

# Executive Summary

## ES-05 Executive Summary - 91.300(c), 91.320(b)

### 1. Introduction

As set forth in 24CFR Part 91, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires state agencies which administer certain HUD programs to incorporate their planning and application requirements into one master plan called the Consolidated Plan. In Louisiana, the three state agencies participating in this consolidated planning process and the HUD-funded programs administered by each agency include the Division of Administration/Office of Community Development (Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program), the Louisiana Housing Corporation (HOME Investment Partnerships Program and Emergency Solutions Grants Program), and the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, STD/HIV Program (State Formula Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program).

The Consolidated Plan for the State of Louisiana is in effect from April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2014. The plan was developed through a comprehensive statewide effort that included a needs assessment leveraging existing data, input sessions and surveys, quantitative and qualitative assessments of current consumer housing needs and barriers to services, and consultations with housing and social service agencies, local governments, and other entities. An update or action plan for the distribution of funds received in each of the subsequent four (4) program years is prepared and publicized annually. Presented herein is the State of Louisiana's FY 2014 Consolidated Annual Action Plan which identifies the method of distribution of FY 2014 funds under the HUD programs. The resulting plan and document will be used to allocate Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), and Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS (HOPWA) program funds within the State of Louisiana.

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

An assessment of the housing and homeless needs of the State of Louisiana is included in the FY 2015 – FY 2019 Consolidated Plan; the needs are substantial and complex. The State of Louisiana is extremely diverse in its racial and ethnic composition, and there are numerous areas across the state with concentrated populations, including African American, Hispanic, Asian, and others. In addition the state has multiple and varying housing and non-housing challenges. These challenges vary substantially from region to region. The needs assessment and market analysis identified four priority needs:

- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of housing for special needs populations
- Individuals and families experiencing homelessness
- Barriers to competitive and sustainable communities

The State of Louisiana will utilize these federal resources (CDBG, ESG, HOME, and HOPWA) and leverage other private and state resources to address these needs by:

- Increasing the number of affordable housing units
- Increasing the number of affordable units for special needs populations
- Decreasing the numbers of individuals and families experiencing homelessness
- Decreasing the number of owner occupied units with housing problems
- Creating competitive and sustainable communities

The State will work with many partners to accomplish these goals. These partners include units of local government, other state agencies, housing developers, CHDOs, nonprofit organizations, and various advocate groups.

As the State continues its efforts regarding attaining these goals, it will also incorporate other specific strategies to help meet these goals. These include a plan to address the barriers to fair housing, a plan to end homelessness, measures to address lead based paint hazards, and anti-poverty measures.

Please also see the section entitled "Annual Goals and Objectives".

### **3. Evaluation of past performance**

#### **CDBG**

Program regulations require that no less than seventy percent of the aggregate of the fund expenditures shall be for activities that meet the national objective of benefiting low and moderate income persons. This percentage was exceeded as 100% of the non-administrative funds awarded were used for activities that benefited low and moderate income persons.

Overall, the FY 2013 LCDBG monies awarded as of March 31, 2014, benefited 40,940 persons of which 66.04% were of low and moderate income.

HUD requests that states annually request funds on their letters of credit in an amount at least equal to its annual grant, and to eventually reach a ratio of the unexpended grant balance (just prior to the receipt of the next grant award) to the most recent annual grant amount of not more than 2.5 and to try to achieve 2.0 or less. The State expended \$2,442,156 more than its FY 2013 grant award (1.11 times the grant award), and the State's ratio of unexpended funds to its grant amount was 1.86.

It is required that each state obligate and award 95% of the non-administrative annual allocation within twelve months of the grant award, and 100% within 15 months of the grant award. Within the twelve month period, the State had obligated and announced 88.78% of its non-administrative funds. Within the fifteen month period, the State had obligated and announced 100.17% of its non-administrative funds. The percentage exceeded 100 percent due to the award of \$33,849.95 in program income funds.

## **HOME**

Over the past four years, Louisiana has made significant progress towards increasing the number of affordable housing units and working with various public and private housing and community development partners to create competitive and sustainable communities. The State will continue activities and initiatives that have proven effective as well as look for opportunities to improve on the work that has been achieved in the past four years. One such opportunity for improvement is to increase the focus on creating more affordable units for special needs populations. The complete summary of the accomplishments are included in the "Evaluation of Progress in Providing Affordable Housing" section of the FY 2013 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

## **HOPWA**

The overall housing goal of the OPH STD/HIV Program is to increase the availability & accessibility of affordable housing options for persons who are living with HIV disease. To assist with the efforts of planning and allocation of resources, data from the 2013 Ryan White HIV Needs Assessment is utilized. Of the 947 respondents, 446 (47%) resided in Regions III – IX. Of those, 56% reported some level of rent burden (paying more than 25% of their income on rent/mortgage); 36% reported rents/mortgages between 26 & 50% of their incomes; while 20% reported paying more than 50% of their monthly income on rent/mortgage (severe rent burden). Additionally, 10% experienced at least one night without a place to sleep, 26% reported a tenure at their current residence of six months or less, 37% reported that a monthly rent increase of \$50 or less would make their current residence unaffordable.

A total of 1,191 persons were assisted with HOPWA funding during this reporting period. That total breaks down to 690 adults & children living with HIV disease, and 501 other persons in the family units who benefited from the client's receipt of housing assistance. This included three veterans, and 24 persons who met the HUD definition of chronically homeless. Black/African-American participants represented 62% (733) of the total HOPWA recipients & Caucasian participants accounted for 23% (275) of the total. Of the total number to receive HOPWA grant assistance, men accounted for 53% (637) of the participants & women made up 46% (550) of the total. The majority of the participants (40%) were between the ages of 31 and 50, while dependent minors (17 years of age and under) comprised 33% (423) of the total. The number of persons who are 51 years of age or older receiving HOPWA assistance has been increasing over the past few years and they currently comprise 19% of the total (226 persons).

Since the HOPWA program is intended for low-income persons with HIV disease, it is not surprising that the majority of the participants (285 or 42%) who reported an income were at or below 30 percent of the median income for the parish in which they resided. Another 33% (218) were between 31 and 50% of the median income, while the remaining (169 persons or 28%) had income greater than 50% of the median income.

## **ESG**

In Louisiana there has been a significant decrease in homelessness over the last four years. The national average shows a decline of about two percent; Louisiana is at the forefront show a decline of 12 percent from 2013-2014. In 2014 the annual count showed on any given night 4,606 homeless persons, compared to 12,482 in 2010. The state continues to work to align local, state and federal resources to identify and meet the needs of those experiencing homelessness.

## **4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

The State held a public hearing on May 8, 2014 at the Louisiana Housing Corporation for the purpose of obtaining views on community development and housing needs through the state. A notice of hearing was published in the April 21, 2014 issue of *The Advocate*. Written invitations were mailed to all interested parties for all four programs. Comments were accepted at the hearing, and could be submitted through May 23, 2014. Following the public hearing and comment period, the proposed FY 2015 - 2019 Consolidated Action Plan and FY 2015 Annual Action Plan was drafted after taking all comments into consideration.

## **CDBG**

The Office of Community Development surveyed all potential applicants for LCDBG throughout the State. The survey gathered information regarding community and parish priorities and perceived needs. The anticipated outcomes of the survey are: a) prioritization of LCDBG basic eligible activities, b) prioritization of public facilities (infrastructure) projects, c) prioritization of fund distribution by program category, d) maximum grant amounts needed by type of project, e) amount to be allowed for local administrative costs, and f) suggestions for improving the LCDBG program.

## **HOME and ESG**

Consolidated Plan Input Sessions were held in Spring, 2014. More than 25 individuals participated including participation from:

- Private and public housing providers
- Homeless service and prevention providers
- Nonprofit and government service providers
- Advocates

The input sessions focused on gathering feedback on priorities and strategies to address the homelessness, housing and community development needs in the State.

## **HOPWA**

The FY 2015 Consolidated Plan was developed using an effective citizen participation process which is in compliance with the regulations set forth in 24 CFR Part 91. The STD/HIV Program has consistently partnered with community-based organizations and clinics that provide primary medical care and supportive services to persons living with, or at risk of acquiring, HIV disease. These entities are supported by CDC HIV and STD Prevention resources and funding from Parts A, B, C, D and F of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Extension Act of 2009. Their participation in the development of the 2015 Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need and the 2012 Louisiana HIV Comprehensive Plan allowed input regarding the allocation of all resources (including those from the State Formula HOPWA) to identified gaps in services and to areas of greatest unmet need.

Additionally, the STD/HIV Program of the Office of Public Health conducts a Needs Assessment survey of HIV-infected persons every three years to assess the needs (met and unmet) related to housing, medical care and supportive services in each region of the State. The results of the 2013 survey were condensed into a final report that is utilized for guidance in services planning activities and allocations to regional projects. Other avenues for consultation on homeless assistance activities are through the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless, the Louisiana Advocacy Coalition for the Homeless, and the Continuum of Care planning at the local or regional level.

### **5. Summary of public comments**

No comments specific to CDBG, ESG or State Formula HOPWA were submitted for reply or consideration. Several questions were asked and statements made regarding getting timely responses from the Louisiana Housing Corporation.

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

All comments specific to the State administered HOME Program regarding timely responses from the Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC) were addressed by the management staff of the LHC; all comments were accepted.

## The Process

### PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.300(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
Lead Agency	LOUISIANA	
CDBG Administrator	LOUISIANA	DOA, Office of Community Development
HOPWA Administrator		DHH, OPH, STD/HIV Program
HOME Administrator	LOUISIANA	Louisiana Housing Corporation
ESG Administrator		Louisiana Housing Corporation
HOPWA-C Administrator		

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

### Narrative

The three state agencies participating in the consolidated planning process and the HUD-funded programs administered by each include the Division of Administration/Office of Community Development (Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program), the Louisiana Housing Corporation (HOME Investment Partnerships and Emergency Solutions Grant Programs), and the Department of Health and Hospitals/Office of Public Health STD/HIV Program (Housing Opportunities for Persons With Aids (HOPWA) program).

The primary objective of the Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program is to provide assistance to units of general local government in non-entitlement areas for the development of viable communities by providing a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. The HOME Program objectives are: to expand the supply of decent and affordable housing for low and very low income persons, to stabilize the existing deteriorating homeowner occupied and rental housing stock through rehabilitation, to provide financial and technical assistance to recipients/sub-recipients (including the development of model programs for affordable low income housing), to extend and strengthen partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector (including for-profit and nonprofit organizations) in the production and operation of affordable housing). The purpose of the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program is to help local governments and community organizations to improve and expand shelter facilities serving homeless individuals and families, to meet the costs of operating homeless shelters, to provide essential services, and to perform homeless prevention activities. The purpose of the Housing Opportunities for Persons

with AIDS (HOPWA) Program is to provide localities with the resources and incentives to devise and implement long term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons with acquired immune-deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or related diseases and their families.

**Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information**

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## **PR-10 Consultation - 91.110, 91.300(b); 91.315(l)**

### **1. Introduction**

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

CDBG: In an effort to insure that the LCDBG Program is responsive to the needs of the local governing bodies eligible for funding under the State's LCDBG Program, the Office of Community Development conducts a survey of those local governing bodies every two years. The most significant questions on the survey are: (a) a prioritization of the five basic eligible activities, (b) a prioritization of the public facilities projects, (c) a prioritization of the distribution of funds by program category, (d) maximum grant amounts by type of project, (e) amount to be allowed for local administrative costs, and (f) suggestions for improving the LCDBG Program. It is felt that in many ways this survey provides a better understanding of the needs of the State and the local governing bodies than the public hearing process. The Office of Community Development mailed a questionnaire in March of 2013 to those three hundred and forty-five local governing bodies eligible under the LCDBG Program. One hundred and thirty-four local governing bodies responded to that questionnaire. The results of that survey were used in the development of the program guidelines and the prioritization of activities and distribution of the FY 2014 and FY 2015 LCDBG funds.

HOME: The Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC) through a cooperative endeavor agreement engaged the Louisiana State University Public Administration Institute to conduct a statewide housing needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes are: a) an assessment of various housing and community development needs, b) prioritization of the distribution of HOME funds according to the identified housing needs and eligible program activities, c) suggestions for improving the HOME program. In addition, the LHC also provided technical workshops for developers, nonprofit entities, commercial lending institutions, public housing authorities, and local governments in order that those entities would have opportunities to provide dialogue and data that are useful in assessing and prioritizing the housing and community development needs of the state. Also, a public hearing was held in Baton Rouge on May 8, 2014 and followed by a comment period to receive additional input.

HOPWA: The Office of Public Health in the Department of Health and Hospitals partners with community-based organizations and clinics that provide medical care and supportive services to persons living with or at risk of acquiring HIV disease. These groups assist in the development of the Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need and the Louisiana HIV Comprehensive Plan, which allows input regarding the allocation of all resources of funding. Additionally, the State conducts a Needs Assessment survey of HIV infected persons every three years to assess their needs related to housing, medical care, and supportive services. DHH participates in consultative relationships with other public and private social service agencies throughout the state through contractual arrangements and collaborative associations on a vast array of social service activities, at the state, regional, and local level. In



programming services for indigent and low income citizens of Louisiana, the lack of affordable housing, including supportive housing for persons with special needs, is generally recognized as a serious problem throughout the State.

**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 Louisiana Housing Authority (LHA) within LHC will serve as the state contact for Homeless Issues functioning as the point of contact and state liaison for communications with federal, state and local entities on matters relating to the State's homeless people and at risk persons and families. This office disseminates and facilitates the flow of available information on homelessness in Louisiana and homeless assistance resources. The LHA is an advocate for development of resources and collaborative systems to address the unmet needs of homeless people in the State. The LHA also is responsible to provide appropriate public information to enhance knowledge on homelessness and homeless resource subjects. The State ESGP administrative agency has responsibility to maintain the State's inventory of facilities and services to assist homeless persons and produces reports and resource directories for public distribution. The main forum of consultation on homeless assistance services has occurred in the context of Continuum of Care planning at the local or regional level and the Quarterly CoC Convening meetings conducted by the LHA. This process is facilitated through the efforts of regional continuum of care collaboratives and coalitions involving the participation of key social service providers, including many private nonprofit organizations, in the State's regions. Continuum of Care collaboratives include the Unity of Greater New Orleans, Capitol Area Alliance for the Homeless, Hope for the Homeless, Lafourche, Terrebonne Assumption Homeless Partnership, ARCH of Lafayette, Southwestern LA Homeless Coalition, Inc., Central LA Coalition to End Homelessness, Northeast LA Housing and Supportive Services Corporation and the Northlake Continuum of Care Coalition.

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

The State LHC intends to continue use of an established geographic allocation formula (described in a subsequent section) in the distribution of the State's ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. This method of regional allocation amounts is similar to the pro rata need amounts formulated by HUD for its Homeless Assistance SuperNOFA funding. By specifying a dollar figure of anticipated ESG funding allotted for each region, the local homeless resource agencies are better able to collaboratively plan for and design appropriate ESGP eligible activities for strategic integration and implementation within its local continuum of care system. Regional allocations for the State's ESG Program will be formulated based on factors for low income populations in the parishes of each region according to U.S. Census Bureau data. Within each region, grant distribution shall be conducted through a competitive grant award process.

The State and each CoC review and discuss all applications submitted for ESG funding. This coordination allows alignment of state funding to better meet the goals of the community. The State and the continuum of care have worked hard to align resources to maximize the services to those experiencing homelessness.

The State is working to develop and implement performance based contracts. A performance based contracts system allows the state to track program performance both positive and negative. Performance-based contracting methods will ensure that required performance quality levels are achieved and that total payment is related to the degree that services performed or outcomes achieved meet contract standards. The performance based contract will motivate contractors to perform at optimal levels and to encourage contractors to increase efficiency and maximize performance.

All recipients of ESG funding are required to be a part of a local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). This has proven to be a valuable tool for participating agencies, allowing for integrated and comprehensive case management regarding the client's care and services across a wide array of service providers. Across the state, its use has evolved beyond the entry of exclusively homeless clients by only HUD funded projects and now includes many agencies and organizations that do not receive HUD funding of any kind.

**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**

60	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Non-Entitlement Parishes
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Community Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	<p>LCDBG surveyed all potential applicants throughout the state. The survey gathered information regarding community and parish priorities and perceived needs. The anticipated outcomes of the survey are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) prioritization of basic eligible activities,</li> <li>b) prioritization of public facilities projects,</li> <li>c) prioritization of fund distribution by program category,</li> <li>d) maximum grant amounts needed by type of project,</li> <li>e) amount to be allowed for local administrative costs, and</li> <li>f) suggestions for improving the program.</li> </ul> <p>Also, a public hearing was held and followed by a comment period to receive additional input. Included in the survey were the following: Acadia Parish, Allen Parish, Ascension Parish, Assumption Parish, Avoyelles Parish, Beauregard Parish, Bienville Parish, Bossier Parish, Caddo Parish, Calcasieu Parish, Caldwell Parish, Cameron Parish, Catahoula Parish, Claiborne Parish, Concordia Parish, Desoto Parish, East Carroll Parish, East Feliciana Parish, Evangeline Parish, Franklin Parish, Grant Parish, Iberia Parish, Iberville Parish, Jackson Parish, Jefferson Davis Parish, Lafourche Parish, Lasalle Parish, Lincoln Parish, Livingston Parish, Madison Parish, Morehouse Parish, Natchitoches Parish, Ouachita Parish, Plaquemines Parish, Pointe Coupee Parish, Rapides Parish, Red River Parish, Richland Parish, Sabine Parish, St. Bernard Parish, St. Charles Parish, St. Helena Parish, St. James Parish, St. John Baptist Parish, St. Landry Parish, St. Martin Parish, St. Mary Parish, Tangipahoa Parish, Tensas Parish, Union Parish, Vermilion Parish, Vernon Parish, W. Baton Rouge Parish, Washington Parish, Webster Parish, West Carroll Parish, West Feliciana Parish, and Winn Parish</p>

308	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Non-Entitlement Cities, Towns, & Villages
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Community Development

**How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?**

LCDBG surveyed all potential applicants throughout the state. The survey gathered information regarding community and parish priorities and perceived needs. The anticipated outcomes of the survey are: a) prioritization of basic eligible activities, b) prioritization of public facilities projects, c) prioritization of fund distribution by program category, d) maximum grant amounts needed by type of project, e) amount to be allowed for local administrative costs, and f) suggestions for improving the program. Also, a public hearing was held and followed by a comment period to receive additional input. Included in the survey were the following: Abbeville, Abita Springs, Addis, Albany, Amite City, Anacoco, Angie, Arcadia, Arnaudville, Ashland, Athens, Atlanta, Baker, Baldwin, Ball, Basile, Baskin, Bastrop, Belcher, Benton, Bernice, Berwick, Bienville, Blanchard, Bogalusa, Bonita, Boyce, Breaux Bridge, Broussard, Brusly, Bryceland, Bunkie, Calvin, Campti, Cankton, Carencro, Castor, Central, Chataignier, Chatham, Cheneyville, Choudrant, Church Point, Clarence, Clarks, Clayton, Clinton, Colfax, Collinston, Columbia, Converse, Cotton Valley, Cottonport, Coushatta, Covington, Creola, Crowley, Cullen, Delcambre, Delhi, Delta, Denham Springs, Dequincy, Deridder, Dixie Inn, Dodson, Donaldsonville, Downsview, Doyline, Dry Prong, Dubach, Dubberly, Duson, East Hodge, Edgefield, Elizabeth, Elton, Epps, Erath, Eros, Estherwood, Eunice, Evergreen, Farmerville, Fenton, Ferriday, Fisher, Florian, Folsom, Fordoche, Forest, Forest Hill, Franklin, Franklinton, French Settlement, Georgetown, Gibsland, Gilbert, Gilliam, Glenmora, Golden Meadow, Goldonna, Gonzales, Grambling, Gramercy, Grand Cane, Grand Coteau, Grayson, Greensburg, Greenwood, Grosse Tete, Gueydan, Hall Summit, Hammond, Harrisonburg, Haughton, Haynesville, Heflin, Henderson, Hessmer, Hodge, Homer, Hornbeck, Hosston, Ida, Independence, Iota, Iowa, Jackson, Jamestown, Jeanerette, Jena, Jennings, Jonesboro, Jonesville, Junction City, Kaplan, Keachi, Kentwood, Kilbourne, Killian, Kinder, Krotz Springs, Lake Arthur, Lake Providence, Lecompte, Leesville, Leonville, Lillie, Lisbon, Livingston, Livonia, Lockport, Logansport, Longstreet, Loreauville, Lucky, Lutchter, Madisonville, Mamou, Mandeville, Mangham, Mansfield, Mansura, Many, Maringouin, Marion,

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

CDBG: Local governments (entitlements) that are not eligible for LCDBG funding were not contacted. LCDBG focused on the priorities and perceived needs of those local units of government eligible to receive its funding.

HOME: The LHC conducts bi-monthly meeting regarding housing programs and activities that are widely publicized and open to the public in addition to participation in community meetings and forums. All required agency types were contacted.

ESG: The LHC currently contracts with units of local governments for ESG funding, however any agency or program or individual with a vested interest in homelessness or homeless issues has the opportunity to provide input through the public hearing and other community meetings, as well as their local governmental agency.

