014	30
7486908	07/29/2014	54

7500213	07/30/2014	50
7500355	07/30/2014	42
7500581	07/30/2014	67
7500515	07/30/2014	54
7500775	07/30/2014	25
7500336	07/30/2014	66
7501205	07/30/2014	47
7501247	07/30/2014	71
7501331	07/30/2014	59
7501400	07/30/2014	25
7501701	07/30/2014	26
7502207	07/30/2014	42
7502457	07/30/2014	28
7502916	07/30/2014	70
7504531	07/30/2014	57
7505144	07/30/2014	45
7505829	07/30/2014	60
7506444	07/30/2014	28
7507385	07/30/2014	65+
7507716	07/30/2014	27
7511097	07/30/2014	62
7511602	07/30/2014	59
7512020	07/30/2014	40
7512685	07/30/2014	33
7513128	07/30/2014	21
7513658	07/30/2014	32
7514023	07/30/2014	26
7513764	07/30/2014	37
7514852	07/30/2014	32
7514645	07/30/2014	33
7513920	07/30/2014	38
7514494	07/30/2014	50+
7515319	07/30/2014	70
7516099	07/30/2014	45
7516635	07/30/2014	48
7516637	07/30/2014	40
7517513	07/30/2014	72
7517699	07/30/2014	54
7518129	07/30/2014	67
7519075	07/30/2014	77
7521459	07/30/2014	50
7522137	07/30/2014	33
7522707	07/30/2014	39
7522771	07/30/2014	41
7523064	07/30/2014	42
7523046	07/30/2014	34
7523123	07/30/2014	42
7523130	07/30/2014	30
7523480	07/30/2014	53
7523642	07/30/2014	29
7523604	07/30/2014	54
7529918	07/31/2014	34
7534712	07/31/2014	54
7536206	07/31/2014	42
7536545	07/31/2014	34
7536556	07/31/2014	51
7537102	07/31/2014	29
7537583	07/31/2014	41
7537812	07/31/2014	52
7538104	07/31/2014	55

7540778	07/31/2014	29
7540638	07/31/2014	47
7541045	07/31/2014	38
7541052	07/31/2014	31
7541377	07/31/2014	31
7541540	07/31/2014	46
7542520	07/31/2014	50
7543648	07/31/2014	
7544065	07/31/2014	28
7544321	07/31/2014	32
7545036	07/31/2014	33
7547150	07/31/2014	37
7550566	07/31/2014	51
7551760	07/31/2014	
7552913	07/31/2014	35
7557013	07/31/2014	30
7560355	07/31/2014	1k
7570239	08/01/2014	34
7573189	08/01/2014	27
7574043	08/01/2014	22
7575060	08/01/2014	56
7575620	08/01/2014	38
7576724	08/01/2014	66
7577312	08/01/2014	64
7578630	08/01/2014	44
7582504	08/01/2014	56
7582828	08/01/2014	27
7583325	08/01/2014	37
7587231	08/01/2014	69
7587857	08/01/2014	42
7588241	08/01/2014	43
7591341	08/01/2014	56
7616013	08/02/2014	52
7629609	08/03/2014	46
7656420	08/04/2014	27
7658855	08/04/2014	27
7659691	08/04/2014	43
7658800	08/04/2014	36
7661135	08/04/2014	45
7663841	08/04/2014	28
7665077	08/04/2014	64
7665584	08/04/2014	51
7667051	08/04/2014	38
7667373	08/04/2014	36
7669311	08/04/2014	40
7669431	08/04/2014	68
7672475	08/04/2014	36
7707941	08/05/2014	50-60
7709245	08/05/2014	64
7718185	08/05/2014	65
7731272	08/05/2014	49
7805559	08/07/2014	
7807467	08/07/2014	28
7810991	08/07/2014	56
7811161	08/07/2014	50
7811733	08/07/2014	41
7814878	08/07/2014	67
7815105	08/07/2014	20
7815288	08/07/2014	40
7815526	08/07/2014	27

7816685	08/07/2014	31
7816826	08/07/2014	41
7816952	08/07/2014	50
7817104	08/07/2014	52
7816721	08/07/2014	38
7817280	08/07/2014	
7817431	08/07/2014	32
7817563	08/07/2014	26
7817273	08/07/2014	29
7824114	08/07/2014	65
7824511	08/07/2014	51
7826496	08/07/2014	33
7828633	08/07/2014	28
7828814	08/07/2014	34
7828964	08/07/2014	35
7829151	08/07/2014	27
7829308	08/07/2014	42
7829456	08/07/2014	33
7829625	08/07/2014	39
7829790	08/07/2014	35
7829960	08/07/2014	34
7830102	08/07/2014	77
7830201	08/07/2014	25
7830274	08/07/2014	33
7830411	08/07/2014	31
7830516	08/07/2014	22
7830652	08/07/2014	27
7830813	08/07/2014	56
7859451	08/08/2014	21
7859540	08/08/2014	56
7859698	08/08/2014	29
7859828	08/08/2014	70
7861947	08/08/2014	29
7860877	08/08/2014	43
7863211	08/08/2014	36
7863302	08/08/2014	46
7863413	08/08/2014	55
7863502	08/08/2014	59
7863625	08/08/2014	
7863687	08/08/2014	69
7863781	08/08/2014	57
7863861	08/08/2014	24
7863969	08/08/2014	52
7863601	08/08/2014	35
7864102	08/08/2014	66
7864279	08/08/2014	27
7864373	08/08/2014	23
7864491	08/08/2014	20
7866723	08/08/2014	42
7867916	08/08/2014	24
7868489	08/08/2014	47
7872732	08/08/2014	
7941627	08/10/2014	32
7983053	08/11/2014	67
7986583	08/11/2014	21
7986714	08/11/2014	22
8025396	08/12/2014	65
8025686	08/12/2014	53
8025805	08/12/2014	21
8026119	08/12/2014	38

8026730	08/12/2014	29
8026860	08/12/2014	21
8026931	08/12/2014	32
8027027	08/12/2014	64
8027085	08/12/2014	66
8026918	08/12/2014	43
8027164	08/12/2014	43
8027276	08/12/2014	57
8027390	08/12/2014	32
8027845	08/12/2014	35
8027956	08/12/2014	49
8028077	08/12/2014	
8028522	08/12/2014	41
8028593	08/12/2014	32
8028697	08/12/2014	21
8028796	08/12/2014	55
8028884	08/12/2014	49
8029080	08/12/2014	27
8029202	08/12/2014	45
8031678	08/12/2014	
8031796	08/12/2014	30
8032063	08/12/2014	58
8032164	08/12/2014	
8032281	08/12/2014	37
8032361	08/12/2014	64
8032460	08/12/2014	58
8032614	08/12/2014	45
8032851	08/12/2014	40
8032936	08/12/2014	36
8033125	08/12/2014	37
8033255	08/12/2014	36
8033349	08/12/2014	42
8033429	08/12/2014	51
8033505	08/12/2014	38
8033640	08/12/2014	
8053562	08/12/2014	58
8069949	08/13/2014	52
8070048	08/13/2014	
8070133	08/13/2014	22
8070191	08/13/2014	26
8070252	08/13/2014	56
8070302	08/13/2014	64
8070443	08/13/2014	24
8070525	08/13/2014	26
8070645	08/13/2014	35
8070763	08/13/2014	31
8070838	08/13/2014	
8070933	08/13/2014	20
8071010	08/13/2014	41
8071103	08/13/2014	59
8071185	08/13/2014	23
8071262	08/13/2014	
8071349	08/13/2014	
8071394	08/13/2014	30
8071543	08/13/2014	64
8071607	08/13/2014	18
8071750	08/13/2014	56
8071825	08/13/2014	33
8071910	08/13/2014	28
8072015	08/13/2014	33

8072625	08/13/2014	56
8072694	08/13/2014	36
8072766	08/13/2014	42
8072874	08/13/2014	35
8072935	08/13/2014	27
8073041	08/13/2014	27
8085219	08/13/2014	33
8111274	08/14/2014	60
8114071	08/14/2014	32
8114461	08/14/2014	34
8114789	08/14/2014	
8115029	08/14/2014	35
8115115	08/14/2014	23
8115208	08/14/2014	23
8115294	08/14/2014	49
8115366	08/14/2014	37
8115446	08/14/2014	25
8115499	08/14/2014	42
8115550	08/14/2014	67
8115616	08/14/2014	64
8115663	08/14/2014	27
8115735	08/14/2014	49
8115838	08/14/2014	41
8115924	08/14/2014	
8120914	08/14/2014	35
8120967	08/14/2014	74
8121040	08/14/2014	28
8121444	08/14/2014	60
8121505	08/14/2014	67
8121557	08/14/2014	68
8121610	08/14/2014	
8121662	08/14/2014	
8121690	08/14/2014	60
8121752	08/14/2014	31
8121814	08/14/2014	25
8121890	08/14/2014	51
8121962	08/14/2014	63
8121988	08/14/2014	53
8122060	08/14/2014	38
8122130	08/14/2014	27
8122198	08/14/2014	55
8121507	08/14/2014	55
8122274	08/14/2014	29
8122365	08/14/2014	22
8122451	08/14/2014	24
8122566	08/14/2014	65
8122662	08/14/2014	49
8122719	08/14/2014	
8122790	08/14/2014	59
8122848	08/14/2014	20
8245079	08/18/2014	30
8264467	08/18/2014	33
8303474	08/19/2014	58
8303549	08/19/2014	23
8303639	08/19/2014	
8303718	08/19/2014	50
8304123	08/19/2014	30
8304215	08/19/2014	34
8304350	08/19/2014	36
8304470	08/19/2014	62

8305277	08/19/2014	26
8305394	08/19/2014	28
8305498	08/19/2014	27
8306436	08/19/2014	21
8328229	08/20/2014	51
8335083	08/20/2014	34
8345881	08/20/2014	33
8345965	08/20/2014	53
8346063	08/20/2014	26
8346148	08/20/2014	59
8346205	08/20/2014	49
8346254	08/20/2014	42
8346388	08/20/2014	32
8346453	08/20/2014	27
8346507	08/20/2014	60
8346573	08/20/2014	25
8346635	08/20/2014	35
8346737	08/20/2014	47
8347183	08/20/2014	37
8347226	08/20/2014	22
8347336	08/20/2014	57
8347420	08/20/2014	26
8347506	08/20/2014	57
8347545	08/20/2014	34
8347605	08/20/2014	25
8347641	08/20/2014	44
8347699	08/20/2014	25
8347770	08/20/2014	65
8347828	08/20/2014	43
8347888	08/20/2014	61
8348019	08/20/2014	59
8348076	08/20/2014	
8348114	08/20/2014	42
8348158	08/20/2014	63
8487073	08/24/2014	42
8487132	08/24/2014	30
8487165	08/24/2014	37
8487202	08/24/2014	61
8487236	08/24/2014	41
8487275	08/24/2014	60
8487297	08/24/2014	20
8487336	08/24/2014	64
8487370	08/24/2014	34
8487417	08/24/2014	32
8487433	08/24/2014	37
8487487	08/24/2014	33
8487541	08/24/2014	53
8487587	08/24/2014	37
8487612	08/24/2014	35
8487754	08/24/2014	31
8487793	08/24/2014	34
8487849	08/24/2014	51
8487900	08/24/2014	28
8487940	08/24/2014	44
8487971	08/24/2014	28
8488026	08/24/2014	49
8488061	08/24/2014	43
8488082	08/24/2014	
8488128	08/24/2014	45
8488158	08/24/2014	22

