

FINAL 2020-2024 STATE OF LOUISIANA CONSOLIDATED PLAN

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

As a condition of receiving annual funding under its block grant programs, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires each, eligible state grantee to distill its community development and housing needs, as well as its goals, strategies, and resources for addressing those needs, into a single, 5-year plan called the Consolidated Plan. Three Louisiana agencies currently participate in the administration of five HUD-funded block grants: The Office of Community Development(OCD), which administers the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); the Louisiana Housing Corporation, which administers the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and the National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF); and the Louisiana Department of Health, Office of Public Health, STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program, which administers the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Grant (HOPWA).

The Consolidated Plan for the State of Louisiana was developed for the five-year funding period beginning April 1, 2020 – March 31, 2024. The Consolidated Plan’s needs assessment was developed through not only the leveraging of existing, available data, but also through a comprehensive, statewide effort that included public meetings and surveys, quantitative and qualitative assessments of current consumer housing needs and barriers to services, and consultations with housing and social service agencies, local government representatives, and other entities. An annual update, or Annual Action Plan, for the distribution of funds received in each of the subsequent four program years is also prepared and publicized. Included herein is the State of Louisiana’s Annual Action Plan for the funding year of April 1, 2020 – March 31, 2021. This report identifies the method of distribution of 2020 funds under the HUD block grant programs and will be used to allocate CDBG, HOME, ESG, NHTF, and HOPWA funds within the State of Louisiana.

At the time of publication of this Consolidated Plan, the State of Louisiana is in the grip of the coronavirus pandemic. All but the most essential services have been brought to a halt as Louisiana's residents are under a stay-at-home order issued by Governor John Bel Edwards to further combat the spread of COVID-19 in Louisiana. As part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, the State of Louisiana has been allocated approximately \$22.3 million for resources and services to be used to combat the pandemic. As a result of this allocation and the uncertainties inherent to a pandemic response, the goals and priorities indicated in this Consolidated Plan will likely change and require a future substantial amendment.

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

HOME/ESG/NHTF

Housing and homeless needs of the State are substantial and complex, partly due to diverse racial and ethnic composition (numerous areas across the state contain concentrated populations, including African American, Hispanic, Asian, and others) as well as multiple and varying housing and non-housing challenges following historic flooding in August 2016. 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 use HUD resources and leverage other federal, 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

To accomplish these goals, LHC will work with many partners, including units of local government, other state and federal agencies, housing developers, Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), non-profit organizations, and advocacy groups. LHC will also incorporate other specific strategies to meet these goals, including plans to address barriers to fair housing and to end homelessness, measures to address lead-based paint hazards, and anti-poverty measures. See section AP-20 for further discussion.

HOPWA

The overall housing goal of the OPH is to increase the availability and accessibility of affordable housing options for persons who are living with HIV. To assist with planning and allocation of resources, data from the 2019 Ryan White HIV Needs Assessment has been reviewed and used to guide both program decisions and resource allocations. Data from future Needs Assessments will be updated as they are available and will impact the Annual Action Plans.

Of 1,949 respondents, 46% resided in Regions III – IX (the geographic area that is supported by State Formula HOPWA funds). Of the total respondents, nearly 15% experienced at least one night without a place to sleep, more than 18% reported a tenure at their current residence of six months or less, and 24% reported that a monthly rent increase of \$50 or less would make their current residence unaffordable. Nearly half (47%) reported experiencing some level of difficulty paying their rent, mortgage, or utility bills in the last year, and 22% had to move due to inability to afford their housing costs. Lack of access to affordable and appropriate housing and overall housing instability are often the primary reasons that people living with HIV fall out of care and/or do not achieve viral suppression.

CDBG

Public facilities infrastructure in many communities across the state is advanced in age, deteriorating, and, in some cases, failing entirely. The majority of CDBG funds are consequently targeted toward public infrastructure needs (specifically, water, sewer, and street projects), including demonstrated/urgent needs projects. Gaps also exist in the availability of and accessibility to adequate infrastructure, especially in rural parts of the state. OCD aims to use CDBG funds to develop viable and resilient communities by providing suitable living environments through the elevation of substandard public facilities, including planning grants for the consolidation of water systems, and by expanding economic opportunities through economic development grants aimed at job creation and/or retention. See section AP-30 for discussion of identified outcomes.

3. Evaluation of past performance

HOME

The State affordable housing goals and funding priorities are based on housing needs that are supported by market data and anticipated funding resources. The State continues monitoring the progress of projects that have been funded but not closed and those underway but delayed due to a variety of reasons. Section CR-20, "Affordable Housing," of the FY 2018 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) provides a complete summary of the goals and accomplishments. The referenced section may be viewed at:

<https://www.doa.la.gov/ocd/About%20LCDBG/2018%20CAPER.pdf>

HOPWA

A total of 912 persons were assisted with HOPWA funding during this reporting period. That total breaks down to 631 adults and children living with HIV disease and 281 other persons in the family units who benefited from the client's receipt of housing assistance. This included two veterans and 15 persons who met the HUD definition of chronically homeless. Black/African-American participants represented 68% (430) of the total HOPWA recipients while Caucasian participants accounted for 29% (182) of the total. Of the total number to receive HOPWA grant assistance, men accounted for 58% (366) of the participants and women made up 42% (265) of the total. The majority of the participants (49%) were

between the ages of 31 and 50, while a majority of the “other beneficiaries” (140 of the 281—or 50%) of HOPWA assistance were dependent minors (18 years of age and under). 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 28% of the total (242 persons).

Since the HOPWA program is intended for low-income persons with HIV, it is not surprising that the majority of the participants (441 or 70%) who reported an income were at or below 30 percent of the median income for the parish in which they resided. Another 22% (138) were between 31% and 50% of the median income, while the remaining (52 persons, or 8%) had income greater than 50% of the median income.

NHTF

The State has coordinated the leveraging of nearly 87% of NHTF program funds in conjunction with other resources (private lending, HOME, MRB, and LIHTC) exclusively for rental housing development. Nine proposed projects were awarded a combined \$7,100,264; total units, 451; NHTF units, 43. Six projects have been successfully closed. The remaining three projects are anticipated to close in 2020.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The State of Louisiana published the notice of availability of its Consolidated Plan in *The Advocate* April 9, 2020, beginning the 30-day comment period. A memorandum dated April 9, 2020, from John Gibbs, Acting Assistant Secretary for HUD’s Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD), provides that grantees may amend citizen participation plans to incorporate certain waivers that establish expedited procedures to draft, propose, or amend consolidated plans and annual action plans with respect to the CARES Act funds and FY 2019 and 2020 grants. Specifically, the waivers authorize an accelerated public notice and comment period of five days; further, the five-day period for comments on consolidated plans and amended citizen participation plans may run concurrently. The State has opted to amend its citizen participation plan and republish the notice of availability of the Consolidated Plan, allowing a five-day comment period so that the plan may be submitted to HUD as quickly as possible. This will allow an amendment to be completed upon receipt of guidance for administering the CARES Act funds and for the State to respond to the needs of its citizens in these unprecedented times.

HOPWA

The overall housing goal of the OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program is to increase the availability and 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 2019 Ryan White HIV Needs Assessment has been reviewed and utilized to guide both program decisions and resource allocations. Data from future Needs Assessments will be updated as they are available and will influence the Annual Action Plans. Of the 1,949 respondents, 46% resided in Regions III - IX (the geographic area that is supported

by State Formula HOPWA funds). Respondents were asked a variety of questions, including 17 that related to their met and unmet housing needs and their overall experience in obtaining and remaining in stable and appropriate housing. These responses will inform both the annual funding allocations for HOPWA and the opportunities for program improvement in the coming year. A lack of access to affordable housing and overall housing instability are often the primary reason that people living with HIV do not achieve viral suppression.

The STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program has consistently partnered with community-based organizations and clinics that provide primary medical care and supportive services to persons living with HIV. 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 2019 Integrated Plan for HIV Prevention and Care allowed input regarding the allocation of all resources (including those from HOPWA) to identified gaps in services and to areas of greatest unmet need.

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.

CDBG/HOME/ESG/NHTF/HOPWA

The State held a public hearing June 4, 2019, at the Louisiana Housing Corporation building in Baton Rouge for the purpose of obtaining views on community development and housing needs throughout the State. A notice of the public hearing was published in the May 17, 2019, issue of *The Advocate* newspaper.

Written invitations to attend the public hearings were also mailed to local governing bodies; public, private, and non-profit agencies; and other interested parties. OCD includes on its list all non-entitlement local governments. Examples of the types of organizations that the LHC made efforts to receive comments from include non-profit organizations and non-profit developers such as state-certified CHDOs; advocacy groups such as the Advocacy Center (an advocacy organization for people with disabilities in Louisiana); and for-profit developers such as members of the Louisiana Association of Affordable Housing Providers. The mailing list represented a compilation of mailing lists utilized by the three state agencies administering the five 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 June 4, 2019, to June 19, 2019. Further, a memorandum was emailed May 16, 2019, to all eligible applicants, administrative consultants, engineering firms, and planning districts giving notice of the public hearing and inviting written comments from those unable to attend. No comments were received at the public hearing. However, 18 written comments were received by email on June 19, 2019, and 15 written comments were received by email after the comment period on June 20, 2019, and June 21, 2019, for a total of 33 comments.

5. Summary of public comments

Comments largely focused on recommending that LCDBG decrease the ceiling amounts for funded activities in order to allow for a greater number of funded projects, as well as recommending that no points be awarded in the project rating process to local governments that pay for engineering and administration fees out of concern that this would unfairly advantage wealthier municipalities. An additional comment recommended that OCD not include engineering fees in the calculation of a proposed project's cost effectiveness, which is a rating criterion considered in the awarding of CDBG funds.

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

Comments with regard to decreasing the funding ceilings were not accepted due to concerns about LCDBG staffing limitations; i.e., higher funding ceiling amounts limit the total number of projects awarded and allow for a manageable project caseload among a relatively small number of staff. Comments recommending that points not be awarded for local governments' payment of engineering and administration fees were not accepted due to the OCD's interest in maximizing the reach of construction funds throughout the state to benefit the greatest number of citizens possible.

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		LDH, OPH, STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program
HOME Administrator	LOUISIANA	Louisiana Housing Corporation
ESG Administrator	LOUISIANA	Louisiana Housing Corporation
HOPWA-C Administrator		
	LOUISIANA	Louisiana Housing Corporation

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 (State CDBG Program), the Louisiana Housing Corporation (HOME Investment Partnerships, National Housing Trust Fund and Emergency Solutions Grant Programs), and the Louisiana Department of Health (LDH)/Office of Public Health (OPH) STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program (SHHP) Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program. The lead agency for the Consolidated Planning Process and the Consolidated Plan is the State of Louisiana's Division of Administration/Office of Community Development.

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 intent of the National Housing Trust Fund is to increase and preserve the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing, primarily rental housing, for extremely low-income and very low-income households. The purpose of the Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESGP) is to help community organizations improve and expand shelter facilities serving homeless individuals and families. ESGP also meets the cost of operating homeless shelters, provides essential services, implements homeless prevention and rapid re-housing assistance. 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) that will prevent instances of homelessness among this population. Unstable housing and homelessness decrease the ability of persons living with HIV to achieve or maintain viral suppression, which could lead to less optimal health outcomes for the client as well as increased opportunities for HIV transmission to potential partners.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Written comments may be mailed to the Office of Community Development, Post Office Box 94095, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9095, faxed to 225/342-1947, or emailed to heather.paul@la.gov.

PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.200(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

HOME and NHTF

The Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC) engaged the Louisiana State University Public Administration Institute to conduct a statewide housing needs assessment. Phase one of the housing needs assessment may be viewed at: <https://www.lhc.la.gov/2019-louisiana-housing-needs-assessment>. The anticipated outcomes are as follows: 1) An assessment of various housing and community development needs; 2) Prioritization of the distribution of HOME and NHTF funds according to the identified housing needs and eligible program activities; and 3) suggestions for improving the HOME and NHTF programs.

In addition to community meetings and forums, LHC conducts monthly meetings regarding housing programs and activities that are widely publicized and open to the public. The LHC provides technical workshops for developers, non-profit entities, commercial lending institutions, public housing authorities, and local governments to provide opportunities for dialogue that help assess and prioritize housing, homelessness, and community development needs of the State. In April 2019, LHC held its inaugural Connections Conference, where over 500 attendees from 50 Parishes discussed ideas to tackle Louisiana’s complex affordable housing issues. The initiative included follow-up meetings statewide with local governments to discuss specific affordable housing needs.

HOPWA

The overall housing goal of the OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program is to increase the availability and accessibility of affordable housing options for persons with HIV. To assist with planning and allocation of resources, data from the 2019 Ryan White HIV Needs Assessment has been reviewed and used to guide both program decisions and resource allocations. Of 1,949 respondents, 46% resided in Regions III - IX (the geographic area that is supported by State Formula HOPWA funds). Respondents were asked a variety of questions, including 17 relating to their met and unmet housing needs and overall experience in obtaining and remaining in stable and appropriate housing. These responses will inform both the annual funding allocations for HOPWA and the opportunities for program improvement in the coming year. Lack of access to affordable housing and overall housing instability are often the primary reasons that people living with HIV do not achieve viral suppression. Data from future Needs Assessments will be updated as they are available and will influence the Annual Action Plans.

CDBG

To ensure that the LCDBG program is responsive to the needs of eligible, local governing bodies, OCD conducts a survey of those governing bodies every two years to gather information about their priorities and perceived needs as related to the CDBG program. Items on the survey are the following: 1)

Prioritization of the basic eligible activities; 2) Prioritization of public facilities projects; 3) Prioritization of the distribution of funds by program category; 4) Retention of the Demonstrated Needs and LaSTEP programs; and 5) Suggestions for improving the LCDBG program. OCD mailed a questionnaire in August 2018 to all local governing bodies eligible under the CDBG Program. Additionally, the survey link was placed on the OCD website. Responses were received from 94 local governments. The results of that survey were used in the development of program guidelines and the prioritization of activities. OCD has also been in consultation with the Office of the Governor's Broadband for Everyone in Louisiana (BEL) Commission concerning the availability of and necessity for broadband services throughout the state, as well as with the Louisiana Department of Health, Office of Behavioral Health to try to identify the communities in which Support Act funds could be used to meet the greatest need.

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))

The Louisiana Housing Corporation held its inaugural Connections Conference where various public and private assisted housing providers were invited to network and share professional experiences related to the provision of affordable housing. The Conference was a huge success and consequently received national honors recognition from The National Council of State Housing Agencies (NCSHA). The initiative included follow-up meetings statewide with local governments to discuss specific affordable housing needs.

HOPWA

By partnering with community based organizations.

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 state and the local communities are working to address the needs of the homeless across Louisiana. The state homeless plan, Ma Maison, identifies State priorities on ending homelessness in Louisiana. The adopted goals are from the federal plan established by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness titled "Home, Together," and are as follows:

- Prevent and end homelessness among veterans.
- Prevent and end chronic homelessness among people with disabilities.
- Prevent and end homelessness for families, children, and unaccompanied youth.
- Set a path to ending all types of homelessness.

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 HMI

The state collaborates with CoCs in effort to determine ESGP regional allocations. The state further works with CoCs to create performance measures and reviews the local homeless needs to ensure maximum utilization of ESGP funding for those experiencing homelessness. LHC conducts Homeless Working Group meetings that allow for discussions of and decisions regarding policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Louisiana Department of Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Transitional Housing for Recovery
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Office of Community Development consulted with the Louisiana Department of Health to assess the need of transitional housing for persons recovering from substance abuse in anticipation of congress passing the Support Act. OCD will continue its partnership with LDH in providing assistance as guidance from HUD becomes available.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Louisiana Economic Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Louisiana Economic Development was consulted regarding Opportunity Zones throughout the non-entitlement areas of the state. OCD will continue communicating with LED to see how the two state agencies can collaborate on future projects.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Office of the Governor
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Broadband

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Office of the Governor was consulted by OCD to inquire about the State of Louisiana's Broadband for Everyone in Louisiana (BEL) Commission created in 2019. The Commission has only just begun its work to bring broadband to all Louisiana residents by 2029. OCD will seek to facilitate their efforts.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Office of Community Development-Disaster Recovery Unit
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Resilience and Mitigation
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Disaster Recovery Unit Section was contacted regarding their efforts to develop long-term community resilience planning efforts and to drastically reduce flood risk for communities throughout the state.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Louisiana Association of Planning and Development Districts
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Infrastructure
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Planning and development districts were invited to sessions throughout the state to discuss regional infrastructure, economic and other community needs. OCD will continue its collaborative relationship with the districts to address these items.

