

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

The federal CDBG funds are intended to provide low- and moderate-income households with viable communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunities. Eligible activities include community facilities and improvements, housing rehabilitation and preservation, affordable housing development activities, public services, economic development, planning, and administration.

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

### Geographic Area

Table 1 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	<b>Area Name:</b>	CDBG-eligible areas
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Other
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	Other
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	
2	<b>Area Name:</b>	City-wide
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	

	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	
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### **General Allocation Priorities**

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

Not all housing and community development needs identified in this plan can be addressed over the next five years, primarily due to the limited resources available. The selection of non-housing community development priorities within income-eligible areas reflects the County's desire to create appreciable and lasting living environment improvements. Housing priorities reflect the need to affirmatively further fair housing and to broadening the supply of affordable housing in high opportunity areas.

The system for establishing the priority for the selection of these projects is predicated upon the following criteria:

- Meeting the statutory requirements of the CDBG Programs;
- Meeting the needs of low- and moderate-income residents;
- Focusing on low- and moderate-income areas or neighborhoods;
- Coordination and leveraging of resources;
- Response to expressed needs;
- Sustainability and/or long-term impact; and
- The ability to demonstrate measurable progress and success.

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

### Priority Needs

Table 2 – Priority Needs Summary

1	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Improve Access to Affordable Housing
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	City-wide Other
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing rehabilitation Homeownership assistance Affordable rental housing Grant administration
	<b>Description</b>	Provide assistance to homeowners and renters to increase housing supply and housing affordability programs.
2	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	High housing costs reduce economic opportunities and access to prosperity as prices in the sales and rental markets are outpacing wage growth. High demand and new construction for rental units targeting Bloomington's large student population is also concerning for long-term residents.
	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement

	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	City-wide
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Improve public infrastructure Improve public facilities
	<b>Description</b>	Improvements to public facilities and infrastructure and facilities that deliver public services. Infrastructure improvements include: solid waste disposal, flood drains, water/sewer, streets, sidewalks, neighborhood facilities, and parks and recreational facilities. Public facilities include those that serve youth/children, abused and neglected children, seniors, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable populations.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	There is a need to make improvements, particularly in low- and moderate-income areas and for elderly residents, in which the local jurisdictions are less able to leverage resources or attract investments that are necessary to improve the quality of life. Sidewalk improvements was also a top priority for public infrastructure initiatives along with neighborhood and commercial district improvements.
<b>3</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	City-wide Other
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Services for community members in need Services improving quality of life of residents
	<b>Description</b>	Delivery of public services for seniors, persons with disabilities, youth, victims of domestic violence, abused and neglected children as well as childcare services, health and mental health services, food access, broadband access, transportation, non-homeless special needs and employment training.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Stakeholders expressed a need for more neighborhood community centers that provide services like internet access as well as public meeting space. Neighborhoods have varying levels of infrastructure available; some neighborhoods will need these facilities built from the ground up, which falls under the category of public facilities. Other neighborhoods have the infrastructure available and need their services funded, which is categorized as a public service. This distinction is important due to the cap placed on public services funding. Affordable childcare and food security were also a major need cited by stakeholders.
4	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homelessness
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	City-wide Other
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing/services to the homeless/ near-homeless
	<b>Description</b>	Provide support for facilities and services that are targeted at those experiencing homelessness and/or at risk of homelessness.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Housing services for homeless persons, domestic violence victims, and youth transitioning out of foster care was discussed as a priority by stakeholders. These individuals have difficulties getting into stable housing with very few landlords willing to take on formerly homeless or addicted persons as tenants. Domestic violence and youth foster care transition are also major priorities within this category.