HOPWA: The STD/HIV Program of the Office of Public Health in the Department of Health and Hospitals does not work with units of local government. Instead, project sponsors demonstrating an ability to address the housing needs of low income persons living with HIV disease are contacted through a competitive bid 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	UNITY for the Homeless Region 1 & 10	The State and each CoC worked together to identify the goals to end homelessness in Louisiana. These goals are outlined in the State's plan to reduce and end homeless; Ma Maison. The State collaborates with the CoC to identify funding sources and align resources.
Continuum of Care Region 2	Capitol Area Alliance for the Homeless Region 2	The State and each CoC worked together to identify the goals to end homelessness in Louisiana. These goals are outlined in the State's plan to reduce and end homeless; Ma Maison. The State collaborates with the CoC to identify funding sources and align resources.
Continuum of Care Region 3	LaFourche, Terrebonne, Assumption Homeless Partnership Region 3	The State and each CoC worked together to identify the goals to end homelessness in Louisiana. These goals are outlined in the State's plan to reduce and end homeless; Ma Maison. The State collaborates with the CoC to identify funding sources and align resources.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care Region 4	ARCH Region 4	The State and each CoC worked together to identify the goals to end homelessness in Louisiana. These goals are outlined in the State's plan to reduce and end homeless; Ma Maison. The State collaborates with the CoC to identify funding sources and align resources.
Continuum of Care Region 5	Southwestern LA Homeless Coalition, Inc. Region 5	The State and each CoC worked together to identify the goals to end homelessness in Louisiana. These goals are outlined in the State's plan to reduce and end homeless; Ma Maison. The State collaborates with the CoC to identify funding sources and align resources.
Continuum of Care Region 6	Central LA Coalition to End Homelessness Region 6	The State and each CoC worked together to identify the goals to end homelessness in Louisiana. These goals are outlined in the State's plan to reduce and end homeless; Ma Maison. The State collaborates with the CoC to identify funding sources and align resources.
Continuum of Care Region 7	HOPE for the Homeless Region 7	The State and each CoC worked together to identify the goals to end homelessness in Louisiana. These goals are outlined in the State's plan to reduce and end homeless; Ma Maison. The State collaborates with the CoC to identify funding sources and align resources.
Continuum of Care Region 8	Northeast LA Housing and Supportive Services Corporation Region 8	The State and each CoC worked together to identify the goals to end homelessness in Louisiana. These goals are outlined in the State's plan to reduce and end homeless; Ma Maison. The State collaborates with the CoC to identify funding sources and align resources.
Continuum of Care Region 9	Northlake Continuum of Care Coalition Region 9	The State and each CoC worked together to identify the goals to end homelessness in Louisiana. These goals are outlined in the State's plan to reduce and end homeless; Ma Maison. The State collaborates with the CoC to identify funding sources and align resources.

**Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**

**Describe cooperation and coordination among the State and any units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.315(I))**

CDBG: To ensure successful implementation of the Consolidated Plan, the Office of Community Development (OCD) provides technical assistance to the eligible units of general local government. Prior to submission of project applications by the eligible units of general local government, application workshops are held to clarify the application requirements and answer any questions regarding

application preparation. CDBG staff provides technical assistance to units of general local government regarding the preparation of their applications for funding. Following the awarding of the majority of the program year's grant awards, a required grantee workshop is held to instruct grantees regarding the administration of their LCDBG grants in accordance with federal and state regulations. Throughout the implementation of a local unit of government's LCDBG project, OCD provides technical assistance and monitoring on both a scheduled and as-needed basis to insure successful completion of the project.

HOME: The Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC) provides technical assistance workshops to the local units of government in connection with its housing programs. Additionally, LHC utilizes its statewide housing needs assessment to assist in determining local community development and housing need priorities.

ESG: On a regional basis, the state and each CoC review and discuss all applications submitted for ESG funding. Involvement of the regional COC in the application review allows the state to coordinate implementation of the Consolidated Plan in meeting the community needs and goals for the region.

HOPWA: As stated above, the STD/HIV Program of the Office of Public Health in the Department of Health and Hospitals does not contract with units of local government.



## **PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.115, 91.300(c)**

### **1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting**

The Consolidated Plan for FY2015 - FY2019 and FY2015 Annual Action Plan were developed using an effective citizen participation process which is in compliance with the regulations set forth in 24 CFR Part 91.

The State held a public hearing for the purpose of obtaining views on community development and housing needs throughout the State. The public hearing was held on May 8, 2014 at 1:30 p.m. at the Louisiana Housing Corporation building in Baton Rouge. A notice of the public hearing was published in the April 21, 2014 issue of *The Advocate*.

Written invitations to attend the public hearings were mailed to more than seven hundred persons, local governing bodies, public, private, and nonprofit agencies, and other interested parties. The Office of Community Development includes on their list local governments such as the City of Rayne, the Town of Cullen, the Village of Grayson, and St. Helena Parish. The LSU Health Care Services Division, Leonard J. Chabert Medical Center, W.O. Moss Regional Medical Center are examples of entities that the Department of Health and Hospitals includes. Specific examples of the type of organizations that the Louisiana Housing Corporation made efforts to receive comments from include nonprofit organizations and nonprofit developers such as State Certified Community Housing Development Organizations; advocacy groups such as the Advocacy Center (an advocacy for people with disabilities in Louisiana) and for profit developers such as members of the Louisiana Association of Affordable Housing Providers. The Department of Social Services' list includes such agencies as the Acadiana Regional Homeless Coalition on Homelessness and Housing, Region III Homeless Coalition, and the Southwestern Homeless Coalition. The mailing list represented a compilation of mailing lists utilized by the three state agencies administering the four programs involved in the consolidated planning process. In addition to accepting comments at the public hearing, written comments could be submitted during the period of May 8, 2014 to May 23, 2014.

Following the public hearing and receipt of comments on the housing and community development needs of the state, the proposed Consolidated Plan for Fiscal Years 2015 – 2019 and the FY 2015 Consolidated Annual Action Plan were drafted. A notice of the availability of the proposed plans will be in *The Advocate*. A memorandum announcing the availability of the proposed plans will be sent to the compiled mailing list utilized by the three state agencies participating in the consolidated planning process. Copies of the list utilized by the three state agencies participating in the consolidated planning process.

Copies of the proposed plans could be reviewed in the offices of any of the three state agencies involved; a limited number of plans will be made available upon request from any of the three agencies. The proposed plans will be available for viewing and copying on the internet ([www.doa.state.la.us/cdbg.htm](http://www.doa.state.la.us/cdbg.htm)). Written comments on the proposed plans may be submitted and will be accepted during the comment period

**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	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Seven people were in attendance.	No comments received pertaining to FY 2015 - 2019 Plan, or Action Plans.	Not applicable.	
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	7 persons attended.	Several questions were asked and statements made regarding getting timely responses from the Louisiana Housing Corporation.	No applicable.	
3	Memorandum	Non-targeted/broad community	No comments received as a result of memorandum.	No comments received.	Not applicable.	

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

# Needs Assessment

## NA-05 Overview

### Needs Assessment Overview

The following tables in this Needs Assessment (NA) provides an overview of various socioeconomic and housing conditions in the State of Louisiana using the most recent data available in the HUD IDIS/eCon Planning Suite. The HUD IDIS/eCon Planning Suite utilized data from the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) and the American Community Survey (ACS) 2007 – 2011. Statistical data from the ACS and CHAS will be used in the tables below to convey the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households. As practical, the data from the CHAS and ACS will be augmented with information from the Housing Need Assessment (HNA) for the State of Louisiana dated June 30, 2014 and more recent ACS data to provide the most current information about the housing and community development needs of the state. The data analysis in this Needs Assessment will be used to assist the state in making data-driven, place-based investment decisions during the period of this consolidated plan.

To assist with the efforts of planning and allocation of resources, data from the 2013 Ryan White HIV Needs Assessment is utilized frequently. This report has been very helpful in illuminating the number and the demographics of persons who are unstably housed throughout the State. Of the 947 respondents, 446 (47%) resided in Regions III – IX. Of those, 56 percent reported some level of rent burden (paying more than 25 percent of their income on rent/mortgage); 36 percent reported rents/mortgages between 26 and 50 percent of their incomes; while 20 percent reported paying more than 50 percent of their monthly income on rent/mortgage (severe rent burden). Additionally, 10 percent experienced at least one night without a place to sleep, 26 percent reported a tenure at their current residence of six months or less, 37 percent reported that a monthly rent increase of \$50 or less would make their current residence unaffordable.

The focus on homeless statewide has been to reduce and end homelessness. The state continues to work to reduce homelessness, by aligning the goals to ending homelessness with the federal goals outlined in the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, Opening Doors. The goals for the federal plan and the state plan are:

- Prevent and end homelessness among veterans by 2015
- Finish the job of ending chronic homelessness by 2016
- Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth and children by 2020
- Set a path to ending all types of homelessness

The homelessness needs assessment or point in time survey is conducted annually. This assessment is the tool that assists in identifying the homeless populations and the planning effort to address the needs of homeless both locally and statewide.

## NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.305 (a,b,c)

### Summary of Housing Needs

The tables below provide data regarding changes in population, households and median income in addition to the characteristics of different household types and certain special needs populations. Small Family Households more often have low incomes and consist of elderly persons than other household types. Households with disabilities typically have lower incomes than other household types and require housing with certain specifications, such as physical accessibility. Victims of family violence are often women or young females. Families at risk of homelessness typically have low incomes and strained social networks and very little savings. Single adults who are at risk of homelessness or formerly homeless may also have had a history of mental illness or substance use disorder.

An analysis of the data provided in the tables below also reveals that the most common housing problems are cost burdens, overcrowding and substandard housing conditions, especially among households with incomes between 0 - 30% of the area median income ("AMI"). The incidence of overcrowding and severe overcrowding among renters is nearly twice as high as owners; especially in the small related households that are in the 0-30%, >30-%50, and > 50-80% AMI categories. Many live in substandard housing lacking plumbing or kitchen facilities. In nearly all categories, renters experienced the incidence of housing problems at a rate greater than homeowners except for homeowners in the > 50-80% AMI category that experienced higher incidence of cost burdens. This may be because owner households are more willing to spend a greater amount of their income to purchase or maintain a home than rent.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	4,468,976	4,484,596	0%
Households	1,657,107	1,675,097	1%
Median Income	\$32,566.00	\$44,086.00	35%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

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

### Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	229,395	211,680	267,230	154,625	812,170
Small Family Households *	76,860	71,585	105,015	68,110	457,775
Large Family Households *	15,320	15,395	21,515	13,770	70,110
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	37,105	45,295	56,215	30,080	139,695

	<b>0-30% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;100% HAMFI</b>
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	27,720	38,775	37,265	16,800	50,910
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	47,030	36,285	45,375	26,635	97,450
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

**Data Source:** 2007-2011 CHAS

## 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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	4,000	1,945	1,690	775	8,410	1,630	1,750	1,640	710	5,730
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	2,230	1,645	1,185	530	5,590	390	405	655	380	1,830
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	5,500	4,120	4,225	1,735	15,580	1,460	2,360	2,945	1,975	8,740
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	76,275	32,785	7,450	610	117,120	40,330	25,190	17,290	4,405	87,215

	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)	14,125	34,640	38,375	7,765	94,905	16,110	23,355	34,150	19,575	93,190
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	15,875	0	0	0	15,875	9,885	0	0	0	9,885

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS  
Source:

### **CDBG-DR Housing Needs**

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita made about .2 % of the housing stock in the nation uninhabitable. An estimated 127,969 owner-occupied homes received major or severe damage, while 210,069 received minor damage. The breakdown for rental units was 133,367 severely damaged and 128,298 with minor damage.

Hurricanes Gustav and Ike accounted for nearly \$1.7 billion in uninsured housing losses, with more than half of that amount likely being homeowners.

After Hurricane Isaac, 29 parishes reported damages to owner-occupied households, and 26 parishes reported damages to renter households. More than 55,537 owner-occupied households reported damage, with 39,000 of those have low to moderate incomes. Estimated unmet housing needs was found to be more than \$914 million.



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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	88,005	40,500	14,550	3,655	146,710	43,805	29,705	22,530	7,465	103,505
Having none of four housing problems	37,370	59,585	89,110	45,340	231,405	34,455	81,895	141,045	98,165	355,560
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	15,875	0	0	0	15,875	9,885	0	0	0	9,885

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS  
Source:

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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	40,230	30,930	19,490	90,650	17,340	17,905	24,860	60,105
Large Related	8,175	5,670	2,855	16,700	3,345	4,015	4,510	11,870
Elderly	14,040	10,545	5,535	30,120	23,860	19,410	13,090	56,360
Other	36,500	25,600	20,280	82,380	13,865	8,655	10,030	32,550

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	98,945	72,745	48,160	219,850	58,410	49,985	52,490	160,885

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS  
Source:

#### 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	34,275	13,520	2,385	50,180	13,980	10,015	7,665	31,660
Large Related	7,415	2,275	620	10,310	2,605	1,875	1,375	5,855
Elderly	9,990	5,155	1,525	16,670	14,540	8,575	4,345	27,460
Other	31,835	13,705	3,420	48,960	10,555	5,235	4,195	19,985
Total need by income	83,515	34,655	7,950	126,120	41,680	25,700	17,580	84,960

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS  
Source:

#### 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	6,160	4,485	3,840	1,665	16,150	1,390	1,805	2,585	1,620	7,400
Multiple, unrelated family households	1,370	1,260	1,450	465	4,545	485	950	1,110	785	3,330
Other, non-family households	360	115	235	200	910	15	35	14	0	64
Total need by income	7,890	5,860	5,525	2,330	21,605	1,890	2,790	3,709	2,405	10,794

**Table 11 – 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 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source  
Comments:

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

The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data provided in the Housing Needs Assessment section above includes single family and small related household types that may consist of two individuals; however, the CHAS data is silent in its reference to single person households. Therefore, alternative data from the most recent census will be used to address this requirement. The U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2010 Summary File 1* reports 1,656,053 households in Louisiana; 26.9 percent or 445,478 were single person households. An analysis of the data provided indicates the number of single person households increased by 16 percent when compared to the 419,200 households reported in the *Census 2000 Summary File 1*. The demographic shift in the single person households occurring in Louisiana is similar to but slightly higher than the 2010 national trend of 25.8 percent when compared to the same period.

The needs of single-person households are determined by their composition. The NA-10 tables in the Need Assessment section provide data regarding the characteristics of different household types and certain special needs populations. Small Family Households which may include single person households more often have low incomes and consist of elderly persons than other household types. The *Census 2010 Summary File 1* data also indicates that nearly 9% consist of individuals living in single person households in Louisiana are 65 years of age and over. The trend is expected to increase over the next five years. Households with disabilities typically have lower incomes than other household types and require housing with certain specifications, such as physical accessibility in addition to other deferred maintenance and repairs. Single adults who are at risk of homelessness or formerly homeless individuals may also have need of housing assistance and other supportive services. Additional information regarding the latter are discussed in sections NA 35, NA 40 and NA 45.

**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.**

According to the September 2014 report by the Violence Policy Center, Louisiana has one of the highest rates of domestic violence in the nation. The report ranks Louisiana in the No. 4 spot for homicide

among female victims based on the FBI Supplementary Homicide Report data (2012). When race is considered, black females are murdered nearly two and half times higher than white females: 2.46 per 100,000 to 1.0 per 100,000, the report said. In addition, 93 percent of female victims were murdered by someone they knew.

### **What are the most common housing problems?**

The tables in NA-10 reveal that the housing problems commonly found among renters and owners are cost burdens, overcrowding and substandard housing conditions. According to the NA-10 Table 3, the most common housing problem affecting both renters and owners is cost burden. Forty eight percent of all owner and 67 % of all renter households in the 0-30% AMI are severely impacted by housing cost burden greater than 50%. These findings are further augmented by information contained in the Housing Need Assessment (HNA). According to the HNA, affordability has been the most dramatic change that has occurred since the base year 2000. This change has affected both owner and renter households. For owner-occupied household type, the number of households having to pay 30% or more of their adjusted household income on housing increase from 18.6% to 21.4%. For renters, the number of households paying more than 30% of their adjusted household income for housing increased from 36% in 2000 to over 53% according to the most recent data provided in the American Community Survey (ACS) 2007 – 2011. The survey also reveal that the number of renter households paying more than 35% of their adjusted household income for housing increase from 29.8% to over 44% during the same period.

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

As seen in Table 3 – Table 8, cost burden and overcrowding among renter households exceeds that of owner households across all income categories. Household types more affected than others are single family households with incomes between 0 - 30% of the area median income ("AMI"). More than a third of renter and owner households in the 0-30% AMI category experienced severe overcrowding. The incidence of overcrowding and severe overcrowding among renters is nearly twice as high as owners; especially in the small related households that are in the 0-30%, >30-%50, and > 50-80% AMI categories.

### **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**

The at-risk population is determined by examining the number of households who are severely cost burdened and the number and percent of persons living in poverty as well as those that are unemployed or underemployed. Approximately 52.6% of renters in Louisiana are cost–stressed, paying more that 30% of their gross income on rent. The poverty rate in Louisiana is 19.1% which is higher than the

national average of 15.4%, and the unemployment rate is 6.5% compare to the national average of 5.9%.

**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:**

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

Lack of housing for persons with supportive service needs and special needs.

Lack of affordable housing

Very low vacancy rates in the rental market

High unemployment.

## NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.305 (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

This plan provides an assessment for each disproportionately greater need identified in sections NA -15, NA-20, NA-25 and NA 30. A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level of the jurisdiction as a whole. The information provided in the tables relative to this section includes jurisdiction data that will be used to analyze the level of need for each race and ethnic category by income level. The share for each race/ ethnicity category at each income level is described in the following tables.

### 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	171,000	44,388	22,779
White	69,816	22,666	10,453
Black / African American	91,968	20,000	10,926
Asian	1,768	282	468
American Indian, Alaska Native	843	295	165
Pacific Islander	24	0	10
Hispanic	4,727	698	487

**Table 13 - 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	120,805	85,600	0

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
White	54,355	53,893	0
Black / African American	58,493	28,137	0
Asian	1,304	541	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	599	460	0
Pacific Islander	18	0	0
Hispanic	4,970	1,517	0

**Table 14 - 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	100,561	165,177	0
White	54,448	105,023	0
Black / African American	38,589	51,368	0
Asian	1,344	1,698	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	587	862	0
Pacific Islander	0	33	0
Hispanic	4,303	4,819	0

**Table 15 - 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	33,716	122,453	0
White	21,841	80,260	0
Black / African American	9,557	35,986	0
Asian	589	1,184	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	143	613	0
Pacific Islander	0	34	0
Hispanic	1,261	3,271	0

**Table 16 - 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

According to an analysis of the data provided above, seventy-two percent (72%) of all 0% - 30% AMI households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem; however, no member of any racial or ethnic group in this income category experienced housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level of the jurisdiction as a whole.

An analysis of data regarding the 30% - 50% AMI households indicates that 59% of all households in this category have a housing problem. Although it may appear that the Pacific Islander and Hispanic groups in this income category have a disproportionate greater need than racial or ethnic groups, their population samples were relatively small, resulting in high margins or errors.

According to the analysis of the data provided regarding 50% - 80% AMI households, thirty-eight percent (38%) of all households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem; however, no member of any racial or ethnic group in this income category experienced housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level of the jurisdiction as a whole.

The data also indicates that 22% of all households in the 80% - 100% AMI category experienced incidence of housing problems. Although it may appear that members of the Asian group in this income category have a disproportionate greater need than other racial or ethnic groups, their population samples were relatively small, resulting in high margins or errors.



White and Black/African American populations had disproportionate impact of greater than 10% compared to the State as a whole. Asian, Hispanic and Pacific Islander populations had a difference of less than 10% in some income categories, but their population samples were relatively small, resulting in high margins of errors. The same trend was also seen in Needs Assessment Section 20 and Section 25 describing disproportionate severe housing problems and housing cost burden. As discussed in Needs Assessment Sections 15 and 25, the level of disproportionate need depends on the size of the population sample.

## NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.305(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

This section has four tables that capture the number of households with housing problems by income, race, and ethnicity. Each table provides data for a different income level (0–30%, 30–50%, 50–80%, and 80–100% AMI). The default data source is the 2007-2011 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS).

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.

### 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	137,942	77,413	22,779
White	54,777	37,685	10,453
Black / African American	75,237	36,747	10,926
Asian	1,686	364	468
American Indian, Alaska Native	641	503	165
Pacific Islander	24	0	10
Hispanic	4,152	1,264	487

**Table 17 – 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	61,593	144,715	0
White	27,351	80,838	0
Black / African American	29,851	56,890	0
Asian	744	1,102	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	284	772	0
Pacific Islander	10	8	0
Hispanic	2,923	3,548	0

**Table 18 – 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	31,754	234,009	0
White	17,615	141,880	0
Black / African American	11,524	78,497	0
Asian	621	2,419	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	220	1,212	0
Pacific Islander	0	33	0
Hispanic	1,372	7,776	0

**Table 19 – 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	10,631	145,511	0
White	5,859	96,337	0
Black / African American	3,723	41,845	0
Asian	347	1,437	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	44	713	0
Pacific Islander	0	34	0
Hispanic	583	3,970	0

**Table 20 – 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

An analysis of the data provided in this section indicates that 58% of all low-income households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem. Although it may appear that the Pacific Islander and Hispanic groups in this income category have a disproportionate greater need than the income level of the jurisdiction as a whole, their population samples were relatively small, resulting in high margins or errors.

An analysis of data indicates that 30% of all 30% - 50% AMI households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem. Although it may appear that the Asian, Pacific Islander and Hispanic groups in this income category have a disproportionate greater need than the income level of the jurisdiction as a whole, their population samples were relatively small, resulting in high margins or errors.

According to the analysis of the data provided regarding the 50% - 80% AMI households, twelve percent (12%) of all low-income households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem; no member of any racial or ethnic group in this income category experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level of the jurisdiction as a whole.