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

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	Louisiana Department of Health	

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))

The Office of Community Development consulted with all non-entitlement local governments to assess the needs of the individual communities in developing priorities that may be addressed by the LCDBG program. This process is discussed in greater detail in the Citizen Participation section of the Consolidated Plan.

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 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 FY 2020 - FY 2024 and FY 2020 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 June 4, 2019, at 1:30 p.m. at the Louisiana Housing Corporation building in Baton Rouge. A notice of the public hearing was published in the May 17, 2019, issue of *The Advocate* newspaper.

Written invitations to attend the public hearings were also mailed to local governing bodies, public, private, and nonprofit agencies, and other interested parties. The Office of Community Development includes on its list all non-entitlement local governments. 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 organization for people with disabilities in Louisiana); and for-profit developers such as members of the Louisiana Association of Affordable Housing Providers. The mailing list represented a compilation of mailing lists utilized by the three state agencies administering the five 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 June 4, 2019, to June 19, 2019. Further, a memorandum was issued May 16, 2019, which was emailed to all eligible applicants, administrative consultants, engineering firms, and planning districts giving notice of the public hearing and inviting written comments from those unable to attend. No comments were received at the public hearing. However, 18 written comments were received by email on June 19, 2019, and 15 written comments were received by email after the comment period on June 20, 2019, and June 21, 2019, for a total of 33 comments.

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	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The only people in attendance were staff of the Louisiana Housing Corporation (HOME, NHTF, & ESG programs), the Louisiana Department of Health (HOPWA program), and the Louisiana Office of Community Development (CDBG program). No one from the public was in attendance.	No comments were received pertaining to the 2020-2024 Con Plan or 2020 Action Plan.	Not applicable.	

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)
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	The only people in attendance were staff of the Louisiana Housing Corporation (HOME, NHTF, & ESG programs), the Louisiana Department of Health (HOPWA program), and the Louisiana Office of Community Development (CDBG program). No one from the public was in attendance.	No comments were received pertaining to the 2020-2024 Con Plan or 2020 Action Plan.	Not applicable.	

3	Memorandum	Non-targeted/broad community	Thirty-three (33) email responses were received in response to the memorandum.	Comments largely focused on recommending that LCDBG decrease the ceiling amounts for funded activities in order to allow for a greater number of funded projects, as well as recommending that no points be awarded in the project rating process to local governments that pay for engineering and administration fees as this is believed to unfairly advantage wealthier municipalities. There were additional comments regarding OCD's scoring criteria and	Comments with regard to decreasing the funding ceilings were not accepted due to concerns about LCDBG staffing limitations; i.e., higher funding ceiling amounts limit the total number of projects awarded and allow for a manageable project caseload among staff. Points will continue to be awarded for local governments that pay for engineering and administration fees so that the CDBG funds can be utilized for more projects and have a bigger impact on the state. The additional comments regarding scoring criteria and the distribution of funds were considered, however due to current state needs and in order to maximize the impact of	
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				distribution of funds.	available funds, water and sewer have been determined to be the main priority.	
4	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Seven public meetings were held at the following locations throughout the state: Greenwood, West Monroe, Pineville, Iowa, Carencro, Gonzales, and Ponchatoula.	Feedback was received regarding community needs of the individuals in attendance. Public improvements to infrastructure, including water and sewer, were consistently ranked among the top community needs.	The needs discussed were taken into consideration in development of the Consolidated Plan. Due to aging infrastructure throughout the state, water and sewer remain the top priorities for the use of CDBG funds by the administration.	
5	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	OCD conducted a survey of local governments in 2018 to assess their priority community needs.	94 responses were received.	These responses were considered in the development of the Consolidated Plan. Due to aging infrastructure throughout the state, water and sewer remain the top priorities for the use of CDBG funds by the administration.	

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)
6	Memorandum	Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing People living with HIV	The STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program (SHHP) conducted a survey of persons living with HIV regarding their met and unmet needs for services, inclusive of housing assistance.	894 responses were received from LDH Regions III - IX that yielded geographically varied need for housing assistance and housing supports.	Not applicable - all responses were considered.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The following tables in this Needs Assessment (NA) provide an overview of various social, economic, and housing conditions in the State of Louisiana using the most recent data available. Each year, HUD and the U.S. Census Bureau produce special tabulations of the American Community Survey (ACS) known as the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data. Tables provided in the Housing Needs Assessment below use both 2011-2015 five-year CHAS data and Census 2011-2015 ACS data to demonstrate the extent of housing problems by HUD Area Median Family Income (AMI) program eligibility threshold categories (30%, 50%, and 80% AMI). The tables are supplemented with additional data contained in a 2019 Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) completed by Louisiana State University's Public Administration Institute, more recent 5-year ACS data, and information provided both by the public and by public and private affordable housing stakeholders during public hearings and roundtable events. The data analysis in this Needs Assessment is used to assist the state in making data-driven, place-based investment decisions during the period of this Consolidated Plan.

Annual homeless point-in-time counts and surveys of state homeless populations provide a basis for assessing the needs of homeless persons. This assessment is the tool that assists in identifying homeless populations and the planning effort to address the needs of the homeless population both locally and statewide.

The focus on homeless statewide has been to reduce and end homelessness. The state continues to work to reduce homelessness by aligning its goals to ending homelessness with the federal goals outlined in the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness July 2019 report, "Home, Together." The goals for the federal plan and the state plan are as follows:

- To end homelessness among Veterans.
- To end chronic homelessness among people with disabilities.
- To end homelessness among families with children.
- To end homelessness among unaccompanied youth.
- To end homelessness among all other individuals.

HOPWA

The overall housing goal of the OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program is to increase the availability and accessibility of affordable housing options for persons who are living with HIV. To assist with the efforts of planning and allocation of resources, data from the 2019 Ryan White HIV Needs Assessment has been

reviewed and utilized to guide both program decisions and resource allocations. Data from future Needs Assessments will be updated as they are available and will influence the Annual Action Plans.

Of the 1,949 respondents, 46% resided in Regions III – IX (the geographic area that is supported by State Formula HOPWA funds). Of the total respondents, nearly 15% experienced at least one night without a roof to sleep, 18% reported a tenure at their current residence of six months or less, and 24% reported that a monthly rent increase of \$50 or less would make their current residence unaffordable. Nearly half (47%) reported that they had experienced some level of difficulty paying their rent, mortgage, or utility bills in the last year and 22% had to move due to the inability to afford their housing costs.

CDBG

The reality is that public facilities infrastructure in many communities across the state is advanced in age, deteriorating, and in some cases failing entirely. A needs assessment based on input from surveyed local governments and comments from citizens in attendance of public meetings determined that CDBG funds may have their greatest efficacy addressing substandard public infrastructure (specifically, water and sewer systems) to provide suitable living environments through public facilities grants and planning grants geared toward consolidation of water systems.

Resilience and Mitigation

RESILIENCE

The goals of the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC) are to apply science-based, forward-looking risk analysis to help communities recover from prior disasters and improve the resilience of their responses to future social and economic stresses due to natural disasters. Through NDRC the, State of Louisiana was awarded \$92,629,249 in CDBG-National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) funds for the following two projects:

LA SAFE (\$39,750,000) – This project helps coastal communities plan for and implement safer, stronger, and smarter development strategies in light of those communities’ future flood-risk projections. To that end, the project provides for the planning and capitalization of a State-administered fund to provide gap assistance for public, privately-owned, and/or non-profit projects and programs in the following areas: 1) Resilient Housing, 2) Resilient Transportation, 3) Resilient Energy, 4) Resilient Infrastructure, 5) Economic Development, 6) Public Services, 7) Community Nonstructural Mitigation/Flood Risk Reduction, and/or 8) Planning/Education. LA SAFE will be implemented as a planning and capital investment program in a target area encompassing Jefferson, Lafourche, Plaquemines, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, and Terrebonne Parishes.

Isle de Jean Charles Resettlement (\$48,379,249) – This project provides for the resettlement of Isle de Jean Charles, a coastal island community in Terrebone Parish that is experiencing severe land loss and extreme flood risks, to a resilient, historically contextual, and less flood-prone community located on

higher, safer ground. The residents of Isle de Jean Charles are of predominantly tribal ancestry, and relocation of their entire community is a complex process involving a wide range of cultural, social, environmental, economic, institutional, and political factors that cannot be driven by economic and operational objectives alone; the resettlement process must instead be holistic and inclusive of residents' expressed priorities, needs, concerns, values, cultural affiliations, and economic objectives.

MITIGATION

Mitigation funds, appropriated by Congress and allocated by HUD, aim to carry out strategic and high-impact activities to mitigate disaster risks and reduce future losses, while simultaneously transforming state and local planning efforts. In 2016, Louisiana experienced two historic rain events and consequent catastrophic flooding of more than 145,000 homes throughout the state, causing \$10 billion in damage and resulting in recovery efforts that will take years to complete. These events exposed key weaknesses in Louisiana's approach to floodplain management and risk-reduction planning. In response, several state agencies have been charged with coordinating efforts to develop a new approach to reducing flood risk throughout Louisiana, thus creating the Louisiana Watershed Initiative. Louisiana Watershed Initiative's work ranges from the development of hydraulic and hydrologic models to the development of watershed coalitions in coordination with parish, state, and federal entities. The Initiative is helping to inform the state's shift from mitigating flood risk within jurisdictional boundaries to an approach that more directly takes into account the flow of water and its natural boundaries.

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 do 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, strained social networks, and very little savings. Homeless persons, or those at risk of homelessness, often have related needs that must be met and 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 experience the incidence of housing problems at a rate greater than homeowners except for homeowners in the >50-80% AMI category that experience a 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 to rent.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	4,533,372	4,625,253	2%
Households	1,644,094	1,727,919	5%
Median Income	\$42,167.00	\$45,047.00	7%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	264,130	218,695	278,695	159,880	806,515
Small Family Households	87,690	74,000	103,335	65,450	435,695
Large Family Households	16,390	14,655	20,870	13,200	67,155
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	47,425	49,615	63,805	35,185	162,920

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	29,135	38,380	40,595	17,485	52,750
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	51,105	35,730	43,975	25,785	96,280

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	3,715	2,085	1,570	635	8,005	1,550	1,030	1,105	495	4,180
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	2,445	1,320	1,435	535	5,735	290	400	700	360	1,750
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	5,070	4,235	3,075	1,550	13,930	1,560	1,915	2,980	1,915	8,370
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	91,745	34,185	7,165	730	133,825	43,550	22,720	14,825	3,615	84,710

	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)	17,215	39,285	43,325	8,930	108,755	17,630	22,790	33,245	17,485	91,150
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	20,050	0	0	0	20,050	12,285	0	0	0	12,285

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	102,975	41,820	13,250	3,445	161,490	46,955	26,065	19,615	6,385	99,020
Having none of four housing problems	41,305	64,905	98,350	51,310	255,870	40,560	85,905	147,485	98,740	372,690

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	20,050	0	0	0	20,050	12,285	0	0	0	12,285

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	45,615	32,985	20,855	99,455	18,630	16,945	20,500	56,075
Large Related	9,225	6,080	3,020	18,325	3,125	3,515	4,290	10,930
Elderly	17,145	12,625	7,390	37,160	26,830	17,715	14,755	59,300
Other	45,095	27,035	21,015	93,145	14,455	8,445	9,525	32,425
Total need by income	117,080	78,725	52,280	248,085	63,040	46,620	49,070	158,730

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 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	39,385	13,950	2,320	55,655	14,440	8,910	5,740	29,090

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Large Related	7,860	1,970	200	10,030	2,130	1,690	945	4,765
Elderly	12,035	6,305	1,575	19,915	17,265	7,785	5,065	30,115
Other	39,425	13,615	3,495	56,535	10,740	4,700	3,315	18,755
Total need by income	98,705	35,840	7,590	142,135	44,575	23,085	15,065	82,725

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 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	6,205	4,545	3,305	1,625	15,680	1,365	1,665	2,500	1,645	7,175
Multiple, unrelated family households	1,140	910	980	260	3,290	495	695	1,175	655	3,020
Other, non-family households	390	285	325	235	1,235	25	15	35	4	79
Total need by income	7,735	5,740	4,610	2,120	20,205	1,885	2,375	3,710	2,304	10,274

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

	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

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

The number of elderly, single-person households continues to increase faster than any other household type. Most recent 5-year ACS data (2013-2017) estimate that of the 1,737,645 total households in Louisiana, 519,662 (29.9%) are single person households and of those, 336,225 (64.7%) are 65 or over. Nearly 20% of all households in the state are occupied by elderly, single-person households (19.3%), while just 7 years ago according to the ACS 2006-2010 this number was 147,198 (8.9%). The trend is expected to continue 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 a September 2019 report by the Violence Policy Center, Louisiana has the second highest rate of females murdered by males in single-victim/single-offender incidents in 2017 (2.64 per 100,000). 94% of the female victims were murdered by someone they knew, and 71% were killed with handguns. The average age of the 63 females murdered by males in Louisiana in 2017 was 36. The number of White victims was 1.4 times that of Black victims. In its 2017 Statewide Needs Assessment, The Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (LCADV) indicated that the vast majority of programs reported that obtaining affordable (87.5%), transitional (81.25%), and permanent housing (81.25%) are frequently or always problematic.

What are the most common housing problems?

Regardless of household type, the availability of affordable housing continues to be the greatest need for low- to moderate-income households. More households are experiencing severe housing cost burdens than ever before. Tables 9 and 10 above reveal that 66% of renter households with household incomes below 80% AMI are experiencing housing cost burdens of greater than 30%, and 24% are experiencing housing cost burdens of greater than 50%.

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

Elderly (65 and over) Single-Person Households, most often on fixed incomes, and Small Related Households are hardest hit by the increasing cost of housing. Nearly 20% of all households in the state are occupied by elderly, single-person households (19.3%), while just 7 years ago according to the ACS

2006-2010 this number was 147,198 (8.9%). As household income decreases, the burden of high housing cost increases. 36.5% of all renter households survive on extremely low incomes, at or below 30% AMI. Small Related Households make up over 40% of all low-income renter households.

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 46.3% of renters in Louisiana are cost-stressed, paying more than 30% of their gross income on rent. The poverty rate in Louisiana is 19.6%, which is higher than the national average of 14.6%, and the unemployment rate is 4.3% compared to the national average of 3.6%. Families transitioning from homelessness are at risk of returning to homelessness without a supportive structure in place to address obstacles to permanent housing. The same is true for those receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance.

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, low vacancy rates in the rental market, and high unemployment all contribute to housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness.

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 a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than does that income level in the jurisdiction as a whole. The four housing problems are as follows: 1) Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) More than one person per room, and 4) Cost Burden greater than 30%. The four tables in this section 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).

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	184,661	46,921	32,418
White	71,892	23,372	14,078
Black / African American	99,310	21,320	15,975
Asian	2,341	322	673
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,087	303	196
Pacific Islander	40	4	0
Hispanic	7,317	1,083	1,069

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	129,882	88,702	0
White	55,801	53,848	0
Black / African American	62,715	30,341	0
Asian	1,650	732	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	800	534	0
Pacific Islander	39	0	0
Hispanic	7,057	2,308	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	109,422	169,088	0
White	57,685	102,793	0
Black / African American	41,829	54,805	0
Asian	1,682	2,059	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	522	881	0
Pacific Islander	10	55	0
Hispanic	5,932	6,328	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	36,203	123,552	0
White	22,141	78,682	0
Black / African American	10,945	36,899	0
Asian	606	1,330	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	172	570	0
Pacific Islander	20	38	0
Hispanic	1,916	4,906	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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

An analysis of the data provided in this section indicates that 69.9% of all extremely-low-income households (0-30% AMI) within the jurisdiction have a housing problem. No households of any racial or ethnic group in this income category experience housing problems at a rate disproportionately greater than that of the same income category in the jurisdiction as a whole. Although it may appear that Pacific Islander households in this income category experience housing problems at a disproportionately greater rate, their population samples are relatively small, resulting in high margins of error.

An analysis of data indicates that 59.4% of all >30-50% AMI households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem. At this income level, the data indicates households of Hispanic ethnicity experience housing problems at a rate disproportionately higher than the jurisdiction as a whole (75.4%). Although it may appear that Pacific Islander households in this income category experience housing problems at a disproportionately greater rate, their population samples are relatively small, resulting in high margins of error.