8488385	08/24/2014	29
8488421	08/24/2014	55
8488470	08/24/2014	
8488511	08/24/2014	71
8488556	08/24/2014	36
8488611	08/24/2014	
8505729	08/25/2014	65
8505971	08/25/2014	37
8506037	08/25/2014	35
8506073	08/25/2014	55
8506133	08/25/2014	40
8506176	08/25/2014	55
8506212	08/25/2014	24
8506270	08/25/2014	44
8506325	08/25/2014	20
8506405	08/25/2014	
8506462	08/25/2014	53
8506501	08/25/2014	43
8506556	08/25/2014	38
8506641	08/25/2014	37
8506711	08/25/2014	26
8506816	08/25/2014	54
8506883	08/25/2014	67
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9780078	09/23/2014	35
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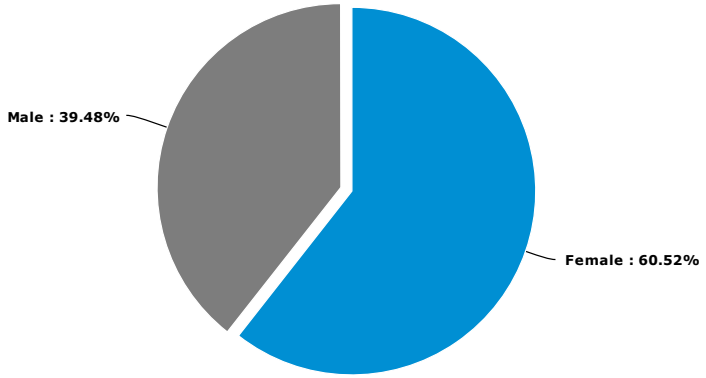

Answer	Count	Percent	20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
1. Female	**374**	**60.52%**	
2. Male	244	39.48%	
Total	**618**	**100%**	

Mean: 1.395 Confidence Interval @ 95%: [1.356 - 1.433] Standard Deviation: 0.489 Standard Error: 0.020

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7370319	07/25/2014	46268
7373703	07/25/2014	
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7378655	07/25/2014	46112
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7387090	07/26/2014	46220
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9674999	09/22/2014	46201
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7390918	07/26/2014	46225
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7468852	07/29/2014	46228
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7486068	07/29/2014	46202
7486702	07/29/2014	46204
7486908	07/29/2014	46202

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8506037	08/25/2014	
8506073	08/25/2014	
8506133	08/25/2014	46206
8506176	08/25/2014	
8506212	08/25/2014	
8506270	08/25/2014	46220
8506325	08/25/2014	46228
8506405	08/25/2014	
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8506556	08/25/2014	46202
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8507037	08/25/2014	
8507124	08/25/2014	46032
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8508925	08/25/2014	46201
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8541929	08/26/2014	46032
8542762	08/26/2014	
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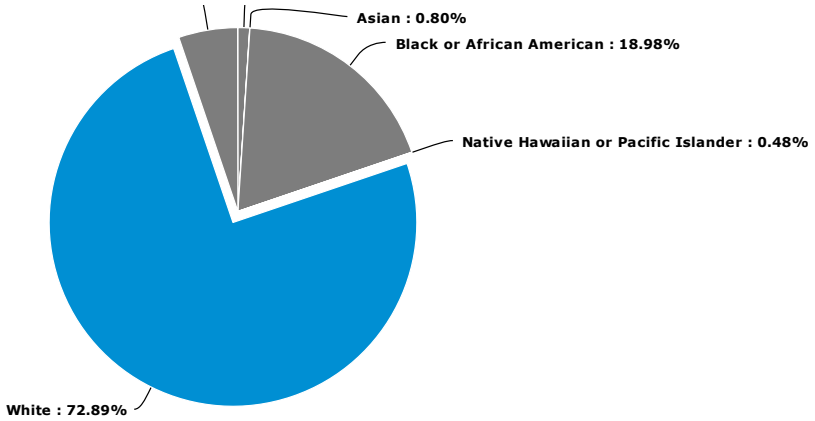
11198950	10/14/2014	

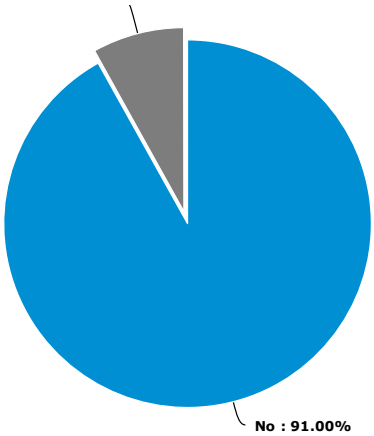


Answer	Count	Percent	20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
1. American Indian or Alaska Native	9	1.44%	
2. Asian	5	0.80%	
3. Black or African American	119	18.98%	
4. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3	0.48%	
5. White	**457**	**72.89%**	
6. Other	34	5.42%	
Total	**627**	**100%**	

Mean: 4.589 Confidence Interval @ 95%: [4.512 - 4.665] Standard Deviation: 0.976 Standard Error: 0.039

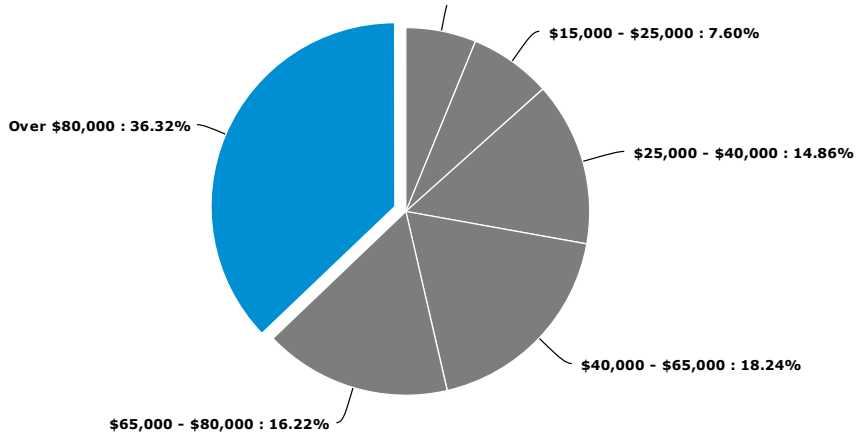
Race (Select any that apply) - [Text Data for Other]

7477403	07/29/2014	Mixed
7486077	07/29/2014	Hispanic
7511602	07/30/2014	Hispanic
7557013	07/31/2014	Mixed white/Hispanic
7718185	08/05/2014	West Indian
7866723	08/08/2014	Middle Eastern
7986583	08/11/2014	Hispanic
8073041	08/13/2014	European American (white)
8115115	08/14/2014	Mexican
8115208	08/14/2014	Mexican
8549715	08/26/2014	Middle-Eastern American



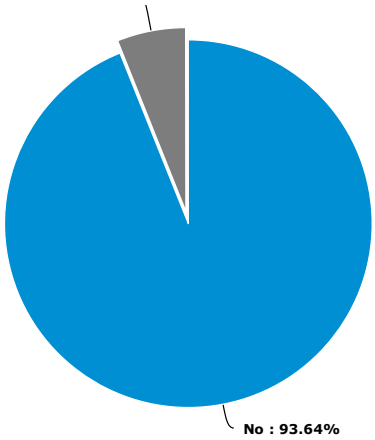
Answer	Count	Percent	20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
1. No	526	91.00%	
2. Yes	52	9.00%	
Total	**578**	**100%**	

Mean: 1.090 Confidence Interval @ 95%: [1.067 - 1.113] Standard Deviation: 0.286 Standard Error: 0.012



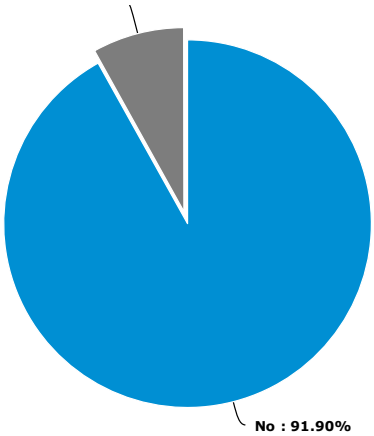
Answer	Count	Percent	20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
1. Under $15,000	40	6.76%	
2. $15,000 - $25,000	45	7.60%	
3. $25,000 - $40,000	88	14.86%	
4. $40,000 - $65,000	108	18.24%	
5. $65,000 - $80,000	96	16.22%	
6. Over $80,000	**215**	**36.32%**	
Total	**592**	**100%**	

Mean: 4.385 Confidence Interval @ 95%: [4.257 - 4.513] Standard Deviation: 1.591 Standard Error: 0.065



Answer	Count	Percent	20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
1. No	574	93.64%	
2. Yes	39	6.36%	
Total	**613**	**100%**	

Mean: 1.064 Confidence Interval @ 95%: [1.044 - 1.083] Standard Deviation: 0.244 Standard Error: 0.010



Answer	Count	Percent	20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
1. No	567	91.90%	
2. Yes	50	8.10%	
Total	617	100%	

Mean: 1.081 Confidence Interval @ 95%: [1.059 - 1.103] Standard Deviation: 0.273 Standard Error: 0.011

