Disaster Recovery Initiative
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Public Law 109-234
The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery

Louisiana Office of Community Development,
Division of Administration

Louisiana Recovery Authority

Action Plan Amendment 5 (Second Allocation) Modifications to Workforce and Affordable Rental Housing Programs

November 28th, 2007

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Introduction

This Amendment replaces program descriptions previously published in the State's Action Plan for the Use of Disaster Funds Allocated by P.L. 109-234. This Amendment replaces Section 3 of the Plan and is to be considered current policy for all Workforce and Affordable Rental Housing Programs upon its publication.

3. Workforce and Affordable Rental Housing Programs

Approximately 82,000 rental housing units received major or severe damage in Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Replacement of the damaged or destroyed rental housing in the hurricane ravaged areas is vital to the return of a strong workforce, and is a lynchpin of Louisiana's economic recovery. All sectors of the economy have reported a workforce shortage due to a lack of affordable housing. Rental housing stock is also imperative to support the return of the high proportion of residents that were renters prior to the storms, particularly in New Orleans, as well as the return of homeowners transitioning into repaired and rebuilt homes over the coming months.

With funds appropriated from Public Law 109-234, the second allocation to Louisiana, $1,097,188,250 will be used for affordable rental housing programs, the vast majority of which will directly benefit households earning less than 80% of the Area Median Income. It is noted that this exceeds, by a substantial amount the required 19.33%, or $811,907,984 required by HUD regulations as published on 10/30/2006. Moreover, the State is also committing a sizeable portion of its first disaster allocation to rental housing programs. All told, approximately $1.5B of disaster CDBG funds will be devoted to affordable rental housing programs. These CDBG funds are also leveraging the federal allocation of Gulf Opportunity Zone Low Income Housing Tax Credits, which are expected to generate an additional $1.7 billion in tax credit development equity. The combined net result is an estimated $3.2 billion for affordable rental housing recovery efforts.

The Road Home Workforce and Affordable Rental Housing Programs have four broad goals:

- To ensure that the workforce needed to accommodate full economic recovery has access to affordable rental housing;
- To provide affordable rental housing to low income households who could not otherwise afford to return to their communities;
- To ensure that affordable rental housing is provided in the context of high-quality, sustainable, mixed-income communities; and
- To ensure that a portion of affordable rental units will host supportive services for families with special needs or high risks following their extended displacement.

To achieve these goals, the programs described below will serve a range of households, including some "deeply affordable" units targeted to households earning between 20% and 40% of the Area Median Income, as well as a range of units for other low income households, including working families earning less than 60% of Area Median Income, and moderate income units targeted for households earning up to 80% of the area median income. Low income units created in conjunction with the Tax Credit program will remain affordable for at least 20 years.

These programs are also designed to ensure that a significant portion of these affordable units are created within mixed income settings.   Mixed-income communities will be created by fostering market rate rental units in properties that also serve a range of low income households or by supporting single family homes in the same development with a range of affordable and deeply affordable rental units, for renters 20% to 60% of the area median income.

3.1 Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) "Piggyback" Program

The LIHTC-CDBG program (referred to as the "Piggyback" program in the Louisiana Recovery Administration Action Plan) supports affordability for low-income Louisianans primarily in properties receiving Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), which are allocated by the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA). Furthermore, GO Zone LIHTC benefits are also being targeted to those parishes which suffered the most damaged or destroyed rental properties as described for the Workforce and Affordable Rental Housing programs above.

Through the Piggyback program, the State is seeking to promote the following types of rental housing units:

Workforce Housing Units. Including *market-rate units*, units initially affordable to households with incomes below 80% of AMI and *units affordable to (and restricted to occupancy by) households with incomes below 60% of AMI*.

Additional Affordability Units. OCD and LRA seek to facilitate development of units affordable to (and restricted to occupancy by) households with incomes at or below 20% of area median income ("AMI"), hereinafter referred to as "20% AMI Units;" 30% of AMI, hereinafter referred to as "30% AMI Units;" 40% of AMI, hereinafter referred to as "40% AMI Units."