An analysis of data regarding 80% - 100% AMI households indicates that 7% of all households in this income category within the jurisdiction have a housing problem. Although it may appear that members of the Asian group in this income category has a disproportionate greater need than the income level of

the jurisdiction as a whole, their population samples were relatively small, resulting in high margins or errors.

## NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.305 (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

This table displays housing cost burden information for the jurisdiction and each racial and ethnic group, including no cost burden (less than 30%), cost burden (30-50%), severe cost burden (more than 50%), and no/negative income. The default data source is the 2007 -2011 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,174,813	231,283	213,499	24,108
White	849,128	127,472	97,058	10,742
Black / African American	269,929	90,070	103,508	11,891
Asian	12,611	2,493	2,973	468
American Indian, Alaska Native	5,663	1,277	871	165
Pacific Islander	246	18	34	10
Hispanic	28,289	7,771	7,119	521

**Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

### Discussion

According to the analysis of the data provided in Table 21, seventy-one percent (71%) of all low-income households within the jurisdiction have a housing cost burden; however, no member of any racial or ethnic group in this income category experienced housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level of the jurisdiction as a whole.

## **NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.305 (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?**

According to the analysis of the data provided in NA 15 - NA 25, seventy-two percent (72%) of all 0-30% AMI households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem. However, no member of any racial or ethnic group in this income category experienced housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level of the jurisdiction as a whole. In addition, seventy-one percent (71%) of all low-income households within the jurisdiction have a housing cost burden. This is also especially seen among households in the 0-30% AMI. According to the analysis of data, there is no appreciable disproportionate of need among racial or ethnic group in the various income categories.

## NA-35 Public Housing – (Optional)

### Introduction

The state does not collect this information from the public housing authorities that service the non-entitlement regions of the state, as the state has no authority over them. The state plans to update its application for the Certificate of Consistency to the Consolidated Plan, so as to gather better information from the PHAs on available units, waiting lists, and homelessness including coordination with the local Continuums of Care. The plan will be updated with the pertinent details when completing the 2016 Action Plan.

### Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	18	141	18,470	45,737	2,430	42,650	296	0	212

**Table 22 - 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)



## Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	4	4	268	256	18	190	47	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	8	12	4,073	5,414	433	4,912	39	0
# of Disabled Families	2	23	3,645	11,040	1,232	9,439	148	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	18	141	18,470	45,737	2,430	42,650	296	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 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	8	57	3,095	4,592	373	4,113	65	0	36
Black/African American	10	84	15,284	40,940	2,032	38,359	230	0	175
Asian	0	0	27	64	3	60	0	0	1

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 *
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	53	96	16	79	1	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	11	45	6	39	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 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### 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	192	1,033	46	975	6	0	1
Not Hispanic	18	141	18,278	44,704	2,384	41,675	290	0	211

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

**Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)



## NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c)

### Introduction:

The data below was derived from the statewide annual Point In Time Homeless Count (PIT), which was conducted in January 2014. The PIT documents the number of homeless throughout the state residing in emergency shelters, and transitional housing programs.

### 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)	1,162	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	127	1,103	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	3,317	3,503	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	773	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	332	105	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	96	27	0	0	0	0

**Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment**

Data Source Comments:

### CDBG-DR Homeless Needs

Resources for the homeless we at or near capacity prior to hurricanes Katrina and Rita, and the need for emergenc and transitional housing increased greatly after the storms. Unemployment, under-employment, chronic mental illness and lack of affordable housing caused by storm damage contributed to a greater need for services to the homeless population.

For hurricanes Gustav and Ike, many households, especially rental households that evacuated or whose homes were damaged by the storms were near the edge of sustainability prior to the storms. Parishes were allowed to use their allocated funds towards these households most at risk of homelessness for rent/utility payments, deposits and arrears, moving and storage expenses, and emergency hotel housing, as necessary.

Indicate if the homeless population is: Partially Rural Homeless

### Rural 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	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

### Data Source Comments:

#### **For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction:**

The state does recognize the issue rural homeless exists however, the data collected does not identify the rural homeless populations.

#### **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):**

The 2014 annual PIT count revealed that on any given night across Louisiana 4,606 people are homeless, the report reflected that 1,162 homeless households across the state, this is a decrease from previous years count of 1,318. A lot of work has been done to reduce homeless among veterans. The count identified 437 homeless veterans, which is a decline from the previous year, the PIT did not identify homeless families. There were identified as 773 chronically homeless, 1,232 self-reported mental illness, 1,623 reported as substance abusers, and 123 reported as having HIV/AIDS. The PIT identified 632 victims of domestic violence, of the population 497 were housed either in emergency shelters or transitional housing.

**Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)**

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	33	30
Black or African American	62	70
Asian	1	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source  
Comments:

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

The 2014 annual PIT count revealed that on any given night across Louisiana 4,606 people are homeless, the report reflected that 1,162 homeless households across the state, this is a decrease from previous years count of 1,318. A lot of work has been done to reduce homeless among veterans. The count identified 437 homeless veterans, which is a decline from the previous year, the PIT did not identify homeless families.

The PIT identified 632 victims of domestic violence, of the population 497 were housed either in emergency shelters or transitional housing.

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

The racial/ethnic makeup of homeless shelter clientele mirrors somewhat the minority composition of the State's poverty population. With respect to minority concentration among homeless persons served, the following reflects the racial/ethnic composition of the homeless on an average night as documented in recent point in time survey. The FY 2014 report revealed that on any given night in Louisiana, 4,606 are homeless, 3503 in homeless shelters and 1,103 unsheltered.

The racial composition of this group is African American 62.3%, Caucasian 32.9%, American Indian\Alaskan Native 1.3%, Asian .05, and American Indian\Alaskan Native and White .02%. The gender breakdown of the group is male 61.7%, female 37.9 and transgender.03%.

**Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

The PIT showed that in January 2014 there were approximately 4,606 homeless, 3,503 sheltered and 1,103 unsheltered homeless across the state.



## NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.305 (b,d)

### Introduction

To assist with the efforts of planning and allocation of resources, data from the 2013 Ryan White HIV Needs Assessment is utilized frequently. This report has been very helpful in illuminating the number and the demographics of persons who are unstably housed throughout the State. Of the 947 respondents, 446 (47%) resided in Regions III – IX. Of those, 56 percent reported some level of rent burden (paying more than 25 percent of their income on rent/mortgage); 36 percent reported rents/mortgages between 26 and 50 percent of their incomes; while 20 percent reported paying more than 50 percent of their monthly income on rent/mortgage (severe rent burden). Additionally, 10 percent experienced at least one night without a place to sleep, 26 percent reported a tenure at their current residence of six months or less, 37 percent reported that a monthly rent increase of \$50 or less would make their current residence unaffordable.

### HOPWA

<b>Current HOPWA formula use:</b>	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	35,387
Area incidence of AIDS	0
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	738
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0
<b>Current HIV surveillance data:</b>	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	19,750
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	27
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	1,328

**Table 28 – HOPWA Data**

Data Source Comments:

### HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

<b>Type of HOPWA Assistance</b>	<b>Estimates of Unmet Need</b>
Tenant based rental assistance	106
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	57
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

**Table 29 – HIV Housing Need**

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

## NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.315 (f)

### Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Although Public Facilities ranked third overall among the LCDBG Program Categories, the State has discontinued the Community Centers Program. This decision was based on the very low number of actual applications received combined with the results of the March 2009 LCDBG Survey indicating that community centers ranked sixth out of eleven activity priorities. The State continues to offer funding for the construction of fire stations.

### How were these needs determined?

In order to determine the non-housing community development needs of the non-entitlement units of general local government, the State conducts a voluntary survey every two year. The survey forms are mailed to the three hundred-forty-five local governing bodies eligible for funding under the LCDBG Program. The last survey was conducted in March 2013. The survey gathers information regarding the communities' and parishes' priorities and perceived needs as related to the LCDBG Program. Responses were received from one hundred thirty-four local governing body.

One survey question required the prioritization of the four basic eligible activities under the LCDBG Program: public facilities, public improvements, planning studies and economic development. The respondent was asked to place number 1 by its highest priority, number 2 by its second priority, and number 3 by its third priority; and number 4 by its fourth priority. The responses were then weighted as follows: top priority – 4 points, second priority – 3 points, third priority – 2 point, and fourth priority – 1 point (See table below).

PROGRAM CATEGORY	PRIORITY *				WEIGHTED SCORE	RANK
	1	2	3	4		
Public Facilities	0	42	156	37	235	3
Public Improvements	508	12	4	1	525	1
Planning Studies	8	39	58	75	180	4
Economic Development	20	297	38	7	362	2

\*The numbers shown in these columns represent the number of points assigned for each priority.

### March 2013 Ranking of LCDBG Program Categories

#### CDBG-DR Infrastructure and Economic Development Needs

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita severely affected the infrastructure of many communities, some of which lacked electricity, telephone and gas service for weeks and months after the storms. 23 publicly owned and 13 privately owned wastewater treatment facilities suffered damages from completely non-functional to functionally impaired, with an estimated cost of repairs at \$1.78 billion. The economic

impacts of business losses and structural damage were compounded by unemployment, reduction of public services, costs of cleanup and recovery, damage to crops and livestock and public sector budget deficits.

The state estimated more than \$1 billion in public infrastructure damage from hurricanes Gustav and Ike. Fifty-three of Louisiana's 64 parishes were included in the President's disaster declaration for individual assistance. Businesses experienced approximately \$2.5 to \$5 billion in economic losses, and approximately 97,000 businesses experienced at least some interruption in operations. The state was already experiencing a workforce crisis following the impact of the 2005 storms.

An estimated 768,000 to 1.2 million private employees were affected by Hurricane Isaac, roughly one-half to three-quarters of Louisiana's workforce. Total unmet economic need was estimated to be \$47.2 million. The state estimated the unmet infrastructure need to exceed \$114 million.

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:**

Based on the results of the State's March 2013 Survey, water/sewer activities along with street improvement activities are the highest priorities for the units of general local government. The LCDBG Program has established three programs:

1. Public Facilities - To improve existing or to construct new water (potable and fire protection), sewer systems, and streets. This funding is available through a competitive application process which is described in detail in Section AP-30.
2. Demonstrated Needs - To alleviate critical/urgent community needs. This program addresses critical needs of existing water, sewer, or gas systems. A portion of the State's Program Year funds is allocated to this program and applications are funded based on availability of funds, degree of urgency need, and feasibility of solution.
3. LAsStep (Louisiana Small Towns Environment Program) - To allow citizens to solve water and sewer problems using self-help techniques. The State allocates a portion of its Program Year funds to this program. Applications are funded based on availability of funds and realization of a minimum 40% cost savings over traditional projects.

### **How were these needs determined?**

In the State's March 2013 LCDBG Survey, the respondents were asked to identify the priorities of its jurisdiction regarding the following specific activities: Streets, sewer collection, sewer treatment, potable water, drainage, water for fire protection, parks, bridges, gas, and solid waste. The results are contained in the following table:

### March 2013 Ranking of LCDBG Program Activities

ACTIVITY	PRIORITY			WEIGHTED SCORE	RANK
	1	2	3		
Streets	117	16	19	152	3
Sewer Collection	54	68	13	135	4
Sewer Treatment	93	98	12	185	1
Potable Water	66	76	16	158	2
Drainage	27	50	26	103	5
Water for Fire Protection	21	46	11	78	6
Parks	0	26	14	40	7
Bridges	0	12	3	15	9
Gas	9	2	5	16	8
Solid Waste	6	2	5	13	10

**Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:**

The State of Louisiana utilizes ESG and HOPWA funds to address public service needs related to homeless persons and those living with AIDS/HIV. Although much of the funding is targeted towards meeting housing needs, a portion of the funds also addresses the myriad of social service needs. Details regarding use of those funds can be found in Sections MA-30 and MA-35.

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The following Market Analysis sections describe the significant characteristics of the state's housing market including such aspect as the supply, demand, condition and the cost of housing. Information contained in the market analysis sections will be used as a basis for some of the funding priorities that are described in the Strategic Plan.

- MA-10 examines the types of properties being built compared to the demand for such properties and the income levels of families targeted with public funding and the loss of inventory of affordable housing.
- MA-15 examines the costs of housing compared to incomes, including the Housing Affordability Index and market trends. Local economic forces are also discussed in relation to housing cost.
- MA-20 examines the age of the housing stock including the risk of lead-based paint hazard in vacant housing units built before 1978.
- MA-25 describe how the state plan will help address the public housing needs; the jurisdiction's activities to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership, and, for "troubled" public housing agencies, the manner in which the state or unit of general local government will provide financial or other assistance to such troubled public housing agencies in improving their operations to remove such designations.
- MA-30 examines the availability of homeless facilities and services for persons experiencing homelessness.
- MA-35 examines the availability of housing and services for persons exiting institutions and persons with special needs. The State has several programs to address these populations; some housing is paired with services and some services are independent from housing.
- MA-40 focuses on fair housing issues and examines barriers to affordable housing.
- MA-45 examines Community Development Assets.
- MA-50 examines concentrations of housing problems and minorities as well as Fair Housing concerns.

## MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.310(a)

### Introduction

According to the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data, the state housing supply consist of 1,944,234 dwelling units. Housing units reported as being either occupied or vacant were 1,675,097 and 269,137 respectively. Owners occupied 1,136,619 units and renters occupied 538,478. Specific information was not available to determine the property type, condition or the geographic location of the vacant units. This information will be provided relative to the required market studies in accordance with HOME program regulations. The following table provides general data regarding the type and number of housing units.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	1,272,113	65%
1-unit, attached structure	58,023	3%
2-4 units	156,703	8%
5-19 units	120,959	6%
20 or more units	74,702	4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	261,734	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,944,234</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 30 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	3,207	0%	13,807	3%
1 bedroom	20,434	2%	114,274	21%
2 bedrooms	180,927	16%	218,386	41%
3 or more bedrooms	932,051	82%	192,011	36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,136,619</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>538,478</b>	<b>101%</b>

Table 31 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

According the Housing Need Assessment (HNA) most recent estimate of housing need, the State has a shortage of affordable housing for both owners and renters. This need is the most striking among the State's poorest renters (0-30% AMI). For renters, the number of households paying more than 30% of

their adjusted household income for housing increased from 36% in 2000 to over 53% according to the most recent data provided in the American Community Survey (ACS) 2007 – 2011. The Housing Need Assessment reveals that the number of renter households paying more than 35% of their adjusted household income for housing increase from 29.8% to over 44% during the same period. The HOME program administered by the state strive to serve lower-income individuals and households that reside in areas that do not receive direct funding from the federal government such as rural areas or areas not in a Participating Jurisdiction (PJ). The needs of rural areas are considered in the development of programs and in the distribution of funds. Special consideration with respect to the implementation of scoring criteria or set-asides have been added to program rules and policies to encourage the participation of these areas.

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

According to a recent review of data regarding HOME assisted projects funded by the state, forty-nine (49) projects may be lost from the affordable housing inventory due to the expiration of affordable housing restrictions during the plan period. These projects consist of 1,973 HOME assisted units. However, these projects could potentially extend their affordability periods if they apply for additional funding from the state HOME program. While the data is not yet in, there is an anticipation of a reduction in other affordable housing inventory due to the expiration of project based Section 8 contracts. HUD reductions in the availability of funding to support public housing authorities (PHA) may also impact the availability of other private market units , particularly for the Housing Choice Voucher Program. Many PHAs have reported long waiting list as well as a reduction in the number of households assisted through attrition.

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

The available housing units do not meet the needs of a large segment of the Louisiana population. According the Housing Need Assessment (HNA) most recent estimate of housing need, the State has a shortage of affordable housing for both owners and renters. As discussed in the Housing Need section, since the base year of 2000 the median home value has increased by 75% and median contract rent has also increase by 57%. Decent, safe and energy efficient housing is most needed among the State’s poorest renters (0-30% AMI). For renters, the number of households paying more than 30% of their adjusted household income for housing increased from 36% in 2000 to over 53% according to the most recent data provided in the American Community Survey (ACS) 2007 – 2011. The Housing Need Assessment reveals that the number of renter households paying more than 35% of their adjusted household income for housing increased from 29.8% to over 44% during the same period. The data further revealed that renters have more housing problems and are more cost burdened than owners. This pattern is especially true for elderly renters and owners.

As seen in the Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing (Section MA – 15), since the base year of 2000 and the most recent year ACS data (2007 2011), the median home value has increased by 75% and



median contract rent has also increase by 57%. An analysis of the data also shows that 571, 985 and 793,845 housing units are affordable to renter and owner households in the 30% - 80% AMI category respectively. Forty – seven percent (47%) of renter households pay a monthly rent of less than \$500. The data indicates that housing is becoming increasingly unaffordable to the most vulnerable households in terms of rents and home values.

### **Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

There is a growing need statewide for housing that is decent, safe and affordable; especially among low income households. The tables in NA-10 reveal that the housing problems commonly found among renters and owners are cost burdens, overcrowding and substandard housing conditions. According to the NA-10 Table 3, the most common housing problem affecting both renters and owners is cost burden. Forty eight percent of all owner and 67 % of all renter households in the 0-30% AMI are severely impacted by housing cost burden greater than 50%. These findings are further augmented by information contained in the Housing Need Assessment (HNA). According to the HNA, affordability has been the most dramatic change that has occurred since the base year 2000. This change has affected both owner and renter households. For owner-occupied household type, the number of households having to pay 30% or more of their adjusted household income on housing increase from 18.6% to 21.4%. For renters, the number of households paying more than 30% of their adjusted household income for housing increased from 36% in 2000 to over 53% according to the most recent data provided in the American Community Survey (ACS) 2007 – 2011. The survey also reveal that the number of renter households paying more than 35% of their adjusted household income for housing increase from 29.8% to over 44% during the same period.

### **Discussion**

There is insufficient data to describe the overall need for specific types of housing in the state. The State of Louisiana’s method of distribution will select projects and proposals that are supported by a current market analysis which identifies the need for each project within the context of local and regional needs.

## MA-15 Cost of Housing – 91.310(a)

### Introduction

As seen in section MA-10, according to the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data, the state housing supply consist of 1, 944,234 dwelling units. Housing units reported as being either occupied or vacant were 1,675,100 and 269,134 respectively. According to the CHAS 2007- 2011 Household Data, owners occupied 1,136,620 units and renters occupied 538,480.

In general, a unit is affordable housing for which the household pays no more than 30 percent of household income for gross housing costs, including utilities. Housing costs for owner are defined as payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees. Thirty five percent or less of household income spent on monthly housing cost is a commonly used threshold for determining affordability.

As seen in the tables below, since the base year of 2000 the median home value has increased by 75% and median contract rent has also increase by 57%. According to the data, 571, 985 and 793,845 housing units are affordable to renter and owner households in the 30% - 80% AMI category respectively. Forty – seven percent (47%) of renter households pay a monthly rent of less than \$500. The data is silent relative to the condition of the housing.

According the Housing Need Assessment (HNA) most recent estimate of housing need, the State has a shortage of affordable housing for both owners and renters. This need is the most striking among the State’s poorest renters (0-30% AMI). For renters, the number of households paying more than 30% of their adjusted household income for housing increased from 36% in 2000 to over 53% according to the most recent data provided in the American Community Survey (ACS) 2007 – 2011. The Housing Need Assessment reveals that the number of renter households paying more than 35% of their adjusted household income for housing increased from 29.8% to over 44% during the same period.

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	77,500	135,400	75%
Median Contract Rent	365	574	57%

Table 32 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	253,268	47.0%
\$500-999	231,521	43.0%
\$1,000-1,499	40,798	7.6%

Rent Paid	Number	%
\$1,500-1,999	8,979	1.7%
\$2,000 or more	3,912	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>538,478</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 33 - Rent Paid**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	48,205	No Data
50% HAMFI	139,645	115,155
80% HAMFI	330,135	276,705
100% HAMFI	No Data	401,985
<b>Total</b>	<b>517,985</b>	<b>793,845</b>

**Table 34 – 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	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 35 – Monthly Rent**

Data Source Comments:

### Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the analysis of the data provided in the Need Assessment section, seventy-two percent (72%) of all low-income households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem. An analysis of data regarding the 30% - 50% AMI households indicates that 59% of all low-income households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem. The predominate housing problems identified were cost burden, severe cost burden and overcrowding. The cost burdens constitute primarily an income and crowding problem. Crowding is a convergence of an income and housing stock problems. Physical inadequacy of housing units reflects something of the dimensions of the need for additional housing construction or rehabilitation. Furthermore, the increase in rents and home values have resulted in a decrease in the number of decent, safe and energy efficient units that are affordable and available to low - income households.

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

As seen in the tables above, since the base year of 2000 and the most recent year ACS data (2007 2011), the median home value has increased by 75% and median contract rent has also increase by 57%. According to the data, 571, 985 and 793,845 housing units are affordable to renter and owner households in the 30% - 80% AMI category respectively. Forty – seven percent (47%) of renter households pay a monthly rent of less than \$500. The data indicates that housing is becoming increasingly unaffordable to the most vulnerable households in terms of rents and home values.

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

HOME and Fair Market Rents are generally lower than Area Median Rent. The use of HOME funds as a viable funding resource has proven to be an effective strategy for the production and preservation of affordable housing.