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Appendix C

Homeless Service Providers - City of Indianapolis

Organization Name	Project Name	Target Pop. A	CH Beds	Veteran Beds	Youth Beds	Total Beds	Utilization Rate
Emergncy Shelters							
Catholic Charities	Holy Family Shelter	HC		0	0	66	95%
Dayspring Center	Dayspring Center	HC		0	0	60	75%
Family Support Center	Children's Bureau	YMF		0	24	24	0%
For God So Loved the World	Shepard's Pathway	HC		0	0	80	55%
Gennesaret Free Clinic	Health Recovery Program	SM		0	0	8	62%
Good News Ministries	Mens Shelter	SM		0	0	181	44%
Horizon House	Extreme Weather Emergency Overflow	SMF		0	0	114	100%
Interfaith Hospitality Network	Interfaith Hospitality Network	HC		0	0	28	54%
Missionaries of Charity	Queen of Peace	SFHC		0	0	14	71%
Partners In Housing	VADOM - Blue Triangle	SMF		50	0	50	42%
Quest for Excellence Inc.	WINGS	SMF+HC		0	0	28	43%
Stopover, Inc.	Stopover, Inc	YMF		0	6	6	83%
The Julian Center	The Julian Center	SFHC		0	0	108	62%
The Salvation Army Social Service Center	Homeless Shelter	SFHC		0	0	105	81%
The Salvation Army Social Service Center	Homeless Shelter DV Component	SFHC		0	0	52	42%
Wheeler Mission Ministries	Center for Women and Children	SFHC		0	0	144	85%
Wheeler Mission Ministries	Wheeler Mission Lighthouse Center	SM		0	0	309	91%
Permanet Supportive Housing							
Partners In Housing	Blue Triangle	SMF		0	0	46	100%
Adult & Child Center	Permanent Housing 1	SMF	1	0	0	8	100%
Adult & Child Center	Permanent Housing 2	SMF	10	0	0	16	81%
Adult & Child Center	Shelter Plus Care	SMF	0	0	0	10	90%
Englewood CDC	The Commonwealth	SMF+HC	0	0	0	20	60%
Hayes Gibson International	The Barton Center	HC	0	0	0	70	56%
Homeless Initiative Program	Dowe Project	SMF	16	0	0	16	100%
John H. Boner Community Center	Brookside Manor - Our Town	SMF	10	0	0	10	100%
John H. Boner Community Center	Scattered Site	SMF+HC	0	0	0	48	100%
John H. Boner Community Center	Special Needs	SMF	18	0	0	87	95%
Midtown CMHC	Intecare 1 (St. George)	SMF	0	0	0	17	94%
Midtown CMHC	Intecare 2	SMF	0	0	0	30	83%
Midtown CMHC	Shelter Plus Care Adult	SMF+HC	36	0	0	72	100%
Midtown CMHC	Shelter Plus Care Youth	SMF	10	0	10	10	60%
Midtown CMHC	The Villages	SMF	20	0	0	20	95%
Partners In Housing	Burton Apartments	SMF	0	0	0	23	96%
Partners In Housing	Colonial Park	SMF+HC	0	0	0	25	100%
Partners In Housing	Crown Pointe	SMF	39	0	0	39	100%
Partners In Housing	Mapleton Park	SMF+HC	0	0	0	37	89%
Partners In Housing	Mozingo Place	SMF	10	0	0	10	100%

Homeless Service Providers - City of Indianapolis

Partners In Housing	Orleans II	HC	0	0	0	47	94%
Partners In Housing	St. George Apartments	SMF	0	0	0	15	93%
Partners In Housing	The Orleans	HC	10	0	0	18	100%
Partners In Housing	Threshold	SMF	42	0	0	42	90%
Pathway to Recovery Inc.	Pathway IV	SMF	0	0	0	22	100%
Pathway to Recovery Inc.	Pathway V	HC	0	0	0	17	100%
Pathway to Recovery Inc.	Pathway VI	SMF+HC	0	0	0	20	100%
Richard L. Roudebush VA Medical Center	VASH - Indianapolis HUD-VASH	SMF+HC	237	316	0	316	100%
The Damien Center	Damien Center S+C	SMF+HC	0	0	0	53	85%
The Julian Center	34 North	SFHC	0	0	0	44	70%
Rapid Re-Housing							
Homeless Initiative Program	RRH Emergency Solutions Grant	SMF+HC		0	0	7	100%
Homeless Initiative Program	SSVF - Supportive Services for Veteran Families	SMF+HC		29	0	29	100%
HVAF of Indiana	SSVF - Supportive Services for Veteran Families	SMF+HC		47	0	47	100%
Volunteers of America	SSVF - Supportive Services for Veteran Families	SMF+HC		20	0	20	100%
Safe Haven							
Midtown CMHC	First Home	SMF		0	0	25	88%
Transitional Housing							
Catholic Charities	Holy Family Transitional Housing	HC		0	0	27	100%
Catholic Charities	Holy Family Transitional Housing	HC		0	0	63	108%
Coburn Place	Coburn Place	SFHC		0	0	85	108%
Dayspring Center	Wellspring Cottage	HC		0	0	44	59%
Good News Ministries	Family Shelter	HC		0	0	40	95%
Homeless Initiative Program	GPD - Veterans Per Diem TIPS	SMF+HC		9	0	9	100%
Homeless Initiative Program	GPD - Veterans' Per Diem Housing Program	SMF+HC		39	0	39	51%
HVAF of Indiana	GPD - Carson Apartments	SM		13	0	13	108%
HVAF of Indiana	GPD - Donald W. Moreau Sr. Veterans House	SMF		40	0	40	105%
HVAF of Indiana	GPD - HVAF Warman Woods	SM		47	0	47	100%
HVAF of Indiana	GPD - Manchester	SMF		51	0	51	102%
HVAF of Indiana	GPD - Scattered Site GPD	SM		25	0	25	100%
HVAF of Indiana	HVAF Scattered Sites	SM		9	0	9	67%
HVAF of Indiana	REST Program	SM		22	0	22	59%
Partners In Housing	GPD - Linwood Manor VA Grant Per Diem	SMF		28	0	28	96%
Pathway to Recovery Inc.	Pathway I	SMF		0	0	22	100%
Pathway to Recovery Inc.	Pathway II	SF		0	0	8	75%
Pathway to Recovery Inc.	Pathway III	SM		0	0	9	78%
Quest for Excellence Inc.	Ada's Place	SF		0	0	15	93%
Quest for Excellence Inc.	Agnes Inn Between	SFHC		0	0	11	55%
Quest for Excellence Inc.	Billy's Manor	SMF+HC		0	0	14	71%
Quest for Excellence Inc.	John's Delaware Lodge	SMF+HC		0	0	11	100%

Homeless Service Providers - City of Indianapolis

Seeds of Hope	Seeds of Hope	SF		0	0	13	69%
Stopover, Inc.	Stopover Transitional Living	SMF		0	8	8	100%
The Julian Center	New Life Transitional Housing	SFHC		0	0	52	77%
Volunteers of America	Contract Emergency Residential Services	SMF		18	0	18	67%
Volunteers of America	GPD - VOA VA GPD	SM		20	0	20	100%
Westside Community Development Corporation	Families in Transition	HC		0	0	48	100%
Wheeler Mission Ministries	Hebron Center	SM		0	0	45	60%
Wheeler Mission Ministries	Higher Ground	SF		0	0	13	38%
Wheeler Mission Ministries	STEPS	SM		0	0	52	60%
Wheeler Mission Ministries	Wheeler Mission Working Guest Program	SM		0	0	18	117%
			Sum : 459	Sum : 783	Sum : 48		

Appendix D

Indianapolis Continuum of Care Rental Assistance Policies

2013

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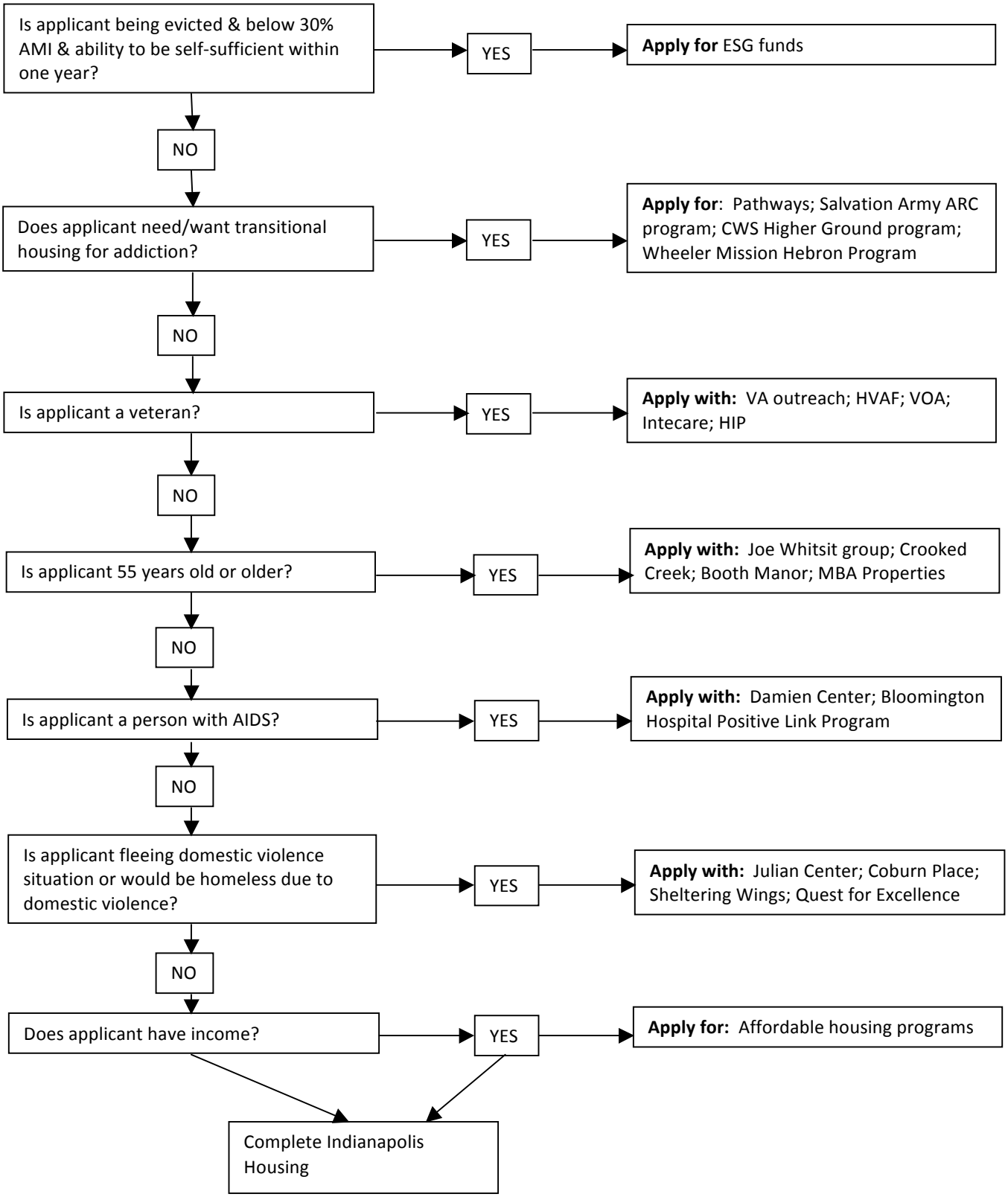
Indianapolis Supportive Housing Programs – on overview

The City of Indianapolis' Continuum of Care (HUD funded housing programs for the homeless) has made some very positive changes. To be in compliance with the Federal Hearth Act standards that will begin in 2014, and in an effort to streamline housing opportunities, all rental assistance programs (some formerly known as Shelter Plus Care) now share one common application, one common wait list and one common housing committee. Applicants are housed based on their vulnerability score and meeting housing criteria based on housing availability. A vulnerability score measures a person's or family's likelihood of dying on the streets based on physical and mental health diagnosis, domestic violence and other predictive factors.