Permanent Supportive Housing ("PSH"). OCD and LRA also seek to facilitate the development of permanent supportive housing for a variety of households including extremely low income people (30% of AMI and below) with serious and long term disabilities, and/or who are homeless and/or who are most at-risk of homelessness. OCD and LRA will pursue several PSH strategies:

The primary strategy is a PSH Set-Aside Program, under which all properties that receive 2007-2008 GO Zone Credits will agree to make at least 5% of total units available to PSH clients, who will be supported by appropriate services (provided through local agencies using CDBG funds).

An additional strategy is development of PSH properties (in which at least 15% of units are designated for PSH clients). PSH clients will be supported by appropriate services (provided through local agencies and the property's sponsor using CDBG funds).   Permanent supportive housing is an "evidenced-based" best practice housing model which provides affordable rental housing units in a non-institutional setting linked with flexible community-based supportive services. It is anticipated that a significant number of PSH units will be created in PSH developments due to the priority granted through LHFA's QAP and the availability of additional Piggyback funding. In addition, it is certain that a significant number of PSH units will be created through "set aside" requirements in non-CDBG assisted GO-Zone LIHTC developments, as well as in other governmentally assisted affordable housing developments that are not receiving 2007-2008 GO-ZONE credits, including projects receiving tax exempt bond financing and/or other CDBG assistance such as the Small Rental Program.

In addition, as noted above, the Piggyback Program in accordance with the second supplemental appropriation (PL 109-234) - places a special emphasis on the rehabilitation of damaged Public Housing developments and other HUD assisted housing developments affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. This program will also address the special housing challenges faced by people with disabilities by ensuring that all buildings comply with Section 504. Also, as noted earlier, all LIHTC developments within the 2007 and 2008 GO Zone LIHTC rounds have been required to set aside at least 5 percent of their units as Permanent Supportive Housing for people with special needs.

Financing Tools

To support these goals, OCD will make available the following types of financial assistance:

Louisiana Project Based Rental Assistance –operating support funding in the form of Project Based Rental Assistance will be available for units affordable to households with incomes below 40% of AMI. This subsidy will be a key tool in making governmentally assisted rental developments (including those with 2007-2008 GO Zone tax credits as well as those without tax credits) affordable to households in need of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). While most affordable housing development initiatives do <u>not</u> provide units with rents below 30% of 50% of Area Median Income (AMI), PSH households generally require a rent at or below 30% of 30% of AMI. In addition, the State may provide additional operating assistance to selected units receiving GO Zone tax credits that prove to be unable to fully cover the difference between the approved rental limits and the actual costs to operate the housing -- due to disaster related increases in operating costs such as property insurance.

Louisiana Mixed Income Flexible Subsidy –financial support for Mixed Income units primarily in 2007-2008 GO Zone developments, but also in other governmentally assisted rental housing developments including those receiving tax exempt bond financing and four percent LIHTCs.

Louisiana Additional Affordability Gap Financing -- gap financing for Additional Affordable units in rental housing developments receiving 2007-2008 GO Zone Tax Credits or other governmental assistance including projects financed through tax exempt bonds and four percent LIHTCs.

Louisiana Permanent Supportive Housing Gap Financing -- gap financing for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units in affordable housing developments receiving 2007-2008 GO Zone Tax Credits or other governmental assistance including projects financed through tax exempt bonds and four percent LIHTCs.

Allocations of Piggyback Program dollars among these financing options will be determined based upon the responses to the GO Zone QAP and subsequent public offerings of CDBG funding. These responses, in turn, will be shaped by current development costs, and anticipated operating costs for rental projects.

Note: Louisiana Supportive Services Grants, which are contained in a separate funding category, will be devoted to all PSH units developed through the Piggyback Program and will be a significant part of the Piggyback initiative. As explained in the following section, these funds pay for the cost of supportive services for occupants of PSH units.

In order to ensure that units created through the Piggyback program are readily available to returning households, the State will require that developers promote their available units through the Rental Housing Registry, available online at www.LAHousingSearch.org.

Additional Information

Additional information on the Piggyback Program can be found in the draft program design document posted on the Office of Community Development's website at www.doa.louisiana.gov/cdbg/DRactionplans.htm.