### Narrative (Optional)

During the development of the Consolidated Plan, a number of needs were identified as having the highest priority:

- Improve access to affordable housing in the rental and sales markets

- Public facilities and infrastructure
- Public services
- Housing and services for persons experiencing homelessness or near homelessness



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

### Influence of Market Conditions

<b>Affordable Housing Type</b>	<b>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</b>
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Cost burden is the dominant housing issue in Bloomington, with 18% of owner-occupied units and 60% of renter-occupied units being cost-burdened. TBRA would facilitate housing individuals on the Housing Choice Voucher list, especially for individuals facing difficult circumstances.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	According to stakeholder input, there is a need to provide safe and accessible housing and remove barriers for elderly and non-elderly persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, and persons with substance abuse and mental health diagnoses.
New Unit Production	New unit production would help alleviate cost burden, Bloomington's greatest housing issue, by increasing housing supply. Additional units would also mitigate competition between the City's student population and low- and moderate-income households.
Rehabilitation	Maintenance and operation of housing are major factors contributing to cost-burden that can be mitigated through rehabilitation. According to stakeholders, utility costs are high and rising. Weatherization upgrades may be needed to mitigate rising utility costs. Rehabilitation efforts should also include the ability to make upgrades to homes to allow for aging in place as well as provide for lead/asbestos abatement.
Acquisition, including preservation	Efforts to acquire and rehabilitate units for sale would provide affordable homeownership opportunities for City residents. As subsidized units reach the end of the period of affordability, there is a need to preserve these units as there is a high level of cost burden among low- and moderate-income households. The City of Bloomington will help in the acquisition of appropriate land for development when opportunities arise.

**Table 3 – Influence of Market Conditions**

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

### Introduction

The following table indicates the expected funds received through CDBG and HOME for FY 2020 and the remaining four years.

### 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	893,430	2,000	0	895,430	3,582,264	The expected amount for the remainder of the ConPlan is four times the first-year allocation.

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	550,709	0	0	550,709	2,203,404	Funds for housing development.
Other	public - federal	Admin and Planning Public Services	1,016,071	0	0	1,016,071	1,016,071	Funds to prepare for, prevent and respond to coronavirus. Year One total for CV-1 was \$525,656. Year Two for remaining CV-1 (\$219,228) and CV-# (\$490,415) was awarded in a funding round in June/July 2021 with Admin \$ subtracted. All three of these total \$1,016,071.

**Table 4 - Anticipated Resources**

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

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

**Discussion**

## SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Bloomington, Housing and Neighborhood Development	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Bloomington Housing Authority	PHA	Ownership Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
City of Bloomington, Planning and Transportation Department		Planning public services	Jurisdiction

Table 5 - Institutional Delivery Structure

### Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Bloomington has a capable housing and community development delivery system. While the primary responsibility for the administration of CDBG Program lies with the City, several public agencies, for profit entities, and non-profit organizations all assist with providing housing, community development, homeless, and other public services throughout Bloomington

The primary gap preventing the City and its partners from carrying out its housing and community development strategy is the lack of resources for affordable housing proposals and community development activities in the City. The City continues to seek additional housing funds from the state and other sources to supplement its federal funds.

### 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
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
<b>Other</b>			

**Table 6 - 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)**

Almost all homeless service providers listed in MA-30 provide homelessness prevention services and most supportive services. Street outreach programs are delivered by Shalom Community Center for homeless adults, New Hope Family Shelter for families with children, and the Bloomington Police Department. It is also important to note that these outreach efforts are made possible through a large network of community partners that do not solely provide services addressing homelessness.

Bloomington's HIV/AIDS population is primarily served through IU Health Positive Link. Positive Link provides a continuum of services for those impacted by HIV in Indiana. Services include a weekly primary care and PrEP clinic, prevention services such as education, testing and counseling, and referrals

to partnering organizations for necessities such as housing, emergency assistance, and nutrition assistance.

**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 strengths of the service delivery system for special needs populations and persons experiencing homelessness are the variety of service agencies that exist to meet their needs and the dedication of service agency staffs in attempting to address their clients' needs.

The gaps in the service delivery system are chiefly a lack of, or very limited, resources — both financial and human (staffing). Most agencies interviewed during the Consolidated Plan process cited increased demand for services and reduced resources as major obstacles to meeting the City of Bloomington's human service needs.