Indianapolis Housing Decision Tree



The Indianapolis Housing Committee strongly encourages applicants/advocates to apply for all available housing opportunities within Indianapolis. We are providing this decision tree to assist in determining what other housing opportunities might be available. If submitting an Indianapolis Housing Committee application as well as contacting alternative resources, please indicate that in the notes section of the application.

How to Apply to the for Indianapolis Supportive Housing Programs

In an effort to coordinate housing programs, reduce barriers to housing, and assist our most vulnerable citizens, a common application and wait list are now being utilized by all Indianapolis Continuum of Care Rental Assistance providers. These programs are for single and family households who are (1) experiencing homelessness, and (2) include a head of household who is living with a disability.

This common application is an **Excel spreadsheet** that is to be electronically submitted (with **completed Application and Vulnerability Index tabs – additional household information tabs completed for each household member other than the applicant – note "family" is however the applicant defines it**) along with the following signed documents submitted in PDF format (scanned documents):

- Release of Information (ROI)
- Documentation Declaration
- Documentation of Disability (Physician/CNS Statement)
- Homeless Documentation indicating homelessness within 30 days of application date
- If applicant is chronically homeless, must also provide documentation of one continuous year of homelessness or 4 homeless episodes in the prior 3 years

All of these documents can be found under a tab within the application. Please answer ALL questions on the application. Only complete applications including all necessary documentation will be considered.

To obtain the application, please contact Karin Thornburg at Karin.thornburg@wishard.edu.

Providers should submit the application with all of these components to Karin Thornburg at Karin.thornburg@wishard.edu. There will be two attachments, the excel spreadsheet (application and VI), and one scanned document with the signed documents listed above. E-mail Karin if you are unable to submit the application packet electronically to make other arrangements. Once a completed application is submitted and all information is complete, the household will be part of the common waiting list that is organized by level of vulnerability.

If you or your organization utilize ClientTrackr, please check the basic demographics section of the Client Dashboard (same area as the name and DOB) of the applicant you are serving before starting the application. If the Waitlist question states, "Yes" or "Application in Progress" then you do not have to fill out the application. An agency has either submitted a completed application or is in the process of completing one. If the Waitlist question is blank and you begin the application, then please go to Edit the Client Information and select "Application in Progress" once you start the process, and then "Yes" after you have successfully submitted it. We appreciate your time in this so we can reduce the duplication of services.

Supportive housing providers meet every other week on Tuesdays at noon in the Community Room of Horizon House. Providers who submit an application on behalf of an applicant will be invited to a future meeting when the application is matched to an available housing unit. The applicant is always able to reject the offer of a supporting housing option without any penalty, and will be offered a different supportive housing option in the future as a unit that the household is eligible for becomes available.

Note: Documents requested for the Indianapolis Housing Application are only the common elements to all rental assistance programs. Please be aware that once an applicant has been approved for an available unit, the rental assistance provider may require additional documentation related to their specific housing program

Documentation of Disability

To meet eligibility requirements for Indianapolis Supportive Housing programs, an individual must have a disabling condition. There are five (5) categories of disabling condition: serious mental illness (diagnosable in DSM 5) (SMI); chronic substance abuse (CSA); persons with AIDS (PWA); persons with other disability (PWOD). The fifth category is survivor of or fleeing domestic violence (DV), which is not a disability but is a category under rental assistance programs. Persons with DV must also have one of the other four disabling conditions above to qualify.

The disability must meet the following criteria:

- Is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration
- Substantially impedes an individual's ability to live independently and
- Is of such a condition that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

The condition must also limit the individual's ability to perform at least three or more activities of daily living in the areas of self care; receptive and expressive language; learning; mobility; self-direction; capacity for independent living and economic self-sufficiency. This must be documented on the Documentation of Disability.

Additional criteria include a diagnosis of addiction, and/or disease arising from etiological condition of HIV/AIDs and/or survivor of/fleeing domestic violence situation.

The Physician/CNS Statement form (a tab in the electronic application) should be used for documentation of disability; however the following is acceptable documentation of disability:

- SSI disability entitlement benefits showing diagnosis
- SMI diagnosis no more than 2 years old
    - By current physician/CNS
    - Letter from licensed (including but not limited to MD, RN, LCSW, LMHC) representative of a medical or mental health center or physician office indicating that there are EMR (electronic medical records) with diagnosis within prior 2 years. Note that the letter must indicate what the diagnosis is.
    - Statement from lawyer indicating that there is an SSI appeal and indicating diagnosis and accompanied by original documentation of diagnosis (in this instance, the documentation of diagnosis may be over 2 years old)
    - EMR print out showing physician, diagnosis and date of diagnosis entry

If there are unusual circumstances where documentation of disability cannot be obtained through above means, the Indianapolis Housing Committee should be approached to discuss creative means of obtaining documentation needed to satisfy HUD requirements.

Documentation of Homelessness

Homeless documentation:

- Must be within 30 days of submission of application
- Must be able to document homelessness within 30 days of getting housed
- Must document that the applicant is staying in a shelter or
- Must document that the applicant is staying at a place not meant for human habitation

Documentation of homeless for those staying in a place not meant for human habitation must be completed by a locally recognized Indianapolis outreach team member. Locally recognized outreach teams are identified below. When homelessness is documented for those staying at a place not meant for human habitation, the outreach worker documenting MUST visually observe the person at the place that they are staying (including, but not limited to homeless camp, abandoned building).

The approved Locally Recognized Indianapolis Outreach Teams are

- Homeless Veterans Assistance Funds (HVAF)
- Veterans Administration Outreach Team
- The Bethlehem House Outreach Team
- Tear Down the Walls Ministries
- Homeless Initiative Program (HIP) Outreach Team
- Horizon House Outreach Team
- The Pour House, Inc.
- Outreach, Inc.
- IMPD Homeless Unit
- Marion County Homeless Probation Team
- Salvation Army Outreach Team

  See appendix for approved signatures from each of the teams above.

Documentation from the following shelters will be accepted for the purposes of documenting homelessness for Rental Assistance program applications:

- Wheeler Mission Ministries
- Center for Women and Children
- Queen of Peace Shelter
- Good News Mission
- Salvation Army
- Holy Family Shelter
- Dayspring Shelter
- Interfaith Hospitality Network
- Stopover
- Julian Center
- Quest for Excellence

The following are acceptable forms of homeless documentation:

- Shelter letter or homeless documentation form showing dates applicant stayed
- ClienTrack documentation print out indicating notes by outreach workers of dates that they actual viewed applicant at place not meant for human habitation, and location.

- Letter from licensed (including but not limited to MD, RN, LCSW, LMHC) representative of mental health center or physician office indicating that there are EMR records indicating applicant's homeless status and date.
- Self – attestation form. A self-attestation form may be used in the case that the applicant and provider have exhausted all other possibilities of obtaining homeless documentation. If the self-attestation form is used, the provider must include documentation of due diligence in obtaining homeless documentation, such as written verification listing dates and outcomes of calling shelters where applicant reports staying.

Chronic homelessness is defined by HUD as:

- Applicant has been continuously homeless for a year or more or
- Applicant has had four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Each episode of homelessness must be at least 15 days in duration to ensure consistency for counting and eligibility purposes, per HUD regulations.

For many of the rental assistance programs, a person must be chronically homeless. Identifying as chronically homeless and documenting that will provide more rental assistance opportunities for the applicant. Accepted chronic homeless documentation must document:

- Four or more incidents (not concurrent dates) of homelessness in the three years prior to the application
- Continuous homelessness for a year or more.

The following are acceptable forms of documenting chronic homelessness:

- Shelter letter documenting applicant has resided there for one year or showing four or more dates (non-consecutive) in the prior three years
- ClienTrack documentation print out indicating notes by outreach workers of dates that they actually viewed applicant at a place not meant for human habitation, and location showing consistent encounters for a year or more or four or more encounters (non-consecutive) in the prior three years.
- Documentation showing applicant has been in transitional housing for a year accompanied by documentation of homelessness prior to transitional housing
- Documentation signed by an approved outreach provider indicating that they have witnessed and had contact with applicant at a place not meant for human habitation for over one year.
- ClienTrack documentation indicating that the applicant has used services at one of the non-shelter homeless service provider programs (such as Horizon House or HIP) showing consistent contact for over a year or four or more episodes of involvement over the past three years
- A self-attestation form may be used to document chronic homelessness in the case that the applicant and provider have exhausted all other possibilities of obtaining homeless documentation. If the self- attestation form is used, the provider must include documentation of due diligence in obtaining chronic homeless documentation, such as written verification listing dates and outcomes of calling shelter where applicant reports staying.

Transitional Housing – if applicant is currently in a transitional housing program (defined by HUD as a program of no longer than two year duration), documentation (for approved documentation see above) must be obtained of applicant's homelessness prior to entering transitional housing to be considered homeless. If such documentation can be obtained, applicant is considered homeless during transitional housing stay. Please note that some programs, not identified above as an approved shelter, are considered transitional housing programs.

Persons exiting an institution (correctional, hospitalization) where they have resided for 90 days or less must have documentation of homelessness prior to entering the institution to be considered homeless.

Persons on the housing wait list that are moved to transitional housing programs, will be put on "hold" status on the wait list and will not be considered for rental assistance opportunities. The case manager/provider working with the applicant must advise the housing designee when the applicant is ready to be considered for independent housing at which time the "hold" status will be removed and they will once again be considered for housing opportunities.

U.S. Citizenship

Please note that all applicants must be a U.S. Citizen or a U.S. resident with legal documentation supporting that. This pertains to all rental assistance programs except HOPWA. Documentation of citizenship is not needed for the application, but if there is any question of citizenship, documents must be available.

Flow of Indianapolis Supportive Housing Programs Rental Assistance – How it Works

1. A completed application is sent to the Housing Committee designee.

2. Housing Committee designee will check for completeness and correctness. This includes: Application must have the following at time of submission:
    - Completed application with all questions completed
    - Completed VI index
    - Completed Household Information tabs for each additional household member other than applicant, if applicable
    - Signed Documentation Declaration
    - Signed and completed Documentation of Disability - Physician/CNS Statement dated within 6 months of application
    - Signed and valid homeless documentation (see homeless documentation below) dated within 30 days of application
    - Supporting documentation of chronic homelessness, if applicable

3. Upon accepted and complete application, applicant's name and information (criteria) will be added to the Indianapolis Housing Wait List.

4. Housing providers will provide the Housing Committee designee (via "Available Units" in Google Docs) of available housing units, designating number of bedrooms, special criteria and lead time for applications. Note that this document must be updated as soon as possible when housing providers have knowledge of an upcoming vacancy so that there is adequate lead time (two week minimum) for Housing Committee designee to contact appropriate persons. Housing Committee designee will check Google Docs often, match possible applicants with available housing and contact the applicant's case manager to invite them to attend the next available housing committee meeting.