An analysis of the data regarding the >50-80% AMI households indicates that 39.3% of all households in this income category within the jurisdiction have a housing problem. No households of any racial or ethnic group in this income category experience housing problems at a rate disproportionately greater than that of the same income category in the jurisdiction as a whole.

An analysis of data regarding >80-100% AMI households indicates that 22.6% of all households in this income category within the jurisdiction have a housing problem. No households of any racial or ethnic group in this income category experience housing problems at a rate disproportionately greater than the jurisdiction as a whole. Although it may appear that Pacific Islander households in this income category experience housing problems at a disproportionately greater rate, their population samples are relatively small, resulting in high margins of error.

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 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 a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than does that income level in the jurisdiction as a whole. The four severe housing problems are as follows: 1) Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) More than 1.5 persons per room, and 4) Cost Burden over 50%. The four tables in this section capture the number of households with severe 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).

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	149,902	81,790	32,418
White	57,869	37,405	14,078
Black / African American	80,303	40,360	15,975
Asian	2,122	528	673
American Indian, Alaska Native	784	607	196
Pacific Islander	30	14	0
Hispanic	6,626	1,770	1,069

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	67,878	150,692	0
White	29,219	80,387	0
Black / African American	32,309	60,819	0
Asian	1,141	1,248	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	287	1,032	0
Pacific Islander	19	20	0
Hispanic	3,893	5,469	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	32,867	245,726	0
White	18,673	141,981	0
Black / African American	10,373	86,362	0
Asian	730	3,023	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	210	1,180	0
Pacific Islander	10	55	0
Hispanic	2,370	9,833	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	9,815	149,942	0
White	5,558	95,210	0
Black / African American	2,913	44,886	0
Asian	260	1,669	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	127	618	0
Pacific Islander	20	38	0
Hispanic	802	6,031	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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 56.8% of all extremely low-income households (0-30% AMI) within the jurisdiction have a severe housing problem. At this income level, the data indicate that households of Hispanic ethnicity experience severe housing problems at a rate disproportionately higher (70.0%) than the jurisdiction as a whole. Although it may appear that Pacific Islander households in this income category experience severe housing problems at a disproportionately greater rate, their population samples are relatively small, resulting in high margins of error.

An analysis of data indicates that 31.0% of all >30-50% AMI households within the jurisdiction have a severe housing problem. At this income level, the data indicate that Hispanic (41.5%) and Asian (47.8%) households experience severe housing problems at a rate disproportionately higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. Although it may appear that Pacific Islander households in this income category experience severe housing problems at a disproportionately greater rate, their population samples are relatively small, resulting in high margins of error.

An analysis of the data regarding the >50-80% AMI households indicates that 11.8% of all households in this income category within the jurisdiction have a severe housing problem, and no households of any racial or ethnic group in this income category experience severe housing problems at a rate disproportionately greater than the jurisdiction as a whole.

An analysis of data regarding >80-100% AMI households indicates that 6.1% of all households in this income category within the jurisdiction have a severe housing problem. At this income level, the data indicate that American Indian/Alaskan Native households experience severe housing problems at a rate disproportionately higher (17.0%) than that of households in the same income category in the jurisdiction as a whole. Although it may appear that Pacific Islander households in this income category experience severe housing problems at a disproportionately greater rate, their population samples are relatively small, resulting in high margins of error.

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 as a whole and for each racial and ethnic group, including no cost burden (less than or equal to 30%), cost burden (>30-50%), severe cost burden (more than 50%), and no/negative income. The default data source is the 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing cost burden at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than that of the same income level for the jurisdiction as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,217,017	242,031	233,611	34,319
White	854,216	124,145	102,318	14,514
Black / African American	287,271	99,220	112,118	17,339
Asian	16,117	2,882	3,612	693
American Indian, Alaska Native	6,291	1,323	1,248	196
Pacific Islander	321	40	69	0
Hispanic	40,693	10,828	10,972	1,143

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion

According to the analysis of the data provided in Table 21, seventy-one percent (70.5%) of all low-income households within the jurisdiction have a housing cost burden; however, no racial or ethnic group in this income category experienced housing cost burdens 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?

Households of Hispanic ethnicity experience both housing problems and severe housing problems at a rate disproportionately higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. In the >30-50% AMI classification, 41.5% of Hispanic households experience severe housing problems, whereas the rate for that income category in the jurisdiction as a whole was 31.0%. This was also the case at the extremely-low-income classification (0-30% AMI), where Hispanic households experience severe housing problems at a rate of 70.0% whereas the rate for the jurisdiction is 56.8%. Asian households with >30-50% AMI also experience severe housing problems at a rate (47.8%) disproportionately higher than that of the income category as a whole (31.0%).

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

N/A

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

According to the most recent ACS 5-year data (2013-2017), the Hispanic population accounts for 4.9% of the total population in Louisiana. While 53 census block groups out of 3,471 (1.5%) in Louisiana have a Hispanic population of >30%, these block groups are spread throughout the state with no specific areas of concentration identified. The same is true for the Asian population, which accounts for 1.7% of the total population in Louisiana. While 11 census block groups out of 3,471 (0.3%) in Louisiana have an Asian population of >30%, these block groups are spread throughout the state with no specific areas of concentration identified.

NA-35 Public Housing – (Optional)

Introduction

There are 159 Public Housing Agencies in the State, including 67 agencies providing low-rent properties, 57 providing Section 8 voucher assistance, and 35 providing both Section 8 voucher assistance and low-rent properties. HUD’s Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Information Center (PIC) gathers information on vouchers and properties managed by public housing agencies. The tables below use data from the PIC to identify characteristics of housing assistance voucher-holders and public housing residents.

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 is derived from the statewide, annual Point-In-Time Homeless Count (PIT), conducted in January 2019. The PIT count identifies the number of homeless persons throughout the state residing in emergency shelters and living in places literally not meant for human habitation (e.g., cars, parks, abandoned buildings, bus stations, airports, or campgrounds).

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 2019 annual PIT count revealed that on any given night across Louisiana, 2,941 people are homeless. The report reflected that there are 2,571 homeless households across the state. This is an increase from the previous year's count of 1,318. Continuous efforts are being made to reduce homelessness among veterans. The count identified 348 homeless veterans, which is a decline from the previous year; the PIT did not identify homeless families. The PIT also identified 446 chronically homeless, 441 with self-reported mental illness, 384 as self-reported substance users, and 31 who self-reported as having HIV. The PIT identified 233 victims of domestic violence; of that population, 185 were housed in either emergency shelters or transitional housing.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	713	424
Black or African American	1,200	506
Asian	2	5
American Indian or Alaska Native	15	15
Pacific Islander	4	3
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	44	37
Not Hispanic	1,923	937

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 2019 annual PIT count revealed that on any given night across Louisiana, 2,941 people are homeless. The report reflected that there are 2,571 homeless households across the state. This is an increase from the previous year's count of 1,318. Continuous efforts are being made to reduce homelessness among veterans. The count identified 348 homeless veterans, which is a decline from the previous year; the PIT did not identify homeless families.

The PIT identified 233 victims of domestic violence; of that population, 185 were identified as being housed in either 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 the minority composition of the State's poverty population. The FY 2019 report revealed that on any given night in Louisiana, 2,941 are homeless, 1,967 are in homeless shelters, and 974 are unsheltered. 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 the most recent point in time survey: 58% African American, 38.67% Caucasian, 1.5% American Indian\Alaskan Native, 0.2% Asian, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The gender breakdown of the group is as follows: 69.9% male, 29.4% female, 0.03% transgender, and 0.2% non-conforming.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The PIT showed that in January 2019, there were approximately 2,941 homeless across the state, of whom 1,967 were sheltered and 974 unsheltered.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

The overall housing goal of the OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program is to increase the availability and accessibility of affordable housing options for persons who are living with HIV. To assist with the efforts of planning and allocation of resources, data from the 2019 Ryan White HIV Needs Assessment has been reviewed and utilized to guide both program decisions and resource allocations. Data from future Needs Assessments will be updated as they are available and will influence the Annual Action Plans. Of the 1,949 respondents, 894 (46%) resided in Regions III - IX (the geographic area that is supported by State Formula HOPWA funds). Respondents were asked a variety of questions, including 17 that related to their met and unmet housing needs and their overall experience in obtaining and remaining in stable and appropriate housing. These responses will inform both the annual funding allocations for HOPWA and the opportunities for program improvement in the coming year. A lack of access to affordable housing and overall housing instability are often the primary reasons that people living with HIV do not achieve viral suppression.

The STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program has consistently partnered with community-based organizations and clinics that provide primary medical care and supportive services to persons living with HIV. 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 2019 Integrated Plan for HIV Prevention and Care 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.

CDBG

Under the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act of 2018, the State of Louisiana was allocated \$838,000 in December of 2019 for the Recovery Housing Program (RHP) to provide stable, transitional housing for individuals in recovery from a substance-use disorder. OCD is in ongoing consultation with the Louisiana Department of Health, Office of Behavioral Health to determine the area(s) of greatest need where the RHP would provide maximum benefit to individuals exiting recovery.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	0
Area incidence of AIDS	436
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	2,918
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	22,326

Current HIV surveillance data:	
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	480
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	926

Table 26 – HOPWA Data

Data Source Comments:

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

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

Table 27 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Persons living with HIV in Louisiana are more likely to be African American (69%) and male (70%) than the State's general population. In terms of age, it is a bi-modal population with a large number of persons over 50 (42%) living well with continued access to HIV medication and Medicare benefits, and a faster growing group of youth/young adults (12.5%) that are often uninsured or reticent to utilize the benefits of their parents' health insurance plan(s). There is diversity in employment and income that are similar to the overall State distribution, and Louisiana remains a very poor state (ranked the 3rd highest in the nation, behind Mississippi and New Mexico, with 18.6% of all residents living at or below the poverty line). The number of persons who are in poor health and must rely on Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) has decreased over the last two decades as effective medications and medical care have helped people stay healthier for a longer period of time, but the financial needs of those who depend on SSDI as their primary source of income are great.

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

The characteristics of the population living with HIV in Louisiana was discussed in depth in the sections above. The size of the population in the State Formula HOPWA grantee area (LDH Regions III - IX) is smaller (9,425 of the 22,319) and largely more rural. The lack of population density has resulted in a more marked limitation in appropriate housing resources and opportunities than are documented in the metropolitan areas of New Orleans and Baton Rouge. At times, program participants have had to be relocated from deteriorating mobile homes and even sheds.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The State has discontinued both its Community Centers Program and funding for the construction of fire stations. This decision was based on the very low numbers of actual applications received for these activities combined with their relatively low priority rankings on local government surveys. Many communities across the state suffer from aging, deteriorating, and/or failing public facilities infrastructure. This is especially true in smaller communities, which continue to experience a trend toward population decline. Reduced populations are consistent with a reduced customer base for public utilities, resulting in decreased revenues for maintenance of public utilities systems.

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 Needs Assessment in the form of a survey every two years. The survey forms are distributed by mail, email, and in-person to local governments eligible for funding under the CDBG program. The last survey was conducted in August 2018. The survey gathers information regarding the communities' and parishes' priorities and perceived needs as related to the LCDBG program. Responses were received from 94 local governments. One survey question required the prioritization of the four basic eligible activities under the LCDBG program: Public Facilities, Economic Development, Public Services, and Planning. Respondents were asked to place number "1" by their highest priority, number "2" by their second priority, number "3" by their third priority, and number "4" by their fourth priority. The responses were then weighted as follows: Top priority - 4 points, second priority - 3 points, third priority - 2 points, fourth priority - 1 point.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Based on the results of the state's August 2018 survey, streets, water, and sewer are the highest priorities for the units of general local government. The LCDBG program has established the following programs: 1) Public Facilities - To improve existing or construct new potable water systems, 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 of need, and feasibility of solution. 3) Louisiana Small Towns Environment Program (LaSTEP) - To allow citizens to solve water and sewer problems using self-help techniques. Applications are funded based on availability of funds and realization of a minimum 40% cost savings over traditional projects. 4) Sustainable Water Management Consolidation (SWMC) - To provide local governments with funding to develop viable, fundable water projects consisting of consolidation of non-profit/municipal water systems.

How were these needs determined?

In the State's August 2018 LCDBG Survey, the respondents were asked to identify the priorities of their jurisdictions regarding the following specific activities: Sewer treatment, sewer collection, potable water, streets/drainage, water for fire protection, natural gas, drainage, parks, bridges, and solid waste. For the SWMC program specifically, OCD's ongoing involvement with the State's Rural Water Infrastructure Committee has indicated a pointed need for the consolidation of water systems in rural communities where local governments often struggle to produce the financial resources and human capital needed to adequately operate and maintain sustainable, stable water systems.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Through the survey and conducting listening sessions throughout the state, it has been determined that Public Facilities ranks as a higher priority than Public Services. Due to limited resources and the threat posed to the health, safety, and well-being of the public by inadequate, substandard water and sewer systems, the LCDBG program remains focused on addressing those critical needs. OCD will continue to reassess the priorities and needs of local governments through its biennial LCDBG Survey.

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

How were these needs determined?

In the State's August 2018 LCDBG Survey, the respondents were asked to identify the priorities of their jurisdictions regarding the following specific activities: Sewer treatment, sewer collection, potable water, streets/drainage, water for fire protection, natural gas, drainage, parks, bridges, and solid waste.

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 aspects as the supply, demand, condition, and 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 describes 1) how the state plan will help address public housing needs, 2) the jurisdiction's activities to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership, and 3) 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 severe housing problems and minorities as well as Fair Housing concerns.

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

Introduction

According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data, the state housing supply consists of 2,031,064 total housing units. Housing units reported as being either occupied or vacant were 1,737,645 (85.5%) and 293,419 (14.4%), respectively. Owners occupied 1,137,462 units (65.5%), and renters occupied 600,183 (34.5%). Specific information related to property type, condition, or the geographic location of the vacant units is 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	1,300,345	65%
1-unit, attached structure	59,479	3%
2-4 units	163,852	8%
5-19 units	125,063	6%
20 or more units	83,260	4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	267,856	13%
Total	1,999,855	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	3,787	0%	16,802	3%
1 bedroom	20,581	2%	120,086	20%
2 bedrooms	174,249	15%	227,876	39%
3 or more bedrooms	938,092	83%	226,446	38%
Total	1,136,709	100%	591,210	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

According to the most recent estimate of housing need in the Housing Needs Assessment (HNA), 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) 2013 – 2017. The Housing Needs Assessment reveals that the number of renter households paying more than 50% of their adjusted household income for housing increased from 29.8% to over 28.4% during the same period. The HOME program administered by the state strives 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 underserved geographic areas. Scoring criteria also award bonus points for projects that provide additional housing for special needs populations including the elderly, handicapped households, and large-family households.

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 to HUD's most recent estimate of housing needs in the CHAS data, the State has a shortage of affordable housing for both owners and renters. As discussed in the Housing Needs section, since the base year of 2009, the median home value has increased by 19% and median contract rent has also increase by 26%. Decent, safe, and energy-efficient housing is most needed among the State's extremely low, low, and moderate income populations (0-80% AMI). While, according to CHAS data 2011-2015, the number of housing units affordable to this population increased by 14.6% since prior CPS CHAS data 2008-2012, there continue to be huge shortfalls in the availability of affordable housing. The Housing Needs Assessment reveals that 66.0% of low- to moderate- income renter households (0-80% AMI) are paying more than 30% of their adjusted household income on housing costs, a number that continues to increase. The data further revealed that renters have more severe housing problems than that of owner households. This pattern is especially true for elderly renters and owners.

An analysis of the data also shows that a total 589,840 rental units and 793,845 owner units are affordable 0% - 80% AMI category.

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 severe 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 severe housing problem affecting both renters and owners is cost burden. Forty-four percent (44%) of all owner and 60.7 % of all renter households in the 0-30% AMI are severely impacted by housing cost burden greater than 50%. The most recent 5-year ACS data (2013-2017) show the number of renter and owner households experiencing a high housing cost burden (>30%) is 53.7% and 26.5%, respectively. The percentage experiencing a severe housing cost

burden (>50%) is 28.4% for renters and 10.9% for owners. The needs for elderly housing and housing for the disabled continue to increase as the population ages. Most recent 5-year ACS data (2013-2017) estimate that of the 1,737,645 total households in Louisiana, 519,662 (29.9%) are single-person households, and of those, 336,225 (64.7%) are 65 or over. Nearly 20% of all households in the state are elderly, single-person households (19.3%), while just 7 years ago, according to the ACS 2006-2010, this number was 147,198 (8.9%).