### **Discussion**

According the Housing Need Assessment (HNA) most recent estimate of housing need, the State has a shortage of affordable housing for both owners and renters. As seen in the tables above, since the base year of 2000 the median home value has increased by 75% and median contract rent has also increase by 57%. Decent, safe and energy efficient housing is most needed among the State's poorest renters (0-30% AMI). For renters, the number of households paying more than 30% of their adjusted household income for housing increased from 36% in 2000 to over 53% according to the most recent data provided in the American Community Survey (ACS) 2007 – 2011. The Housing Need Assessment reveals that the number of renter households paying more than 35% of their adjusted household income for housing increased from 29.8% to over 44% during the same period. The data futher revealed that renters have more housing problems and and are more cost burdened than owners. This pattern is especially true for elderly renters and owners.

## MA-20 Condition of Housing – 91.310(a)

### Introduction:

HUD defines “substandard” as it relates to housing condition to mean housing which was dilapidated, without operable indoor plumbing or an usable flush toilet or bathtub inside the unit for the family’s exclusive use, without electricity or with inadequate or unsafe electric service, without a safe or adequate source of heat, and should but does not have a kitchen, or has otherwise been declared unfit for habitation by the government.

As discussed in the Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing (Section MA – 15), besides the obvious importance of a housing unit’s physical condition, the cost burdens constitute primarily an income and crowding problem. Crowding is a convergence of an income and housing stock problems. Physical inadequacy of housing units reflects something of the dimensions of the need for additional housing construction or rehabilitation. According to the analysis of the data provided in NA 15 - NA 25, seventy-two percent (72%) of all 0-30% AMI households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem; however, no geographic information was provided. In addition, seventy-one percent (71%) of all low-income households within the jurisdiction have a housing cost burden.

Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Gustav, Ike and Isaac affected the entire state of Louisiana, and the number, cost and condition of housing units, along with the needs and market analysis are not specific to CDBG-DRU. They are covered in the needs assessment and market analysis sections.

### Definitions

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	246,284	22%	235,186	44%
With two selected Conditions	7,212	1%	17,096	3%
With three selected Conditions	1,167	0%	1,587	0%
With four selected Conditions	20	0%	79	0%
No selected Conditions	881,936	78%	284,530	53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,136,619</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>538,478</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 36 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	182,110	16%	65,542	12%
1980-1999	345,990	30%	148,698	28%
1950-1979	490,660	43%	242,275	45%
Before 1950	117,859	10%	81,963	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,136,619</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>538,478</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 37 – 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	608,519	54%	324,238	60%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	99,410	9%	49,910	9%

**Table 38 – 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 39 - Vacant Units**

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

## Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

There is insufficient data to describe the overall condition of housing in the jurisdiction. However, as seen in the Need Analysis section, seventy-two percent (72%) of all low-income households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem. According to the available data provided in the 2007 - 2011 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), there are a total of 932,757 owner-occupied and renter-occupied units at risk of Lead-Based Paint (LBP) hazards as discussed in the following section. The data provided above indicates that 23% of owner-occupied units experience one or more substandard conditions as compared to 47% of renter-occupied units.

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

According to the 2007-2011 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), there are a total of 932,757 owner-occupied and renter-occupied units at risk of Lead-Based Paint (LBP) hazards. The 2007-2011 CHAS also shows a total of 1,675,100 households, and of this total, 708,305 households at 80% Area Median Income or below. Based on these numbers, 42% of total households are occupied by low or moderate income families. If we assume the same percentage of low or moderate income families occupy housing units with risk of LBP hazards, then approximately 42% of 932,757 households, or 391,758 housing units are occupied by low or moderate income families with LBP Hazards.

### **Discussion:**

Several conclusions may be derived from an analysis of the data above: (1) Occupant of both owner and rental units experience incidence of substandard conditions; however, the incidence among renters is greater than among owners. (2) Efforts to address substandard housing conditions must include an assessment of any concern relative to lead based paint hazards. (3) Rehabilitation cost regarding housing units built before 1978 must include the cost relative to lead based paints remediation (if required).

## MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – (Optional)

### Introduction:

The state does not collect information from the public housing authorities that service the non-entitlement regions of the state, as the state has no authority over them. Housing authorities are governmental (or quasi-governmental) entities that manage various federal housing assistance programs on behalf of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). These programs include Public Housing, Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and other programs. According to the HUD website, there are 164 housing authorities in Louisiana. These housing authorities own and operate an aggregate of public housing units and administer Section 8 rental vouchers. The largest housing authority in the state by total housing assistance units managed is the Housing Authority of New Orleans with 21,247 public housing units under management (3,687 public housing units and 17,560 Section 8 vouchers).

The state plans to update its application for the Certificate of Consistency to the Consolidated Plan, so as to gather better information from the PHAs on available units, waiting lists, and homelessness including coordination with the local Continuums of Care. The plan will be updated with the pertinent details when completing the 2016 Action Plan. The HUD IDIS/eCon Planning Suite utilized data from the PIH Information Center in the following tables.

### 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	17	136	22,249	53,322	2,294	33,207	2,920	1,082	2,633
# of accessible units									

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

**Table 40 – Total Number of Units by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### 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:

The state does not collect information from the public housing authorities that service the non-entitlement regions of the state, as the state has no authority over them.



**Describe the Restoration and Revitalization Needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:**

The state does not collect information from the public housing authorities that service the non-entitlement regions of the state, as the state has no authority over them.

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

The state does not collect information from the public housing authorities that service the non-entitlement regions of the state, as the state has no authority over them.

**Discussion:**

Housing authorities are governmental (or quasi-governmental) entities that manage various federal housing assistance programs on behalf of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The state does not collect information from the public housing authorities that service the non-entitlement regions of the state, as the state has no authority over them.

## MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

### Introduction

The Chart below summarizes the number of emergency shelter beds, transitional housing beds and permanent supportive housing beds funded by HUD available to individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Louisiana. The state has additional shelter beds that are not funded HUD, as well as 33 Safe Haven beds.

### Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	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)	669	79	1,108	0	0
Households with Only Adults	1,265	0	1,425	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	1,527	0
Veterans	42	0	0	862	0
Unaccompanied Youth	88	0	91	0	0

Table 41 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Data Source Comments:

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

Louisiana is comprised of 10 regional Continuums of Care working in communities to coordinate homeless services. The CoC's are committed to coordinating the efforts locally to ensure the services are available and offered to those in need. All regions are working on developing a coordinated access point of entry for the homeless. All ten regions have agreed to utilize a common assessment tool, the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization and Decision Assistance Tool, (VI-SPDAT), to ensure that homeless services are most efficiently utilized. The VI-SPDAT allows homeless service providers to similarly assess and prioritize the people who are homeless in their community and prioritize those in need in a systematic approach. By utilizing the VI-SPDAT, providers can move beyond only assisting those who present at their particular agency and begin to work together to prioritize all homeless people in the community, regardless of where they are assessed, in a consistent and transparent manner.

The shelters and homeless aid agencies that receive assistance from Emergency Solutions Grant funds strive to provide a continuum of care for the homeless persons and families whom they serve. The shelters either provide or make referrals for employment services, counseling, literacy training, transportation to medical treatment and drug and alcohol counseling.

All applicants under the ESG Program shall be required to incorporate into their proposal plans a description of the "coordination and linkage of the proposed project with available community resources" and "the extent to which the proposed activities will complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living."

**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 ESG funded programs across the state work to identify the homeless and address their needs. Community partners work to coordinate services to ensure that the client's needs are being met and to secure the most appropriate housing option for the client. Clients are often referred to other mainstream programs to receive services such as SNAP benefits, child care assistance, employment services, counseling, and educational services.

## MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.310(c)

### HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	149
PH in facilities	63
STRMU	351
ST or TH facilities	41
PH placement	116

**Table 42 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline**

**Data Source:** HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

## **MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.310(d)**

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

This section discusses whether the cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing in the State are affected by its policies, including tax policies affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment.

Land use, zoning, and code enforcement continue to be local issues over which the State exercises no control. However, local governments regulate residential development and home building through rules and regulations designed to protect current residents, the environment and the safety of homebuyers or renters. However, in many cases, the purposes of the regulations and procedures are lost or superseded by other concerns. As communities struggle to increase revenues, new regulations, fees, and pre-development requirements may restrict the building or renovation of homes or apartments that can be built or the type of households that may live in them.

Often outdated infrastructure, tax issues, and land availability stand between developers and their completed housing units. Unnecessary requirements and procedures, such as environmental restrictions that are associated with the cleanup and redevelopment of targeted sites affect everyone, but the hardest hit groups include first-time homebuyers, minorities, and the poor.

Some of the most common barriers to affordable housing identified include:

- Local zoning barriers – including a lack of multi-family zones, and difficult rezoning as apprehensive property owners resist efforts to rezone because of fear of increased traffic, building scale and design, noise and overall devaluation of their own property;
- A lack of support for mass transportation and an unwillingness to use resources to promote greater access between affordable housing and needed services;
- The general lack of an existing affordable housing inventory;
- The refusal of many property owners to accept Section 8 subsidies;
- The building industry's preference for market rate single family housing production, rather than government assisted affordable housing, as well as the demand for low density single-family housing developments as values for homes with larger lots have remained high and not very affordable;
- A tendency toward making "high-end" mortgages;
- Reluctance to engage in any portfolio lending rather than selling all homes on the secondary market;
- The high costs associated with developing affordable housing, and the lack of provision for social services;
- Lack of affordable rental units, particularly over three bedrooms in suburban and rural communities;

- Property tax rollback policies that decreases the percent of tax revenues a city can collect, thus limiting funds that could otherwise be applied to development and/or providing incentives for low-income housing and supportive services;
- Deed restrictions, including minimum home square footage requirements, the type of construction materials or design to be used, requirements for amenities, such as stone fences, landscaping, etc., are used to protect neighborhood property values by ensuring that certain minimum standards are met; and
- Environmental regulations, passed at the national or state level, and designed to protect the environment, increases the cost of development.

#### **MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing (cont.)**

Aside from the obvious shortages of funding and housing stock, another barrier to affordable housing development in particular has come in the form of local objection to low-income housing. Resistance by existing residents to new development in their neighborhoods is prevalent throughout the State of Louisiana. Not In My Backyard, or “NIMBY” is encountered by many of the affordable housing developments proposed through LHFA. According to the Needs Assessment survey that was conducted by the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency in May of 2004, more than half of the respondents that consist of public agencies, housing authorities, town and cities, and police juries have encountered NIBMYISM in their cities and neighborhoods. Although most people agree that housing lower income individuals and families is an admirable endeavor, few desire to have affordable housing development in their neighborhoods. One of the more prevalent concerns is that affordable housing equates to crime-ridden neighborhoods that will lower the property values of surrounding communities.

The cost of energy represents a burden to the majority of low-income households in the State, particularly those on a fixed income. Over 64 percent of the respondents of the Needs Assessment survey, ranked “utility payment assistance” as the most important energy assistance and/or weatherization need in their community. The price of energy used for home usage, particularly electricity and LP gas, has increased. Increases in cost of energy, coupled with high unemployment and poverty rates and a dilapidated housing stock has increased the demand for energy-related service. Inability to pay not only leads to shut-offs, but for many it also fosters health concerns and forces families to abandon their homes that in term lead to homelessness.

The median incomes in the rural areas of Louisiana fall far below those in urban. According to the 2010 Census, the median family income for Louisiana metropolitan statistical areas is \$41,000 compared to \$30,500 for non-metro households. This discrepancy poses a large problem for developers proposing new construction, acquisition or acquisition and rehabilitation of projects to serve rural populations that are dealing with dilapidated existing housing, a shortage of affordable housing and exorbitant new construction costs. Specifically, problems occur because of the calculations of median income for these areas, which are used to calculate maximum rental rates, home ownership maximum purchase prices, and general programmatic eligibility. Often times a developer will choose to locate new projects in larger metro areas where it is easier and more profitable to build, allowing them to charge more for

either the sale of a single family home or rents on multifamily properties. This presents enormous challenges for the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency whose focus is on serving rural areas.

Various other factors make homeownership difficult for very-low and low-income families. National reports indicate that the barrier to homeownership for most families is saving for the up-front cost of financing. A very large number of Louisiana families cannot afford a median-priced home in the areas where they live. Renters who do not qualify to purchase a modestly priced house find there is a combination of factors such as excessive debt, insufficient income and/or lack of funds for the down payment and closing costs, as opposed to a single factor, that keep them from qualifying. Significant reductions in interest rates or down payment subsidies would do more to improve affordability than lower down payments (which would increase the monthly mortgage payments).

## MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets -91.315(f)

### 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	41,116	35,629	5	6	1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	84,621	56,688	11	10	-1
Construction	74,810	57,377	10	10	0
Education and Health Care Services	129,907	82,175	17	15	-2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	47,128	31,873	6	6	0
Information	11,129	5,120	1	1	0
Manufacturing	93,641	84,053	12	15	3
Other Services	24,081	17,012	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	50,796	26,855	7	5	-2
Public Administration	7	9	0	0	0
Retail Trade	119,884	86,430	16	16	0
Transportation and Warehousing	36,416	37,660	5	7	2
Wholesale Trade	39,052	29,955	5	5	0
Total	752,588	550,836	--	--	--

**Table 43- Business Activity**

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



## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	1,089,196
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	1,000,633
Unemployment Rate	8.13
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	22.20
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.45

**Table 44 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	164,893
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	34,798
Service	111,466
Sales and office	244,636
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	147,572
Production, transportation and material moving	68,987

**Table 45 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	604,879	63%
30-59 Minutes	264,774	28%
60 or More Minutes	90,572	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>960,225</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 46 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Education:

### Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	98,929	15,134	108,597
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	319,721	23,160	146,230
Some college or Associate's degree	238,862	13,081	77,963

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	167,260	4,293	31,816

**Table 47 - 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	8,937	11,610	14,429	39,152	53,571
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	45,206	43,402	36,487	77,602	45,304
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	82,884	108,151	119,679	262,629	113,925
Some college, no degree	79,113	71,593	67,873	125,539	42,046
Associate's degree	6,058	20,848	19,824	26,982	6,111
Bachelor's degree	9,612	44,096	40,349	65,736	20,789
Graduate or professional degree	550	10,019	13,338	31,543	15,746

**Table 48 - 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	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	0
Some college or Associate's degree	0
Bachelor's degree	0
Graduate or professional degree	0

**Table 49 – 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 the state?

The top five major employment sectors within the state are: 1) Retail Trade, 2) Education and Health Care Services, 3) Manufacturing, 4) Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations and 5) Construction. These employment sectors account for 325,123 employment positions or sixty-six percent of the jobs within the state. These five employment sectors also account for sixty-six percent or 502,863 potential workers. Accommodation and Food Services has the third highest employment, but the lowest wages in the state.

The Louisiana Workforce Commission reported that in September, 2014 there were 168,019 job openings throughout the state. However, a breakdown of the locations indicates that approximately 91% of those job openings were located in CDBG Entitlement areas of the state. The remaining 9% were located in the geographic area of the State Non-Entitlement CDBG program. Although LWC reported that the statewide unemployment rate for August 2014 was 6.40%; the breakdown of unemployment rates for the State Non-Entitlement CDBG program is 8.79%.

**Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of business in the state.**

According to the Louisiana Workforce Commission, for 54.36% of the advertised job openings on November 11, 2014 the most common minimum education requirement was a High School Diploma or Equivalent. Of the total advertised jobs, 20.94% required a Bachelor's Degree.

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

While over one-half of the advertised jobs required a High School Diploma or Equivalent, only 36.39% of the potential candidates met that requirement. 21.01% of the available candidates had attained a Bachelor's Degree.

## **MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion**

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

This Consolidated Plan encompasses the non-entitlement areas of the state. There are numerous areas that have households with multiple housing problems though generally not in a concentration. A definition of a "concentration" of multiple housing problems is an area, i.e., county/ parish with a percentage of the population with multiple housing problems above the state average. As the lowest level of information that can be attained for this type of information is a Census Tract, and in some cases this will incorporate two or three municipalities of the state; therefore, it is difficult to identify any true pattern of concentration. However, small cities in the non-entitlement area of the state would tend to have the most potential for concentration of housing problems due to increasingly limited resources. Competitive programs such as HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credits are encouraged to target these areas for housing projects. The state will select projects and proposals that are supported by a current market analysis which identifies the need for each project within the context of local and regional needs.

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

In the FY 2005 HOPE VI Revitalization NOFA Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) response, HUD defined "area of minority concentration" as any neighborhood in which the percentage of households in a racial or ethnic minority group is (1) at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of that minority group for the Metropolitan Statistical Area, (2) at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of all minorities for the MSA, or (3) exceeds 50 percent of its population. The same standard was applied in this Consolidated Plan relative to areas of concentration of low-income families.

According to the estimates provided in the 2013 Census, the percentages of minority within the jurisdiction for Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander were 32.4%, .8%, 1.7%, .1% respectively. The percentage of persons below poverty level at the jurisdictional level was 19.1%. The data with regards to the percentage of minorities and persons below poverty level at the jurisdictional level was compared to the percentage at the parish level. Any parish with a percentage that is 20% higher than the jurisdiction as a whole would be considered concentrated. After an analyzing the data provided in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections as well as the 2013 Census data regarding racial or ethnic minority or low income families concentration, no area within the jurisdiction meets the standards of the HUD definition of "area of concentration" in the preceding paragraph.

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

The market varies with the diversity of the regions. The state will select projects and proposals that are supported by a current market analysis which identifies the need for each project within the context of local and regional needs.

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

- Increase homeownership opportunities for first time low and income homebuyers.
- Increase the supply of decent, safe and sanitary rental housing that is affordable for low, very low and moderate-income families
- Rehabilitate substandard housing owned/occupied by low and very low income families.
- Increase the supply of housing with supportive services for special needs populations (i.e. elderly, physically handicapped, mentally ill, homeless, single parent families).
- Build the capacity of communities to address their housing needs through the creation of partnerships between local governmental units, nonprofit organizations, and private lending institutions, for-profit developers, and State and Federal governmental units.

## SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.315(a)(1)

### Geographic Area

Table 50 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	<b>Area Name:</b>	CDBG-State of Louisiana
	<b>Area Type:</b>	The geographic area for awarding CDBG funds encompasses all HUD Non-Entitlement Areas of Louisiana
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	The geographic area for awarding CDBG funds encompasses all HUD Non-Entitlement Areas of Louisiana
	<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>	ESG-State of Louisiana
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Statewide
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	Statewide
	<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>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	HOME State of Louisiana
	<b>Area Type:</b>	The State of Louisiana with emphasis in HOME non-entitlement areas.
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	The State of Louisiana with emphasis in HOME non-entitlement areas.
	<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>	The target area for the state of Louisiana is the entire state with emphasis in HOME non-entitlement areas.
	<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>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	HOPWA - State of Louisiana



<b>Area Type:</b>	Low income persons living with HIV who reside in parishes outside the New Orleans & Baton Rouge MSAs
<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	Low income persons living with HIV who reside in parishes outside the New Orleans & Baton Rouge MSAs
<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>	

### General Allocation Priorities

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

LCDBG: The State determined that combined data regarding population density, existence of low-moderate households, and racial concentrations in the non-entitlement areas revealed a distribution of need with no significant concentrations. Additionally, approximately 90% of the available funds are awarded through a competitive grant application process which requires that the applicant met at least one of the three HUD national objectives in order to be considered for funding.

HOME: An assessment of the housing and homeless needs of the State of Louisiana is included in the FY 2015 – FY 2019 Consolidated Plan; the needs are substantial and complex. The State of Louisiana is extremely diverse in its racial and ethnic composition, and there are numerous areas across the state with concentrated populations, including African American, Hispanic, Asian, and others. In addition the state has multiple and varying housing and non-housing challenges. These challenges vary substantially

from region to region. Therefore, the State's plan does not target any specific area of the State in connection with its overall investment plan for these priorities. Funds will be geographically dispersed throughout the State, with special focus given to non-entitlement rural areas.

State Formula HOPWA: Resources are allocated geographically in accordance with the overall HIV burden reported for each of the seven DHH regions. Within each region, allocations to various activities are based on service utilization, documented client need and responses to the Statewide Needs Assessment.

ESG-The LHC intends to continue the use of a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. The population figures for census 2010 will be utilized for the 2014 funding. Based on national and state studies linking homelessness to conditions of poverty, regional ESG allocations are formulated based on factors for poverty (very low income) populations in the parishes of each region according to U.S. Census Bureau data.

## SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.315(a)(2)

### Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The geographic area for awarding CDBG funds encompasses all HUD Non-Entitlement Areas of Louisiana
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	PF - Existing Infrastructure & Service Connections PF-New Infrastructure PF-New Service Connections CDBG-DR
	<b>Description</b>	This LCDBG program addresses the creation, rehabilitation, and/or renovation of sewer systems, water (potable and fire) systems and streets in eligible parishes and municipalities.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	All potential LCDBG program applicants were surveyed. The survey results ranked projects of this type as the number 1 priority of those entities. Louisiana's local units of general government have indicated this this funding allows them to ensure a suitable living environment for their citizens.
2	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Demonstrated Needs Projects
	<b>Priority Level</b>	Low

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The geographic area for awarding CDBG funds encompasses all HUD Non-Entitlement Areas of Louisiana
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	PF - Existing Infrastructure & Service Connections
	<b>Description</b>	This LCDBG program provides funding to alleviate critical/urgent infrastructure needs along with other community needs as determined by the State. Projects eligible for funding address critical/urgent infrastructure needs such as emergency repairs to <u>existing</u> water, sewer, or gas systems. The need for the project must have developed within the <u>three</u> month period prior to submittal of a project application.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This program addresses unknown and unforeseen circumstances that may occur during the course of a program year by providing local units of government with a funding resource for alleviating critical/urgent needs problems which arise unexpectedly. Historically, these project applications have represented a small percentage of the overall available program funds.
3	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	LaSTEP Projects
	<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development

	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The geographic area for awarding CDBG funds encompasses all HUD Non-Entitlement Areas of Louisiana
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	PF - Existing Infrastructure & Service Connections PF-New Infrastructure PF-New Service Connections
	<b>Description</b>	This LCDBG program funds projects aimed at solving water and sewer problems through the Small Towns Environmental Program (STEP) self-help techniques. The idea to use self-help as the method to meet a community's water and sewer needs usually begins the realization that the community cannot afford the needed improvements if they are installed completely by construction contractors through the open bidding process. By reducing the project to the absolute essentials and utilizing the community's own resources (human, material, and financial), the project costs can be reduced significantly. Historically, there is a 50% cost reduction realized on these projects. LCDBG funds can be used to cover the cost of materials, engineering, and administration.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	LCDBG's LaSTEP program has historically funded 1 to 3 projects per program year. These projects have averaged total funding on less than \$500,000 per program year during that time. Units of local government have indicated this this resource can be valuable in remedying costly problems exceeding their financial capabilities, allowing them to ensure a suitable living environment for their citizens.
4	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The geographic area for awarding CDBG funds encompasses all HUD Non-Entitlement Areas of Louisiana

	<b>Associated Goals</b>	ED-New Business ED-Existing Business ED-Local Government Loan to Business CDBG-DR
	<b>Description</b>	This LCDBG program provides funding to assist local units of government with the retention and/or expansion of existing businesses and with the locating of new businesses in their jurisdiction.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	LCDBG surveyed all potential applicants for LCDBG funds throughout the State. The survey results ranked projects of this type as a priority of those entities but not the main priority. Louisiana's local units of general government have indicated that this funding allows them to ensure the sustainability of their jurisdictions.
5	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	New Housing Units Production
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The State of Louisiana with emphasis in HOME non-entitlement areas.
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Affordable Housing CDBG-DR
	<b>Description</b>	Activities in this HOME program priority will provide very low-income and low-income families affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315 (b) (2), paying no more than 30 percent of their adjusted household income on housing.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	According to the Housing Need Assessment (HNA) most recent estimate of housing need, the State has a shortage of affordable housing for both owners and renters.
6	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Existing Housing Units Rehabilitation
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The State of Louisiana with emphasis in HOME non-entitlement areas.
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Affordable Housing CDBG-DR
	<b>Description</b>	Activities in this HOME program priority will provide very low-income and low-income families affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315 (b) (2).
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The housing supply of low and moderate-income households in the State of Louisiana is significantly impacted by substandard conditions which require rehabilitation to make them structurally sound, safe and habitable. Low and very low-income families experience the highest level of housing distress from substandard conditions and overcrowding due to a lack of available funds for necessary upkeep and repair of owner-occupied housing units.
7	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Existing Housing Units Acquisition
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The State of Louisiana with emphasis in HOME non-entitlement areas.
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Description</b>	Activities in this HOME program priority will focus on providing affordable homeownership and rental housing opportunities to very low-income and low-income families as defined by HOME 91.315 (b) (2).
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Louisiana has many cost-burdened individuals and families that need assistance in order to obtain quality affordable housing.

8	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Housing Stabilization
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The State of Louisiana with emphasis in HOME non-entitlement areas.
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Rental Assistance
	<b>Description</b>	Activities in the HOME program priority will provide affordable housing opportunities to very low-income and low-income families as defined by HOME 91.315 (b) (2). Priority will be given to the homeless, physically disabled, and elderly households.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Louisiana has many cost-burdened individuals and families that need assistance in order to obtain quality affordable housing.
9	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Comprehensive Support Services - HOPWA
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High



	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with HIV/AIDS Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Low income persons living with HIV who reside in parishes outside the New Orleans & Baton Rouge MSAs
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	HOPWA Resource Identification HOPWA Housing Assistance
	<b>Description</b>	The Office of Public Health, Department of Health and Hospitals addresses the needs of low-moderate income persons living with HIV through the provision of its Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Short-Term Rent/Mortgage/Utility Assistance, Resource Identification, Permanent Housing Placement Services, and Facility-Based Housing Program.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	State Formula HOPWA's Comprehensive Support Services strives to address housing needs of all low-moderate income persons living with HIV within its geographic service area. The funds are awarded in each of the DHH Regions within the geographic service area.
<b>10</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeless Shelters
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Homeless Shelters
	<b>Description</b>	The LHC will utilize ESG funding to provide funding to homeless shelters statewide to provide immediate housing for those experiencing homelessness. The funding may be used for operational costs associated with providing services to families and individuals in emergency shelters. A portion of funding will be allocated to HMIS, to address the data requirements.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	
<b>11</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Rental Assistance
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children 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>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	Affordable Housing Rental Assistance

	<b>Description</b>	<p>The ESG program provides homeless prevention funding. Funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short- or medium-term rental assistance necessary to prevent an individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter and prevent incidences of homelessness. Homelessness Prevention gives priority to individuals and families who are currently in housing but are at risk of becoming homeless (per the HUD definition) and temporary rent or utility assistance would prevent them from becoming homeless.</p> <p>The ESG program also prevents homelessness by making available funding to rapidly re-house those experiencing homelessness. ESG funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short- or medium-term rental assistance necessary to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.</p> <p>A portion of funding will be allocated to HMIS, to address the data requirements.</p>
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	
12	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Street Outreach
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Street Outreach

	<b>Description</b>	ESG funding may be uslized for street outreach to reach out to unsheltered homeless people; connect them with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services; and provide urgent non-facility-based care to unsheltered homeless people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, housing or an appropriate health facility.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	

## SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.315(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)	Shortage of affordable housing stock.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Shortage of affordable housing stock.
New Unit Production	
Rehabilitation	
Acquisition, including preservation	

**Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions**

## SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.315(a)(4), 91.320(c)(1,2)

### Introduction

The FY 2015-2019 funding allocations for each program area are estimated to be as follows: Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) - \$102,457,580, HOME Investment Partnerships Program - \$37,282,735, Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program - \$11,265,030, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program - \$64,766,565. The primary needs of the State which are addressed by these HUD-funded programs are infrastructure, housing and tenant based rental assistance. The majority of the CDBG funds address infrastructure and other community development needs. The primary focus of the other programs is in the area of housing.

### 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	20,491,516	50,000	2,000,000	22,541,516	81,966,064	LCDBG funds are leveraged by the use of other federal funds, state funds and local funds. To encourage leverage through the use of local funds, the LCDBG competitive grant program offers rating points to those local governments providing administration and/or engineering funds.

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	7,456,547	2,100,000	0	9,556,547	29,826,188	HOME funds may be allocated according to uses of funds and may be combined or leveraged with other sources of funds to make housing more affordable for low-income households. Unexpended funds from completed activities may be allocated to other eligible priorities.



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	1,295,313	0	0	1,295,313	5,181,252	

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	2,253,006	0	0	2,253,006	9,012,024	The ESG funding will be allocated statewide in accordance with local, state, and federal guidelines.

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: \$		
Other	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Public Improvements Public Services Rental Assistance Supportive services	451,961,606	0	0	451,961,606	589,220,145	

**Table 53 - 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**

CDBG: While a match is not required for LCDBG public improvement projects, funds available through LCDBG are leveraged with other federal, state and local government funds. The additional funds are primarily used for administration and planning of projects, property acquisition and a portion of project construction costs. Economic Development projects require a one to one match from private resources.

HOME: Funds available through these programs are usually leveraged with the resources from commercial lenders, cooperative, or other private lenders. HOME funds may be combined or leveraged with other sources of funds to make housing more affordable for low-income households. Specifically, the Louisiana Housing Corporation is able to leverage HOME Funds with the Department of Energy Weatherization funds, Mortgage Revenue Bonds, and Low-Income Housing Tax-Credits. Other resources through the Governor's Office of Women's Services and private nonprofit organizations should leverage additional resources to support the integration of supportive services. The State will support funding applications by any other entity which will assist in the delivery of housing and housing support services. The Louisiana Housing Corporation will fulfill the HOME Program requirement of a matching contribution relative to its drawn amount of HOME Program funds through the following sources:

- Cash or cash equivalents from a non-federal source;
- Value of waived taxes, fees or charges associated with HOME projects;
- The present value of interest reductions of below-market-rate loans, where a project also receives HOME assistance;
- State general revenue funds that are contributed to housing projects assisted with HOME funds and meet the HOME affordability requirements;
- Value of donated land and real property;
- Cost of infrastructure improvements associated with HOME projects;
- A percentage of the proceeds of single- or multi-family housing bonds issued by state, state instrumentality or local government;
- Value of donated materials, equipment, labor and professional services;
- Sweat equity;
- Direct costs of supportive services to residents of HOME projects;
- Direct cost of homebuyer counseling to families purchasing homes with HOME assistance; and
- Any other match contribution as specified in 24 CFR 92.220.

Additionally, the State will continue to carry forward excess match credit to the next federal fiscal year.

State Formula HOPWA - federal Ryan White Part B Base, AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) Earmark, ADAP Supplemental, Part B Supplemental, Minority AIDS Initiative (MAI) and ADAP Emergency Relief Funding (ERF) in excess \$27 million are available to leverage the current State Formula HOPWA award.

ESG-The LHC shall require all ESG funded programs to secure matching funds in an amount at least equal to its ESGP grant amount.

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

CDBG: Local government properties may be used for certain infrastructure improvements for items such as utility lines, water wells, booster stations, pump stations, etc.

## SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(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
LA Division of Administration		Economic Development Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	State
Louisiana Housing Corporation	Government	Homelessness Ownership Rental	State
LA DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALS	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	State

**Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

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

The routine practices of the agencies involved in the consolidated planning process encourages interagency coordination in the development and implementation of housing and non-housing support service policy and delivery mechanisms.

In administering the Community Development Block Grant Program, the Office of Community Development (OCD) has involved other state agencies in the review of the public facilities applications. The Department of Health and Hospitals and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality verify the existing conditions as stated in the potable water and wastewater applications based on records or field investigations. The Property Insurance Association of Louisiana reviews the water applications which will address firefighting needs; assigning a severity score between zero to thirty with thirty being the most severely needed project. This process enables the Office of Community Development, as well as the other agencies, to meet their own goals and objectives.

OCD works with other funding sources to accomplish similar goals and address financial gaps which may occur. OCD cooperates and coordinates with other agencies and programs whenever the need arises. CDBG staff meets monthly with the Department of Health and Hospitals, the Department of Environmental Quality, the Community Resource Group and U. S. Department of Agriculture (the Louisiana Water/Wastewater Joint Funding Committee). Potential applicants complete a pre-application

which the committee reviews. The committee aids the applicant in finding assistance in the form of a grant and/or loan.

The State continues to promote the further development and capacity of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) to develop, own and sponsor affordable housing projects. The State plans to continue its coordination with local banks, mortgage lenders, and financial institutions in the development of housing and economic development projects. Selection criteria is included in the rental housing program to provide an incentive for the development of housing in areas targeted by the Louisiana Department of Economic Development to benefit from the location of new facilities.

The selection criteria under the HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credits Programs continue to be tailored to address Louisiana’s identified housing priorities and to provide for coordination with the Louisiana Department of Economic Development, U. S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development, and local housing authorities. Bonus points may also be awarded to projects which are certified by associations representing the homeless, such as a Continuum, as providing one or more buildings for homeless or other special needs persons within multi-building projects.

The LHA within the Louisiana Housing Corporation will serve as the State Contact for Homeless Issues functioning as a liaison for communications with federal, state and local entities on matters relating to the State's homeless people and at risk persons and families. This office disseminates and facilitates the flow of available information on homelessness in Louisiana and homeless assistance resources. The LHA is an advocate for development of resources and collaborative systems to address the unmet needs of homeless people in the State. The State ESG administrative agency has responsibility to maintain the State's inventory of facilities and services to assist homeless persons and produces reports and resource directories for public distribution. Coordination of local homeless assistance activities is facilitated through the efforts of the State’s regional collaboratives and coalitions. The State ESG Program works closely with the ten regional Continuums of Care in addressing the emergency shelter needs of the State.

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

<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>	<b>Available in the Community</b>	<b>Targeted to Homeless</b>	<b>Targeted to People with HIV</b>
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X		
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X		

<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
<b>Other</b>			

Table 55 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

**Describe the extent to which services targeted to homeless person and persons with HIV and mainstream services, such as health, mental health and employment services are made available to and used by homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth) and persons with HIV within the jurisdiction**

LHC is responsible for administering the state’s allocation of federal ESG funds received in Louisiana. The organization is responsible for making financial resource available to organizations that assist low-income and homeless persons. LHC provides resources to agencies to continue to work reduce homelessness and are committed to ending homelessness in Louisiana.

As a result programs across the state are able to provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, permanent supportive housing, street outreach, homeless prevention, hotel/motel vouchers. Services are targeted for persons experiencing homelessness, including chronically homeless, veterans, families and unaccompanied youth.

**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**

LHC continues to work with providers to implement successful Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program programs. All LHA funded agencies are required to set goals targeted toward ending



homelessness as quickly as possible and connecting families with mainstream services. LHC will provide training and technical assistance to shelters and housing providers on the rapid re-housing model.

- The consolidation of the state's housing programs to the LHC , has enabled the state to better coordinate and implement programs targeted to persons experiencing homelessness
- Through the established Housing and Transportation Planning Coordinating Commission (HTPCC) LHC will work to decrease the number of homeless statewide through partnerships and policy change.
- Many rural areas across of Louisiana lack nonprofit providers needed to provide services coverage of the state. To ensure coverage across the state the state, the establishment of a Balance of State Continuum of Care.
- Through the implementation of a Coordinated Assessment System, continuums will be able to establish a coordinate intake process and identify housing barriers
- The availability of low barrier shelters across the state to address the needs of clients
- The availability of affordable housing and/or subsidized housing unit across the state
- Access to healthcare and medical benefits
- Lack of state funding for homeless programs and services
- Discharge Planning for person exiting jails, hospitals and institutions

**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 Housing and Transportation Planning Coordinating Commission (HTPCC), worked to develop the statewide plan to end homelessness. This plan, Ma Maison, outlines the themes to approaching homelessness in Louisiana. The goals outlined in the plan were developed through a collaborative effort of statewide partners and identify four key themes to ending homelessness. The key themes identified are: Statewide Policy Priorities, Data Driven Decision Making, Coordinated Assessment, and Leveraging Existing Resources Effectively. Each theme is outlined with goals, actions steps and outcomes that the HTPCC will use to track progress.

## SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4)

### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	PF - Existing Infrastructure & Service Connections	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects Demonstrated Needs Projects LaSTEP Projects	CDBG: \$69,264,370	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250000 Persons Assisted  Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 650 Households Assisted
2	PF-New Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects LaSTEP Projects	CDBG: \$12,368,635	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2750 Persons Assisted
3	PF-New Service Connections	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects LaSTEP Projects	CDBG: \$824,575	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 900 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	ED-New Business	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Economic Development	CDBG: \$5,200,000	Jobs created/retained: 225 Jobs  Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
5	ED-Existing Business	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Economic Development	CDBG: \$9,600,000	Jobs created/retained: 760 Jobs  Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
6	ED-Local Government Loan to Business	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Economic Development	CDBG: \$5,200,000	Businesses assisted: 10 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	HOME State of Louisiana	New Housing Units Production Existing Housing Units Rehabilitation Existing Housing Units Acquisition Rental Assistance	HOME: \$35,828,708	Rental units constructed: 915 Household Housing Unit  Rental units rehabilitated: 626 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Added: 276 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 150 Household Housing Unit  Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 276 Households Assisted  Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 431 Households Assisted
8	Rental Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME State of Louisiana ESG-State of Louisiana	Housing Stabilization Rental Assistance	HOME: \$1,457,027 ESG: \$11,265,030	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1000 Households Assisted  Homelessness Prevention: 2225 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	HOPWA Resource Identification	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA - State of Louisiana	Comprehensive Support Services - HOPWA	HOPWA: \$29,598	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 350 Persons Assisted  Other: 200 Other
10	HOPWA Housing Assistance	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA - State of Louisiana	Comprehensive Support Services - HOPWA	HOPWA: \$618,058	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 350 Households Assisted  Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 150 Households Assisted  Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 7 Household Housing Unit  HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 35 Household Housing Unit
11	Homeless Shelters	2015	2019	Homeless	ESG-State of Louisiana	Homeless Shelters	ESG: \$1,094,116	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 8000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG-State of Louisiana		ESG: \$885,713	Homelessness Prevention: 500 Persons Assisted
13	Street Outreach	2015	2019	Homeless	ESG-State of Louisiana	Street Outreach	ESG: \$104,202	Other: 800 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
14	CDBG-DR	2015	2019			Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects Economic Development New Housing Units Production Existing Housing Units Rehabilitation	CDBG-DR: \$589,220,145	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2209146 Persons Assisted  Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 587308 Households Assisted  Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5890 Households Assisted  Rental units constructed: 1386 Household Housing Unit  Rental units rehabilitated: 862 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Added: 26 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2382 Household Housing Unit  Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 325 Households Assisted
	Consolidated Plan				LOUISIANA			111

**Table 56 – Goals Summary**

**Goal Descriptions**

<b>1</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	PF - Existing Infrastructure & Service Connections
	<b>Goal Description</b>	This goal assists local units of government in providing suitable living environments for their citizens by providing funds to make sewer, water (potable and fire protection), and streets sustainable. In addition, funding is provided for the reconnection of qualified low-moderate households to a sewer or water system following reconstruction/rehabilitation of the system.
<b>2</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	PF-New Infrastructure
	<b>Goal Description</b>	This goal assists local units of government in providing suitable living environments for their citizens by providing funds to make sewer, water (potable and fire protection), and streets available and accessible.
<b>3</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	PF-New Service Connections
	<b>Goal Description</b>	This goal assists units of local government by providing funds to connect eligible low-moderate households to new sewer or water systems.
<b>4</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	ED-New Business
	<b>Goal Description</b>	To support the creation and/or retention of jobs, this goal assists local units of government with locating new businesses in their area by providing funding for the provision or rehabilitation/repair of sewer, water (potable and fire protection), and/or streets.
<b>5</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	ED-Existing Business
	<b>Goal Description</b>	To support the creation and/or retention of jobs, this goal assists local units of government with the retention and/or expansion of existing businesses by providing funding for the provision of rehabilitation/repair of sewer, water (fire protection and potable), and/or streets.



6	<b>Goal Name</b>	ED-Local Government Loan to Business
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provision of funding to local units of government make a loan to an existing or new business in their jurisdiction to ensure economic affordability.
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The goal is to increase the number of affordable housing units available to low and moderate income households and decrease the number of existing substandard owner occupied housing units statewide.
8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rental Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The provision of rental assistance for the avoidance of homelessness.
9	<b>Goal Name</b>	HOPWA Resource Identification
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The provision of Resource Identification (RI). These funds are utilized to identify available resources for low-moderate income persons living with HIV disease, especially in the state's rural areas.
10	<b>Goal Name</b>	HOPWA Housing Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The provision of Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), Permanent Housing Placement Services (PHPS) and Short-Term Rent/Mortgage/Utility (STRMU) assistance to low income persons living with HIV who reside in parishes outside of the New Orleans and Baton Rouge MSAs.
11	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless Shelters
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The LHC will utilize ESG funding to provide funding to homeless shelters statewide to provide immediate housing for those experiencing homelessness. The funding may be used for operational costs associated with providing services to families and individuals in emergency shelters.

12	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>The ESG program provides homeless prevention funding. Funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short- or medium-term rental assistance necessary to prevent an individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter and prevent incidences of homelessness. Homelessness Prevention gives priority to individuals and families who are currently in housing but are at risk of becoming homeless (per the HUD definition) and temporary rent or utility assistance would prevent them from becoming homeless.</p> <p>The ESG program also prevents homelessness by making available funding to rapidly re-house those experiencing homelessness. ESG funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short- or medium-term rental assistance necessary to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.</p>
13	<b>Goal Name</b>	Street Outreach
	<b>Goal Description</b>	ESG funding may be utilized for street outreach to reach out to unsheltered homeless people; connect them with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services; and provide urgent non-facility-based care to unsheltered homeless people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, housing or an appropriate health facility.
14	<b>Goal Name</b>	CDBG-DR
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The Disaster Recovery Unit within the Louisiana Division of Administration's Office of Community Development is dedicated to helping Louisiana's citizens recover from hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Gustav, Ike and Isaac. As the state's central point for hurricane recovery, OCD-DRU manages the most extensive rebuilding effort in American history, working closely with local, state and federal partners to ensure that Louisiana recovers safer, stronger and smarter than before.

**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 state estimate of 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) is 3,150 households.

## **SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.315(c)**

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

The State of Louisiana does not manage public housing authorities, as each have their own charter with HUD. However, the state assist public housing authorities through providing to all PHAs a Certification of Consistency with the Consolidated and Annual Action Plan for their agency plan. Specific requirements of the certification will address the following topics:

- Compliance to Section 504
- Participation in the Continuum of Care
- Activity to alleviate homelessness

The state will continue to provide appropriate resources to public housing authorities to modernize their public housing units oar build new units through their Tax Credit Program or HOME allocation.

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

The local PHAs must adhere to this requirement; therefore, the state has no input.

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

N/A

### **Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation**

If HUD identifies a troubled public housing agency, the state will consider available options to provide resources and assistance to that agency.

## **SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.315(h)**

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

This section discusses whether the cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing in the State are affected by its policies, including tax policies affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment.