3.2 Services Funding for Supportive Housing

Louisiana will use CDBG funds or other available financial resources to fund supportive services for approximately 3,000 units of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). The principal mechanism to develop this housing is the Piggyback program and each unit of Permanent Supportive Housing that is produced through this program will receive a full allocation of supportive service funding. Other Federal programs such as the McKinney Vento Act, Project Based Section 8 Vouchers, Section 811, Section 202 and State operated programs such as the Small Rental Property Program will also be utilized to increase the supply of PSH units eligible to receive these service dollars.

The supportive housing units will serve individuals and families with special needs, most importantly, renter households who are returning to Louisiana after having endured, very often, traumatic relocations from shelter to shelter, to hotels, and to other temporary living arrangements in other cities. Supportive housing units are also needed for returning families and individuals who are disabled, frail elderly, or have other special needs.

This program component and use of CDBG funds for supportive services is proposed with the recognition that the number of supportive housing units that can be developed in Louisiana over the next few years will be severely limited by the scarcity of public and private funding for the necessary resident services.

3.3 Small Rental Property Program

Before the disaster, a large portion of low income and other working families lived in small rental properties - single-family homes, “doubles” and small, multi-family buildings - that were owned and operated by small-scale owners. A sizeable number of these properties were underinsured or uninsured and no longer available for occupancy. The State will provide up to $869,000,000 in financial assistance to small rental property owners so that they may effectively return an estimated 18,000 affordable and “ready to be occupied” units to the rental housing market.[1] The primary purpose of this financing program is to enable small-scale rental properties to return to the market while limiting the amount of debt (and therefore debt service) required for the properties so that the owners are able to charge affordable rents. By limiting the rents that may be charged in these properties, the State seeks to ensure that the participating units will be affordable to households who would otherwise not be able to find housing in a tight market. In addition, it is hoped that the return of offline units will increase the available supply of housing thereby engendering an overall reduction in the going market rates for housing. This Action Plan Amendment clarifies and updates the program description that was previously published as part of the Road Home Action Amendment #11.

The Small Rental Property Program will, on a competitive basis, offer incentives in the form of forgivable loans to qualified owners who agree to offer apartments at affordable rents to be occupied by lower income households. Subsidies will be provided on a sliding scale, with the minimum subsidy provided for units made available at affordable market rents (rents affordable to households with incomes at or below 80% of median) and the maximum amount of subsidy going to units affordable to families with incomes at or below 50% of AMI. In addition to funding incentives for providing affordable units in small rental properties, the program will encourages owners to provide their tenants with units that are less susceptible to damage from natural events.

In keeping with the priorities established under the above introduction to Section 3 of this Action Plan: **Workforce and Affordable Rental Housing Programs**, the Small Rental Property Program will also seek to ensure that a significant percentage of the units assisted through the Program will be available as Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) for households with special needs or high risks following their extended displacement.

Eligible properties for the Small Rental Property Program will be selected based upon a preference for properties located in well-designed residential communities and in neighborhoods that are prioritized by local redevelopment plans. Each application will be reviewed by program staff in light of selection criteria to be developed by the State and based on the proposed project costs. The State reserves the right to negotiate with applicants to seek the best possible outcomes for each project while preserving valuable incentive funds.

In exchange for accepting financial incentives, property owners will be required to accept limitations on rents (with inflation clauses) and incomes of renters for a period

[1] The number of units assisted will depend on the average amount of subsidy per unit. In general, the more affordable the rents, the higher the subsidy per unit, and the fewer total units that will be funded.

ranging between 3 and 20 years, to assure that the assisted housing remains affordable and is occupied by families with incomes corresponding to several tiers of affordable rents. The amount of CDBG financing available will range from $10,000 to $100,000 per unit (with the highest awards available only where special circumstances warrant this level of assistance). In general, higher per unit amounts will be available to property owners who agree to offer lower rents to reflect the lower amount of rental income these properties will receive and their more limited ability to retire debt service. The assistance will be offered as deferred payment loans at 0% interest, due only upon resale of the property (prior to the expiration of the affordability period) or failure to comply with the agreed-upon restrictions on rents and household incomes (during the affordability period).

Unlike the *Road Home* Homeowner Assistance Program, funds for the Small Rental Property Program will be insufficient to provide every eligible property owner with enough money to return their rental units to service at affordable rent levels. Prioritization of properties that will be selected for assistance will be based on factors including, but not limited to, the following:

- Property owners demonstrating readiness to provide an acceptable unit in a timely fashion.