    Note: The exception to this is for those housing programs that have no turn-over time (i.e. safe haven programs where someone moves out and someone else can move in immediately). In those instances and with those few programs, the housing provider will notify the housing designee of available beds and housing designee will forward the application for the next applicant that meets that housing provider's criteria. These applicants will not be staffed at the housing committee so that the most expedient housing is provided for these programs.

5. Appropriate applicant to housing availability will be determined by the following:
    - Only those with a complete application will be considered
    - Applicant that meets all criteria with the highest VI score
    - If two or more applicants meet all criteria and have equal VI scores, the applicant with the earliest application date (month/year) will be considered first
    - If two or more applicants meet all criteria and have equal VI scores and equal application date, current living situation will determine who is considered first (i.e., if one applicant is in transitional housing and a second applicant is living on the streets, the applicant living on the streets would be considered first).

6. At housing committee meetings (every two weeks), the Indianapolis Housing Committee will review all available housing opportunities, review appropriate applicants and triage each applicant to see what would be the best housing fit for that applicant. If the applicant's case manager cannot attend the meeting, it is requested that they staff the applicant with the housing committee representative from their agency prior to the meeting, so that they can present the client. It will be determined who has a relationship with that applicant and a plan for contacting that applicant will be devised.

   NOTE: It is strongly recommended that case managers/providers advise applicants that they are being considered for a housing opportunity and NOT indicate that they will be placed in housing. The housing committee's purpose is to review the applicant information and available housing and find the best fit. There is no guarantee that because an applicant is being considered, that they will be placed in housing at this time.

7. The housing provider is responsible for setting up a meeting with the applicant and inviting the applicant's case manager to attend that meeting. The housing provider is encouraged to discuss any additional paperwork that they might need for their housing program with the applicant's case manager as soon as possible so that they can begin coordinating that documentation. At this meeting the applicant will be shown the available housing, or be given a reasonable amount of time to find housing if scattered site housing. The applicant has the right of refusal of the housing offer. If the applicant refuses, they are NOT taken off of the housing wait list, but return to the pool of applicants waiting for the next opportunity to be matched with available housing. If the applicant accepts the housing opportunity, a Housing Plan is developed with the applicant and housing provider, and input from the service provider, identifying goals for the applicant/resident to work toward. If the housing provider is unsuccessful in contacting the applicant, after showing due diligence (including but not limited to contacting the service provider, outreach, emergency contact listed and phoning applicant, if applicable), after two weeks from receiving the application, the housing provider will contact the Housing Committee designee to advise, and the Housing Committee designee will provide the housing provider with the application for the next applicant on the wait list that meets criteria and has the highest VI score.

8. The housing provider completes their process for housing the applicant and the applicant is matched with a mentor (where desired). Arrangements are made for the applicant to be moved in and to receive a welcome kit.

9. Housing provider is responsible for updating "Available Unit" chart in Google Docs to show date housed. Housing Committee designee will note that applicant is housed and remove them from the active Housing Wait List.

During the period of transition to housing, continued contacts and communication between agencies (service provider and housing provider) are strongly encouraged to afford the applicant the best possible opportunity for success and coordination of care. (This is an eligible expense under the new CofC grant for up to six months).

Housing providers are responsible for submitting to service providers quarterly, a listing of residents in their housing program that are also receiving services from the service provider agency, along with dates of residence. Service provider agencies are responsible for reporting back to the housing provider, via quarterly reports (tab on application) on resident progress during the quarter. Quarters are defined as:

- January through March – reports due by April 15th
- April through June – reports due by July 15th
- July through September – reports due by October 15th
- October through December – reports due by January 15th

Service providers are responsible for notifying housing providers when a supportive housing program resident is no longer in service with that provider.

Indianapolis Housing Committee has developed a standard quarterly report that will be used universally for all supportive housing programs. This can be found on a tab on the rental assistance application and will be automatically updated with housing plan goals when the housing plan is completed. These quarterly service reports can/will be used as documentation of resident services and match for HUD.

Service provider agencies, who have a partnership agreement with the housing provider agency, will submit quarterly or annual match amounts to housing provider agencies, as requested.

Resident Housing Plans are to be reviewed and updated at a minimum of annually. The Indianapolis Housing Committee strongly recommends that this take place with the housing provider, the resident and the service provider, if applicable.

The Indianapolis Housing Committee

The Indianapolis Housing Committee is made up of representatives of all supportive housing programs in Indianapolis, as well as homeless service provider representatives from various agencies. The Indianapolis Housing Committee meets on a weekly basis. Every two weeks, the meeting agenda focuses on linking available housing units with applicants that meet the available housing program criteria. Applicants that meet the criteria and are highest on the vulnerability index are discussed/triaged with the applicant's service provider, or designee, so that the most appropriate housing opportunity for that applicant to be successful is identified.

On alternative weeks, the Indianapolis Housing Committee agenda focuses on those residents that are housed but that whose behaviors are problematic and put them in jeopardy of loosing their housing. The resident is discussed/triaged with the Housing Committee and the resident's service provider and housing provider, to determine what course of action can be taken to change the problematic behaviors and assist the resident with maintaining their housing.

Transfers from one housing program to another will only be considered under extreme circumstance with the following conditions (including and not limited to):

- Major life changing event that would warrant a different size unit (housing composition change)
- Violence Against Women Act (gender neutral) – one time move only will be considered
- All possible eviction prevention strategies have been pursued and homelessness is imminent without this transfer
- Resident no longer meets the criteria of the housing program (example: age out of youth program)

All transfers MUST be approved by the Indianapolis Housing Committee.

The Vulnerability Index – What is It?

The City of Indianapolis and the housing and service providers have joined the 100,000 Homes Campaign. The 100,000 Homes Campaign is a nation-wide grass-roots movement of communities working together to find permanent homes for 100,000 of the country's most vulnerable homeless persons within five years. As of May, 2013 the campaign has already hit the 50% mark, having housed 50,000 persons across the country.

In most cases, the solution to homelessness is apparent-- it's implementing that solution that often proves challenging. This is because most communities **have** no clear, intentionally developed process for moving homeless people from the streets to permanent housing quickly and efficiently. Typically, different local agencies and organizations own different pieces of the housing process and rarely communicate with one another. These various groups require redundant forms, applications, and interview steps and often fail to process these requirements in a regular or timely way. As a result, it often takes more than a year to move a single individual from homelessness to a home, even with sustainable funding in place.

100,000 Homes communities are committed to pulling together their multiple overlapping service systems into a single, well-oiled housing placement machine capable of moving homeless individuals into permanent housing in as little time as possible. By applying process improvement techniques drawn from industry and the private sector to local housing and human service work, many communities have been able to dramatically reduce the amount of time required to house a single homeless person by as much as 80 percent. (*100khomes.org)*

Part of this movement includes indentifying those individuals that are the most vulnerable of dying on the streets. A Vulnerability Index is a tool for identifying and prioritizing the street homeless population for housing according to the fragility of their health. It is a practical application of research into the causes of death of homeless individuals living on the street conducted by Boston's Healthcare for the Homeless organization, led by Dr. Jim O'Connell. The Boston research identified the specific health conditions that cause homeless individuals to be most at risk for dying on the street. For individuals who have been homeless for at least six months, one or more of the following markers place them at heightened risk of mortality:

- more than three hospitalizations or emergency room visits in a year
- more than three emergency room visits in the previous three months
- aged 60 or older
- cirrhosis of the liver
- end-stage renal disease
- history of frostbite, immersion foot, or hypothermia
- HIV+/AIDS
- tri-morbidity: co-occurring psychiatric, substance abuse, and chronic medical condition

In Boston, 40% of those with these conditions died prematurely, underscoring the need for housing and appropriate support for this group. The Vulnerability Index is administered in a form of a survey, which captures a homeless individual's health and social status. It identifies the most vulnerable through a ranking system which take into account risk factors and the duration of homelessness. This ranking allows those with the most severe health risks to be identified and prioritized for housing and other support.

Dr. Jim O'Connell said it best:
"The painfully obvious lesson for me has been the futility of solving this complex social problem solely with new approaches to medical or mental health care…I dream of writing a prescription for an apartment, a studio, an SRO, or any safe housing program, good for one month, with 12 refills."

From the early successes of its *Street to Home* program, Common Ground has consistently observed that putting names and faces – and now medical conditions – to formerly anonymous street homeless individuals inspires action. The commitment of housing resources and the expedited housing placement of the medically-fragile, have been the direct, concrete results of the use of the Vulnerability Index. The Vulnerability Index has been used in New York City, Los Angeles County's infamous Skid Row, Santa Monica, and New Orleans as a powerful force for change. This simple and replicable tool, rooted in solid scientific research, helps mobilize communities to act decisively, organize around individuals' housing needs, and solve a seemingly intractable problem. (*http://www.jedc.org/forms/Vulnerability%20Index.pdf)*

Indianapolis has adopted the use of the Vulnerability Index to prioritize our most vulnerable homeless individuals and work toward obtaining housing for them as soon as possible. The Indianapolis Vulnerability Index has been revised to include some additional elements that various housing providers deemed relevant to our particular population. The Vulnerability index will be reviewed and revised periodically to assure that it reflects the needs of Indianapolis' homeless population.

The Housing Wait List

Indianapolis has historically, had more applicants than available housing. Therefore a common city-wide wait list was developed in an effort to better place applicants into available housing that is a good fit for them. The wait list identifies those applications that are complete and all information has been received. It is then sorted by vulnerability index score, from highest to lowest.

The applicant that fits the available housing program criteria, with the highest VI score, is discussed and presented at the next available Housing Committee housing meeting to determine if the available housing opportunity is a good fit for that applicant.

The wait list is fluid, as new housing applications are being received daily. For this reason, we do not give out information related to "where someone is on the waiting list", as someone might have the highest VI score today, but there may be 2 applications received tomorrow with higher VI scores. As well, the applicant might have the highest VI score but not meet other criteria for any of the available housing programs.

The Housing Plan

A Housing Plan is a resident identified list of services or goals that they feel would be helpful to them to maintain their housing.

These services must be related to obtaining and maintaining housing and maximum self sufficiency. Housing providers may NOT require an applicant/resident to be in or remain in services for mental illness, care coordination, substance abuse or any other disability related service as a condition of housing. If the appliance/resident identifies such as something they desire and agree to on the housing plan, it may be included. The one exception is where a programs "primary purpose is to provide substance abuse treatment services", substance abuse treatment may be a condition of housing.

Post-Housing

If someone is institutionalized (hospitalized), they can maintain their housing for up to 90 days. If they are in jail/DOC, they may maintain their housing for up to 30 days.