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 analyses.

MA-15 Cost of Housing – 91.310(a)

Introduction

As seen in section MA-10, according to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data, the state housing supply consists of 1,999,855 dwelling units. Housing units reported as being either occupied or vacant were 1,727,919 and 271,936, respectively. According to the CHAS 2011- 2012 Household Data, owners occupied 1,136,709 units and renters occupied 591,210. In general, a unit is considered to be affordable housing when 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-percent or less of household income spent on monthly housing costs is a commonly used threshold for determining affordability. As seen in the tables below, since the base year of 2009, the median home value has increased by 19% while the median contract rent has increase by 26%. According to the data, 377,545 rental housing units (63.9%) and 306,900 owner units (27.0%) are affordable to renter and owner households in the >30-80% AMI category. Forty percent (39.5%) of renter households pay a monthly rent of less than \$500. The data does not provide information on the condition of these low-rent properties. According to the most recent estimate of housing need in the Housing Needs Assessment (HNA), 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 45% in 2012 to over 47% according to the most recent (2015) CHAS data provided by HUD. The most recent 5-year ACS data (2013-2017) reveals the percentage of renter households experiencing high housing cost burden (>30%) was 53.7%, and the percentage of owner households with a mortgage paying high housing cost (>30%) was 26.5%.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	121,300	144,100	19%
Median Contract Rent	501	630	26%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	233,449	39.5%
\$500-999	281,451	47.6%
\$1,000-1,499	58,614	9.9%
\$1,500-1,999	12,470	2.1%
\$2,000 or more	5,226	0.9%
Total	591,210	100.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	54,330	No Data
50% HAMFI	157,965	128,190
80% HAMFI	377,545	306,900
100% HAMFI	No Data	428,415
Total	589,840	863,505

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 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 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Housing opportunities continue to exist for low-income owner and renter households. According to the analysis of the data provided in the Needs Assessment section, 11.8% of all low-income households (renter and owner) in the >50%-80% AMI income range within the jurisdiction have a severe housing problem. This percentage increases as household income decreases. In the >30-50% AMI income range, households with severe housing problems total 31.0%, and those in the 0-30% AMI range total 56.8%. This deterioration of the affordable stock poses risk to the availability of housing for low- to moderate-income households and identifies a need for additional affordable 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 2009 and in the most recent year ACS data (2011-2015), the median home value has increased by 19% and median contract rent has also increase by 26%. According to the data, 589,840 renter units and 435,090 owner units are affordable households in the >30%-80% AMI category. Thirty-nine percent (39%) of renter households pay a monthly rent of less than \$500. The data indicate that housing is becoming increasingly unaffordable to the most vulnerable households in terms of rents and homeownership costs.

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 rents and Fair Market Rents are generally lower than Area Median Rent except in rural areas where market rents are typically lower. 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 most recent estimate of housing need in the Housing Needs Assessment (HNA), the State has a shortage of affordable housing for both owners and renters. As seen in the tables above, ACS 2011-2015 data show that since the base year (ACS 2005-2009), median home values have increased by 19% and, since the 2000 census, by 86%. Median contract rent has also increase by 26% since the base year and by 73% since the 2000 Census. Decent, safe, and energy efficient housing is most needed among the State's poorest renters (0-30% AMI).

The most recent Census 5-year ACS data (2013-2017) show the number of renter households paying more than 30% of their adjusted household income for housing costs is 53.7%. For those paying more than 50% of their adjusted household income for housing costs, the percentage is 28.4%. The data further revealed that renters have more severe housing problems 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 that 1) is dilapidated, 2) is without operable indoor plumbing or a usable flush toilet or bathtub inside the unit for the family’s exclusive use, 3) is without electricity or with inadequate or unsafe electric service, 4) is without a safe or adequate source of heat, and 5) should but does not have a kitchen, or has otherwise been declared unfit for habitation by the government. Substandard housing leads to over-crowding and severe housing problems.

According to tables in the previous NA-15 and NA-25 sections, seventy-two percent (72.0%) of all 0-100% AMI households within the jurisdiction have one or more severe housing problems. The four severe housing problems are the following: 1) Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) More than 1.5 persons per room, 4) Cost Burden over 50%. In addition, fifty-four percent (53.6%) of all households within the state have a housing cost burden.

Severe flooding in 2016 affected 51 Parishes in Louisiana. Disaster assistance of \$1.7 billion in individual and household programs and public assistance grants was provided to the State to address damage as a result of the storms. There were nearly 100,000 individual applications for assistance. Flooding was extremely detrimental to the condition of housing in Louisiana. For a year following the storms, available affordable housing units were hard to find. While recovery programs remain underway, substandard housing and the lack of affordable housing units are prevalent.

Definitions

“Substandard” housing is housing that is dilapidated, has incomplete plumbing or kitchen facilities, has inadequate or unsafe electricity service, is without a safe or adequate source of heat, or has otherwise been declared unfit for habitation by the government. Substandard housing is prevalent in Louisiana, but existing conditions that define a property as substandard can be alleviated and a substandard property can be rehabilitated. The State and LHC have a number of programs in place that address substandard conditions to improve and rehabilitate substandard properties. The Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) makes improvements to substandard properties by making the properties more energy efficient. WAP activities reduce heating and cooling costs to lower the occupants' housing cost burden. In 2019, LHC applied for and won a second Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant from HUD under a partnership with the Louisiana Department of Health (LDH). The grant program provides for lead testing of children and remediation for a proposed 160 housing units. Through its Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC) and use of HOME funds through a competitive program, LHC provides for the rehabilitation of substandard single-family and multi-family properties either as a one-site development or scattered-site infill projects.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	226,812	20%	263,775	45%
With two selected Conditions	5,468	0%	15,644	3%
With three selected Conditions	573	0%	1,016	0%
With four selected Conditions	38	0%	77	0%
No selected Conditions	903,818	80%	310,698	53%
Total	1,136,709	100%	591,210	101%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	231,680	20%	97,109	16%
1980-1999	333,647	29%	157,594	27%
1950-1979	461,110	41%	254,727	43%
Before 1950	110,272	10%	81,780	14%
Total	1,136,709	100%	591,210	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	571,382	50%	336,507	57%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	156,860	14%	97,185	16%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 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 37 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Many substandard housing units remain following the extraordinary flooding of 2016. Owners were forced to abandon housing with no insurance or without clear title. Even before the floods, substandard housing was common. The tables above present the condition of housing in Louisiana prior to the floods of 2016 (ACS 2011-2015, CHAS 2011-2015). They show that 20% of all owner-occupied and 45% of all renter-occupied housing units in Louisiana reported having one selected substandard housing condition.

The age of housing is often an indicator of substandard conditions. Forty-nine percent (48.5%) of owner-occupied and 44.6% of renter-occupied housing units are now over 70 years old. Fifty percent (50%) of owner-occupied and 57% of renter-occupied housing units were built prior to 1980 and consequently may contain lead-based paint. The need for decent, safe, and sanitary housing opportunities continues to be a high priority for Louisiana.

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

According to 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, there are a total of 907,887 owner-occupied and renter-occupied units at risk of Lead-Based Paint (LBP) hazards. The CHAS also shows a total of 1,727,919 households, and of this total, 761,520 households at 80% Area Median Income or below. Based on these numbers, 44.1% of total households are occupied by low- or moderate-income families. If it is assumed that the same percentage of low- or moderate-income families occupy housing units at risk of LBP hazards, then approximately 44.1% of 761,520 households, or 335,830 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, including the following: 1) Occupants of both owner and renter units experience 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; and 3) Rehabilitation costs regarding housing units built before 1978 must include the cost relative to lead-based paint remediation (if required).

Though substandard housing conditions were prevalent as evidenced in the tables above, the severe flooding in 2016 made conditions worse. The need for decent, safe, and sanitary housing opportunities continues to be a high priority for Louisiana.

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 20,236 public housing units under management (2,187 public housing units and 18,049 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 2021 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 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

Introduction

The chart below summarizes the number of emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing beds available in Louisiana to people experiencing homelessness. The chart is comprised of data from Louisiana’s statewide Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the statewide coalition to end domestic violence’s report of beds recorded in HMIS-comparable databases.

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)	511	29	131	1,191	117
Households with Only Adults	1,150	0	630	3,477	451
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	2,733	0
Veterans	62	0	269	932	0
Unaccompanied Youth	90	0	117	22	0

Table 39 - 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

The People experiencing homelessness receive access to mainstream services beginning when they first request services from any Coordinated Entry Access Point or street outreach team and continuing through their stay in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and/or permanent housing.

Each of Louisiana's Continuums of Care (CoCs) has its own Coordinated Entry System (CES); each CES refers participants to the mainstream benefits available in that area of the state. Regardless of CoC, all participants receive access through ESGP and CoC Program-funded projects to, at minimum, the following mainstream services:

- Medicaid application assistance;
- Connections to physical and mental health providers;
- SNAP application assistance;
- Case management and application assistance to improve each participant's income, including SSI/SSDI and job readiness.

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 ESGP-funded programs across the state work to identify the homeless and address their needs. Community partners work to coordinate services that will meet the client's needs and secure the most appropriate housing option for each client. When needed, clients gain access to other mainstream programs such as SNAP benefits, childcare assistance, employment services, counseling, and educational services.

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

Introduction

The overall housing goal of the OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program is to increase the availability and accessibility of affordable housing options for persons who are living with HIV.

CDBG

Under the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act of 2018, the State of Louisiana was allocated \$838,000 in December of 2019 for the Recovery Housing Program (RHP) to provide stable, transitional housing for individuals in recovery from a substance-use disorder. OCD is in ongoing consultation with the Louisiana Department of Health, Office of Behavioral Health to determine the area(s) of greatest need where the RHP would provide maximum benefit to individuals exiting recovery.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

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

Table 40 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

For persons living with HIV in LDH Regions III - IX in Louisiana, the OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program (SHHP) strives to offer a variety of services to meet the needs of clients as they present for assistance. As such, approximately 67% of the annual State Formula (SF) HOPWA award is allocated to the following: 1) Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to support program participants in choosing an apartment that best meets their needs; 2) Short-Term Rent Mortgage and Utility (STRMU) assistance for unexpected changes in health or employment/income that require urgent attention; and 3) Permanent Housing Placement Services to assist program participants with move-in assistance on deposits and Resource Identification to locate more landlords of appropriate housing units that are amenable to

renting to our program participants. For those who need or prefer a more supportive, congregate living model, 30% of the SF HOPWA grant award goes to four housing facilities that offer that model.

With federal Ryan White Part B resources, a community-based organization in each of the LDH regions is funded for support services that include non-medical case management. These key individuals assist clients in navigating the intricate system of HIV medical care, community-based social services, behavioral healthcare, public benefits, and other resources. Based on the connections that have been established with other community-based programs, these case managers work diligently to assure referrals to mental and physical health institutions, as well as coordinate care for persons living with HIV who are discharged from those facilities.

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

As the annual award for State Formula HOPWA continues to grow with the re-distribution of resources in compliance with the HOPWA Formula Modernization legislation, more funding will be allocated to service areas that are high-need, i.e., those identified both through high utilization and those expressed during the formal Needs Assessment process.

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

As the annual award for State Formula HOPWA continues to grow with the re-distribution of resources in compliance with the HOPWA Formula Modernization legislation, more funding will be allocated to service areas that are high need, i.e., those identified both through high utilization and those expressed during the formal Needs Assessment process.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The negative effects of public policies on affordable housing cause increases to the cost of housing and/or are a disincentive to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing. The costs of affordable housing development in Louisiana 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. In many cases, the purposes of the regulations and procedures are lost or superseded by other concerns. 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 the following:

- 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.
- A tendency toward making "high-end" mortgages;
- The high costs associated with developing affordable housing and the lack of provision of social services;
- Lack of affordable rental units, particularly those having over three bedrooms, in suburban and rural communities;
- Deed restrictions 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, increase the costs of development.

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. Although most people agree that housing lower-income individuals and families is an admirable endeavor, few desire to have an 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. "Utility payment assistance" is often ranked as a priority need.

Increases in cost of energy, coupled with high poverty rates and a dilapidated housing stock, has increased the demand for energy-related service. Inability to pay fosters health concerns and forces families to abandon their homes and in time leads to homelessness. The median incomes in the rural areas of Louisiana fall far below those in urban areas. According to the most recent ACS 5-year data (2013-2017), the median family income for Louisiana metropolitan statistical areas is \$62,578 compared to \$48,208 for non-metropolitan 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.

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

Introduction

In March of 2020, the state of Louisiana's economy was overwhelmed by the onset of the new coronavirus, COVID-19. The Louisiana Workforce Commission has not updated employment data since February 2020, and no other regional unemployment rates have been released since the global pandemic began to have widespread effects on the state's job market. Early indicators suggest that the state's restaurant, hotel, retail, and oil & gas industries have suffered great employment losses, with widespread reports of layoffs and furloughs across those sectors. One Baton Rouge-based economist estimates that within roughly the past month, nearly 266,000 people in Louisiana have lost their jobs because of COVID-19, including 85% of the workforce in the hotel and restaurant sectors, approximately 30,000 entertainment workers, 13,000 construction workers, and 15,000 formerly employed in the retail sector (see related news article here: <https://www.businessreport.com/economy/states-unemployed-claims-could-spike-soon-economist-warns>). The data in the table below are not reflective of the State's current economic conditions, which shifted dramatically within only a few weeks' time, as did those of the entire country and most countries around the globe. It is strongly anticipated that revised data, once available, will indicate a sharp economic downturn and the beginnings of what may possibly be a deep economic recession. Market forces and workforce needs and opportunities in both the short and long term are nearly impossible to forecast at the time of this writing.

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	37,563	31,429	5	5	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	96,549	66,263	12	11	-1
Construction	82,177	73,844	10	12	2
Education and Health Care Services	145,017	89,286	18	15	-3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	45,764	31,250	6	5	-1
Information	12,014	5,241	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	98,995	91,014	12	15	3
Other Services	24,165	17,571	3	3	0

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	56,162	32,309	7	5	-2
Public Administration	1	2	0	0	0
Retail Trade	122,682	88,950	15	15	0
Transportation and Warehousing	39,257	39,578	5	7	2
Wholesale Trade	39,678	30,023	5	5	0
Total	800,024	596,760	--	--	--

Table 41- Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	1,142,197
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	1,049,715
Unemployment Rate	8.17
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	24.35
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.49

Table 42 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	185,990
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	36,255
Service	122,129
Sales and office	249,039
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	144,883
Production, transportation and material moving	68,063

Table 43 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	631,850	63%
30-59 Minutes	284,494	28%
60 or More Minutes	93,796	9%
Total	1,010,140	100%

Table 44 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	91,978	13,890	105,046

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	321,357	22,649	156,027
Some college or Associate's degree	257,744	16,351	86,809
Bachelor's degree or higher	194,608	6,037	36,043

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	8,206	13,329	10,846	37,458	44,574
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	42,683	41,941	34,109	72,994	45,513
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	82,355	113,994	112,550	274,560	134,436
Some college, no degree	84,900	79,870	68,006	130,777	55,226
Associate's degree	7,474	25,570	23,147	35,877	8,426
Bachelor's degree	11,822	50,256	46,390	75,115	28,290
Graduate or professional degree	645	14,021	18,380	34,364	20,607

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	19,546,868
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32,185,191
Some college or Associate's degree	33,711,904
Bachelor's degree	37,604,904
Graduate or professional degree	31,361,558

Table 47 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 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) Manufacturing, 2) Education and Health Care Services, 3) Retail Trade, 4) Construction, and 5) Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations.

These employment sectors account for 409,357 employment positions, or 68.6% of the 596,760 jobs within the state.

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 severe housing problems though generally not in a concentration. A definition of a "concentration" of multiple severe housing problems is an area (i.e., a county/parish) with a percentage of the population with multiple severe housing problems above the state average. 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 areas of the state would tend to have the most potential for concentration of severe 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")

HUD defines an "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 (MSA), 2) at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of all minorities for the MSA, or 3) exceeds 50 percent of the MSA's population. The same standard was applied in this Consolidated Plan relative to areas of concentration of low-income families.