Land use, zoning, and code enforcement continue to be local issues over which the State exercises no control. However, local governments regulate residential development and home building through rules and regulations designed to protect current residents, the environment and the safety of homebuyers or renters. However, in many cases, the purposes of the regulations and procedures are lost or superseded by other concerns. As communities struggle to increase revenues, new regulations, fees, and pre-development requirements may restrict the building or renovation of homes or apartments that can be built or the type of households that may live in them.

Often outdated infrastructure, tax issues, and land availability stand between developers and their completed housing units. Unnecessary requirements and procedures, such as environmental restrictions that are associated with the cleanup and redevelopment of targeted sites affect everyone, but the hardest hit groups include first-time homebuyers, minorities, and the poor.

Some of the most common barriers to affordable housing identified include:

- Local zoning barriers including a lack of multi-family zones, and difficult rezoning as apprehensive property owners resist efforts to rezone because of fear of increased traffic, building scale and design, noise and overall devaluation of their own property;
- A lack of support for mass transportation and an unwillingness to use resources to promote greater access between affordable housing and needed services;
- The general lack of an existing affordable housing inventory;
- The refusal of many property owners to accept Section 8 subsidies;
- The building industry's preference for market rate single family housing production, rather than government assisted affordable housing, as well as the demand for low density single-family housing developments as values for homes with larger lots have remained high and not very affordable;
- A tendency toward making "high-end" mortgages;
- Reluctance to engage in any portfolio lending rather than selling all homes on the secondary market;
- The high costs associated with developing affordable housing, and the lack of provision for social services;
- Lack of affordable rental units, particularly over three bedrooms in suburban and rural communities;

- Property tax rollback policies that decreases the percent of tax revenues a city can collect, thus limiting funds that could otherwise be applied to development and/or providing incentives for low-income housing and supportive services;
- Deed restrictions, including minimum home square footage requirements, the type of construction materials or design to be used, requirements for amenities, such as stone fences, landscaping, etc., are used to protect neighborhood property values by ensuring that certain minimum standards are met; and
- Environmental regulations, passed at the national or state level, and designed to protect the environment, increases the cost of development.

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

This section describes the State’s strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of its policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing as identified in accordance with §91.310. Such policies include tax policies affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances and building codes, fees and charges, growth limits and other policies that affect the return on residential investment.

Former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Mel Martinez believed that increasing the production and availability of affordable housing for all Americans was important to the national economy and the economic prosperity of every family. However, the affordability issue is complex, and a solution that works in one community will not necessarily make housing more affordable in every community. To focus attention on the need for regulatory reform, Secretary Martinez launched the American’s Affordable Communities initiative—department-wide efforts to help communities across America identify and overhaul regulatory barriers that impede the availability of affordable housing. Secretary Martinez and his committee addressed regulations that add undue time and cost to housing production including out-of-date building codes; duplicate or time-consuming review or approval processes; burdensome rehabilitation codes, restrictive or exclusionary zoning ordinances, unnecessary or excessive fees or taxes, extreme environmental restrictions and excessive land development standards. By helping local communities remove regulatory barriers, HUD hopes to open the door to families that want to buy or rent an affordable home in the community of their choice. Knocking down regulatory barriers and boosting the supply of affordable housing in America is the right thing to do. It is critical to our economy and the wellbeing of millions of families nationwide. It is vital to reduce these barriers wherever they occur if they inadvertently prevent the approval, construction or availability of affordable housing.

The State through the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency offers numerous workshops and seminars, featuring nationally recognized speakers that are leaders in their field, for both non-profit and for-profit developers, providing necessary technical assistance in structuring projects which leverage various sources of both public and private funding.

LHFA certifies and assists Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) in the development of affordable rental housing, and has implemented a home ownership program utilizing HOME funds for

construction of affordable single family homes with below market financing for low-income buyers to be provided through a CHDO set-aside of Mortgage Revenue Bond proceeds with the utilization of HOME funds for down payment and closing costs assistance.

The Louisiana Finance Agency has coordinated the competitive funding rounds for HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credits to offer developers the opportunity to maximize leveraging of funding available from private lending institutions; tax credits syndications, and other sources.

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing (cont.)**

LHFA sponsors many training seminars, and during each seminar, the development community is encouraged to meet with local officials and neighborhood groups to explain the proposed housing development that will be built and the type of households the development will serve in order to combat the Not in My Back Yard (“NIMBY”) attitude which people have toward affordable housing developments. In addition, the LHFA continues to give additional selection criteria points when developers build or renovate any HOME project that contains Handicapped Equipped Units in excess of Section 504.

The State continues to develop strategies that will remove or ameliorate negative effects that its policies may have that serve as barriers to affordable housing. In the next five years, the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency will serve as a conduit to encourage the development of partnerships between for-profit developers, nonprofit organizations, local governmental units, commercial lending institutions and State and Federal agencies in an effort to encourage community support for affordable housing.

LHFA continues its fight against racial and economic segregation. Over the next five years, the Agency will develop an action plan to address fair housing challenges in order to provide a framework for promoting housing choices for all of Louisiana’s residents. Many of Louisiana’s housing problems stem from negative reactions to several protected classes, including racial and ethnic minorities, people with disabilities and families with children. Some of the steps required for the state of Louisiana to overcome the problems identified by the LHFA include cooperation and participation at the state and local level. The following are guidelines the LHFA will follow in implementing a fair housing plan:

- Public reaffirmation of LHFA’s commitment to the practice of fair housing;
- Identification of training seminars, ensuring appropriate staff attendance;
- Distribution of fair housing information to all local housing, community development, and social services staff, as well as to community residents, landlords and resident managers;
- Sponsorship of meetings with other state agencies that have housing programs to discuss Louisiana’s responsibility in furthering fair housing;
- Coordination of meetings between recipients of State and Federal funds, as well as designation of a fair housing contact person from all state agencies which handle housing and community development;

- Coordination of fair housing training programs to inform those people who work with public housing of their rights and responsibilities under the law;
- Development of a fair housing resource list to be distributed to anyone having direct contact with protected classes. This list would include any agency that addresses housing and community development or social services. This list would be distributed along with material and resources regarding adaptable and accessible units under the law.

The LHFA will continue to monitor local and state affirmative marketing strategies and resident selection criteria, as well as ensure compliance with regard to accessibility guidelines. This includes inspection of new construction or substantial rehabilitation for compliance with fair housing, ADA, and related laws.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.315(d)**

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

Throughout the state each CoC's works to coordinate homeless services within their communities. All CoC's have adopted Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) assessment tool to provide coordinated assessment and identify and address the individual's needs. By utilizing assertive street outreach the unsheltered street homeless are engaged and encouraged to apply for mainstream resources and benefits and housing and treatment services.

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

Emergency Shelters provide a vital need in our communities, providing immediate housing options for individuals and families. LHA continues to allocate a large portion of ESG funding to the emergency shelter component. While there is a priority to allocate ESG funding for RRH activities, the state recognizes the need to continue to fund homeless shelters statewide. LHA continues to work closely with the homeless shelters statewide to address the needs of the homeless population.

### **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 LHA has worked to align the resources by prioritizing the use of Rapid Re-housing (RRH) with ESG funding. With the focus on RRH the length of time an individual or family spends in homelessness should be decreased, as well as giving them access to sustainable affordable housing options. The LHA will continue to work with the COC's and providers to align resources in their communities to maximize the services being made available to homeless and at risk of homelessness populations.

### **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**

The state continues to make provisions for agencies to utilize ESG funding to provide homeless prevention assistance when it is necessary to prevent a family from losing its housing and becoming homeless.



The state and the HTPCC will continue to work to develop comprehensive discharge plans for the exit hospitals, jails, and prisons. The LHA currently has a partnership with the Department of Children and Family Services to provide a tenant based rental assistance program for youth aging out of foster care.

## **SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.315(i)**

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

The lead-based paint regulations described in 24 CFR Part 35 require that lead hazard evaluation and reduction activities be carried out for all proposed HOME-assisted projects constructed before 1978. Applications for rehabilitation funds for existing buildings constructed before 1978 must include a lead hazard evaluation by appropriate lead-certified personnel. The application must include a detailed lead hazard reduction plan that identifies, within the rehabilitation budget, the costs associated with reduction of the lead hazards in accordance with the regulation and guidelines. All reservations are conditioned upon the completion of all lead hazard reduction, evidenced by a clearance report performed by appropriate lead-certified personnel. For owner-occupied rehabilitation projects using HOME assistance, a lead paint inspection will be required on pre-1978 homes. If lead paint is found, mitigation measures are required when the cost of mitigation and rehabilitation are within the per project limits established for the program.

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

The HOME program requires lead screening in housing built before 1978 for their Owner Occupied Rehabilitation Assistance Program. Rehabilitation activities fall into three categories:

- Requirements for federal assistance up to and including \$5,000 per unit;
- Requirements for federal assistance from \$5,000 per unit up to and including \$25,000 per unit; and
- Requirements for federal assistance over \$25,000 per unit.

Requirements for federal assistance up to and including \$5,000 per unit are:

- Distribution of the pamphlet, “Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home”, is required prior to renovation activities;
- Notification within 15 days of lead hazard evaluation, reduction, and clearance must be provided;
- Receipts for notification must be maintained in the administrator’s file;
- Paint testing must be conducted to identify lead based paint on painted surfaces that will be disturbed or replaced or administrators may assume that lead based paint exist;
- Administrators must repair all painted surfaces that will be disturbed during rehabilitation;
- If lead based paint is assumed or detected, safe work practices must be followed; and clearance is required only for the work area.

All State Formula HOPWA project sponsors must get a signed certificate from the landlord certifying that there is a working smoke detector and no lead based paint in a rental unit before a client's rent may be paid.



## **SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.315(j)**

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

Louisiana’s anti-poverty strategy is to create more jobs, more employment enhancement and more educational opportunities in order to reduce the number of households with incomes below the poverty line. To implement this strategy, Louisiana has established the following programs, among others, aimed at reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families:

- Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP) – this program is aimed at decreasing long term dependency on welfare assistance through job preparation and work.
- Strategies to Empower People Program (STEP) – an array of services including child care, transportation, education, job skills training, job search, community work experience, and other work-related activities are provided to participants.
- LED FastStart – The Louisiana Department of Economic Development provides customized employee recruitment, screening, training development and training delivery for eligible, new or expanding companies — all at no cost. Based on a company's immediate and long-term workforce needs, the FastStart team crafts unique programs that ensure high-quality, flexible workers are prepared on day one and beyond.
- Workforce Solutions - Louisiana's Community and Technical College's provides three different workforce development training opportunities.
- Non-Credit Training – Trainings offered by the college to satisfy a company or individual’s need for training. This could range from ‘continuing education’ to ‘professional development’.  
Customized Training – Trainings offered ‘just in time’ for a company or group of like-minded individuals for a specific purpose. These trainings are usually offered at a favorable timeframe for students.  
Traditional Credit Training – Training offered leading to a credential ranging from a Certificate to an Associate Degree.

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

The state poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies are the same as those for this affordable housing plan. All activities eligible for funding under the programs in this plan will in address the needs of poverty-level families through income targeting requirements.

## **SP-80 Monitoring – 91.330**

**Describe the standards and procedures that the state 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**

Recipients of State HUD funds must prove their familiarity with and intent to follow all regulations applicable to the funds provided, and ensure that all recipients perform their program activities according to applicable laws and regulations. To ensure compliance, applications, grant agreements, reporting forms and audit formats were established by each State agency. The monitoring functions described are typical of the procedures followed by the state agencies administering HUD-funded programs. Education, ongoing evaluation, and assistance are all monitoring components. Education is provided by workshops, manuals and handouts providing direction and explanation to recipients. Ongoing evaluation maintains contact with recipients, tracks progress, makes comparisons between grantees, and identifies grantees needing assistance. Included are monitoring and technical assistance services. Complaints made to the State about a recipient's program provide compliance information. Records of complaints received, identifying actions taken and results of the actions are maintained. The Office of Community Development (OCD) conducts a workshop for newly funded grantees, their architects/engineers, and administrative consultants to provide guidance for their program implementation responsibilities. A detailed handbook and other program specific handouts are provided to the attendees. In-house evaluation is the primary means of tracking grantee performance/compliance on a daily basis, determining the need for technical assistance, and planning the on-site visits. Mechanisms used include budget reconciliations, program amendment requests, citizen complaints, computer generated reports, payment requests, contract including the activities' time schedules for accomplishment, audits, etc. OCD conducts at least one on-site monitoring of each project grantee. Included are reviews of grantee performance/compliance and the provision of technical assistance to facilitate correction of any problems identified. Visits are generally scheduled once overall project outlays reach 50%. Exception visits are made to provide technical assistance with specific problems.

Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC) monitors all HOME assisted properties, ensuring the long term yield of affordable housing. The HOME Program imposes rent and occupancy requirements during an affordability period for Rental and Homebuyer activities. Units vacated during the affordability period require subsequent tenants be income-eligible and charged the applicable HOME rent. If a home purchased with HOME assistance is sold during the affordability period, resale/recapture provisions apply. Monitoring ensures that owners/property managers maintain the units according to Uniform Physical Inspection Standards; maintain appropriate project records, tenant certifications, and documentation; take required corrective action; and remain informed about program changes. The general method for HOME monitoring parallels other program monitoring. LHC receives documentation that the funding process has been completed and enters the information into the data base. Tenant file audits may be conducted on-site or by office desk review. This review ensures that all program requirements are satisfied. In the event of a discrepancy, correction is made and documented in LHC's

files. Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 92.504 Final Rule, site inspections are scheduled. Properties must meet Housing Quality Standards. The number of set aside units for compliance is monitored. If LHC observes deficiencies, owners rectify them within time frames as allowed by HUD. Under the Homeownership Rehabilitation Assistance Program, owner-occupied dwellings rehabilitated by Local Governmental Units are monitored via in-house evaluation and on-site visits. Technical assistance is provided in areas of non-compliance and corrective action taken using time-limited action plans.

## Expected Resources

### AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.320(c)(1,2)

#### Introduction

The FY 2015-2019 funding allocations for each program area are estimated to be as follows: Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) - \$102,457,580, HOME Investment Partnerships Program - \$37,282,735, Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program - \$11,265,030, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program - \$64,766,565. The primary needs of the State which are addressed by these HUD-funded programs are infrastructure, housing and tenant based rental assistance. The majority of the CDBG funds address infrastructure and other community development needs. The primary focus of the other programs is in the area of housing.

#### 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	20,491,516	50,000	2,000,000	22,541,516	81,966,064	LCDBG funds are leveraged by the use of other federal funds, state funds and local funds. To encourage leverage through the use of local funds, the LCDBG competitive grant program offers rating points to those local governments providing administration and/or engineering funds.

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	7,456,547	2,100,000	0	9,556,547	29,826,188	HOME funds may be allocated according to uses of funds and may be combined or leveraged with other sources of funds to make housing more affordable for low-income households. Unexpended funds from completed activities may be allocated to other eligible priorities.



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	1,295,313	0	0	1,295,313	5,181,252	

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	2,253,006	0	0	2,253,006	9,012,024	The ESG funding will be allocated statewide in accordance with local, state, and federal guidelines.

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: \$		
Other	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Public Improvements Public Services Rental Assistance Supportive services	451,961,606	0	0	451,961,606	589,220,145	

Table 57 - 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**

CDBG: While a match is not required for LCDBG public improvement projects, funds available through LCDBG are leveraged with other federal, state and local government funds. The additional funds are primarily used for administration and planning of projects, property acquisition and a portion of project construction costs. Economic Development projects require a one to one match from private resources.

HOME: Funds available through these programs are usually leveraged with the resources from commercial lenders, cooperative, or other private lenders. HOME funds may be combined or leveraged with other sources of funds to make housing more affordable for low-income households. Specifically, the Louisiana Housing Corporation is able to leverage HOME Funds with the Department of Energy Weatherization funds, Mortgage Revenue Bonds, and Low-Income Housing Tax-Credits. Other resources through the Governor's Office of Women's Services and private nonprofit organizations should leverage additional resources to support the integration of supportive services. The State will support funding applications by any other entity which will assist in the delivery of housing and housing support services. The Louisiana Housing Corporation will fulfill the HOME Program requirement of a matching contribution relative to its drawn amount of HOME Program funds through the following sources:

- Cash or cash equivalents from a non-federal source;
- Value of waived taxes, fees or charges associated with HOME projects;
- The present value of interest reductions of below-market-rate loans, where a project also receives HOME assistance;
- State general revenue funds that are contributed to housing projects assisted with HOME funds and meet the HOME affordability requirements;
- Value of donated land and real property;
- Cost of infrastructure improvements associated with HOME projects;
- A percentage of the proceeds of single- or multi-family housing bonds issued by state, state instrumentality or local government;
- Value of donated materials, equipment, labor and professional services;
- Sweat equity;
- Direct costs of supportive services to residents of HOME projects;
- Direct cost of homebuyer counseling to families purchasing homes with HOME assistance; and
- Any other match contribution as specified in 24 CFR 92.220.

Additionally, the State will continue to carry forward excess match credit to the next federal fiscal year.

State Formula HOPWA - federal Ryan White Part B Base, AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) Earmark, ADAP Supplemental, Part B Supplemental, Minority AIDS Initiative (MAI) and ADAP Emergency Relief Funding (ERF) in excess \$27 million are available to leverage the current State Formula HOPWA award.

ESG-The LHC shall require all ESG funded programs to secure matching funds in an amount at least equal to its ESGP grant amount.

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

CDBG: Local government properties may be used for certain infrastructure improvements for items such as utility lines, water wells, booster stations, pump stations, etc.

## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives – 91.320(c)(3)&(e)

#### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	PF - Existing Infrastructure & Service Connections	2015	2016	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects Demonstrated Needs Projects LaSTEP Projects	CDBG: \$13,852,874	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50000 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 130 Households Assisted
2	PF-New Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects Demonstrated Needs Projects LaSTEP Projects	CDBG: \$2,473,727	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 550 Persons Assisted
3	PF-New Service Connections	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects Demonstrated Needs Projects LaSTEP Projects	CDBG: \$164,915	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 180 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	ED-New Business	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Economic Development	CDBG: \$1,040,000	Jobs created/retained: 45 Jobs Businesses assisted: 1 Businesses Assisted
5	ED-Existing Business	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Economic Development	CDBG: \$1,920,000	Jobs created/retained: 152 Jobs Businesses assisted: 1 Businesses Assisted
6	ED-Local Government Loan to Business	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Economic Development	CDBG: \$1,040,000	Businesses assisted: 2 Businesses Assisted
7	Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	HOME State of Louisiana	New Housing Units Production Existing Housing Units Rehabilitation Existing Housing Units Acquisition	HOME: \$7,217,937	Rental units constructed: 203 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 139 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 61 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 33 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 61 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 96 Households Assisted



Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Rental Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME State of Louisiana ESG-State of Louisiana	Housing Stabilization	HOME: \$238,610 ESG: \$2,253,006	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 500 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 390 Persons Assisted
9	HOPWA Resource Identification	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA - State of Louisiana	Comprehensive Support Services - HOPWA	HOPWA: \$59,196	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted Other: 45 Other
10	HOPWA Housing Assistance	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA - State of Louisiana	Comprehensive Support Services - HOPWA	HOPWA: \$1,236,117	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 750 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 150 Households Assisted Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 7 Household Housing Unit HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 35 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	CDBG-DR	2015	2019		CDBG-State of Louisiana	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects Economic Development Existing Housing Units Rehabilitation Rental Assistance	CDBG-DR: \$451,961,606	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 662744 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 176192 Households Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1767 Households Assisted Rental units constructed: 416 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 259 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 8 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 715 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 98 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 12 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 60 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 54 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted Buildings Demolished: 120 Buildings
	Consolidated Plan				LOUISIANA			

**Table 58 – Goals Summary**

**Goal Descriptions**

<b>1</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	PF - Existing Infrastructure & Service Connections
	<b>Goal Description</b>	This goal assists local units of government in providing suitable living environments for their citizens by providing funds to make sewer, water (potable and fire protection), and streets sustainable. In addition, funding is provided for the reconnection of qualified low-moderate households to a sewer or water system following reconstruction/rehabilitation of the system.
<b>2</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	PF-New Infrastructure
	<b>Goal Description</b>	This goal assists local units of government in providing suitable living environments for their citizens by providing funds to make sewer, water (potable and fire protection), and streets available and accessible.
<b>3</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	PF-New Service Connections
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The goal assists units of local government by providing funds to connect eligible low-moderate households to new sewer or water systems.
<b>4</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	ED-New Business
	<b>Goal Description</b>	To support the creation and/or retention of jobs, this goal assists local units of government with locating new businesses in their area by providing funding for the provision or rehabilitation/repair of sewer, water (potable and fire protection), and/or streets.
<b>5</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	ED-Existing Business
	<b>Goal Description</b>	To support the creation and/or retention of jobs, this goal assists local units of government with the retention and/or expansion of existing businesses by providing funding for the provision of rehabilitation/repair of sewer, water (fire protection and potable), and/or streets.

6	<b>Goal Name</b>	ED-Local Government Loan to Business
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provision of funding to local units of governments to make a loan to an existing or new business in their jurisdiction to ensure economic affordability.
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The goal is to increase the number of affordable housing units available to low and moderate income households and decrease the number of existing substandard owner occupied housing units statewide.
8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rental Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	This goal provides rental assistance for the avoidance of homelessness thereby decreasing the number of homeless statewide.
9	<b>Goal Name</b>	HOPWA Resource Identification
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The provision of Resource Identification (RI). These funds are utilized to identify available resource for low-moderate income persons living with HIV/AIDS, especially in the state's rural areas.
10	<b>Goal Name</b>	HOPWA Housing Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The provision of Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TRBA), Permanent Housing Placement Services (PHPS) and Short-Term Rent/Mortgage/Utility (STRMU) assistance to low income persons living with HIV who reside in parishes outside of the New Orleans and Baton Rouge MSAs.
11	<b>Goal Name</b>	CDBG-DR
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The Disaster Recovery Unit within the Louisiana Division of Administration's Office of Community Development is dedicated to helping Louisiana's citizens recover from hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Gustav, Ike, and Isaac. As the state's central point for hurricane recovery, OCD-DRU manages the most extensive rebuilding effort in American history, working closely with local, state and federal partners to ensure that Louisiana recovers safer, stronger and smarter than before.