Appendix E

Sub Award Process, ESG:

Annually, the City of Indianapolis issues an application for funding and holds a public meeting to discuss the available funds through the Emergency Solutions Grants. Any agency that is eligible may submit an application without regard to community or faith based status so long as they comply with the regulations. Under the requirements of the HEARTH Act of 2009, the City cannot award more than 60% of its funds to emergency shelter and street outreach activities. In 2010, the City elected to issue no more than 50% to emergency shelters and street outreach and to have a focus on prevention and rapid re-housing projects.

Completed applications are reviewed by a team who scores them. If the application meets the threshold score established by the Department of Metropolitan Development leadership, that application will receive some level of funding. Typically, the funding is a percentage based on scores or a maximum amount available, whichever is less. Contracts are then issued and funds are paid on a reimbursement basis.

A. CED (Community Economic Development) will issue an RFP for entitlement funds in conjunction with the consolidated planning process. The RFP will consist of instructions to complete the application, an application, and a listing of the evaluation criteria. A notice of the release of the RFP will be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation, two weeks prior to the issuance and a public hearing will be held to announce it. A deadline for proposal submission will be included in these announcements.

B. A question and answer session will be held by CED staff at least one week in advance of the proposal due date.

C. Proposals must be received in Suite 2042 of the City-County Building by **12:00 p.m**. (noon) on the due date. Applications will be date stamped for verification of receipt. Any proposals received after the announced deadline will be ineligible for consideration.

D. A team or teams will be convened to review proposals. A standard evaluation form will be used to assess all proposals, based on the criteria identified in the RFP. Through this evaluation process, the review team(s) will establish recommendations.

E. The Mayor and the Director of DMD (Department of Metropolitan Development) will review the recommendations and will either approve or amend these recommendations.

F. The proposals recommended through the above process will be presented to the appropriate governing body. This governing body has the final authority to approve or amend the funding recommendations.

G. Applicants will receive written notification, indicating the level of support, if any, which will be awarded. Participation in further discussion regarding the outcomes of the application process will be at the discretion of review team members and City administration.

H. Funds for those projects that have received approval will be made available upon the execution of a signed contract between the City and the Project Sponsor.

Performance Standards:

Performance standards are based on the HUD Continuum of Care goals as outlined below:

Required Performance Measures: «Project»			
Persons to be served	With children	Without children	Children only

Performance Measure	Target # of persons expected to accomplish this measure	Target % of persons expected to accomplish this measure
1. Housing Stability: the % of persons who will remain housed at the end of the year OR who will have exited to permanent housing (with or without a subsidy) during the year		
2. Increase Total Income: the % of persons age 18 and older who maintained or increased their total income from all sources by the end of the operating year or at program exit		
3. Earned Income: the % of persons age 18-61 who maintained or increased their earned income (i.e. employment income) at the end of the year or at program exit		

Additional Agency Performance Measures (must provide at least one):

Performance Measure	Target # of persons expected to accomplish this measure	Target % of persons expected to accomplish this measure
1.		
2.		
3.		
Example: Program participants will accomplish one goal on their case plan within 90 days	26	95%

Agencies are required to submit this chart with their application and must provide a minimum of one measurable goal related to accessing other community services and public benefits. They are required to report quarterly on their progress and failure to meet goals without a detailed explanation and

improvement plan can affect future funding. All agencies are required to enter information into the jurisdictions HMIS program or its equivalent and produce reports that aggregate client data. Annually, the department will collect those reports, aggregate them and evaluate progress achieved toward the goals listed above. That information is shared with the Continuum of Care for project development and technical assistance purposes as well as to provide information required under the HEARTH Act. The City has representation on the Continuum of Care Blueprint Council (Board) as well as all Continuum of Care Committee's. At present, there is not a Continuum-wide Coordinated Assessment process that ESG recipients are required to use but do participate in the Permanent Supportive Housing Coordinated Assessment process.

Appendix F

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HUD 07/2014
STATE:INDIANA

	PROGRAM	EFFICIENCY	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
		---------- 2014 HOME PROGRAM RENTS ----------						
Anderson, IN MSA								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	463	522	658*	778*	857*	958*	1047*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	463*	522*	677	903	985	1121	1208
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	412	500	677	903	985	1133	1281
	50% RENT LIMIT	506	542	651	751	838	925	1011
	65% RENT LIMIT	638	684	823	943	1033	1121	1208
Bloomington, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	558	598	718	830	926	1021	1116
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	571	624	779	1044	1145	1245	1345
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	571	624	779	1087	1380	1587	1794
	50% RENT LIMIT	558	598	718	830	926	1021	1116
	65% RENT LIMIT	706	758	912	1044	1145	1245	1345
Greene County, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	399	463	626	725	810	893	976
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	399*	463	626	801*	942	1078	1163
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	372	463	626	780	942	1083	1225
	50% RENT LIMIT	488	523	628	725	810	893	976
	65% RENT LIMIT	615	660	794	909	994	1078	1163
Owen County, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	468	489	626	723	806	890	973
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	468*	489*	626	802	991	1076	1159
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	454	487	626	802	1109	1275	1442
	50% RENT LIMIT	487	521	626	723	806	890	973
	65% RENT LIMIT	614	659	792	906	991	1076	1159
Gary, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	478	620	743	859	958	1058	1156
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	478	645	803	1006	1073	1234	1395
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	478	645	803	1006	1073	1234	1395
	50% RENT LIMIT	578	620	743	859	958	1058	1156
	65% RENT LIMIT	733	786	946	1083	1189	1293	1397
Jasper County, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	539	542	711	883	953	1086	1188
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	539*	542*	711*	900*	953*	1096*	1239*
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	507	511	691	861	923	1061	1200
	50% RENT LIMIT	595	637	765	883	985	1086	1188
	65% RENT LIMIT	754	809	972	1114	1224	1331	1439

* Adjusted Low HOME Rent or High HOME Rent corrects for 2010-2012 incorrect hold harmless rent.
For all HOME projects, the maximum allowable rent is the HUD calculated High HOME Rent Limit and/or Low HOME Rent Limit.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HUD 07/2014
STATE:INDIANA

	PROGRAM	EFFICIENCY	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
		---------- 2014 HOME PROGRAM RENTS ----------						
Cincinnati-Middleton, OH-KY-IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	459	561	735	927	1035	1141	1247
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	459*	561*	735	1018	1121	1289	1457
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	442	554	735	1018	1121	1289	1457
	50% RENT LIMIT	625	669	802	927	1035	1141	1247
	65% RENT LIMIT	791	849	1022	1172	1288	1402	1516
Columbus, IN MSA								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	597	640	767	886	990	1091	1193
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	608	665	827	1087	1122	1290	1446
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	608	665	827	1087	1122	1290	1459
	50% RENT LIMIT	597	640	767	886	990	1091	1193
	65% RENT LIMIT	756	812	977	1119	1229	1337	1446
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	479	520*	624*	720*	804*	888*	971*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	479*	571*	742	901	986	1069	1157*
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	459	569	742	961	1130	1300	1469
	50% RENT LIMIT	485	519	622	719	802	885	967
	65% RENT LIMIT	610	655	788	901	986	1069	1152
Evansville, IN-KY HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	533	572	718	830	926	1021	1116
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	533	572	739	941	1028	1182	1336
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	533	572	739	941	1028	1182	1336
	50% RENT LIMIT	558	598	718	830	926	1021	1116
	65% RENT LIMIT	706	758	912	1044	1145	1245	1345
Gibson County, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	477	478*	626	838	932	1048	1093
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	477*	478*	626	838	932*	1067*	1093
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	452	474	626	838	841	967	1093
	50% RENT LIMIT	573	614	737	851	950	1048	1146
	65% RENT LIMIT	726	779	937	1074	1179	1282	1385
Fort Wayne, IN MSA								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	474	520	664	830	926	1021	1116
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	474	520	664	854	969	1114	1260
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	474	520	664	854	969	1114	1260
	50% RENT LIMIT	558	598	718	830	926	1021	1116
	65% RENT LIMIT	706	758	912	1044	1145	1245	1345

* Adjusted Low HOME Rent or High HOME Rent corrects for 2010-2012 incorrect hold harmless rent.
For all HOME projects, the maximum allowable rent is the HUD calculated High HOME Rent Limit and/or Low HOME Rent Limit.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HUD 07/2014
STATE:INDIANA

	PROGRAM	EFFICIENCY	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
		---------- 2014 HOME PROGRAM RENTS ----------						
Indianapolis, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	516	625	753	873*	976*	1079*	1180*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	516*	625	777	1036	1205	1311	1417
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	506	625	777	1036	1209	1390	1572
	50% RENT LIMIT	586	628	753	870	971	1071	1170
	65% RENT LIMIT	741	796	957	1097	1205	1311	1417
Putnam County, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	533	538	653	820	915	1010	1104
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	533*	538*	653*	922	1059	1218	1329
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	506	514	626	922	1059	1218	1377
	50% RENT LIMIT	552	591	710	820	915	1010	1104
	65% RENT LIMIT	698	749	901	1032	1133	1231	1329
Kokomo, IN MSA								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	494	507	671	788*	881*	973*	1063*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	494*	507*	671*	888	970	1116	1261
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	472	490	663	888	970	1116	1261
	50% RENT LIMIT	526	563	676	781	872	962	1051
	65% RENT LIMIT	664	713	857	982	1075	1168	1261
Lafayette, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	540	591	710	820	915	1010	1104
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	540	618	780	1021	1133	1231	1329
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	540	618	780	1021	1283	1475	1668
	50% RENT LIMIT	552	591	710	820	915	1010	1104
	65% RENT LIMIT	698	749	901	1032	1133	1231	1329
Carroll County, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	506	528	626	835	898	1028	1123
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	506	528	626	895	898	1033	1167
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	506	528	626	895	898	1033	1167
	50% RENT LIMIT	562	602	722	835	931	1028	1123
	65% RENT LIMIT	711	763	918	1052	1154	1255	1355
Louisville, KY-IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	485	567	705	830	926	1021	1116
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	485	567	705	976	1104	1245	1345
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	485	567	705	976	1104	1270	1435
	50% RENT LIMIT	558	598	718	830	926	1021	1116
	65% RENT LIMIT	706	758	912	1044	1145	1245	1345

* Adjusted Low HOME Rent or High HOME Rent corrects for 2010-2012 incorrect hold harmless rent.
For all HOME projects, the maximum allowable rent is the HUD calculated High HOME Rent Limit and/or Low HOME Rent Limit.