According to the most recent 5-year Census ACS data (2013-2017), the percentages of minorities within the jurisdiction for Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander were 32.2%, 0.6%, 1.7%, and 0.1% respectively. The percentage of persons below poverty level at the jurisdictional level was 19.6%. 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 analyzing the data provided in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections, as well as Census ACS data (2013-2017), regarding racial or ethnic minority or low-income families concentration, the following six areas were found to have a concentrated Black/African American population at the parish level: East Carroll Parish - 71.6%, Madison Parish - 63.5%, Orleans Parish - 59.8%, St. John the Baptist Parish - 55.5%, Tensas Parish - 55.4%, and St. Helena Parish - 54.0%. One area was found to have a concentration of poverty at the parish level: East Carroll Parish - 48.2%.

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

At 2,260.2 ppm (persons per mile), Orleans Parish is the densest and most urban area in the state. St. John the Baptist Parish is also urban in nature with 204.8 ppm. The other parishes are rural: East Carroll at 17.6 ppm, Madison at 18.9, Tensas at 8.0, and St. Helena at 26.2. Three of the six parishes with concentrations of Black/African American population are joined together in the Northeastern corner of the state and are part of the area referred to as the “River Parishes” (East Carroll, Madison, and Tensas). The market varies with the diversity of each region. 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 community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Opportunities are plentiful in the urban areas. Infrastructure is often in place for development. Population migration to the urban areas continues where opportunities for employment, community services, and public services are available. In the rural areas, household income, housing values, and educational attainment are typically lower, and poverty rates and unemployment are typically higher. These statistics may look bleak, but great opportunities for development exist in rural areas where land and resources are less expensive.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

N/A

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

The State of Louisiana and the Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC) recognize the importance of access to high-speed internet in providing opportunities to low-income populations. LHC requires broadband connections in all its affordable housing projects. The term "broadband" commonly refers to high-speed internet access that is always on and faster than traditional dial-up access. Common broadband internet service technologies include cable, DSL, optical fiber, and satellite. Home broadband connections provide greater access to services and expand opportunities in education, employment, and health care.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

Competition is a crucial component of any broadband policy. Competition encourages providers to be efficient and innovative. However, broadband competition does not always result in improved services and lower costs. How much competition is enough, and is more always better? Some see competition as a universal solution to fixing industry and access problems, but often too much competition can also have negative effects as well, driving up cost and wasting resources. Whether any given market has adequate competition is a key question for the regulatory structure of broadband networks. However, with increased opportunities for access to broadband internet provided every day and internet's increasingly essential role in access to services, education, employment, and healthcare, it can no longer be considered a luxury but rather a critical component of daily life.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

The Federal Advisory Committee's 2018 National Climate Assessment (NCA) found that Louisiana is at exceptional risk from climate change effects through the remainder of the 21st century, including the effects of between 1 and 4 feet of sea level rise, a greater number of intense rainfall days, increasingly warmer temperatures, and exposure to mosquito-borne diseases. Rising sea levels, due at least in part to climate change, are leading to chronic high tide flooding and higher storm surges in many coastal communities in the state. Additionally, in August 2016, the southern part of the state experienced historic flooding that caused over \$10 billion in damage, including damage to or destruction of approximately 60,000 homes, 100,000 vehicles, and 20,000 businesses. According to the NCA, the state can expect greater numbers of extreme precipitation events like this due to the warming climate. The NCA's report also asserts that deteriorating water infrastructure compounds the state's risk to more severe floods and greater risk of failure in areas where infrastructure is aging, deteriorating, or nearing the end of its design life. In fact, a 2017 report by the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) found that 58% of the state's potable water infrastructure was constructed before 1960, meaning many systems are more than 60 years old. The ASCE report further found that while the state struggles under normal circumstances to provide potable water to all citizens, this problem would be greatly exacerbated by a heavy storm, hurricane, or other natural disaster.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

As described in the Federal Advisory Committee's National Climate Assessment, poverty leaves low- and moderate-income (LMI) households vulnerable to climate-based impacts because most cannot afford to modify their homes to withstand current and projected flooding and land erosion impacts. As a result, LMI households become financially tied to houses that are at greater risk of annual flooding. In addition, LMI communities often contain high numbers of renters who lack the community standing to effectively petition for community preservation. Further, many coastal communities have cultural and indigenous ties to their land, including "the bayous of Louisiana," impeding people's ability and willingness to leave those communities.

In 2019, in recognition of the risks posed to public health, safety, and welfare, the Rural Water Infrastructure Committee was established within the Office of the Governor to address deteriorating public water supply systems in rural areas across the state.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

As part of the 5 year Consolidated Plan and Strategy, the Strategic Plan identifies general priorities for allocating the use of HUD entitlement funds geographically to meet the needs identified in the Needs Analysis (NA) and Market Analysis (MA) sections. The Strategic Plan also describes the rationale for the allocation priorities by income category.

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

Geographic Area

Table 48 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	ESG-State of Louisiana
	Area Type:	Statewide
	Other Target Area Description:	Statewide
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	Area Name:	HOME-State of Louisiana
	Area Type:	Other
	Other Target Area Description:	Other
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.		

	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
3	Area Name:	CDBG-State of Louisiana
	Area Type:	The geographic area for awarding CDBG funds encompasses all HUD Non-Entitlement Areas of Louisiana
	Other Target Area Description:	The geographic area for awarding CDBG funds encompasses all HUD Non-Entitlement Areas of Louisiana
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
4	Area Name:	HOPWA-State of Louisiana
	Area Type:	Low income persons living with HIV who reside in parishes outside the New Orleans & Baton Rouge MSAs

	Other Target Area Description:	Low income persons living with HIV who reside in parishes outside the New Orleans & Baton Rouge MSAs
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
5	Area Name:	National Housing Trust Fund - State of Louisiana
	Area Type:	Other
	Other Target Area Description:	Other
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	

<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	
<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	

General Allocation Priorities

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

ESG

The LHC intends to continue the use of a geographic formula in the distribution of ESGP funding. This ensures each region of the State receives a specified minimum of State ESGP grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. Determining factors for allocations will include population figures, rate of poverty, performance history, and available funding.

HOME

Housing needs across Louisiana 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 minority 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

For persons living with HIV in LDH Regions III - IX Louisiana, the OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program (SHHP) strives to offer a variety of services to meet the needs of clients as they present for assistance. As such, approximately 71% of the annual State Formula HOPWA award is allocated the Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to support program participants in choosing an apartment that best meets their needs, Short Term Rent Mortgage and Utility (STRMU) assistance or unexpected changes in health or employment/income that require urgent attention, Permanent Housing Placement Services to assist program participants with move-in assistance on deposits and Resource Identification to locate more landlords of appropriate housing units that are amenable to renting to our program participants. For those who need or prefer a more supportive congregate living model, 26% of the SF HOPWA grant award goes to four housing facilities that offer that model.

CDBG

The State determined that combined data regarding population density, existence of low-moderate income households, and racial concentrations in the non-entitlement areas revealed a distribution of need with no significant concentrations. Additionally, approximately 77% of the available funds, after set-asides for Demonstrated Needs, Economic Development, LaSTEP, and SWMC, are awarded through a competitive grant application process, which requires that applicants meet at least one of the three HUD national objectives in order to be considered for funding.

SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.315(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing Development Disaster Recovery
	Description	Development of new affordable housing to expand the supply of both homebuyer and renter affordable housing opportunities to low and moderate income households. Priority given to housing for the homeless, physically disabled, and elderly households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Louisiana has many cost-burdened individuals and families that need assistance in order to obtain quality affordable housing.
	2	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other Other
	Associated Goals	Homebuyer Assistance Disaster Recovery
	Description	Direct financial assistance to homebuyers.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This need is given high priority due to the high cost associated with home ownership and declining home ownership rates.
3	Priority Need Name	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Disaster Recovery
	Description	There is a high priority need for homeowner housing rehabilitation. As the state population ages and its housing stock ages many elderly homeowners are faced with deteriorating properties and fixed incomes. Louisiana has many cost-burdened individuals and families that need assistance in order to obtain quality affordable housing. Priority will be given to disabled and elderly households.

	Basis for Relative Priority	
4	Priority Need Name	Rental Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Individuals Families with Children Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide Other
	Associated Goals	Rental Assistance Homeless Shelters Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Disaster Recovery
	Description	There is a high priority need to provide rental assistance for populations in transition from homelessness, those aging out of foster care, persons re-entering society from incarceration, and for persons and/or families on the verge of homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There is a high priority need to provide rental assistance for populations in transition from homelessness, those aging out of foster care, persons re-entering society from incarceration, and for persons and/or families on the verge of homelessness.
5	Priority Need Name	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing
	Priority Level	High

	Population	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
	Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing Development Rental Assistance Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Street Outreach HMIS Reporting PF - Existing Infrastructure/Service Connections Disaster Recovery
	Description	Homeless prevention activities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
6	Priority Need Name	Homeless Shelters
	Priority Level	High

	Population	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
	Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Homeless Shelters Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Street Outreach HMIS Reporting
	Description	Overnight shelters for homeless persons.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Basic need for shelter is a high priority.
7	Priority Need Name	Homeless Street Outreach
	Priority Level	High

	Population	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
	Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Street Outreach HMIS Reporting
	Description	Outreach activities to the homeless population.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
8	Priority Need Name	CHDO Capacity Building
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Persons with Developmental Disabilities Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other Other
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing Development
	Description	Community Housing and Development Organizations (CHDO) are State and HUD designated neighborhood-based non-profit entities dedicated to the development of affordable housing.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The need for CHDO capacity building is given a high priority to help develop healthy affordable housing community partners.
9	Priority Need Name	Homeless Data Collection
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Homeless Shelters Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Street Outreach HMIS Reporting
	Description	Priority need identified for Homeless Data Collection to evaluate the extent of homelessness and the needs of the homeless population.
	Basis for Relative Priority	While data collection is not considered a "High" priority, it provides necessary data used to evaluate the extent of homelessness and needs of the homeless.
10	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	The geographic area for awarding CDBG funds encompasses all HUD Non-Entitlement Areas of Louisiana
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities-New Infrastructure PF - Existing Infrastructure/Service Connections PF - New Service Connections Disaster Recovery
	Description	This LCDBG program addresses the creation, rehabilitation, and/or renovation of sewer systems, water systems and streets in eligible parishes and municipalities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	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.
11	Priority Need Name	Planning
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	

	Associated Goals	Planning Disaster Recovery
	Description	Provide local governments with funding in order to develop viable, fundable water projects consisting of consolidation of non-profit municipal water systems throughout the state of Louisiana.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
12	Priority Need Name	Demonstrated Needs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	The geographic area for awarding CDBG funds encompasses all HUD Non-Entitlement Areas of Louisiana
	Associated Goals	PF - Existing Infrastructure/Service Connections
	Description	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 existing water, sewer, or gas systems. The need for the project must have developed within the three month period prior to submittal of a project application.
	Basis for Relative Priority	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.
13	Priority Need Name	LaSTEP

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	The geographic area for awarding CDBG funds encompasses all HUD Non-Entitlement Areas of Louisiana
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities-New Infrastructure PF - Existing Infrastructure/Service Connections PF - New Service Connections
	Description	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.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
14	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle

Geographic Areas Affected	
Associated Goals	ED - Local Government Loan to Business ED - New Business ED - Existing Business Disaster Recovery
Description	To assist units of local government in the creation and/or retention of jobs and/or businesses within their jurisdiction.
Basis for Relative Priority	

Narrative (Optional)

LCDBG: Funds will be set aside for the Planning, Demonstrated Needs, LaSTEP and Economic Development Programs at the beginning of each program year. Any of the funds set aside for Demonstrated Needs, LaSTEP or the planning grant programs which are not utilized/obligated will be transferred to the public facilities category. Any of the LaSTEP monies which are not utilized/obligated will be transferred to the public facilities category, or may be transferred to the demonstrated needs category as deemed necessary by the State.

Beginning in the 2022 LCDBG application cycle, additional rating points will be awarded for applications that factor resiliency into the program design for the highly competitive Public Facilities program, thereby increasing the likelihood of receiving funding.

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)	
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	
New Unit Production	
Rehabilitation	
Acquisition, including preservation	

Table 50 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Allocations for the PY 2020 are listed below as the source of funding for activities identified in this plan along with projected program income to be received during their undertaking. Program income receipted during PY 2018 has been used as a basis for estimating and projecting program income to be received. The 2020 allocations are as follows: Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) - \$22,881,887, HOME Investment Partnerships Program - \$10,357,108, Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program - \$2,496,383, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program - \$2,218,142. 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 Remainder 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	22,881,887	40,000	4,288,067	27,209,954	114,409,435	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 Remainder 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	10,357,108	3,730,543	0	14,087,651	56,350,604	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 Remainder 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	2,218,142	0	0	2,218,142	7,877,016	The State Formula HOPWA resources will be allocated to Regions III - IX in accordance with documented needs and contractor capacity.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	2,496,383	0	0	2,496,383	9,985,532	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 Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HTF	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	12,000,000	FY 2016 was the initial year of funding for the National Housing Trust Fund. The minimum funding amount is \$3,000,000 annually.

Table 51 - 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.

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

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 leverage resources come from the support of private nonprofit organizations through the integration of supportive services with housing development activities. 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.

HOPWA: State Formula HOPWA resources will be leveraged with federal Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program resources through Part B, the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) and Minority AIDS Initiative (MAI). For FY 2020, the total of those resources will be approximately \$24 million.

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

LHC's "Community Connections" conference in April, 2019 brought together housing professionals from all over the state to discuss various issues related to the provision of affordable housing. A popular topic was the blight that remained throughout Louisiana following the "Great

Floods” of 2016. Many of these properties were acquired through local tax adjudication processes. LHC is committed to assisting local governments in returning these parcels back to the market as affordable housing.

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	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities	State
Louisiana Housing Corporation	Government	Homelessness Ownership Rental	State
LA DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALS	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	State

Table 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

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 that are certified by associations representing the homeless, such as Continuums, as providing one or more buildings for homeless or other special needs persons within multi-building projects.

The Louisiana Housing Authority (LHA), a department within the Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC), serves as the statewide coordinator of housing and services for people experiencing homelessness. LHA administers statewide Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds and several Continuum of Care (CoC) Program projects totaling more than \$14 million, all of which are dedicated to people experiencing homelessness. LHA’s Section 811 and Project-Based Voucher implementations totaling more than \$13 million also prioritize serving people experiencing homelessness. LHC facilitates direct homeless assistance through funding local organizations through the programs above and serving as the statewide clearinghouse of Coordinated Entry access information. LHC is the Collaborative Applicant for the Louisiana Balance of State Continuum of Care (LA BOSCO), which covers more than half the state and applies for approximately \$20 million annually. LHA chairs the Governor’s Council on Homelessness,

convenes the statewide Homelessness Working Group, and is responsible for all statewide information collecting and reporting on homelessness, including during and after natural disasters.

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

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

Table 53 - 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

The LHC is responsible for administering the State’s allocation of federal ESGP funds received in Louisiana. The organization makes financial resources available to organizations that assist low-income and homeless persons. LHC provides resources to agencies that are committed to reducing and ending homelessness in Louisiana.

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

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 persons statewide through partnerships and policy change.
- Through the implementation of a Coordinated Assessment System, continuums will be able to establish a coordinated 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 persons 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 Homeless Working Group (HWG) will continuously work to develop and update the statewide plan as it relates to ending homelessness. This plan, Ma Maison, outlines the themes to approaching homelessness in Louisiana. The group works to identify goals and set priorities for system changes at the state level.