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

## SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City-wide CDBG-eligible areas	Improve Access to Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,972,159	Rental units rehabilitated: 160 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
2	Homeownership assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City-wide CDBG-eligible areas	Improve Access to Affordable Housing	HOME: \$784,440	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 10 Households Assisted
3	Affordable rental housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City-wide CDBG-eligible areas	Improve Access to Affordable Housing	HOME: \$1,694,390	Rental units constructed: 40 Household Housing Unit  Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 10 Households Assisted
4	Grant administration	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City-wide	Improve Access to Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$893,430 HOME: \$275,425	Other: 0 Other



Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Improve public infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement	CDBG: \$692,655	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 8050 Persons Assisted  Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 17890 Households Assisted
6	Improve public facilities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement	CDBG: \$249,275	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 775 Persons Assisted  Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 38550 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Services for community members in need	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide CDBG-eligible areas	Public Services	CDBG: \$500,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 48845 Persons Assisted  Other: 465 Other
8	Services improving quality of life of residents	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide CDBG-eligible areas	Public Services	CDBG: \$125,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25655 Persons Assisted
9	Housing/services to the homeless/ near-homeless	2020	2024	Homeless	City-wide CDBG-eligible areas	Homelessness	CDBG: \$45,175	Homelessness Prevention: 2000 Persons Assisted

**Table 7 – Goals Summary**

## Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing rehabilitation
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Extend the useful life of existing affordable housing through weatherization, repair, and rehabilitation programs.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeownership assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Fund activities that expand the supply and improve the condition of housing affordable to lower income households. Fund activities that leverage other public and private resources such as Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Projects.

3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Affordable rental housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Fund activities that expand the supply and improve the condition of rental housing affordable to lower income households and leverage other public and private resources such as Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Projects.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Grant administration
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Support administration and delivery of CDBG and HOME activities.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Improve public infrastructure
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Fund non-housing community development proposals that eliminate a threat to public health and safety to include water/sewer projects, drainage projects, sidewalks, street improvements, solid waste disposal projects, and food distribution and business infrastructure.
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Improve public facilities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Fund public facility improvements that benefit low-income households and persons, and persons with special needs to include senior centers, neighborhood facilities, youth centers, homeless facilities, childcare centers, parks and recreational facilities.
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Services for community members in need
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Fund organizations providing services lifting individuals out of poverty, including financial assistance, food assistance, shelter, education, and more.
8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Services improving quality of life of residents
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Delivery of public services for seniors, persons with disabilities, youth, victims of domestic violence, abused and neglected children, childcare services, health and mental health services, transportation, non-homeless special needs and employment training.

9	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing/services to the homeless/ near-homeless
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide funds to support shelter operations and transitional housing. Acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of temporary shelters and transitional housing for the homeless, including victims of domestic violence, veterans, disaster victims, families with children, unaccompanied youth, drug offenders, and formerly incarcerated persons. Provide funding to increase permanent supportive housing opportunities and work to create a stronger network of providers of supportive and mainstream services to homeless clients.

**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)**

The City of Bloomington estimates 40 extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families will be provided affordable housing through the use of HOME funds.

## **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)**

N/A

### **Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

The City of Bloomington's poverty reducing goals, programs and policies aim to increase the incomes of City residents and reduce the number of people who are living in poverty by moving them toward self-sufficiency. Increased income makes housing more affordable by reducing housing cost burden and by increasing the number of people who can afford to purchase or rent units produced by the City's housing rehabilitation and new construction programs and its rental assistance and homebuyer assistance programs.

The BHA administers a very active Family Self-Sufficiency Programs (FSS) and Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency programs (ROSS) and Homeownership Program. As mentioned in BHA's five-year action plan and most recent annual plan, the BHA provides a computer lab with broadband access for residents and Section 8 FSS participants and offers a wide variety of activities and services to residents and FSS participants. These services include: educational workshops, budget workshops, cooking demonstrations, home repair workshops, resume writing, Dress Like You Mean Business lesson, clothing repair class, haircuts, and free HIV and Hepatitis C testing, free blood glucose, cholesterol and blood pressure screening, work keys testing, and credit repair. Educational workshops cover various topics such as domestic violence, mental health, breast health, prenatal, postpartum, sexually transmitted diseases, stress management, and substance abuse. The Service coordinators provide financial literacy education, parenting and family support, homeownership counseling as well as general life skills training both in-house as well as referring participants out for formal assessments and supports towards personal goals.