Note: The incentive structure of the award will also result in funds flowing to those owners with the financial and technical capacity to provide and maintain quality housing. In order to maximize the number and the quality of the units offered through SRPP, the program will endeavor to increase the capacity of program participants to provide and maintain units that will serve as decent safe places for tenants to reside.

- Properties that are cost-effective to bring back into service, and located in areas that have adequate infrastructure, amenities and redevelopment activities occurring.

- Properties held by small-scale owners where rental revenue constituted a substantial portion of household income and/or assets so long as these investor-owners meet the threshold requirements for capacity necessary to return their units to service, and then manage their units.

- Small property owners and Louisiana residents and businesses

Eligible properties include:

- Small Rental Properties
- Small Owner Occupied Properties with one or more rental units

It is anticipated that the majority of buildings assisted through this program will be between one and four units, though multiple properties under the same ownership (whether they are scattered or contiguous) <u>may</u> be eligible to receive incentive awards as a single, larger project if practical.

Note: Owners of doubles (2-unit properties) who rent one unit and live in the other must decide whether they will receive compensation through the Road Home Homeowner Assistance Program or through the Small Rental Property Program. If the Road Home Homeowner Assistance Program is chosen, the full double-unit structure will serve as the basis for calculation of assistance up to the program cap of $150,000. If the owner elects to <u>*compete*</u> *for funds from the Small Rental Property Program and is selected, the property is eligible for assistance for all eligible rental units, but is subject to the caps and limitations stated above. Owner occupants who own and live in 3-4 family homes will be eligible to compete for assistance through the Small Rental Property Program.* They will be eligible to receive a separate compensation award on the unit they live in as well as a rental incentive award for all of the eligible rental units on their property – based on the affordable rents they are committing to provide. The award from the Small Rental Property Program for their owner-occupied unit will be a pro-rated amount of the total property, with assistance available up to $150,000 for that unit.

The State is committed to promoting homeownership opportunities for low and moderate income households. The LRA and the OCD are working with the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) and other partner agencies to promote the use of funding from the *HOME* program and other available sources including Mortgage Revenue Bonds to foster first time homeowner initiatives. In addition, the Small Rental Property Program will be structured in such a way as to accommodate the participation of potential homebuyers (including existing tenants) who are receiving homebuyer assistance through other programs. In order to assist additional homebuyers, the State will develop its own pilot program(s) to provide incentives, not only to encourage the return of damaged properties, but also incentivize the conversion of these properties to owner-occupied housing. For example, a Lease-Purchase Pilot Program would allow an owner to sell a repaired one-family or two-family property to a low- or moderate-income homeowner, rather than rent the home. A Homebuyer Assistance Pilot program would allow low- and moderate-income households to purchase one to two unit properties that are “ready to occupy”, as well as un-repaired one-family and two-family properties where the purchaser would carry the home through the repair process. For purposes of the pilot program, participating properties must either be (1) those (formerly rental or ownership) properties that received severe or major damage through the storms of 2005 or (2) properties located in locally designated redevelopment zones. Creating first-time homebuyers would be a priority, but the pilot program may also serve buyers who have previously owned homes but currently do not own their own home. Homeowners who are exercising the "sell" or "relocate" option under the Road Home Homeownership Program are <u>not</u> eligible to receive additional financial assistance from the State through these pilot programs. Pilot programs will be expanded if successful in using funding from the budget for the Small Rental Assistance Program as well as other sources that may become available.

Participants in the pilot programs as well as owner-occupants of small rental properties may have access to expert real estate advisors to assist them to understand the program’s procedures and to better meet the program’s obligations to deliver an acceptable unit in a timely fashion.

This amendment also clarifies that, in keeping with the program guidelines for the Community Development Block Grant program and the incentive structure of the program, the State's primary focus will be on the affordability and quality of the units that are being restored. Consequently, the State will not preclude or discriminate against recipients of incentive awards who have found it practical to utilize reconstruction as a means to providing an acceptable unit that is feasible and sustainable for the foreseeable future.