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	Affordable Housing Development	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	HOPWA-State of Louisiana HOME-State of Louisiana National Housing Trust Fund - State of Louisiana	Affordable Housing Development CHDO Capacity Building Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing	HOPWA: \$887,255 HOME: \$46,644,430 HTF: \$13,500,000	Rental units constructed: 110 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 85 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 30 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit Homelessness Prevention: 250 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	HOME-State of Louisiana	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$0 HOPWA: \$0 HOME: \$5,000,000 ESG: \$0 HTF: \$0	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
3	Homebuyer Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	HOME-State of Louisiana	Homebuyer Assistance	CDBG: \$0 HOPWA: \$0 HOME: \$8,750,000 ESG: \$0 HTF: \$0	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 50 Households Assisted
4	Rental Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA-State of Louisiana HOME-State of Louisiana	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Rental Assistance	CDBG: \$0 HOPWA: \$6,654,430 HOME: \$3,000,000 ESG: \$0 HTF: \$0	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 3000 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 750 Persons Assisted
5	Homeless Shelters	2020	2024	Homeless	ESG-State of Louisiana	Homeless Shelters Homeless Data Collection Rental Assistance	CDBG: \$0 HOPWA: \$0 HOME: \$0 ESG: \$3,463,732 HTF: \$0	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 12500 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG-State of Louisiana	Homeless Shelters Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Homeless Data Collection Rental Assistance	CDBG: \$0 HOPWA: \$0 HOME: \$0 ESG: \$6,927,464 HTF: \$0	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 2000 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 1500 Persons Assisted
7	Street Outreach	2020	2024	Homeless	ESG-State of Louisiana	Homeless Shelters Homeless Street Outreach Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Homeless Data Collection	CDBG: \$0 HOPWA: \$0 HOME: \$0 ESG: \$577,289 HTF: \$0	Other: 1000 Other
8	HMIS Reporting	2020	2024	Homeless	ESG-State of Louisiana	Homeless Shelters Homeless Street Outreach Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Homeless Data Collection	CDBG: \$0 HOPWA: \$0 HOME: \$0 ESG: \$577,289 HTF: \$0	Other: 7500 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	Public Facilities-New Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects LaSTEP	CDBG: \$9,944,295	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 12000 Persons Assisted
10	PF - Existing Infrastructure/Service Connections	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana HOPWA-State of Louisiana	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects Demonstrated Needs LaSTEP	CDBG: \$81,974,040 HOPWA: \$3,216,305	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200000 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 Households Assisted HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 40 Household Housing Unit
11	ED - Local Government Loan to Business	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Economic Development	CDBG: \$4,419,685	Businesses assisted: 10 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	ED - New Business	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Economic Development	CDBG: \$5,524,605	Jobs created/retained: 100 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
13	ED - Existing Business	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Economic Development	CDBG: \$1,104,922	Jobs created/retained: 100 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
14	PF - New Service Connections	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects LaSTEP	CDBG: \$1,104,920	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 60 Households Assisted
15	Planning	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Planning	CDBG: \$2,000,000	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
16	Disaster Recovery	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Affordable Housing Development Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Homebuyer Assistance Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Rental Assistance Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects Planning Economic Development		

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Affordable Housing Development
	Goal Description	This goal is to increase the number of affordable housing units available to extremely low, very low, low and moderate income households statewide. These resources will also be utilized to identify landlords and other rental units that can increase housing resources for persons living with HIV and can be rapidly available to those who have the most urgent housing needs.
2	Goal Name	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	This goal is to rehabilitate 100 homeowner households during the period covered by this plan.
3	Goal Name	Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	This goal is to provide direct financial assistance to 50 low to moderate income homebuyers over the next 5 years.
4	Goal Name	Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	This goal is to provide homeless prevention term rental assistance to 1,000 persons transitioning from incarceration or persons aging out of the foster care system during the next 5 years. This will also support short term rental assistance, permanent housing placement support or tenant based rental assistance for up 550 low and moderate income persons living with HIV (based on their individual or family needs).
5	Goal Name	Homeless Shelters
	Goal Description	This goal is to support over-night facilities for homeless persons and families.
6	Goal Name	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing
	Goal Description	This goal is to provide funds for homeless prevention and rapid rehousing services for those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.
7	Goal Name	Street Outreach
	Goal Description	Street outreach activities to address the needs of the homeless population.

8	Goal Name	HMIS Reporting
	Goal Description	The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is technology used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness. This goal is to ensure data is collected to assess the nature and extent of homelessness.
9	Goal Name	Public Facilities-New Infrastructure
	Goal Description	This goal assists local governments in providing suitable living environments for their citizens by providing funds to make sewer, water, and streets available and accessible.
10	Goal Name	PF - Existing Infrastructure/Service Connections
	Goal Description	This goal assists local units of government in providing suitable living environments for their citizens by providing funds to make sewer, water, 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. In addition, HOPWA resources will support existing congregate living facilities with essential operations to keep residents healthy.
11	Goal Name	ED - Local Government Loan to Business
	Goal Description	Provision of funding to local units of government make a loan to an existing or new business in their jurisdiction to ensure economic affordability.
12	Goal Name	ED - New Business
	Goal Description	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, and/or streets.
13	Goal Name	ED - Existing Business
	Goal Description	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, and/or streets.
14	Goal Name	PF - New Service Connections
	Goal Description	This goal assists units of local government by providing funds to connect eligible low-moderate households to new sewer or water systems.

15	Goal Name	Planning
	Goal Description	Provide local governments with funding in order to develop viable, fundable water projects consisting of consolidation of non-profit municipal water systems throughout the state of Louisiana.
16	Goal Name	Disaster Recovery
	Goal Description	<p>The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has allocated Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery funds to Louisiana for recovery from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$13.4 billion for recovery from hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005; • \$1.09 billion for recovery from hurricanes Gustav and Ike in 2008; • \$66.4 million for recovery from Hurricane Isaac in 2012; • \$92.6 million from HUD's National Disaster Resilience Competition in 2016; • \$1.7 billion for recovery from the Great Floods of 2016; and • \$1.2 billion for mitigation recovery from a presidentially declared disaster since 2015 (Bipartisan Budget Act 2018).

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)

It is expected the State of Louisiana will provide affordable housing to an estimated 1,340 households under this plan through the provision of: 1) Direct financial assistance to homebuyers, 2) Rental assistance, 3) rehabilitation of existing homeowner properties, 4) the construction of new affordable rental and owner units, including approximately: 1,080 extremely low income, 210 low income, and 50 moderate income 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 has its own charter with HUD. However, the state assists public housing authorities through providing to all PHAs a Certification of Consistency with the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans 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.

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

The negative effects of public policies on affordable housing cause increases to the cost of housing and/or are a disincentive to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing. The costs of affordable housing development in Louisiana 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. In many cases, the purposes of the regulations and procedures are lost or superseded by other concerns. 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 the following:

- 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.
- A tendency toward making high-end mortgages;
- The high costs associated with developing affordable housing and the lack of provision of social services;
- Lack of affordable rental units, particularly those having over three bedrooms, in suburban and rural communities;
- Deed restrictions 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, increase the costs of development.

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. Although most people agree that housing lower-income individuals and families is an admirable endeavor, few desire to have an 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. Utility payment assistance is often ranked as a priority need. Increases

in cost of energy, coupled with high poverty rates and a dilapidated housing stock, has increased the demand for energy-related service. Inability to pay fosters health concerns and forces families to abandon their homes and in time leads to homelessness. The median incomes in the rural areas of Louisiana fall far below those in urban areas. According to the most recent ACS 5-year data (2013-2017), the median family income for Louisiana metropolitan statistical areas is \$62,578 compared to \$48,208 for non-metropolitan 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.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Barriers to affordable housing 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.

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.

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

LHC 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 homebuyers. LHC coordinates 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. LHC also sponsors many training seminars to developers and requires them 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 that people have toward affordable housing developments. Further, the LHC 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 requirements. 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. LHC’s “Community Connections” conference in April of 2019 brought together housing professionals from all over the state to discuss various issues related to the provision of affordable housing. LHC seeks to

identify disproportionately concentrated populations experiencing housing-related hardships to target project selection criteria.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.315(d)

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

Across the state, each CoC works to coordinate homeless services within its communities. All CoCs have established coordinated entry access points. Through street outreach, the unsheltered street homeless are engaged and linked to mainstream resources and benefits, housing, and treatment services.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Across the state, each CoC works to coordinate homeless services within its communities. All CoCs have established coordinated entry access points. Through street outreach, the unsheltered street homeless are engaged and linked to mainstream resources and benefits, housing, and treatment services.

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.

LHC, both as the statewide coordinator of housing and services and as the Collaborative Applicant for the LA BOSCO, has spearheaded the state's implementation of homeless prevention, diversion, and rapid resolution practices to prioritize the return of people experiencing homelessness to housing via their existing support networks.

All ESGP-funded projects are required to engage these practices. Homeless Prevention projects stabilize people at risk of homelessness in their existing housing. Outreach projects rapidly return people to housing without a public subsidy; Emergency Shelter projects divert participants back to housing on their date of entry.

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

LHC, both as the statewide coordinator of housing and services and as the Collaborative Applicant for the LA BOSCO, has spearheaded the state's implementation of homeless prevention, diversion, and rapid resolution practices to prioritize returning people experiencing homelessness to housing via their existing support networks.

All ESGP-funded projects are required to engage these practices; Homeless Prevention projects stabilize people at risk of homelessness in their existing housing; Outreach projects rapidly return people to housing without a public subsidy; Emergency Shelter projects divert participants back to housing on their date of entry.

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.

ESGP services and/or activities necessary to assist program participants in locating, obtaining, and retaining suitable permanent housing include visual assessment of housing for compliance with Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1973 and applicable regulations 24 CFR 35, parts A,B, M, and R.

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

The HOME program requires lead screening in housing built before 1978. 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.

ESGP subreipients providing Homeless Prevention and Rapid- Rehousing client services are required to complete the Lead-Based Paint online visual assessments training. Thereafter, subreipients ensure standards are being met by implementing visual assessments of rental properties and signing the certification document before clients move into housing.

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 childcare, transportation, education, job skills training, job search, community work experience, and other work-related activities 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 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

LHC monitors all HOME assisted properties. The HOME Program imposes rent and occupancy requirements during an affordability period for Rental and Homebuyer activities, during which period any subsequent tenants of vacated units must 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.

LHC/LHA is responsible for monitoring all ESGP activities, including activities that are carried out by sub-recipients.

CDBG

OCD conducts a workshop for newly funded CDBG grantees and their engineers and administrative consultants to provide guidance on program requirements. In addition to presentations by OCD staff on various compliance areas, handouts are provided to those in attendance, and a digital copy of the annually revised LCDBG Grantee Handbook is also available on the office's website. Ongoing remote evaluation is the primary means of tracking grantee performance, determining the need for technical assistance, and planning on-site monitoring visits. LCDBG staff with specialist assignments are able to provide additional support in their specialty areas. The objectives of the staff in monitoring grant projects are to ensure grantees are 1) carrying out their LCDBG programs as approved in their application; 2) complying with applicable federal and state regulations; 3) carrying out their programs in accordance with the most current program performance schedule; 4) demonstrating a continuing capacity to carry out the approved programs; and 5) requesting reimbursement only for approved project costs. Mechanisms of oversight used include budget reconciliations, program amendments,

citizen complaints, payment and financial report requests, and time-sensitive performance schedules for acquisition and construction activities. For each grantee, OCD conducts at least one on-site monitoring, which includes reviews of grantee compliance in such areas as citizen participation, Section 3, financial management, and procurement and affords an opportunity for the provision of technical assistance to the grantee to facilitate correction of any problems identified. For more information, including that on technical assistance and risk analysis, see OCD's "Program Evaluation and Monitoring Plan," available on the office's website at <https://www.doa.la.gov/ocd/About%20LCDBG/May%202018%20-%20PROGRAM%20EVALUATION%20AND%20MON%20PLAN.pdf>.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

Allocations for the PY 2020 are listed below as the source of funding for activities identified in this plan along with projected program income to be received during their undertaking. Program income receipted during PY 2018 has been used as a basis for estimating and projecting program income to be received. The 2020 allocations are as follows: Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) - \$22,881,887, HOME Investment Partnerships Program - \$10,357,108, Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program - \$2,496,383, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program - \$2,218,142. 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 Remainder 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	22,881,887	40,000	4,288,067	27,209,954	114,409,435	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 Remainder 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	10,357,108	3,730,543	0	14,087,651	56,350,604	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 Remainder 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	2,218,142	0	0	2,218,142	7,877,016	The State Formula HOPWA resources will be allocated to Regions III - IX in accordance with documented needs and contractor capacity.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	2,496,383	0	0	2,496,383	9,985,532	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 Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HTF	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	12,000,000	FY 2016 was the initial year of funding for the National Housing Trust Fund. The minimum funding amount is \$3,000,000 annually.

Table 55 - 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.

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

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 leverage resources come from the support of private nonprofit organizations through the integration of supportive services with housing development activities. 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.

HOPWA: State Formula HOPWA resources will be leveraged with federal Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program resources through Part B, the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) and Minority AIDS Initiative (MAI). For FY 2020, the total of those resources will be approximately \$24 million.

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

LHC's "Community Connections" conference in April, 2019 brought together housing professionals from all over the state to discuss various issues related to the provision of affordable housing. A popular topic was the blight that remained throughout Louisiana following the "Great Floods" of 2016. Many of these properties were acquired through local tax adjudication processes. LHC is committed to assisting local governments in returning these parcels back to the market as affordable housing.

Discussion

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	Affordable Housing Development	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	HOPWA-State of Louisiana HOME-State of Louisiana National Housing Trust Fund - State of Louisiana	Affordable Housing Development Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing	CDBG: \$0 HOPWA: \$177,451 HOME: \$9,328,886 ESG: \$0 HTF: \$2,700,000	Rental units constructed: 22 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 17 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 6 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 4 Household Housing Unit Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted
2	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	HOME-State of Louisiana	Affordable Housing Development Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$0 HOPWA: \$0 HOME: \$1,000,000 ESG: \$0 HTF: \$0	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Homebuyer Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	HOME-State of Louisiana	Homebuyer Assistance	CDBG: \$0 HOPWA: \$0 HOME: \$1,750,000 ESG: \$0 HTF: \$0	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 10 Households Assisted
4	Rental Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA-State of Louisiana HOME-State of Louisiana	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Rental Assistance	CDBG: \$0 HOPWA: \$1,330,886 HOME: \$600,000 ESG: \$0 HTF: \$0	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 600 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 150 Persons Assisted
5	Homeless Shelters	2020	2024	Homeless	ESG-State of Louisiana	Homeless Shelters Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing	ESG: \$692,746	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2500 Persons Assisted
6	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG-State of Louisiana	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Rental Assistance	ESG: \$1,385,495	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 400 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 300 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Street Outreach	2020	2024	Homeless	ESG-State of Louisiana	Homeless Street Outreach Homeless Data Collection	CDBG: \$0 HOPWA: \$0 HOME: \$0 ESG: \$115,457 HTF: \$0	Other: 200 Other
8	HMIS Reporting	2020	2024	Homeless	ESG-State of Louisiana	Homeless Data Collection	CDBG: \$0 HOPWA: \$0 HOME: \$0 ESG: \$115,457 HTF: \$0	Other: 1500 Other
9	Public Facilities-New Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects LaSTEP	CDBG: \$1,988,859	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6000 Persons Assisted
10	PF - Existing Infrastructure/Service Connections	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects Demonstrated Needs	CDBG: \$16,394,808	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: 60 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	ED - Local Government Loan to Business	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Economic Development	CDBG: \$883,937	Businesses assisted: 3 Businesses Assisted
12	ED - New Business	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Economic Development	CDBG: \$1,104,921	Jobs created/retained: 100 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
13	ED - Existing Business	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Economic Development	CDBG: \$1,104,922	Jobs created/retained: 100 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
14	PF - New Service Connections	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Public Facilities Infrastructure Projects LaSTEP	CDBG: \$220,984	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 12 Households Assisted
15	Planning	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Planning	CDBG: \$400,000	Other: 10 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
16	Disaster Recovery	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-State of Louisiana	Affordable Housing Development Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Rental Assistance Economic Development		

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Affordable Housing Development
	Goal Description	These resources will also be utilized to identify landlords and other rental units that can increase housing resources for persons living with HIV and can be rapidly available to those who have the most urgent housing needs.
2	Goal Name	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	

3	Goal Name	Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	These resources will support short term rental assistance, permanent housing placement support or tenant based rental assistance for up 550 low and moderate income persons living with HIV (based on their individual or family needs).
5	Goal Name	Homeless Shelters
	Goal Description	
6	Goal Name	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing
	Goal Description	
7	Goal Name	Street Outreach
	Goal Description	
8	Goal Name	HMIS Reporting
	Goal Description	
9	Goal Name	Public Facilities-New Infrastructure
	Goal Description	
10	Goal Name	PF - Existing Infrastructure/Service Connections
	Goal Description	

11	Goal Name	ED - Local Government Loan to Business
	Goal Description	
12	Goal Name	ED - New Business
	Goal Description	
13	Goal Name	ED - Existing Business
	Goal Description	
14	Goal Name	PF - New Service Connections
	Goal Description	
15	Goal Name	Planning
	Goal Description	

16	Goal Name	Disaster Recovery
	Goal Description	<p>The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has allocated Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery funds to Louisiana for recovery from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$13.4 billion for recovery from hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005; • \$1.09 billion for recovery from hurricanes Gustav and Ike in 2008; • \$66.4 million for recovery from Hurricane Isaac in 2012; • \$92.6 million from HUD's National Disaster Resilience Competition in 2016; • \$1.7 billion for recovery from the Great Floods of 2016; and • \$1.2 billion for mitigation recovery from a Presidentially declared disaster since 2015 (Bipartisan Budget Act 2018).