For youths, a Head Start location is provided on-site. Programming costs are also used to support an onsite Boys and Girls Club to provide after-school activities, homework help, and summer camps. The ROSS program offers a summer camp scholarship program to assist families in public housing with costs associated with sending children to summer day camp.

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

No

### **Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation**



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

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

#### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

Proposed action items to address barriers to affordable housing, as outlined in the AI, include:

- Identify and map impacted areas in its local HOME application process to encourage development of new affordable housing options outside of impacted neighborhoods.
- Invest in new affordable housing projects outside of impacted areas by providing additional HOME funds.
- Conduct a new four factor analysis to identify additional resources that may be need for its LEP Chinese-speaking population who may be eligible for programs and services.
- Establish and capitalize a community land trust in partnership with local organizations with the purpose of acquiring land for affordable housing development with a long-term period of affordability
- Identify single-family-centric zoning districts where density can be increased and multifamily housing can be developed.
- Work with the transit authority to develop measures that will adequately capture whether the transit system is adequately serving the most vulnerable populations that depend on it for access to jobs, services, and amenities.
- Update the next Comprehensive Plan to include policies coordinating public transit with existing and planned affordable housing.
- Engage a qualified housing enforcement organization to conduct paired testing in an effort to identify discriminatory practices in the rental market through the Bloomington Human Rights Commission.
- Add fair housing education elements to the City's landlord registry program, such as training for landlords and provision of educational materials to tenants by landlords.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)**

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

An initiative announced by the mayor that came to fruition was to provide a central, web-based resource to address specific needs for residents experiencing homelessness. The site provides information on service providers categorized by counseling, emergency services, food, housing, healthcare, preventative services, and specialized services. A map of where to physically access these services is also provided on the website. Given the wide availability of broadband access in Bloomington, the platform will provide an additional level of access to resources for homeless individuals.

Shalom Community Center has a Street Outreach Program with caseworkers walking the streets of Bloomington to engage and provide support for people experiencing street homelessness. Services include shelter, counseling, and employment programs. New Hope Family Shelter provides similar services, specifically targeting families, and provides additional resources for children experiencing homelessness at The Nest, including academic, social, and emotional support. Bloomington Housing Authority also conducts community-based outreach clinics to provide service and HCVs for homeless veterans in partnership with the Department of Veterans Affairs.

It is important to note that these outreach efforts are made possible through a large network of community partners that do not solely provide services addressing homelessness. This includes, but not limited to, the Bloomington Police Department, United Way of Monroe County, Community Kitchen, Hoosier Hills Food Bank, Ivy Tech, and more.

### **Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

Wheeler Mission Ministries is the main provider of emergency shelter, housing 231 out of 292 emergency beds in Bloomington. A major program provided is the Winter Contingency Program, ensuring that everyone can find a safe place to sleep and eat from November through March. Outreach teams perform street sweeps and provide them transportation to local shelters providing these services. Additionally, Wheeler Mission provides an extensive addiction recovery program, providing assessments, job and life skills training, counseling, and other supportive services. Shalom Community Center offers similar services focusing on providing overnight shelter and services for adults without children, and New Hope Family Shelter provides emergency shelter for families with children, providing childcare in addition to the previously listed services.

Middle Way House is the primary service provider of transitional housing, with victims of domestic violence being the primary target population. A lack of access to safe, affordable housing is often a significant barrier to survivors of violence and is a critical factor to achieving long-term safety. Transitional housing serves to provide survivors with access to permanent, safe, and affordable housing; to achieve economic security, and foster their strengths to further develop their capacities for self-



determination. The 128 beds are available on a first-come, first served basis and provides furnishings and utilities. The cost of housing is based on the residents' ability to pay and telephone and cable are paid for by the tenant. On-site programming includes tutoring for GEDs and college coursework, financial education programming, and resume and practice interviews at no cost.