Small Rental Property Program funds will be distributed geographically (by Parish) in direct proportion to the number of rental units damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, based on FEMA Rental Units with "Major" or "Severe" Damages. Applications for assistance will first be sorted by Parish and then scored. Funding reservations will be issued, by Parish, to each project that meets the minimum threshold score, up to the number of projects that can be funded within the Parish's dollar allocation. If there are unallocated funds remaining in a Parish's allocation pool after all of the projects that meet minimum score have been funded in a single round, these funds may be "forward allocated" for qualifying projects in other eligible Parishes. However, these funds will be "charged against" the receiving Parish's total allocation and so will not reduce the overall amount that is available to the Parish that experienced a shortage of applications.

CDBG Disaster Recovery Allocations by Action Plan and Action Plan Amendment (First Action Plan)

Activities	1st Appropriation																			
	Initial Plan	Amend 1	Amend 2	Amend 3	Amend 4	Amend 5	Amend 6	Amend 7	Amend 8	Amend 9	Amend 10	Amend 11	Amend 12	Amend 13	Amend 14	Amend 15	Amend 16	Amend 17	Amend 18	Total
Infrastructure																		NOT APPROVED		
Local Government Infrastructure	$ 95,000,000		$ 300,000,000								100,000,000					$ (20,273,333)				474,726,667
State Infrastructure	142,500,000															(142,500,000)				-
Primary and Secondary Education Infrastructure			200,000,000																	200,000,000
Entergy New Orleans							200,000,000													200,000,000
Long Term Community Recovery													200,000,000							200,000,000
Private Non-Profit Infrastructure											40,000,000					(2,000,000)				38,000,000
Medical Center of Louisiana - New Orleans																				-
Fisheries Infrastructure and Assistance																		19,000,000		19,000,000
Total Infrastructure	$ 237,500,000	$ -	$ 500,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 200,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 140,000,000	$ -	$ 200,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ (164,773,333)	$ -	$ 19,000,000	$ -	1,131,726,667
Economic Development																				-
Bridge Loan	$ 95,000,000								$ (49,352,632) **											45,647,368
Small Firm Recovery Loan			38,000,000						76,352,632 **					68,000,000		(1,967,535)				180,385,097
Technical Assistance to Small Firms			9,500,000																	9,500,000
Long Term Recovery Loan			95,000,000						(27,000,000)					(68,000,000)						-
Louisiana Tourism Marketing Program			28,500,000																	28,500,000
Recovery Workforce Training Program				38,000,000																38,000,000
Research Commercialization & Educ Enhancement						28,500,000														28,500,000
Total Economic Development	$ 95,000,000	$ -	$ 171,000,000	$ 38,000,000	$ -	$ 28,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (1,967,535)	$ -	$ -	$ -	330,532,465
Housing																				-
Housing Services Contract	$ 1,000,000																			1,000,000
Call Centers (ACS)	2,000,000																			2,000,000
Road Home Startup	9,816,525																			9,816,525
Environmental Clearance Contract	4,283,475																			4,283,475
	$ 17,100,000				$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	17,100,000
Assistance to Owner Occupants		3,551,600,000								299,650,000						166,740,868		547,382		4,018,538,250
Homeless Supports & Housing		25,900,000																		25,900,000
LIHTC/CDBG Piggyback		311,690,000			41,560,000					(353,250,000)										-
Supportive Housing		46,750,000																		46,750,000
Flex Development Incentives		41,560,000			(41,560,000)															-
Small Rental Properties		492,700,000								(116,400,000)										376,300,000
Subtotal Workforce & Affordable Rental Housing		$ 892,700,000			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (469,650,000)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	423,050,000
Development Loan Fund		16,570,000																		16,570,000
Land Assembly		2,070,000																		2,070,000
Capacity Building Grants		2,070,000																		2,070,000
Building Code Enforcement		11,390,000																		11,390,000
Subtotal Developer Incentives & Code Enforcement		$ 32,100,000			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	32,100,000
Total Housing	$ 17,100,000	$ 4,502,300,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (170,000,000)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 166,740,868	$ -	$ 547,382	$ -	4,516,688,250
Administration																				-
State Administration	8,810,400	71,789,600																		80,600,000
		68,080,000																		68,080,000
Total Administration	$ 8,810,400	$ 139,869,600	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	148,680,000
Planning																				-
Planning	9,500,000																3,000,000			12,500,000
Total Planning	$ 9,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,000,000	$ -	$ -	12,500,000
Technical Assistance																				-
State Administration - T/A	500,000	11,920,000															(3,000,000)			9,420,000
Total Technical Assistance	$ 500,000	$ 11,920,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (3,000,000)	$ -	$ -	9,420,000
	$ 368,410,400	**$ 4,654,089,600**	**$ 671,000,000**	**$ 38,000,000**	**$ -**	**$ 28,500,000**	**$ 200,000,000**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (170,000,000)**	**$ 140,000,000**	**$ -**	**$ 200,000,000**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 19,547,382**	**$ -**	6,149,547,382
Unallocated																				
Unallocated	$ 5,841,589,600	$ 1,187,500,000	$ 516,500,000	$ 478,500,000	$ 478,500,000	$ 450,000,000	$ 250,000,000	$ 250,000,000	$ 250,000,000	$ 420,000,000	$ 280,000,000	$ 280,000,000	$ 80,000,000	$ 80,000,000	$ 80,000,000	$ 80,000,000	$ 80,000,000	$ 60,452,618	$ 60,452,618	$ 60,452,618
Grand Total	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**	**$ 6,210,000,000**