## AP-25 Allocation Priorities – 91.320(d)

### Introduction:

The FY 2015 funding allocations for each program area are estimated to be as follows: CDBG - \$20,491,516, HOME - \$7,456,547, ESG - \$2,253,006, and HOPWA - \$1,295,313. The primary needs of the State which are addressed by these HUD-funded programs are infrastructure and housing. The majority of the CDBG funds address infrastructure needs; however, CDBG funds are also allocated to address other community development needs. The primary focus of the other programs is in the area of housing. The State of Louisiana seeks to improve the lives of its residents by:

- Increasing the number of affordable housing units
- Increasing the number of affordable units for special needs populations
- Decreasing the numbers of individuals and families experiencing homelessness
- Decreasing the number of owner occupied units with housing problems
- Creating competitive and sustainable communities

The State will work to achieve these goals through:

- Leveraging of resources to support effective community programs working toward these goals
- Developing strategic partnerships to address barriers to achieving these goals
- Providing planning, coordination, and management of strategies to meet these goals

### Funding Allocation Priorities

	PF - Existing Infrastructure & Service Connections (%)	PF-New Infrastructure (%)	PF-New Service Connections (%)	ED-New Business (%)	ED-Existing Business (%)	ED-Local Government Loan to Business (%)	Affordable Housing (%)	Rental Assistance (%)	HOPWA Resource Identification (%)	HOPWA Housing Assistance (%)	CDBG-DR (%)	Total (%)
CDBG	68	12	1	5	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	100
HOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	9	0	0	0	100

HOPWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	95	0	<b>100</b>
ESG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	<b>100</b>
Other CDBG- DR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

**Table 59 – Funding Allocation Priorities**

**Reason for Allocation Priorities**

CDBG: The funds are allocated based on a combination of historic use and the results of LCDBG's survey of eligible local units of government which gathered information regarding community and parish priorities and perceived needs. A public hearing was also held and followed by a comment period to receive additional input regarding the use of CDBG funds.

HOME: Allocation priorities are based on the FY 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan housing and community development need assessment, subsequent updates, market analysis, input from other state agencies, localities, local housing and service providers, advocacy groups, and comments received from the community during the various public input sessions.

State Formula HOPWA: In order to prevent homelessness for low income persons living with HIV disease, the STD/HIV Program has allocated all of the program resources to facility operations, Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), Short-Term Rent/Mortgage/Utility (STRMU) assistance, Permanent Housing Placement Services (PHPS) and Resource Identification (RI) in order to place eligible clients in appropriate and affordable rental housing.

ESG: The state continues to provide funding to homeless shelters statewide, to address the needs of those person and families experiencing homelessness. In an effort to reduce homelessness statewide the state's priority is to rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families and to reduce the amount of time an individual or family is homeless.

**How will the proposed distribution of funds will address the priority needs and specific objectives described in the Consolidated Plan?**

ESG-The allocation of ESG funding allows for each community to address the needs of the homeless: the funding will be used to provide homeless prevention and rapid rehousing assistance, street outreach activities, shelter operations to address the needs of the homeless. The funding will provide immediate housing for those experiencing homelessness and/or reduce the length of time spent being homeless.



## AP-30 Methods of Distribution – 91.320(d)&(k)

### Introduction:

The State of Louisiana's FY 2014 Consolidated Annual Action Plan includes a separate method of distribution description for the four HUD programs administered by three state agencies. These methods of distribution are described below.

### Distribution Methods

**Table 60 - Distribution Methods by State Program**

<b>1</b>	<b>State Program Name:</b>	State of Louisiana - State Formula HOPWA
	<b>Funding Sources:</b>	HOPWA
	<b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b>	The State of Louisiana receives State Formula HOPWA funding annually to assist in preventing homelessness among low income persons living with HIV who reside in the parishes outside of the New Orleans and Baton Rouge MSAs. These two metropolitan areas are qualifying cities and receive an annual HOPWA award specifically for the parishes that comprise the MSA. The State Formula HOPWA program is administered by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, STD/HIV Program. Most of the State's allocation is distributed to small, community-based organizations that provide comprehensive support services and referrals to low income clients living with HIV and are able to assess client need on an individual basis. A smaller percentage of the annual award is dedicated to the operational support of existing community homes for people living with HIV. The distribution for most of the funds is based on a competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) application process, as well through client service utilization and performance monitoring.

<p><b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b></p>	<p>A majority of the evaluation criteria utilized during the review of the applications received as a result of the HOPWA and Ryan White RFP process have been developed by the Department of Health and Hospitals. These have been developed based on required business procedures and standard accounting and auditing practices. Additional evaluation criteria have been established by the STD/HIV Program and included in the scoring instrument. These include the ability of the proposer to document and discuss the consumer need for various housing services in their geographic area and the resources that are currently available, the ability of the proposer to adhere to all federal and State programmatic and data reporting requirements, and the ability of the proposer to achieve stable housing outcomes at the end of each program year for a minimum of 80% of the clients assisted.</p>
<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	
<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	

<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	<p>Notices of all RFPs released by the Department of Health and Hospitals, including competitive applications for HOPWA and Ryan White Part B funding, are sent to all vendors on the Pre-Qualified List (PQL) and posted on the La PAC and the DHH websites. An evaluation teams reviews each application submitted by the posted deadline and scores the proposal for both programmatic and cost integrity. In past two decades, all of the project sponsors that have been funded were community based organizations (CBOs), AIDS service organizations (ASOs) and/or grassroots community housing projects. Some of these project sponsors have been, or currently are, faith-based entities/agencies.</p>
<p><b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b></p>	<p>Although some percentages may vary based on the changing needs of persons living with HIV and the availability of complimentary resources in each geographic service area, generally 67% of the annual State Formula HOPWA award is allocated to community based organizations that provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), Short-Term Rent/Mortgage/Utility Assistance (STRMU), Resource Identification (RI) and Permanent Housing Placement Services (PHPS). The allocations to TBRA and STRMU typically make up the majority of those awards. An additional 30% of the annual award is allocated to support the operating costs of four community residences for low income persons living with HIV, while 3% is dedicated DHH to cover all of the Administrative Costs associated with this grant award.</p>
<p><b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b></p>	<p>There are no required contract thresholds or grant size limits for State Formula HOPWA; however, given the limited amount of funding (usually just over \$1 million) available for the seven DHH regions of the state no single contract typically exceeds \$350,000.</p>
<p><b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b></p>	<p>At a minimum, contractors are expected to meet or exceed the federal HOPWA goal of achieving stable housing at the end of each program year for 80% or greater of the clients who accessed services. The actions taken to meet this goal should reduce homelessness among low income persons living with HIV and increase the number of HIV-infected individuals who are connected to HIV-related medical care and medications.</p>
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>State Program Name:</b> State of Louisiana CDBG Program</p> <p><b>Funding Sources:</b> CDBG</p>

<p><b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b></p>	<p>This program is the State of Louisiana's Community Development Block Grant Program for small cities and rural parishes. The program is administered by the Office of Community Development of the State's Division of Administration. Most of the State's allocation is distributed to small cities and rural parishes for public infrastructure projects, and other community development needs as identified by the State. The distribution for most of the funds is based on a competitive process, some of the funds are distributed on an "as needed" basis for projects of an emergency in nature, and other funds are distributed for communities that can accomplish a project using self-help methods.</p> <p>The anticipated resources from other public federal, state and local sources are project specific and identified in the competitive application submitted for a project. If an application with other anticipated resources is rated and ranked as eligible for funding, the State confirms the availability of those funds prior to committing CDBG funds to the project.</p>
<p><b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b></p>	<p>Applications are rated on a point scale. Factors for the scale include a) low/moderate income persons benefited, b) cost effectiveness, c) project severity, (e) local payment of administrative costs, and (f) requested needs index.</p>
<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	<p>Potential applicants can access the FY 2014-FY 2015 Public Facilities Application Package and the FY 2015 Method of Distribution document on the Office of Community Development's website at <a href="http://www.louisiana.gov/cdbg/cdbghome.htm">http://www.louisiana.gov/cdbg/cdbghome.htm</a>. The application package and Method of Distribution document can also be obtained from the office's location at 1201 N. 3rd Street, Claiborne Building, Suite 3-150, Baton Rouge, LA, 70802, or a copy can be requested by mail from the Office of Community Development, P.O. Box 94095, Baton Rouge, LA, 70804-9095. An email requesting the package may be sent to <a href="mailto:carol.newton@la.gov">carol.newton@la.gov</a>.</p>

<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	
<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	
<p><b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b></p>	<p>CDBG Funds will be allocated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrated Needs-\$1,000,000 will be allocated for projects that are emergency in nature.</li> <li>• LaSTEP-\$500,000 will be allocated to projects that will be accomplished with self-help methods.</li> <li>• Economic Development-\$4,000,000 will be allocated for projects that assist local units of government in the creation and/or retention of jobs and/or businesses within their jurisdictions.</li> <li>• Public Facilities-The remaining available grant funds will be allocated to public infrastructure projects.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b></p>	<p>CDBG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrated Needs category-the grant ceiling for critical/urgent infrastructure needs is \$250,000, with a minimum of \$50,000 in construction costs. There is no ceiling for projects for other community needs identified by the State.</li> <li>• LaSTEP-the funding ceiling is \$500,000.</li> <li>• Public Infrastructure-the following ceilings and thresholds apply:</li> <li>• Sewer Treatment-\$1,000,000</li> <li>• Sewer Rehabilitation-\$800,000</li> <li>• New Sewer Systems-\$800,000</li> <li>• Potable Water-\$800,000</li> <li>• Water for Fire Protection-\$500,000</li> <li>• Residential Streets-\$600,000 with a minimum of \$150,000</li> <li>• Multi-Jurisdictional Projects-the lesser of the combined ceiling amount for each local government participating, or \$2 million</li> <li>• Economic Development-the following ceilings and thresholds apply:</li> <li>• New Business (grant only)-\$639,000 Existing business (grant only)-\$1,039,000</li> <li>• Existing Business (grant for loan purposes)-no ceiling</li> <li>• Existing Business (located in an area with a poverty rate greater than or equal to 20%)-\$2,000,000</li> </ul>
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	<p><b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b></p>	<p>CDBG Outcome measures expected include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving existing public infrastructure - to assist local governments in providing suitable living environments by making sewer, water, and street systems sustainable.</li> <li>• New public infrastructure - to assist local governments in creating suitable living environments by making sewer, water, and street systems available.</li> <li>• New service connections - to assist local governments in creating suitable living environments by making the connection to water and sewer systems affordable.</li> <li>• Improving existing service connections - to assist local governments in providing suitable living environments by rehabilitating sewer or water service connections for sustainability.</li> <li>• Economic Development-to assist local units of government in the creation and/or retention of jobs and/or businesses within their jurisdictions.</li> </ul>
3	<p><b>State Program Name:</b></p>	<p>State of Louisiana ESG Program</p>
	<p><b>Funding Sources:</b></p>	<p>ESG</p>
	<p><b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b></p>	<p>The State of Louisiana's Emergency Solutions Grant Program is administered by Louisiana Housing Corporation statewide to address the needs of homeless. Through the establishment of regional allocation pools, based on the census data in conjunction with a competitive grant award process, funds will be distributed statewide.</p>

<p><b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b></p>	<p>Program applications must meet State ESGP requirements and must demonstrate the means to assure compliance if the proposal is selected for funding. If, in the determination of LHC, an application fails to meet program purposes and standards, even if such application is the only eligible proposal submitted from a region or sub-region, such application may be rejected completely, or the proposed project(s) may be subject to alterations as deemed necessary by LHC to meet appropriate program standards. Proposals accepted for review will be rated on a comparative, project specific, basis.</p> <p>Proposal evaluation will be based on information provided in grant applications.</p> <p>Recipients of grant amounts will be determined in accordance with the following selection criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature and extent of unmet needs in the applicant's jurisdiction as demonstrated by data supplied by applicant including sources of information (studies done, inventory of existing shelters, their use and capacity, estimates by applicant and homeless providers of additional shelter beds needed, reliable surrogates for homeless need including local unemployment data, welfare statistics, and unique local circumstances).</li> <li>• The extent to which proposed activities will address needs for housing and supportive services and/or complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living</li> <li>• The applicant's ability to carry out the proposed activities promptly.</li> <li>• Coordination of the proposed project(s) with available community resources, so as to be able to match the needs of homeless persons with appropriate supportive services and assistance.</li> </ul>
<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	



<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>The LHC will continue to use the geographic allocation formula in the distribution of the State's ESG Funding, to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESG projects. The population figures for 2010 census will be utilized for the 2014 funding. Based on national and state studies linking homelessness to conditions of poverty, regional ESG allocations are formulated based on factors for poverty (very low income) populations in the parishes of each region according to U.S. Census Bureau data. Within each region, grant distribution shall be conducted through a competitive grant award process previously described.</p>
<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	
<p><b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b></p>	<p>ESG funds may be used for six program activities, each program can determine the amount of funding for the allowable categories based on the needs of the community. The eligible program components: A. street outreach, B. emergency shelter, C. homelessness prevention, D. rapid re-housing assistance, E. Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and F. administrative activities. Per 24 CFR 576.100(b), the total amount of an applicant's budget for street outreach and essential services cannot exceed 60% of their total requested amount. Within a collaborative application, the 60% limit applies to the entire application and not to each partner within the collaborative application. All applicants are required to set aside a minimum 40% for their award for either homeless prevention or rapid re-housing activities.</p>

	<p><b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b></p>	<p>LHA utilizes the geographic allocation formula for the distribution of the State's ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESG projects. However, the formula distribution is not a guarantee of funding award. Competing applications for each region's allocated grant amounts will be evaluated according to selection criteria outlined in the NOFA. The threshold criteria of 75 points must be obtained in order for a region to be awarded the full allocation for its region.</p> <p>The LHA minimum ESGP grant awards is \$25,000. Applicable grant maximums are as follows: for applicant jurisdictions of less than 49,000 population, individual grant awards shall not exceed \$50,000, for a jurisdiction of over 49,000 population, the maximum grant award shall not exceed the ESG allocation for that jurisdiction's respective region. However, grant specifications, minimum and maximums awards may be revised at LHA's discretion in consideration of individual applicant's needs, total ESG funding requests, and available funding. LHA reserves the right to negotiate the final grant amounts, component projects, and local match with all applicants to ensure judicious use of ESG funds.</p> <p>Regional funding amounts for which applications are not received shall be subject to redistribution based on the State's policy priorities</p>
	<p><b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b></p>	<p>The LHA expects the outcomes of the ESG funding to increase the affordability and decent affordable housing.</p>
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>State Program Name:</b></p>	<p>State of Louisiana HOME Program</p>
	<p><b>Funding Sources:</b></p>	<p>HOME</p>

<p><b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b></p>	<p>Each year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) allocates HOME program funds to state governments as well as to local participating jurisdictions (PJs). State governments may use their HOME allocation to establish programs and to fund eligible activities throughout the state. The State of Louisiana Home Program is administered by the Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC). The LHC designs various housing programs and award funds to local governments (referred to as state recipients), and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) and non-profits (both referred to as sub-recipients) as well as for profit developers on an annual basis through a competitive application process. If more frequent, a notice will be published. HOME funds are used to provide flexible, below-market-rate loans to projects that create or preserve affordable housing for lower-income households. Eligible activity types include homeownership development, homebuyer assistance, rental development (acquisition and / or rehabilitation and new construction), homeowner rehabilitation and rental assistance. Funds are distributed statewide.</p>
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<p><b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b></p>	<p><b>HOME PROGRAM GUIDELINES/ELEGIBILITY CRITERIA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposals will be evaluated in accordance with the established evaluation criteria for each type of project;</li> <li>• Priority will be given to projects located in non-HOME entitlement localities, CHDO projects, and special needs projects in accordance with the housing needs assessment and market analysis;</li> <li>• The eligibility of projects/ households for HOME assistance varies with the type of funded activity;</li> <li>• Rental housing and rental assistance: at least 90% of benefiting families must have incomes that are no more than 60% of the HUD-adjusted area median income (AMI);</li> <li>• Rental projects with five or more assisted units: at least 20% of the units must be occupied by families with incomes that do not exceed 50% of the HUD-adjusted AMI;</li> <li>• HOME assisted households income must not exceed 80 percent of the AMI;</li> <li>• HOME income limits are published each year by HUD.</li> </ul> <p>Applicants that have outstanding audits or monitoring findings, unresolved IRS findings, and/or applicants not in compliance with previous LHC agreements are ineligible for funding. Eligible applicants must be qualified developers of affordable housing, including certified CHDOs undertaking CHDO-eligible activities throughout the State of Louisiana. All HOME funds must leverage other types of funding sources including, but not limited to, low income housing tax credits, bond financing, and other public and private funds. Please note that HOME compliance requirements apply. Other funding source requirements must be compatible with HOME program requirements.</p>
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<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	
<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	
<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	
<p><b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b></p>	

<p><b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b></p>	<p>All qualified applications will be ranked based on the scoring criteria published in the request for proposals (RFP) or notice of funding availability (NOFA). The highest scoring applicants will receive a funding commitment from the LHC based on project needs, up to the amount of funds available for the funding round. Per project funding limitation are published in the applicable RFP or NOFA.</p>
<p><b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b></p>	<p>The expected outcome measures are affordability and decent affordable housing.</p>



## AP-35 Projects – (Optional)

### Introduction:

Since project grants are awarded throughout the State's Program Year, the Annual Action Plan is amended at the end of the Program Year to include all awards made. HOME projects are awarded after the receipt of the annual HUD allocation.

#	Project Name

Table 61 – Project Information

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

The priority allocations of HOME funds are according to the housing and community development need assessment in the FY 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, subsequent updates and comments from the community received during the various public input sessions.

The recovery priorities identified by OCD-DRU for each of the three disaster funds, within the affected areas, are to: meet urgent community recovery needs, including redevelopment and revitalization of housing and infrastructure; meet long-term economic recovery needs, including redevelopment and revitalization of businesses; promote long-term planning and resiliency; and eliminate blight resulting from the storms.

The Action Plans and subsequent Action Plan Amendments for each disaster can be found on the OCD-DRU website:

- Katrina/Rita: [http://www.doa.louisiana.gov/cdbg/DR/KR\\_ActionPlans.htm](http://www.doa.louisiana.gov/cdbg/DR/KR_ActionPlans.htm);
- Gustav/Ike: [http://www.doa.louisiana.gov/cdbg/DR/GI\\_ActionPlans.htm](http://www.doa.louisiana.gov/cdbg/DR/GI_ActionPlans.htm); and
- Isaac [http://www.doa.louisiana.gov/cdbg/DR/IC\\_ActionPlans.htm](http://www.doa.louisiana.gov/cdbg/DR/IC_ActionPlans.htm).





**AP-40 Section 108 Loan Guarantee – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)**

**Will the state help non-entitlement units of general local government to apply for Section 108 loan funds?**

No

**AP-45 Community Revitalization Strategies – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)**

**Will the state allow units of general local government to carry out community revitalization strategies?**

No

## **AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.320(f)**

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

LCDBG: The State's CDBG Program serves all of the non-entitlement areas of the state through a competitive grant process. The low-moderate income populations and minority populations are distributed throughout that service area. Therefore, Louisiana does not set geographic priority areas for its CDBG Program.

HOME: HOME funds administered by the Louisiana Housing Corporation will be used statewide for all activities undertaken during this program year. Activities to increase first time home ownership opportunities with down payment and closing cost assistance through HOME funds will be promoted statewide in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas through local and statewide media mediums. The Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program is administered through the involvement of financial institutions that are accessible statewide. LHC will seek to expand the number of participating financial institutions in order to increase the number of branch locations accepting mortgage applications throughout the State.

All multi-family rental new construction, acquisition and/ or rehabilitation and homeowner rehabilitation activities engaged in by the State for very low and low income households through the use of HOME Program funds will be geographically dispersed throughout the State, with special focus given to non-entitlement rural areas. The State's plan does not target any specific area of the State in connection with its overall investment plan for these priorities. However, with regards to homeowner rehabilitation, priority is given to households at or below 60% of the HUD adjusted AMI and households with special need households. If Tenant Based Rental Assistance is offered, it will be made available on a statewide basis.

State Formula HOPWA: These resources will be dedicated to preventing homelessness among low income persons living with HIV who reside in the parishes of the state outside of the New Orleans and Baton Rouge MSAs. These parishes are predominantly rural, with high rates of poverty and limited affordable or appropriate housing stock. African Americans bear a disproportionate burden of HIV disease in Louisiana and continue to be the majority (greater than 60%) of the recipients of services and assistance through State Formula HOPWA funding.

ESG-The state's ESG funding will be awarded statewide utilizing a geographic allocation formula for distribution. Based on national and state studies linking homelessness to conditions of poverty, regional ESG allocations are formulated based on factors for poverty (very low income) populations in the parishes of each region according to U.S. Census Bureau data. Within each region, grant distribution shall be conducted through a competitive grant award process.

## Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
CDBG-State of Louisiana	97
HOME State of Louisiana	97
HOPWA - State of Louisiana	96
ESG-State of Louisiana	96

**Table 62 - Geographic Distribution**

## **Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

LCDBG: The State determined that combined data regarding population density, existence of low-moderate households, and racial concentrations in the non-entitlement areas revealed a distribution of need with no significant concentrations. Additionally, approximately 90% of the available funds are awarded through a competitive grant application process which requires that the applicant met at least one of the three HUD national objectives in order to be considered for funding.

HOME: An assessment of the housing and homeless needs of the State of Louisiana is included in the FY 2015 – FY 2019 Consolidated Plan; the needs are substantial and complex. The State of Louisiana is extremely diverse in its racial and ethnic composition, and there are numerous areas across the state with concentrated populations, including African American, Hispanic, Asian, and others. In addition the state has multiple and varying housing and non-housing challenges. These challenges vary substantially from region to region. Therefore, the State's plan for FY 2015 does not target any specific area of the State in connection with its overall investment plan for these priorities. Funds will be geographically dispersed throughout the State, with special focus given to non-entitlement rural areas.

State Formula HOPWA: Resources are allocated geographically in accordance with the overall HIV burden reported for each of the seven DHH regions. Within each region, allocations to various activities are based on documented client need and responses to the Statewide Needs Assessment.

ESG-The LHC intends to continue the use of a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. The population figures for census 2010 will be utilized for the 2015 funding. Based on national and state studies linking homelessness to conditions of poverty, regional ESG allocations are formulated based on factors for poverty (very low income) populations in the parishes of each region according to U.S. Census Bureau data.

## **Discussion**

HOME: There are concentrations of poverty in every region of the state. This concentration varies based on local factors. The State of Louisiana's method of distribution will select projects and proposals that are supported by a current market analysis as part of the application for funding process which identifies the need for each project within the context of local and regional needs.

## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing – 24 CFR 91.320(g)

**Introduction:**

The goals for the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special needs households to be provided affordable housing with the program year are listed below.

<b>One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported</b>	
Homeless	25
Non-Homeless	120
Special-Needs	0
Total	145

**Table 63 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement**

<b>One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through</b>	
Rental Assistance	25
The Production of New Units	35
Rehab of Existing Units	60
Acquisition of Existing Units	25
Total	145

**Table 64 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type**

**Discussion:**

## **AP-60 Public Housing - 24 CFR 91.320(j)**

### **Introduction:**

The State of Louisiana does not manage public housing authorities, as each have their own charter with HUD.

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

The State of Louisiana does not manage public housing authorities, as each have their own charter with HUD. However, the state assist public housing authorities through providing to all PHAs a Certification of Consistency with the Consolidated and Annual Action Plan for their agency plan. Specific requirements of the certification will address the following topics:

- Compliance to Section 504
- Participation in the Continuum of Care
- Activity to alleviate homelessness

The state will continue to provide appropriate resources to public housing authorities to modernize their public housing units or build new units through their Tax Credit Program or HOME allocation.

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

The local PHAs must adhere to this requirement; therefore, the state has no input.

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

If HUD identifies a troubled public housing agency, the state will consider available options to provide resources and assistance to that agency. The state will continue to provide appropriate resources to public housing authorities to modernize their public housing units or build new units through their Tax Credit Program or HOME allocation. The public housing authorities of the cities of Kenner, Alexandria, New Iberia and St. Charles Parish were designated by HUD as "troubled" as of the end of the 2014 calendar year.



## **AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.320(h)**

### **Introduction**

The state has taken an active approach in addressing the needs of the homeless and is working toward eradicating homelessness in Louisiana. The LHC has worked to establish the Louisiana Housing and Transportation Planning Commission to address the needs of the state's most vulnerable citizens. This commission has adopted Louisiana's Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness-known as *Ma Maison* (My Home). This plan modeled after the federal plan United States Interagency Council *Opening Doors*, sets the following goals:

- Prevent and end homelessness among Veterans by 2015;
- Finish the job of ending chronic homelessness by 2016;
- Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth and children by 2020;
- Set a path to ending all types of homelessness

The LHC, in partnership with the HTPCC and other state agencies will work with the Continuums of Care, nonprofit agencies and other identified stakeholders to achieve the goals.

### **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**

Throughout the state each CoC's works to coordinate homeless services within their communities. All CoC's have adopted Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) assessment tool to provide coordinated assessment and identify and address the individual's needs.

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

Emergency Shelters provide a vital need in our communities, providing immediate housing options for individuals and families. LHA continues to allocate a large portion of ESG funding to the emergency shelter component. While there is a priority to allocate ESG funding for RRH activities, the state recognizes the need to continue to fund homeless shelters statewide. LHA continues to work closely with the homeless shelters statewide to address the needs of the homeless population.

**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 LHA has worked to align the resources by prioritizing the use of Rapid Re-housing (RRH) with ESG funding. With the focus on RRH the length of time an individual or family spends in homelessness should be decreased, as well as giving them access to sustainable affordable housing options. The LHA will continue to work with the COC's and providers to align resources in their communities to maximize the services being made available to homeless and at risk of homelessness populations.

**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**

The state continues to make provisions for agencies to utilize ESG funding to provide homeless prevention assistance when it is necessary to prevent a family from losing its housing and becoming homeless.

The state and the HTPCC will continue to work to develop comprehensive discharge plans for the exit hospitals, jails, and prisons. The LHA currently has a partnership with the Department of Children and Family Services to provide a tenant based rental assistance program for youth aging out of foster care.

The Louisiana Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) model combines deeply affordable rental housing with voluntary, flexible and individualized community-based services to assist people with the most severe and complex disabilities live successfully in the community. PSH is not a new model of housing. A significant body of research has proven that successful outcomes for people and cost savings to government are achieved through the PSH approach. Louisiana's PSH goal is truly ambitious and far reaching. Rather than simply create 3,000 PSH units, Louisiana set out to create the nation's first comprehensive PSH system that helps the state achieve several important policy objectives, including:

- addressing chronic homelessness
- reducing the unnecessary confinement of people with serious disabilities in nursing homes and other high-cost, restrictive settings

- improving the state’s fragile behavioral health system through the implementation of evidence-based models of housing and services

Currently, LHC’s PSH funding includes:

- 3,000 vouchers for severely disabled, including people in institutions, at risk of institutionalization, the homeless, and people at risk of homelessness
- PSH \$50 Million Shelter Plus Care (S+C) – A five year grant, with one possible five year extension and annual renewal funding of \$10 million
- Project Based Voucher – A \$20 million annual allocation when all 2,000 vouchers are leased.

The Louisiana Housing Corporation recently received a \$8.2 million Section 811 grant. This will allow the existing permanent sup portative program to be expanded statewide and creates 200 additional rental units. The application was leveraged with 125 tenant -based vouchers from three housing authority and \$1,250,000 in Home TBRA funds. The program will be administered in partnership with the Department of Health and Hospitals.

The Department of Health and Hospitals recently received a CABHI grant from SAMSHA. The project Louisiana Chronic Homelessness Assistance and Treatment Services(LaCHATS) will provide substance abuse treatment and\or co-occurring disorder treatment, case management, peer support services, and other supportive services to person experiencing chronic homelessness. The project will focus on Baton rouge, new Orleans, and Shreveport, the three areas of the state with the largest concentration on chronically homeless. The goal of the LaCHATS program is to reduce chronic homelessness by increasing access to permanent housing, engagement and retention in treatment for substance use or co-occurring disorders, and access to supportive services to maintain permanent housing and access to mainstream resources. The LHC will partner with DHH to provide units of permanent supportive housing.

**AP-70 HOPWA Goals – 91.320(k)(4)**

<b>One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:</b>	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	350
Tenant-based rental assistance	150
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	35
Total	535

## **AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.320(i)**

### **Introduction:**

According to the findings of a study entitled Out of Reach: 2009, "...there is not a county in the country where a full-time minimum wage worker can afford even a one bedroom apartment at the Fair Market Rent." Fair Market Rents are an estimate of what a family moving today can expect to pay for a modest rental home, not what current renters are paying on average. The study was prepared by the National Low Income Housing Coalition and used HUD's definition of "Fair Market Rent" to determine the hourly wage needed to pay for an average apartment in each state, county and metropolitan area. The federal minimum wage is \$6.55 an hour and HUD guidelines state that people should not spend more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing. Millions of households cannot afford to pay for decent housing and very few people know the extent of this problem even in their own communities.

In Louisiana, workers would need to earn \$15.07 per hour (statewide) or \$10.40 (non-metropolitan Louisiana) to pay for an average two-bedroom apartment. This makes the State the twenty-eighth most affordable state (up from twenty-ninth in 2006) to live in regarding housing. Hawaii was ranked as the least affordable locality, with workers having to earn \$29.53 per hour to pay for an average apartment.

In non-metropolitan Louisiana, fair market rent for a two bedroom unit is \$541. A minimum wage earner can afford a monthly rent of no more than \$341. A worker earning minimum wage in non-metropolitan Louisiana would have to work sixty-four hours per week, fifty-two weeks per year, in order to afford a two bedroom unit at fair market rent.

Statewide, the fair market rent for a two bedroom apartment is \$784. Based on the hourly minimum wage of \$6.55, a minimum wage earner would have to work ninety-two hours per week for fifty-two weeks a year in order to afford a two bedroom apartment (\$746).

### **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**

Workshops and seminars for both nonprofit and for-profit developers will continue to be offered to provide necessary technical assistance in structuring projects which leverage various sources of both public and private funding. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency will continue to certify and assist Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) in the development and construction of affordable rental housing and single-family homes. Additionally, below market financing may be made available for eligible borrowers through a set-aside of MRB/HOME funding for the purchase of single-family homes that are developed or constructed by the CHDOs.

HOME: The Louisiana Housing Corporation encourages partnerships between for-profit developers,

nonprofit organizations, local governmental units, commercial lending institutions and State and federal agencies in an effort to reduce barriers and garner community support for affordable housing.

**Discussion:**

Habitat for Humanity International is a nonprofit, ecumenical Christian organization dedicated to eliminating poverty housing worldwide. More than a million people in all parts of the world live in over 200,000 Habitat homes. This past year Habitat for Humanity International served about 40,000 families worldwide, more than any year in its history. Since Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, Habitat has built 1,000 homes along the Gulf region and is continuing with its efforts to help rebuild homes for low income families and to eliminate substandard housing. With the help of the communities and volunteers, both local and out of town, Habitat is committed to building 1000 more homes in this region.

Building simple, decent affordable housing is the heart of the Habitat mission. Elements that make Habitat housing affordable to eligible families are:

- A no interest mortgage with no profit made on the sale of the house,
- The use of volunteer labor and sweat equity construction hours by homebuyers, and
- Financial support provided by individuals, corporation, faith groups, and grant opportunities.

Community development is another component of the Habitat mission. Revitalizing neighborhoods through partnerships with community members and other organizations furthers the work of Habitat for Humanity International.

## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.320(j)**

### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

All of the activities which will be funded under the State's Community Development Block Grant Program, HOME Investments Partnerships Program, Emergency Solutions Grants Program, and State Formula Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Program (HOPWA) will address the goal of improving the living conditions of the State's low and moderate income citizens in all regions of the State including underserved small cities and rural areas. State Formula HOPWA is specifically dedicated to preventing homelessness among low income persons who are living with HIV. These individuals struggle with the stigma of their medical condition, in addition to the challenges that come with poverty, when seeking medical care, employment, supportive services and even housing. State Formula HOPWA is an integral component of preventing homelessness in this target population.

The HOME, ESG, and State Formula HOPWA programs will assist in the provision of decent housing by improving existing housing units as well as expanding the availability of decent and attractive affordable housing. The Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program will provide funding for infrastructure improvements which will improve the quality of life and raise the living standards of all of the citizens being served. The LCDBG Program also allocates monies for the expansion of economic opportunities with the primary purpose of creating jobs which are accessible to low and moderate income persons. Funds are available for local governments to loan to private for profit enterprises for specified industrial development uses and/or to use to make public improvements which support a private industrial expansion effort.

### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

HOME funds may be used to provide grants to local governments to eliminate hazards that pose a threat to the health and safety of very low income and/or elderly/handicapped families who own and occupy substandard housing.

Community living facilities supported by State Formula HOPWA funding assess a rental charge of 30% of the tenant's income in order to provide both affordable and appropriate housing for low income individuals living with HIV.

### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

The lead-based paint regulations described in 24 CFR Part 35 require that the lead hazard evaluation and reduction activities be carried out for all proposed HOME-assisted projects constructed before 1978. Applications for rehabilitation funds for existing buildings constructed before 1978 must include a lead hazard evaluation by appropriate lead-certified personnel. For owner-occupied rehabilitation projects using HOME assistance, a lead paint inspection will be required on pre-1978 homes. If lead paint is

found, mitigation measures are required when the cost of mitigation and rehabilitation are within the per project limits established for the program.

The HOME program requires lead screening in housing built before 1978 for their Owner Occupied Rehabilitation Assistance Program.

All State Formula HOPWA project sponsors must get a signed certificate from the landlord certifying that there is a working smoke detector and no lead based paint in a rental unit before a client's rent may be paid.

The ESG funded homeless shelters are required to meet the Shelter and Housing Standards outlined in 24 CFR 576.403. Lead-based paint remediation and disclosure applies to all ESG-funded shelters and all housing occupied by ESG participants.

### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

The state CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA and other federal grants will continue to support programs and organizations that provide assistance and economic opportunities for homeless, low and moderate income persons and for populations with special needs. Funds will continue to be used to support subsidized housing, food and healthcare programs, and emergency services.

### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

HOME: The State will continue to promote the development and capacity of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) to develop, own and sponsor affordable housing projects. The State also plans to continue its coordination with local banks, mortgage lenders, and financial institutions in the development of affordable housing and economic development projects.

The State also recognizes that there are gaps in the service delivery system, particularly in rural areas. This is due either to the limitations of service delivery systems available in these areas or the unwillingness of developers, financial institutions, local contractors, and local governments to participate in the housing assistance programs offered by the State. The State will continue to make efforts towards expansion into these non-urbanized areas by offering incentives and training to willing service providers.

### **Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies**

HOME: The Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC) will conduct several workshops on a statewide basis to provide information and technical assistance to local governmental units, nonprofit organizations, developers, lenders and real estate practitioners with emphasis on affordable housing programs and



related issues. The State has also executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development staff. All affordable rental housing applications utilizing HOME funds are required to submit a certification that the local offices of HUD and Rural Development were contacted concerning the construction of the proposed project. Developers must acknowledge in writing that the construction of the proposed project will not have an adverse impact on existing multifamily housing developments which have been sponsored, subsidized, funded or insured by HUD or USDA.

**Discussion:**

HOME: The selection criteria under the HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credits Programs have been and will continue to be structured to address Louisiana's identified housing priorities and to provide for coordination with the Louisiana Department of Economic Development, U. S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development, and local housing authorities. Bonus points may also be awarded to projects which are certified by associations representing the homeless, such as a regional Continuum of Care Organization that provides one or more buildings for homeless or other special needs persons within multi-building projects.

## Program Specific Requirements

### AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.320(k)(1,2,3)

#### Introduction:

LCDBG: The State strives to reallocate program income during the program year in which it is received. Therefore, it is anticipated that all program income received before the start of the next program year will be reprogrammed. The State does not anticipate receiving any funds from section 108 loan guarantees, surplus funds from urban renewal settlements, or from float-funded activities. The State has included the planned use of any CDBG grant funds returned to the line of credit in a prior statement or plan. In terms of overall benefit to persons of low-moderate income from CDBG funds, the State uses a one year consecutive time period coinciding with the State's established program year.

#### Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

##### Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(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	0
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.	0
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	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
<b>Total Program Income:</b>	<b>0</b>

#### 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.	97.00%

**HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)**  
**Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(2)**

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

The State of Louisiana utilizes only forms of investment that are included in Section 92.205 (b).

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:

**Resale/or Recapture Provisions-** Federal regulations for the HOME Program specify certain requirements for resale restrictions or recapture provisions when HOME funds are used to assist with a homeownership purchase, whether the purchase is with or without rehabilitation. The State of Louisiana will use the recapture provision at 24 CFR 92.254 (a) (5) (ii) (A) (1) - to recapture the entire amount of direct HOME assistance to the buyer. The total original amount of the direct buyer assistance is recaptured from the net proceeds in the case of sale; refinance, foreclosure or failure to maintain as primary residency prior to the end of the affordability period. The housing unit must be the principal residence of the family throughout the period of affordability. The period of affordability is determined by total HOME investment in accordance with HUD requirements in 24 CFR 92.254 (a)(4). Please note that a HOME assisted unit may also include a developer subsidy. In these cases, the recapture provision only applies to the amount of the direct homebuyer assistance; not the developer subsidy.

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:

**Affordability Period** - Affordability requirements for Homeownership Assistance shall be in accordance with 24 CFR 92.254 (a)(4) which is described in the table below:

The minimum amount of HOME Funds authorized to be recaptured by the State shall be the principal amount of the blended first mortgage times the percentage of the principal amount of such loans representing HOME Funds, as specified in the Agency's Arbitrage Certificate for the series of bonds which financed such loan. In cases where the homebuyer assistance is provided through a CHDO or State Recipient or other non-profit directly using HOME funds that are not part of a bond issue, the State will apply the recapture provision during the period of affordability to HOME funds that are used to enable the homebuyer to purchase the unit. The Recapture period shall be that which is required by the federal regulations at the time the assistance was provided. Prior to the funding of homebuyer assistance, a written loan agreement will be required between the State (LHC) or its administrating sub-recipient (CHDO, State Recipient, etc.) and the homebuyer. The agreement will specify all recapture provisions as well as all other applicable requirements of the program.

It shall be the policy of the State to prohibit the subordination of its lien interest on a property subsidized with HOME Funds unless the residual equity available after the new debt is placed on the property is sufficient to allow recapture of the HOME subsidy. If the residual equity available is sufficient to allow for recapture, the State shall give written permission to the homeowner to allow for the refinancing. During the period of affordability, no such homeowner will be permitted to refinance the property without the prior written approval of the State. It shall be the policy of the State to use its authority to forgive a portion or all of a HOME-funded loan made through the Single Family Homebuyer Program with good reason, consistent with the HOME rules and regulations, and with the approval of the Executive Director of the Louisiana Housing Corporation.

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 State of Louisiana only provide HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds in accordance with section 92.206. Refinancing is an eligible cost only if the rehabilitation cost exceeds the amount of debt that is refinanced with HOME funds. Refinancing alone is not an eligible HOME activity and HOME funds may not be used to refinance existing debt of projects unless rehabilitation is the primary development activity.

**Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)  
Reference 91.320(k)(3)**

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

As part of the program requirements for implementation of the Emergency Solutions Grant Program, recipients are required develop policies and procedures for coordination of service delivery. Each Continuum of Care must develop written standards to ensure that ESG providers are coordinating services with the objective of assisting those persons experiencing homelessness to rapidly regain housing,

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

With the requirement from HUD to establish a centralized or coordinated assessment system, the state is working with the Louisiana Network Data Consortium (LSNDC) and each CoC to development and implement an assessment tool. The assessment tool known as the Vulnerability Index Service Prioritization and Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) is an effective tool designed to implement an effective approach to access and assessment. The tool will be incorporated into Servicepoint and all homeless service providers receiving funding will be required to use the VI-SPDAT assessment tool and enter the data into Servicepoint.

Applicants for the ESG Program shall be required to incorporate into their proposal plans a description of the “coordination and linkage of the proposed project with available community resources” and “the extent to which the proposed activities will complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living.”

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).

The State LHC shall continue use of a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of the State's ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. The State LHC will issue a request for proposals upon notification of the state ESG allocation, each jurisdiction electing to submit an application will solicit for proposals from the public. The local government may submit an application for funding to be administered by the local governmental entity or contract non-profits agencies within its jurisdiction. Competing applications for each region's allocated grant amounts will be evaluated and scored. Each governmental applicant will receive written notification of the award.

Previous recipients of State Grant amounts are eligible to apply, however, expenditure patterns and deliverable performance will be reviewed in evaluating such applicant’s ability to implement and complete Program activities on a timely basis.

Regional funding amounts for which applications are not received shall be subject to statewide competitive award to applicants from other regions and/or shall be reallocated among other regions in accordance with formulations consistent with regional allocation factors.

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.

In accordance with 24 CFR 576.405 the state requires all local governmental agencies selected for funding meet the homeless participation requirement. The state grants no exceptions to the regulation.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The state is currently working with HUD TA provider Cloudburst to develop and implement performance based contracts. Transitioning to a performance based contracts system allows the state to track program performance both positive and negative.

Performance-based contracting methods are intended to ensure that required performance quality levels are achieved and that total payment is related to the degree that services performed or

outcomes achieved meet contract standards. The performance based contract will motivate contractors to perform at optimal levels and to encourage contractors to increase efficiency and maximize performance.

## Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

<b>1</b>	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>DP-1: General Demographic Characteristics</p>
	<p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>U. S. Census Bureau and electronic HIV/AIDS Registry (eHARS)</p>
	<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data and the 2013 eHARS HIV Surveillance dataset that summarizes all persons known to be living with HIV infection in the State of Louisiana.</p>
	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p> <p>These resources were utilized to determine the HIV burden in each DHH geographic region to assess the potential need for housing services supported by HOPWA.</p>
	<p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p> <p>These data sets are extremely comprehensive for the entire State of Louisiana, and in the case of eHARS, the data is very current.</p>
	<p><b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b></p> <p>2010, 2013</p>
	<p><b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b></p> <p>Complete</p>