AP-25 Allocation Priorities – 91.320(d)

Introduction:

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

CDBG

The LCDBG program has established the following programs: 1) Public Facilities - To improve existing or construct new potable water systems, sewer systems, and streets. This funding is available through a competitive application process which is described in detail in section AP-30. For the 2020 program year, a minimum of \$14 dollars of the total allocation will be used to fund eligible sewer and water applications. Once that threshold is met, the remaining funds will be used to fund the next-highest-scoring eligible applications until no additional funds remain. 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 of need, and feasibility of solution. 3) Louisiana Small Towns Environment Program (LaSTEP) - To allow citizens to solve water and sewer problems using self-help techniques. Applications are funded based on availability of funds and realization of a minimum 40% cost

savings over traditional projects. 4) Sustainable Water Management Consolidation (SWMC) - To provide local governments with funding to develop viable, fundable water projects consisting of consolidation of non-profit/municipal water systems. 5.) Economic Development - To assist units of local government in the creation and/or retention of jobs and/or businesses within their jurisdiction.

Funding Allocation Priorities

	Affordable Housing Development (%)	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation (%)	Homebuyer Assistance (%)	Rental Assistance (%)	Homeless Shelters (%)	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing (%)	Street Outreach (%)	HMIS Reporting (%)	Public Facilities- New Infrastructure (%)	PF - Existing Infrastructure/Service Connections (%)	ED - Local Government Loan and Business
CDBG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	74	
HOME	77	8	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HOPWA	9	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	30	
ESG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HTF	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 57 – Funding Allocation Priorities

Reason for Allocation Priorities

HOME and NHTF

The Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC) conducted a statewide housing need assessment through a cooperative endeavor agreement with the Louisiana State University Public Administration Institute. The housing need assessment may be viewed at: <https://www.lhc.la.gov/2019-louisiana-housing-needs-assessment>. The assessment and comments from public hearings with regards to the planned use of HOME and NHTF funds are used to assist the state in the prioritization of the distribution of HOME and NHTF funds among eligible program activities. It is anticipated that 10% of the allocation from the HOME and NHTF will be used for administrative purposes.

ESGP

The state continues to provide funding to homeless programs statewide. 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. The funding is utilized

to support homeless shelters in effort to immediately house individuals and families that are literally homeless.

HOPWA

Allocations were made in accordance with survey responses from the 2019 Statewide Needs Assessment (especially PLWH residing in LDH Regions III - IX), based on service utilization data and program expenditures, and in anticipation of the FY 2020 State Formula HOPWA award.

CDBG

In order to determine the non-housing community development needs of the non-entitlement units of general local government, the state conducts a Needs Assessment in the form of a survey every two years. The survey forms are distributed by mail, email, and in-person to local governments eligible for funding under the CDBG program. The last survey was conducted in August 2018.

In the State's August 2018 LCDBG Survey, the respondents were asked to identify the priorities of their jurisdictions regarding the following specific activities: Sewer treatment, sewer collection, potable water, streets/drainage, water for fire protection, natural gas, drainage, parks, bridges, and solid waste. For the SWMC program specifically, OCD's ongoing involvement with the State's Rural Water Infrastructure Committee has indicated a pointed need for the consolidation of water systems in rural communities where local governments often struggle to produce the financial resources and human capital needed to adequately operate and maintain sustainable, stable water systems.

Through the survey and conducting listening sessions throughout the state, it has been determined that Public Facilities ranks as a higher priority than Public Services. Due to limited resources and the threat posed to the health, safety, and well-being of the public by inadequate, substandard water and sewer systems, the LCDBG program remains focused on addressing those critical needs. OCD will continue to reassess the priorities and needs of local governments through its biennial LCDBG Survey.

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

HOME and NHTF: The proposed distribution of HOME and NHTF funds address the affordable housing needs of the state as identified in the Housing Needs Assessment and the Market Analysis sections of the Consolidated Plan. HOME and NHTF funds are equitably distributed through a competitive and non-competitive funding application method to address the priority of needs as identified in the Consolidated Plan that are supported by an assessment of neighborhood market demands during the application process. The objective is the production and preservation

of decent affordable housing. The specific objectives are as follow:

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

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

Introduction:

The State of Louisiana's FY 2020 Consolidated Annual Action Plan includes a separate method of distribution description for the HUD programs administered by three state agencies. These methods of distribution are described below.

Distribution Methods

Table 58 - Distribution Methods by State Program

1	State Program Name:	State of Louisiana Community Development Block Grant Program
	Funding Sources:	CDBG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	<p>The State of Louisiana's Community Development Block Grant Program is designed to serve all non-entitlement areas throughout the state. The program is administered by the Division of Administration's Office of Community Development.</p> <p>Most of the State's allocation is distributed to small units of local government (Villages, Towns, and 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 with some funds being distributed on an as-needed basis for projects of an emergency nature and other funds being distributed for communities that can accomplish a project using self-help methods.</p>
	Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	<p>Applications are rated on a point scale. Criteria include: 1) Benefit to Low-to-Moderate-Income persons – 1 point; 2) Cost Effectiveness – 10 points; 3) Project Severity – 50 points; 4) Engineering Costs Paid with Non-CDBG Funds – 2 points; 5) Pre-Agreement and Administrative Costs Paid with Non-CDBG Funds – 2 points; 6) Consolidation of Systems – 4 points; 7) Application Completeness (2 points total), as follows: a) All Application Forms and Required Documents/Information Included in the Application – 1 point; b) No Revisions to Application Needed – 1 point.</p>

<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Potential applicants can access the FY 2020 – 2021 Project Severity Package and Public Facilities Application Package and the FY 2020 Method of Distribution document on the Office of Community Development's website at http://www.louisiana.gov/cdbg/cdbghome.htm. The application package and Method of Distribution document can also be obtained from the office's physical 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. Additionally, an email requesting the package may be sent to jeanine.braud@la.gov.</p>
<p>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)</p>	
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	

<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>CDBG Funds will be allocated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrated Needs – \$1,200,000 will be allocated for projects that are emergency in nature. • LaSTEP – \$500,000 will be allocated to projects that will be accomplished with self-help methods. • Economic Development – \$3,000,000 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. • Sustainable Water Management Consolidation (SWMC) - \$400,000 will be allocated to a pilot planning grant program to provide local governments with funding in order to develop viable, fundable water projects consisting of consolidation of non-profit/municipal water systems. • Public Facilities – The remaining available grant funds from the annual allocation will be utilized for public facilities projects.
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<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrated Needs – The grant ceiling for critical/urgent infrastructure needs is \$300,000, with a minimum of \$50,000 in construction costs. There is no ceiling for projects for other community needs identified by the State. • LaSTEP – The funding ceiling is \$500,000. • Public Infrastructure – The following ceilings and thresholds apply: • Sewer Treatment – \$1,200,000 • Sewer Rehabilitation – \$1,000,000 • New Sewer Systems – \$1,000,000 • Potable Water – \$1,000,000 • Residential Streets – \$800,000 • Multi-Jurisdictional Projects – The lesser of the combined ceiling amount for each local government participating, or \$2,200,000. • Municipalities with a population of more than 12,000 and parishes with an unincorporated population of more than 25,000 – The funding ceiling is \$2,000,000 for water and sewer grants and \$1,600,000 for street grants. • SWMC - The grant ceiling for consolidation planning grants is \$40,000 • Economic Development – The following ceilings and thresholds apply: • New Business -\$639,000 • Existing Business -\$1,039,000
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	<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>CDBG Outcome measures expected include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving existing public infrastructure – To assist local governments in providing suitable living environments by making sewer, water, and street systems sustainable. • New public infrastructure – To assist local governments in creating suitable living environments by making sewer, water, and street systems available. • New service connections – To assist local governments in creating suitable living environments by making the connection to water and sewer systems affordable. • Improving existing service connections – To assist local governments in providing suitable living environments by rehabilitating sewer or water service connections for sustainability. • Sustainable Water Management Consolidation – To assist local governments in planning for the consolidation of water systems to create systems that are sustainable, financially solvent, and stable. • Economic Development – To assist local units of government in the creation and/or retention of jobs and/or businesses within their jurisdictions
2	<p>State Program Name:</p>	<p>State of Louisiana ESG Program</p>
	<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>ESG</p>
	<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>The LHC intends to continue the use of a geographic formula in the distribution of ESGP funding. This ensures each region of the State receives a specified minimum of State ESGP grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. Determining factors for allocations will include population figures, rate of poverty, performance history, and available funding.</p>

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>Proposals accepted for review will be scored competitively based primarily upon the information provided in grant applications. To be eligible for funding, each applicant's proposal must score 75 points or higher on the evaluation. The amount of grant awards between competing applicants will be determined by the following selection criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational Capacity • Project Proposal Narrative • Approach • Performance Measurement • Budget Justification
<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	

<p>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)</p>	<p>The LHC will continue to use the geographic allocation formula in the distribution of the State's ESGP Funding. To ensure each region is allotted a specified minimum of State ESGP funding, projects are deemed eligible based on national and state studies linking homelessness to conditions of poverty. ESGP regional allocations are formulated based on factors for poverty (very low-income) populations in the parishes of each region according to the data. Within each region, distribution of the ESGP grant is determined through a competitive awarding process as previously described. All prospective applicants are encouraged to submit an application.</p>
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	

<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>ESGP awarded recipients may use funding in six categories. The funding categories are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street outreach • Emergency shelter • Homelessness prevention • Rapid re-housing assistance • Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) • Administrative activities <p>All applicants are required to allocate at least 40% of their awards to homeless prevention or rapid re-housing activities.</p>
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>All qualified applications will be ranked based on the scoring criteria identified in the 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 within the region.</p>
<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>The ESGP expected outcomes are 1) the provision of decent affordable housing, and 2) the creation of suitable living environments.</p>
<p>3 State Program Name:</p>	<p>State of Louisiana HOME Program</p>
<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>HOME</p>

<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</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 allocations 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 awards funds to local governments (referred to as state recipients), Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) and non-profits (both referred to as sub-recipients), and to for-profit developers on an annual basis through a competitive application process. If awards are made more frequently, 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>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>HOME Program Guidelines/Eligibility Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals will be evaluated in accordance with the established evaluation criteria for each type of project. • 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. • The eligibility of projects/households for HOME assistance varies with the type of funded activity. • 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). • Rental projects with five (5) 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. • HOME-assisted households' income must not exceed 80% of the AMI. • HOME income limits are published each year by HUD. <p>Applicants who have outstanding audits or monitoring findings, unresolved IRS findings, and/or are 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>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	
<p>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)</p>	
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	

Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	Resources will be allocated in accordance with the funding priorities per the housing and community development needs assessment, citizen participation, NOFAs or RFPs, applications and the availability of funds.
Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	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 limitations are published in the applicable RFP or NOFA.
What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	The expected outcome measures are affordability and decent affordable housing.

Discussion:

The methods of distribution for the four (4) HUD programs and the National Housing Trust Fund were designed as a result of the State's citizen participation process, and past experiences in program administration by the three agencies involved. The methods of distribution were each developed to assist state recipients and local governments in addressing basic services and housing needs of the citizens of the State of Louisiana.

AP-35 Projects – (Optional)

Introduction:

Since LCDBG 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: HOME projects are awarded after the receipt of the annual HUD allocation.

NHTF: NHTF projects are awarded after the receipt of the annual award.

ESG: ESG projects are awarded after the receipt of the annual HUD allocation.

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

ESG: The priorities for the state coordinate with those outlined in the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness Federal Strategic Plan to prevent and End Homelessness-Home, Together. These priorities have been implemented in the Louisiana State Plan to End Homelessness-Ma Maison.

HOME: The priority allocations of HOME funds are according to the housing and community development need assessment in the FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, subsequent updates and comments from the community received during the various public input sessions.

NHTF: The State of Louisiana plans to use FY 2020 NHTF program funds exclusively for rental housing to meet the priority needs identified by the states ConPlan and to be consistent with the priorities in the QAP. This is due to the amount of available resources and the extremely low income targeting requirements of the NHTF program and the need for rental housing affordable to extremely low income households in the state.

CDBG: Based on the stated priorities of Louisiana's current administration, input from local governments and citizens, and the fact that public facilities infrastructure in many communities across the state is advanced in age, deteriorating, and in some cases failing entirely, the majority of CDBG funds are prioritized to address public infrastructure needs (specifically, water, sewer, and street projects), including demonstrated needs for emergency projects.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

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

ESG: The state's ESGP funding will be awarded statewide utilizing a geographic formula for distribution. Based on national and state studies linking homelessness to conditions of poverty, regional ESGP 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 is determined through a competitive grant award process.

HOME and NHTF: 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 a network of participating 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 extremely low, very low and low income households through the use of HOME and NHTF 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. NHTF program funds will be used for projects that target extremely low-income and very low-income households. Tenant Based Rental Assistance will be offered on a statewide basis.

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.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
CDBG-State of Louisiana	97
HOPWA-State of Louisiana	97
ESG-State of Louisiana	100
HOME-State of Louisiana	100

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
National Housing Trust Fund - State of Louisiana	100

Table 59 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

ESG: The LHC intends to continue the use of a geographic formula in the distribution of ESGP funding. This ensures each region of the State receives a specified minimum of State ESGP grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. Determining factors for allocations will include population figures, rate of poverty, performance history, and available funding.

HOME: An assessment of the housing and homeless needs of the State of Louisiana is included in the FY 2020 – FY 2024 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 2020 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.

NHTF: NHTF funds will be distributed statewide primarily with Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). Funds will be awarded on a competitive basis to projects that address the priority housing needs as identified in the state’s ConPlan, and the priorities established in the QAP in force at the time of application. During the 2020 program year, the State will give preferences to projects located in: a) Qualified Census Tract, and b) rural area (as defined by the QAP).

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.

State Formula HOPWA: For persons living with HIV in LDH Regions III - IX Louisiana, the OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program (SHHP) strives to offer a variety of services to meet the needs of clients as they present for assistance. As such, approximately 71% of the annual State Formula HOPWA award is allocated the Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to support program participants in choosing an apartment that best meets their needs, Short Term Rent Mortgage and Utility (STRMU) assistance or unexpected changes in health or employment/income that require urgent attention, Permanent Housing Placement Services to assist program participants with move-in assistance on deposits and Resource Identification to locate more landlords of appropriate housing units that are amenable to renting to our program participants. For those who need or prefer a more supportive congregate living

model, 26% of the SF HOPWA grant award goes to four housing facilities that offer that model.

Discussion

HOME and NHTF: There are concentrations of poverty in every region of the state. The concentration varies based on local factors. Maps of the areas of poverty and minority concentration are identified in this plan as Areas of Poverty Concentration Map (Attachment B) and Areas of Minority Concentration Map (Attachment C). 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 following table present Action Plan 2020 affordable housing goals by household type.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	20
Non-Homeless	238
Special-Needs	45
Total	303

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	200
The Production of New Units	22
Rehab of Existing Units	36
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	258

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type
Discussion:

The State will use its 2020 HOME and National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) allocations for the provision of affordable housing. Both funding sources will be distributed competitively through Request for Proposals (RFP) processes. RFP’s may cover a combination of funding sources and include Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). Project selection are based on scoring criteria which gives preferences to those projects which leverage non-federal funds and those providing additional special need units. It is estimated that the state will assist a minimum of four (4) projects resulting in approximately 16 units affordable of affordable housing for extremely low income (ELI) households based on the maximum subsidy limits with its National Housing Trust Fund allocation. It is estimated that eight (8) will be new construction rental and eight (8) will be rehabilitation of rental units. The estimated number of NHTF units is included in the one year goals.

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, and HOME allocations.

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. As of April, 2019, the following Housing Authorities (HA) were designated by HUD as "troubled": the HA of the town of Vinton, the HA of the town of Grambling, and:

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 Home, Together, sets the following goals:

- Prevent and end homelessness among veterans
- Prevent and end chronic homelessness among people with disabilities
- Prevent and end homelessness for families, children, and unaccompanied youth
- Set a path to ending all types of homelessness

The LHC, in partnership with the Governor's Council to End Homelessness and other state agencies will work with the Continuums of Care, nonprofit agencies and other identified stakeholders to achieve the goals of ending homelessness in Louisiana. Ending homelessness means that every community has a system in place to quickly respond to those experiencing homelessness and to quickly rehouse them.