* The figures shown in red in Amendment 17 has been requested but not yet approved by HUD

** Amendment 8 allows for up to $78 million to be transferred from the Bridge Loan program, however only around $49 million has been budgeted at this time

CDBG Disaster Recovery Allocations by Action Plan and Action Plan Amendment (Second Action Plan)

Activities	2nd Appropriation					
	Initial Plan	Amend 1	Amend 3	Amend 4	Amend 5	Total
Infrastructure						
Local Government Infrastructure						-
State Infrastructure		135,000,000		(135,000,000)		-
Primary and Secondary Education Infrastructure						-
Entergy New Orleans						-
Long Term Community Recovery						-
Private Non-Profit Infrastructure						-
Medical Center of Louisiana - New Orleans			74,000,000	(74,000,000)		-
						-
Fisheries Infrastructure and Assistance						-
Total Infrastructure	$ -	$ 135,000,000	$ 74,000,000	$ (209,000,000)	$ -	-
Economic Development						-
Bridge Loan						-
Small Firm Recovery Loan						-
Technical Assistance to Small Firms						-
Long Term Recovery Loan						-
Louisiana Tourism Marketing Program						-
Recovery Workforce Training Program						-
Research Commercialization & Educ Enhancement						-
Total Economic Development	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	-
Housing						-
Housing Services Contract						-
Call Centers (ACS)						-
Road Home Startup						-
Environmental Clearance Contract						-
	$ -			$ -	$ -	-
Assistance to Owner Occupants	2,496,150,000			460,211,750		2,956,361,750
Homeless Supports & Housing						-
LIHTC/CDBG Piggyback	593,970,000			(12,924,000)		581,046,000
Supportive Housing	25,980,000					25,980,000
Flex Development Incentives						-
Small Rental Properties	492,700,000			(2,537,750)		490,162,250
Subtotal Workforce & Affordable Rental Housing	$1,112,650,000	$ -		$ (15,461,750)	$ -	1,097,188,250
Development Loan Fund						-
Land Assembly						-
Capacity Building Grants						-
Building Code Enforcement						-
Subtotal Developer Incentives & Code Enforcement		$ -		$ -	$ -	-
Total Housing	$3,608,800,000	$ -	$ -	$ 444,750,000	$ -	4,053,550,000
Administration						-
State Administration	41,200,000					41,200,000
						-
Total Administration	$ 41,200,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	41,200,000
Planning						-
Planning						-
Total Planning	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	-
Technical Assistance						-
State Administration - T/A						-
Total Technical Assistance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	-
	$3,650,000,000	**$ 135,000,000**	**$ 74,000,000**	**$ 235,750,000**	**$ -**	4,094,750,000
Unallocated						
Unallocated	550,000,000	415,000,000	341,000,000	105,250,000	105,250,000	105,250,000
Grand Total	**$4,200,000,000**	**$4,200,000,000**	**$4,200,000,000**	**$4,200,000,000**	**$4,200,000,000**	**4,200,000,000**