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

The Indiana BOS CoC takes a Housing First approach, offering housing to individuals and families experiencing homelessness without preconditions and barriers to entry. Supportive housing is offered to help prepare individuals achieve housing stability in the future. Supportive services include financial assistance to obtain housing, individual case management, childcare, employment, healthcare, and education.

**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**

In addition to the supportive housing services address by the BOS CoC, Bloomington Housing Authority hosts an extensive Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program to help individuals obtain employment as well as offering an escrow account to create savings. Please refer to SP-50 for further detail.

## **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 Bloomington will continue to support the efforts of the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) and Monroe County Health Department to address lead-based paint exposure through activities such as lead abatement programs and education. Abatement activities include, but not limited to, the replacement of building components, the complete removal of lead paint, encapsulation of lead-based paint hazards, enclosure of lead-based paint hazards, and other permanent measures to eliminate lead-based paint hazards.

The City of Bloomington Housing and Neighborhood Development Department (HAND) has four (4) Lead Risk Assessors that provide risk assessments and visual assessments, as appropriate, in all HAND funded housing projects or programs under the CDBG and HOME programs, as needed. In addition, HAND inspects every rental unit within the city limits on a 3, 4, or 5 year rotation basis and any peeling, chipping, flaking or abraded paint is required to be encapsulated in order to achieve compliance for permitting.

All homeowners who receive assistance under the department's housing programs are provided a brochure titled, "Protect Your Family From Lead IN Your Home". The homeowner is required to sign an acknowledgement form that they received the brochure and a staff member has explained to them the dangers of lead based paint

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

Lead-based paint was banned from residential uses in 1978. All houses constructed before 1978 are therefore considered at risk for containing lead-based paint. HUD has made the elimination of housing units containing lead-based paint a priority. The poisoning of children from contact with lead-based paint has been recognized as a major public health problem by the Center for Disease Control (CDC).

Lead-based paint hazards pose the greatest risk for children, especially those under seven years of age. The HUD IDIS-generated table included in the Market Analysis section of this document (MA-20) provides data on owner-occupied and renter-occupied units built before 1980 with children present. The data indicates that 1,219 (45.1%) of all households with at least one child age 6 or younger live in housing units built before 1980, making these households more susceptible to lead-based paint exposure. Of these households, 764 (62.7%) are low- and moderate-income households (80% HAMFI and below).

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

Lead prevention and abatement activities are regulated at the state level by the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH), and enforcement and compliance conducted by the Monroe County Health Department.

In accordance with lead-based paint requirements, the City will incorporate the following factors to refine and narrow the communities that are at highest risk with lead-based paint hazards as related to housing rehabilitation activities throughout the duration of the 2020-2024 Con Plan:

- Age of housing (pre-1978 housing units)
- Condition of housing
- Tenure and poverty levels
- Presence of young children
- Presence of lead poisoning cases

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

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

1. Education
2. Earnings
3. Essentials

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

Please refer to SP-50 for description of on-site activities offered by BHA to increase resident involvement, quality of life, and self-sufficiency.

The City of Bloomington's Anti-Poverty Strategy is modeled after the United Way of Monroe County's goals and strategies for improving people's lives and mobilizing the community. The three goals include education, earnings, and essentials.

Education serves to help children, youth, and adults through early childhood education and preparation, youth development, and job and life skills buildings. Strategies include providing affordable childcare, after-school programs, and healthy habits and mentoring; promoting the development of children under the age of five; and support youth efforts to graduate high school with a viable plan for the future.

Earnings is summarized by helping hard working families get ahead through maintaining employment, increasing and retaining income, and building savings and assets. Strategies include increasing financial literacy and stability, tax preparation assistance, and job-related supports.

Finally, essentials help individuals and families meet basic needs with access to food, shelter, healthcare, and emergency crises. Strategies include investing in programs providing these essentials, supporting programs that increase health and wellness, and ensuring the community is ready to help people recover from natural disasters.

### **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**

Please refer to the attached Appendix.