	PROGRAM	EFFICIENCY	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
		---------- 2014 HOME PROGRAM RENTS ----------						
Washington County, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	427*	467*	557*	648*	723*	798*	873*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	434*	508	626	787	884*	957*	1030*
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	430	508	626	881	884	1017	1149
	50% RENT LIMIT	425	455	546	630	703	776	848
	65% RENT LIMIT	533	572	688	787	858	928	998
Michigan City-La Porte, IN MSA								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	458	531	702	811	905	998	1092
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	458	531	719	952	961	1105	1249
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	458	531	719	952	961	1105	1249
	50% RENT LIMIT	546	585	702	811	905	998	1092
	65% RENT LIMIT	690	741	891	1020	1119	1216	1313
Muncie, IN MSA								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	471	505	606	701*	785*	868*	951*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	483*	521*	668	875	956	1049*	1130*
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	465	518	668	877	1183	1360	1538
	50% RENT LIMIT	471	505	606	700	781	861	941
	65% RENT LIMIT	593	636	766	875	956	1037	1117
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	507	566	678	784	875	965	1055
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	507*	572*	714	906*	954	1097	1240
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	490	558	714	895	954	1097	1240
	50% RENT LIMIT	528	566	678	784	875	965	1055
	65% RENT LIMIT	666	716	861	985	1080	1173	1266
Terre Haute, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	434	527	632	730	815	899	983
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	434	540	730	909	1003	1088	1173
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	434	540	730	909	1067	1227	1387
	50% RENT LIMIT	492	527	632	730	815	899	983
	65% RENT LIMIT	620	666	801	917	1003	1088	1173
Sullivan County, IN HUD Metro FMR Area								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	506	528	626	761	850	938	1025
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	506	528	626	919	922	1060	1199
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	506	528	626	919	922	1060	1199
	50% RENT LIMIT	513	550	660	761	850	938	1025
	65% RENT LIMIT	648	695	836	957	1048	1137	1228

* Adjusted Low HOME Rent or High HOME Rent corrects for 2010-2012 incorrect hold harmless rent.
For all HOME projects, the maximum allowable rent is the HUD calculated High HOME Rent Limit and/or Low HOME Rent Limit.

	PROGRAM	EFFICIENCY	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
		---------- 2014 HOME PROGRAM RENTS ----------						
Adams County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	434	505	626	746	843*	930*	1016*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	434*	505*	626	830	1019	1112	1200
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	495	626	830	1019	1172	1325
	50% RENT LIMIT	502	538	646	746	832	918	1004
	65% RENT LIMIT	634	680	818	936	1025	1112	1200
Blackford County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	437	474	603	701*	785*	868*	949*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	437*	474*	626	780	954	1034	1114
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	463	626	780	1106	1272	1438
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	603	696	777	858	938
	65% RENT LIMIT	590	634	763	872	954	1034	1114
Cass County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	409	463	617	712	795	877	959
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	409*	463	626	780	975	1057	1140
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	463	626	780	1107	1273	1439
	50% RENT LIMIT	480	514	617	712	795	877	959
	65% RENT LIMIT	604	648	779	892	975	1057	1140
Clinton County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	441	516	668	794	886	978	1069
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	441*	516*	668	852	959	1103	1247
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	397	494	668	852	959	1103	1247
	50% RENT LIMIT	535	573	687	794	886	978	1069
	65% RENT LIMIT	675	725	872	999	1095	1189	1284
Crawford County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	408	465	603	699*	777	865*	949*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	408	465*	626	780	889	1022	1114
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	463	626	780	889	1022	1156
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	603	696	777	858	938
	65% RENT LIMIT	590	634	763	872	954	1034	1114
Daviess County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	434	471	626	742	828	914	999
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	434*	471*	626	899	911*	1037	1173
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	463	626	899	902	1037	1173
	50% RENT LIMIT	500	535	642	742	828	914	999
	65% RENT LIMIT	630	676	813	931	1019	1106	1193

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For all HOME projects, the maximum allowable rent is the HUD calculated High HOME Rent Limit and/or Low HOME Rent Limit.

	PROGRAM	EFFICIENCY	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
		---------- 2014 HOME PROGRAM RENTS ----------						
Decatur County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	444	506	640	738	823	909	994
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	444*	506*	683	863	913	1050	1186
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	406	505	683	863	913	1050	1187
	50% RENT LIMIT	497	533	640	738	823	909	994
	65% RENT LIMIT	626	673	809	926	1014	1100	1186
DeKalb County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	424	490	632	789*	879*	971*	1061*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	424*	490*	632*	891	1049	1161	1252
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	399	481	626	891	1049	1206	1364
	50% RENT LIMIT	522	560	672	776	866	956	1044
	65% RENT LIMIT	660	708	852	975	1069	1161	1252
Dubois County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	408	472	626	910	933	1073	1213
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	408	472	626	922	933	1073	1213
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	472	626	922	933	1073	1213
	50% RENT LIMIT	612	656	787	910	1015	1120	1225
	65% RENT LIMIT	776	833	1002	1149	1263	1375	1487
Fayette County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	446	481	603	702*	786*	868*	949*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	446	481	644	825	861	990	1114
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	446	481	644	825	861	990	1119
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	603	696	777	858	938
	65% RENT LIMIT	590	634	763	872	954	1034	1114
Fountain County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	415	528	626	746	832	918	1004
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	415*	528	626	885	889	1022	1156
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	528	626	885	889	1022	1156
	50% RENT LIMIT	502	538	646	746	832	918	1004
	65% RENT LIMIT	634	680	818	936	1025	1112	1200
Fulton County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	453	503	603	701*	785*	868*	949*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	453*	523	653	829*	873	1004	1114
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	426	523	653	813	873	1004	1135
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	603	696	777	858	938
	65% RENT LIMIT	590	634	763	872	954	1034	1114

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For all HOME projects, the maximum allowable rent is the HUD calculated High HOME Rent Limit and/or Low HOME Rent Limit.

	PROGRAM	EFFICIENCY	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
		---------- 2014 HOME PROGRAM RENTS ----------						
Grant County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	429	478	603	701*	785*	868*	949*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	429*	478*	626	828	908	1034	1128*
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	390	464	626	828	908	1044	1180
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	603	696	777	858	938
	65% RENT LIMIT	590	634	763	872	954	1034	1114
Henry County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	491	495	626	738	823	909	994
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	491*	495*	626	809*	892*	1025*	1147*
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	463	467	626	796	863	992	1122
	50% RENT LIMIT	497	533	640	738	823	909	994
	65% RENT LIMIT	626	673	809	926	1014	1100	1186
Huntington County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	414	498	645	773	863	952	1041
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	414*	498*	645	827	888*	1020*	1144*
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	401	484	645	827	862	991	1121
	50% RENT LIMIT	521	558	670	773	863	952	1041
	65% RENT LIMIT	658	706	849	972	1065	1157	1249
Jackson County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	406	504	641	740	826	911	995
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	406	504	682	910	1016	1102	1189
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	406	504	682	910	1050	1208	1365
	50% RENT LIMIT	498	534	641	740	826	911	995
	65% RENT LIMIT	628	674	811	929	1016	1102	1189
Jay County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	408	483	603	701*	785*	868*	949*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	408	483	626	871	918	1034	1114
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	483	626	871	918	1056	1193
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	603	696	777	858	938
	65% RENT LIMIT	590	634	763	872	954	1034	1114
Jefferson County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	372	485	626	723	806	890	973
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	372	485	626	855	897*	1026	1159
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	372	485	626	855	892	1026	1160
	50% RENT LIMIT	487	521	626	723	806	890	973
	65% RENT LIMIT	614	659	792	906	991	1076	1159

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	PROGRAM	EFFICIENCY	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
		---------- 2014 HOME PROGRAM RENTS ----------						
Jennings County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	402	503	605*	701*	785*	868*	949*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	402	506	676	872	954	1047*	1128*
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	402	506	676	872	968	1113	1258
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	603	696	777	858	938
	65% RENT LIMIT	590	634	763	872	954	1034	1114
Knox County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	467	474	623	720	803	886	969
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	467	474	626	781	888*	1016*	1147
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	467	474	626	781	882	1014	1147
	50% RENT LIMIT	485	520	623	720	803	886	969
	65% RENT LIMIT	610	655	788	902	988	1071	1154
Kosciusko County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	440	504	674	783	873	963	1053
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	440	504	674	872	996	1145	1264
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	440	504	674	872	996	1145	1295
	50% RENT LIMIT	527	565	677	783	873	963	1053
	65% RENT LIMIT	666	715	859	984	1079	1171	1264
LaGrange County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	393	489	657	759	847	935	1022
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	393	489	661	823	905	1041	1177
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	393	489	661	823	905	1041	1177
	50% RENT LIMIT	511	548	657	759	847	935	1022
	65% RENT LIMIT	645	693	833	953	1044	1133	1222
Lawrence County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	388	496	621	718	801	883	966
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	388*	496	642	851	918	1056	1151
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	382	496	642	851	918	1056	1193
	50% RENT LIMIT	483	518	621	718	801	883	966
	65% RENT LIMIT	609	654	787	900	984	1067	1151
Marshall County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	439	500	673	803	896	989	1081
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	439	500	673	838	899	1034	1169
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	439	500	673	838	899	1034	1169
	50% RENT LIMIT	541	580	696	803	896	989	1081
	65% RENT LIMIT	684	734	882	1010	1108	1203	1299

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For all HOME projects, the maximum allowable rent is the HUD calculated High HOME Rent Limit and/or Low HOME Rent Limit.

	PROGRAM	EFFICIENCY	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
		---------- 2014 HOME PROGRAM RENTS ----------						
Martin County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	408	528	626	760	848	936	1023
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	408	528	626	922	973	1119	1226
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	528	626	922	973	1119	1265
	50% RENT LIMIT	512	548	658	760	848	936	1023
	65% RENT LIMIT	646	694	834	955	1046	1136	1226
Miami County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	372	503	603	701*	785*	868*	949*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	372	528	626	867	954	1041*	1128*
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	372	528	626	867	1019	1172	1325
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	603	696	777	858	938
	65% RENT LIMIT	590	634	763	872	954	1034	1114
Montgomery County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	426	513	693	803	896	989	1081
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	426	513	693	971	989	1137	1286
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	426	513	693	971	989	1137	1286
	50% RENT LIMIT	541	580	696	803	896	989	1081
	65% RENT LIMIT	684	734	882	1010	1108	1203	1299
Noble County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	458	515	652	754	841	931*	1021*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	458*	515*	655*	803*	1036	1125	1214
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	399	485	637	793	1093	1257	1421
	50% RENT LIMIT	507	543	652	754	841	928	1015
	65% RENT LIMIT	640	688	827	947	1036	1125	1214
Orange County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	408	463	603	701*	782*	868*	949*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	408	463	626	853	954	1034	1114
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	463	626	853	1062	1221	1381
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	603	696	777	858	938
	65% RENT LIMIT	590	634	763	872	954	1034	1114
Parke County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	434	471	617	712	795	877	959
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	434*	471*	626	851	975	1057	1140
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	463	626	851	1109	1275	1442
	50% RENT LIMIT	480	514	617	712	795	877	959
	65% RENT LIMIT	604	648	779	892	975	1057	1140

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For all HOME projects, the maximum allowable rent is the HUD calculated High HOME Rent Limit and/or Low HOME Rent Limit.

	PROGRAM	EFFICIENCY	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
		---------- 2014 HOME PROGRAM RENTS ----------						
Perry County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	408	471	626	771	860	949	1037
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	408	471	626	888	904	1040	1175
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	471	626	888	904	1040	1175
	50% RENT LIMIT	520	556	667	771	860	949	1037
	65% RENT LIMIT	655	703	846	969	1061	1152	1243
Pike County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	408	503	603	701*	777	866*	949*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	408	528	626	872	954	1034	1114
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	528	626	922	1041	1197	1353
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	603	696	777	858	938
	65% RENT LIMIT	590	634	763	872	954	1034	1114
Pulaski County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	415	476	626	735	820	904	988
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	415*	476*	626	813	837	963	1088
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	372	465	626	813	837	963	1088
	50% RENT LIMIT	495	530	636	735	820	904	988
	65% RENT LIMIT	624	669	806	922	1009	1095	1180
Randolph County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	434	482	603	701*	785*	868*	949*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	434*	482	626	872	954	1034	1114
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	482	626	872	1025	1179	1333
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	603	696	777	858	938
	65% RENT LIMIT	590	634	763	872	954	1034	1114
Ripley County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	375	466	630	785	903	1023	1118
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	375	466	630	785	903	1038	1174
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	375	466	630	785	903	1038	1174
	50% RENT LIMIT	560	600	720	831	927	1023	1118
	65% RENT LIMIT	708	759	913	1047	1148	1248	1348
Rush County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	447	483	626	738	823	909	994
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	447*	483*	626	804	837	963	1088
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	463	626	804	837	963	1088
	50% RENT LIMIT	497	533	640	738	823	909	994
	65% RENT LIMIT	626	673	809	926	1014	1100	1186

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	PROGRAM	EFFICIENCY	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
		---------- 2014 HOME PROGRAM RENTS ----------						
Scott County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	421	477	603	716*	799*	882*	964*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	421	477	646	872	954	1045*	1140*
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	421	477	646	886	983	1130	1278
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	603	696	777	858	938
	65% RENT LIMIT	590	634	763	872	954	1034	1114
Spencer County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	372	463	626	780	837	963	1088
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	372	463	626	780	837	963	1088
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	372	463	626	780	837	963	1088
	50% RENT LIMIT	585	626	752	868	968	1069	1169
	65% RENT LIMIT	740	794	956	1095	1201	1307	1413
Starke County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	458	503	603	701*	785*	868*	949*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	458*	537	637	828	851	979	1106
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	445	537	637	828	851	979	1106
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	603	696	777	858	938
	65% RENT LIMIT	590	634	763	872	954	1034	1114
Steuben County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	456	519	683	789	881	971	1062
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	456*	519*	693*	853*	943	1084	1226
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	441	501	676	842	943	1084	1226
	50% RENT LIMIT	531	569	683	789	881	971	1062
	65% RENT LIMIT	671	721	867	992	1088	1181	1275
Switzerland County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	424	473	634	737	822	908	992
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	424*	473*	634*	922	972	1097	1184
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	463	626	922	972	1118	1264
	50% RENT LIMIT	496	531	638	737	822	908	992
	65% RENT LIMIT	625	671	808	924	1011	1097	1184
Union County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	408	503	605	701*	784*	868*	949*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	408	528	626	874	955	1036	1116
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	528	626	922	1109	1275	1442
	50% RENT LIMIT	470	503	605	698	778	859	939
	65% RENT LIMIT	591	635	764	874	955	1036	1116

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	PROGRAM	EFFICIENCY	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
		---------- 2014 HOME PROGRAM RENTS ----------						
Wabash County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	408	463	626	755	842	930	1016
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	408	463	626	791*	867*	997*	1125*
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	463	626	780	837	963	1088
	50% RENT LIMIT	508	545	653	755	842	930	1016
	65% RENT LIMIT	641	688	828	948	1038	1127	1215
Warren County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	408	528	626	811	871	998	1092
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	408	528	626	852	871*	1002*	1126*
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	528	626	852	855	983	1112
	50% RENT LIMIT	546	585	702	811	905	998	1092
	65% RENT LIMIT	690	741	891	1020	1119	1216	1313
Wayne County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	475	500	610	705	786	868	951*
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	480	500	638	842	948	1047	1128
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	480	500	638	842	948	1090	1232
	50% RENT LIMIT	475	508	610	705	786	868	948
	65% RENT LIMIT	598	641	772	883	965	1047	1128
White County, IN								
	LOW HOME RENT LIMIT	420	550	645	761	850	938	1025
	HIGH HOME RENT LIMIT	420*	557*	645*	851	897*	1010*	1123*
	For Information Only:							
	FAIR MARKET RENT	408	528	626	851	854	982	1110
	50% RENT LIMIT	513	550	660	761	850	938	1025
	65% RENT LIMIT	648	695	836	957	1048	1137	1228

* Adjusted Low HOME Rent or High HOME Rent corrects for 2010-2012 incorrect hold harmless rent.
For all HOME projects, the maximum allowable rent is the HUD calculated High HOME Rent Limit and/or Low HOME Rent Limit.

Appendix C

GIVE US 10 MINUTES AND HELP IMPROVE INDY

20 INDY 20

Plan 2020 is a strategic planning initiative, forging a compelling future for Indianapolis-Marion County. It is a collaboration between the Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee, Department of Metropolitan Development, and community leaders to make Indy a better place to live, work and visit.

This survey will be used to inform the Plan 2020 process, including the development of the City of Indianapolis' Consolidated Plan for how community development investments are made. Your answers are completely anonymous.

Thank you for your insight in making Indy a great place to live!

TOP 3 THINGS OR PLACES YOU LOVE ABOUT INDY.

- ☐ Cost of living/affordable
- ☐ Arts/Cultural Options
- ☐ Friends/Family
- ☐ Sports
- ☐ Manageable Size
- ☐ Parks/Greenways
- ☐ Travel/Commute Time
- ☐ Universities
- ☐ Unique Neighborhoods
- ☐ Downtown

☐ _____

☐ _____

☐ _____

TOP 3 THINGS OR PLACES YOU LOVE ABOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

- ☐ Housing Type
- ☐ Location
- ☐ Events
- ☐ School Quality
- ☐ Cultural Amenities
- ☐ Friends/Family
- ☐ History/Charm/Unique
- ☐ Safety
- ☐ Parks/Greenways
- ☐ Walkability
- ☐ Neighborhood/Local Shops

☐ _____

☐ _____

☐ _____

TOP 3 CHALLENGES (NEEDS) FACING...

YOUR HOUSEHOLD OR FAMILY (SELECT 3)	YOUR COMMUNITY (SELECT 3)	
☐	☐	Housing Conditions
☐	☐	Commercial Building Conditions
☐	☐	Unsafe/Abandoned Property
☐	☐	Undesirable Businesses
☐	☐	Senior/Assisted Housing (Aging in Place)
☐	☐	Range of Rental Opportunities
☐	☐	Absentee Landlords
☐	☐	Parks & Recrecation
☐	☐	Community Centers
☐	☐	Street Conditions
☐	☐	Sidewalks & Pedestrian Infrastructure
☐	☐	Greenways
☐	☐	Bicycle Infrastructure
☐	☐	Public Transit
☐	☐	Flooding/Drainage
☐	☐	Water/Sewer Infrastructure
☐	☐	Street Lighting
☐	☐	Utility (Electricity, Heating, Cooling) Costs
☐	☐	Brownfields/Environmental Contamination
☐	☐	Lead Based Paint
☐	☐	Air Quality
☐	☐	Water/Stream Quality
☐	☐	Drug/Alcohol Abuse
☐	☐	Homelessness
☐	☐	Hunger/Nutrition
☐	☐	Mental Health
☐	☐	Healthcare Access
☐	☐	Unemployment/Job Opportunities
☐	☐	Job/Workforce Training
☐	☐	Life Skills Training (Financial/Credit/Parenting)
☐	☐	School Quality
☐	☐	Youth Activities/ Programming
☐	☐	Childcare
☐	☐	Crime & Safety
☐	☐	Traffic
☐	☐	Language/Cultural Barriers
☐	☐	_____
☐	☐	_____
☐	☐	_____
☐	☐	_____
☐	☐	_____
☐	☐	_____

SURVEY ALSO AVAILABLE ONLINE @ PLAN2020.COM

What makes up your perfect neighborhood?

- ☐ Single Family Homes
- ☐ Townhomes
- ☐ Apartments
- ☐ Senior Housing
- ☐ Mixed-Use Housing
- ☐ Parks
- ☐ Library
- ☐ Cultural Amenities
- ☐ Public Art
- ☐ Places of worship
- ☐ Elementary Schools
- ☐ High Schools
- ☐ Sidewalks
- ☐ Greenways/Trails
- ☐ Bike lanes
- ☐ Bus/Transit Service
- ☐ Small Scale Retail
- ☐ Big Box Retail
- ☐ Offices
- ☐ Gas Stations
- ☐ Grocery Stores
- ☐ Farmland
- ☐ Small Yards
- ☐ Large Yards

☐ _____

☐ _____

☐ _____

☐ _____

If you had to move out of your current home, where would you move to?

- ☐ Different home in the same neighborhood
- ☐ Somewhere else in Indy/Marion County
- ☐ A suburb of Indy
- ☐ A small town some distance from Indy

Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Where do you get information about happenings in the community?

- ☐ Newspaper/Print Media
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ TV
- ☐ Social Media (Facebook, Twitter)
- ☐ Word of Mouth
- ☐ Employer
- ☐ Public Advertisement (Bus Ad, Billboards)
- ☐ Member/Social Organization (Club, Place of Worship)

☐ _____

Are you aware that discriminating against you for any reasons, including age, race, or religion, when purchasing or renting a home is illegal?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If you are discriminated against, are you aware that a complaint may be filed and investigated by the Indiana Civil Rights Commission?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If you are a renter, do you believe you have ever been discriminated against for any of the following reasons?

- ☐ None
- ☐ Age
- ☐ Income
- ☐ Number of children
- ☐ Race
- ☐ Religion

☐ _____

If you are a homeowner, do you believe you have ever been discriminated against when looking to buy a home for any of the following reasons?

- ☐ None
- ☐ Age
- ☐ Income
- ☐ Number of children
- ☐ Race
- ☐ Religion

☐ _____

About You (all information is anonymous)

Age _____

Gender ☐ Female ☐ Male

Zip code where you live _____

Zip code where you work _____

Race Select any that apply

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- ☐ White
- ☐ Other

Are you of Hispanic or Latino Origin?

☐ No ☐ Yes

Annual Household Income

- ☐ Under $15,000
- ☐ $15,000 - $25,000
- ☐ $25,000 - $40,000
- ☐ $40,000 - $65,000
- ☐ $65,000 - $80,000
- ☐ Over $80,000

Are you or have you ever been incarcerated?

☐ No ☐ Yes

Are you or have you ever been homeless?

☐ No ☐ Yes