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 and a statewide definition of housing first 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. LHC continues to allocate a large portion of ESGP funding to the emergency shelter component. While there is a priority to allocate ESGP funding for RRH activities, the state recognizes the need to continue to fund homeless shelters statewide. LHC will continue 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 LHC has worked to align the resources by prioritizing the use of Rapid Re-housing (RRH) with ESGP funding. The focus of RRH is to decrease the length of time an individual or family spends in homelessness, as well as giving them access to sustainable affordable housing options. The LHC will continue to work with the CoC's and providers to align resources in their communities to maximize the services made available to homeless and at risk of homelessness populations.

Rapid re-housing has become a tool utilized to provide services that allow for a family or individual to exit homelessness and not return. This model has help communities to decrease the number of homelessness. The goal of rapid re-housing to assist those that are already homeless: either sleeping in places not meant for human habitation or a homeless shelter. Rapid re-housing places a priority on moving a homeless family or individual experiencing homelessness into permanent housing as quickly as possible. The participants are assisted with housing search and placement, rental and utility assistance and case management services, the services are individualized; however, assistance is usually for a period of 4-6 months

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 ESGP funding to provide homeless prevention assistance when it is necessary to prevent a family from losing its housing and becoming homeless.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals – 91.320(k)(4)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	400
Tenant-based rental assistance	185
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	40
Total	625

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

Introduction:

The effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment can cause increases to the cost of housing or be a disincentive to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing. The cost of affordable housing development in Louisiana 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. In Louisiana, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is \$877. According to the a study by the National Low Income Housing Corporation (NLIHC) entitled Out of Reach: 2019 in order to afford this level of rent and utilities — without paying more than 30% of income on housing — a household must earn \$2,923 monthly or \$35,074 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into an hourly Housing Wage of: \$16.86 while the minimum wage remains \$7.25/hour. Some of the most common barriers to affordable housing 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.

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

All agencies administering HUD programs in the state encourage, but cannot mandate, local governments to adopt policies, procedures, and processes that will reduce barriers to affordable housing. These include land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. The state, through the Louisiana Housing Corporation encourages partnerships between for-profit developers, non-profit 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.

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. LHC's "Community Connections" conference in April, 2019 brought together housing professionals from all over the state to discuss various issues related to the provision of affordable housing. LHC plans to make its "Community Connections" conference an annual event to broaden relationships with local governments and affordable housing partners to identify and ameliorate policies that have a negative effect on affordable housing.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.320(j)

Introduction:

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 (CDBG), HOME Investments Partnerships Program (HOME), National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF), Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG), and State Formula Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Program (HOPWA) will address the goal of improving the living conditions of the State's extremely low, very low, low and moderate income citizens in all regions of the State including underserved small cities and rural areas. The NHTF is statutorily targeted to primarily assist extremely low income and very low income households. NHTF will reduce the housing costs of extremely low and very low income families and increase the resources available to meet other consumer needs. The 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 when seeking medical care, housing, employment and supportive services, in addition to the challenges that come with poverty. State Formula HOPWA is an integral component of preventing homelessness in this target population.

The HOME, NHTF, 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 use to make public improvements which support a private industrial expansion effort.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The state allows all types of housing initiatives, so as to provide opportunities to units of local government to use housing funding in the manner most conducive to their needs. HOME and CDBG 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. NHTF will be used in combination with other available resources to increase the number of affordable and available housing units for extremely low and very low income households (including homeless individuals and families) statewide.

The state will continue to offer funding initiatives to for-profit developers, units of local government, experienced non-profit organizations and CHDOs interested in undertaking homeownership and rental development across the state. The goal is to use soft funds to expand the supply of affordable housing

throughout the state; especially in non-entitlement areas. Selection criteria points are awarded to projects evidencing the leverage of soft funds and local governmental funding and support.

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 NHTF and 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. In addition, if necessary, developers must provide relocation of any occupants from units or buildings where rehabilitation has the potential to create or disturb lead paint hazards. 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 rental units occupied by ESG participants. . In 2019 LHC applied for and won a second Lead-Based Paint Hazzard Control Grant from HUD under a partnership with the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (LDHH). The grant program provides for lead testing of children and remediation for a proposed 160 housing units.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The state CDBG, HOME, NHTF, ESG, SF HOPWA and other federal grants will continue to support programs and organizations that provide assistance and economic opportunities for homeless, extremely low, very low, 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.

The state will continue to use Weatherization Assistance Program and Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program funds to assist low-income households to reduce energy costs; particularly the elderly, persons with a disability and households with children. Increasing the energy efficiency of homes has been an effective mean to reduce the number of poverty-level families by increasing the

amount of funds that may be used for other household needs.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

HOME: The State and LHC plan to 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.

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

LHC's "Community Connections" conference in April, 2019 brought together housing professionals from all over the state to discuss various issues related to the provision of affordable housing. LHC plans to make its "Community Connections" conference an annual event to broaden relationships with local governments, affordable housing partners, and service provider agencies to identify and ameliorate policies that have a negative effect on affordable housing and enhance coordination. 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 hold public hearings to get feedback on development plans and acknowledge in writing that the construction of the proposed project will not have an adverse impact on existing developments. All projects seeking points for providing special need services are required to have agreements with service providers in place prior to commitment agreements are executed.

Discussion:

The selection criteria under the HOME, NHTF 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.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	12,000,000
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.	70.00%

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. These provisions are imposed for the duration of the period of affordability on all HOME- assisted homebuyer projects through a written agreement with the homebuyer. Enforcement mechanisms are liens, deed restrictions, or covenants running with the land. The HOME written agreement shall accurately disclose the resale or recapture provisions and the enforcement mechanism with the homebuyer before or at the time of sale. The HOME assisted unit must be the principal residence of the homebuyer throughout the period of affordability. The resale or recapture provisions (see Appendix D) are triggered by the non-owner occupancy (either voluntary or involuntary) of the HOME assisted unit or any transfer of title, during the HOME period of affordability.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

The period of affordability is determined by the amount of the HOME fund investment in accordance with 24 CFR 92.254(a) (4); (see Appendix D). To ensure affordability, the State will, at its option, impose either resale or recapture requirements conforming to the standards of 24 CFR 92.254. 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 written agreement will specify all recapture provisions as well as all other applicable requirements of the program (see Appendix D).

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:

If the State of Louisiana uses HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing, it will only be provided in accordance with section 92.206. The State will not use FY 2020 HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housings.

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

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

Each Continuum of Care has developed written standards to ensure ESGP providers are coordinating services with the primary objective helping homeless persons rapidly regain housing. All recipients of ESGP funding must adhere to the local CoC standards.

As part of the program requirements for implementation of the Emergency Solutions Grant Program, recipients are required to develop policies and procedures for coordination of service delivery.

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

Applicants for ESGP 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 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 or Continuum of Care can submit an application to the state for funding. Private and faith-based nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply for

funding. All applications must demonstrate collaboration with local mainstream service providers and homeless provider groups. 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 agencies selected for funding to meet the homeless participation requirement. The State grants no exceptions to the regulation.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

LHC has implemented a performance based contracts system which allows the state to track all aspects of 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.

The ESG performance standards are based on the programs activities. The state works diligently with providers to ensure quality level data is entered into HMIS, producing quality data reports. The programs are continually evaluated for performance based on number of clients and services and expenditure rates.

Housing Trust Fund (HTF)
Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(5)

1. How will the grantee distribute its HTF funds? Select all that apply:

Applications submitted by eligible recipients

2. If distributing HTF funds through grants to subgrantees, describe the method for distributing HTF funds through grants to subgrantees and how those funds will be made available to state agencies and/or units of general local government. If not distributing funds through grants to subgrantees, enter "N/A".

N/A

3. If distributing HTF funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients,

a. Describe the eligibility requirements for recipients of HTF funds (as defined in 24 CFR § 93.2). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

Eligibility to apply for NHTF funds will generally be the same as required by NHTF regulations with modifications, where allowed, to conform to the adopted QAP and general LHC policies. Eligible applicants/recipients of NHTF funds include nonprofit and for-profit developers, public housing agencies, and municipalities. In accordance with the definition at 24 CFR 93.2, recipients must:

Make acceptable assurances to the grantee (LHC) that it will comply with the requirements of the NHTF program during the entire period that begins upon selection of the recipient to receive NHTF funds, and ending upon the conclusion of all NHTF-funded activities;

Demonstrate the ability and financial capacity to undertake, comply, and manage the eligible activity;

Demonstrate its familiarity with the requirements of other Federal, State, or local housing programs that may be used in conjunction with NHTF funds to ensure compliance with all applicable requirements and regulations of such programs; and

Have demonstrated experience and capacity to conduct an eligible NHTF activity as evidenced by its ability to own, construct, or rehabilitate, and manage and operate an affordable multifamily rental housing development.

b. Describe the grantee's application requirements for eligible recipients to apply for HTF funds. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

(1) Program funds allocated annually to the State by HUD shall be awarded to eligible applicants through

a formal NOFA application process. Submission requirements for project applications will be developed annually by LHC for a joint Application for both National Housing Trust Fund and Low Income Housing Tax Credits funding. (2) Program funds will be awarded according to the Act, federal regulations and guidelines, and the final approved QAP. The Selection Criteria for the final approved FY 2019 QAP are included in this allocation plan as Appendix E. In addition to the specific requirements of the QAP, the following threshold criteria must exist in any Application to be considered for a NHTF award: 1) the project must include the creation or preservation of permanent rental housing (transitional housing and shelters are not eligible); 2) the housing must remain affordable via deed restrictions for at least 30 years; 3) at least one of the State's Consolidated Plan housing priorities must be addressed and 4) there must be a reasonable expectation that the project will be ready to proceed within 12 months.

c. Describe the selection criteria that the grantee will use to select applications submitted by eligible recipients. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

The Selection Criteria for the final approval 2019 QAP are included in this plan as Appendix E. Under the selection criteria points will be awarded to the degree that the application meets or exceeds the minimum requirements that are established. Scores are reflective of the priorities established for the current year. Projects will be awarded based on their scores after satisfying threshold requirements. The highest scoring project will be funded first and each successive score will be funded until the available funds are exhausted. The annual application packet shall be made available to eligible applicants and interested parties upon request at the same time and manner as applications for low income housing tax credits.

d. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on geographic diversity (as defined by the grantee in the consolidated plan). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

Projects that conform to a governmental priority will receive preference when:

- Project Located in Qualified Census Tract (QCT), Difficult Development Area (DDA), or Opportunity Zone
- Rural Area Project (as defined in the QAP glossary) (NHTF Priority: Geographic Diversity)
- Area of Demonstrated Needs (as defines in NOFA of RFP)

e. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the applicant's ability to obligate HTF funds and undertake eligible activities in a timely manner. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

The State considers readiness to proceed in a timely manner to be a threshold matter. Therefore no preference will be given to projects based on the readiness to proceed. LHC will not fund any project that does not indicate in its application the ability to start construction within 12 months of the date of contract between the recipient and the State. Furthermore, the State will continue to follow its established practice of putting benchmarks in agreements and imposing sanctions up to and including canceling the project if they are not met.

f. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the extent to which the rental project has Federal, State, or local project-based rental assistance so that rents are affordable to extremely low-income families. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

For the 2020 program year the State is considering project based rental assistance as a threshold item. The State will award through the Louisiana Housing Authority (its PHA arm) project based vouchers to all recipients of HTF funding. As its available project based vouchers are exhausted, the State may revise this item to require that applicants have firm commitments from another PHA or HUD to provide project based vouchers or the State may revise its plan so as to provide operating cost assistance that is designed to make up the difference in operating income lost by the project making units available to extremely low-income families.

g. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the financial feasibility of the project beyond the required 30-year period. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

The State will prioritize projects that are located in opportunity zone and/or which have characteristics that support long term affordability (such as green building). The priority will be exhibited through the awarding of points during the application process. The following areas will be considered:

Neighborhood Features: Points in this section are capped by the applicant's selection and verified through the commissioned market study. Points will be awarded for services located within the specified distance of the site inclusive of but not limited to accessibility to grocery, public library, hospital/doctor office or clinic, bank/credit union (must have live tellers), elementary school, post office,

pharmacy/drug store, public transportation (shuttle services excluded), etc.

h. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the merits of the application in meeting the priority housing needs of the grantee (such as housing that is accessible to transit or employment centers, housing that includes green building and sustainable development features, or housing that serves special needs populations). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

NHTF priority preference will be evidenced by the State awarding the following points to project applicants:

Extended Affordability Agreement (Lease to own projects ineligible*) (Only one selection allowed - Maximum 4 points allowed)

Project will execute agreement in which Owner irrevocably waives its rights under the provisions of I.R.C. §42(h)(6)(E) and (F) until after the:

- (i) 35th year 5 Points
- (ii) 40th year 6 Points
- (iii) 45th year 7 Points

Lease to own projects ineligible; not eligible if executing Corporation's Option to Purchase and Right of First Refusal Agreement.

i. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the extent to which the application makes use of non-federal funding sources. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

The State will give priority to projects that have non-federal funding. This will be exhibited through the awarding of the following points to applicants: A. Leverage for Disability Funding (Non-Governmental Support) with support documentation from the funding entity and calculations supporting the selection must be included in the application submission. Leverage must consist of a specified amount of non-governmental funds used for persons with disabilities throughout the project's compliance period. B. Project's TDC per unit is at least 10% below the maximum TDC/unit. Calculations supporting the selection must be included in the application submission.

Local governmental support that is evidenced by a signed commitment of the award of funds to the

project such as the following will receive a preference for NHTF funds:

- Waiving water and sewer tap fees;
- Waiving building permit fees;
- Foregoing real property taxes during construction;
- Contributing land for project development;
- Providing below market rate construction and/or permanent financing;
- Providing an abatement of real estate taxes, PHA contributions or other governmental contributions.

4. Does the grantee's application require the applicant to include a description of the eligible activities to be conducted with HTF funds? If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, select "N/A".

Yes

5. Does the grantee's application require that each eligible recipient certify that housing units assisted with HTF funds will comply with HTF requirements? If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, select "N/A".

Yes

6. Performance Goals and Benchmarks. The grantee has met the requirement to provide for performance goals and benchmarks against which the grantee will measure its progress, consistent with the grantee's goals established under 24 CFR 91.315(b)(2), by including HTF in its housing goals in the housing table on the SP-45 Goals and AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives screens.

Yes

7. Maximum Per-unit Development Subsidy Amount for Housing Assisted with HTF Funds.

Enter or attach the grantee's maximum per-unit development subsidy limits for housing assisted with HTF funds.

The limits must be adjusted for the number of bedrooms and the geographic location of the project. The limits must also be reasonable and based on actual costs of developing non-luxury housing in the area.

If the grantee will use existing limits developed for other federal programs such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) per unit cost limits, HOME's maximum per-unit subsidy amounts, and/or Public Housing Development Cost Limits (TDCs), it must include a description of how the HTF maximum per-unit development subsidy limits were established or a description of how existing limits developed for another program and being adopted for HTF meet the HTF requirements specified above.

The LHC has administered the State of Louisiana HOME program since inception. Historically, the maximum subsidy limits set by the HOME program have proven to be sufficient to produce affordable housing units. In accordance with the HTF guidelines, the State has also adopted the HOME Program maximum subsidy limits for use in project assisted with HTF. The most recent Maximum Per-unit Development Subsidy is included in this plan as Appendix G in the HOME/ HTF Attachment. In addition, the State plan to use project based vouchers to further enhance the affordability requirement of the HTF.

8. Rehabilitation Standards. The grantee must establish rehabilitation standards for all HTF-assisted housing rehabilitation activities that set forth the requirements that the housing must meet upon project completion. The grantee's description of its standards must be in sufficient detail to determine the required rehabilitation work including methods and materials. The standards may refer to applicable codes or they may establish requirements that exceed the minimum requirements of the codes. The grantee must attach its rehabilitation standards below.

In addition, the rehabilitation standards must address each of the following: health and safety; major systems; lead-based paint; accessibility; disaster mitigation (where relevant); state and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements; Uniform Physical Condition Standards; and Capital Needs Assessments (if applicable).

The Written Rehabilitation Standards for project assisted with HTF are included in this plan as Appendix F in the HOME/ Housing Trust Fund Attachment.

9. Resale or Recapture Guidelines. Below, the grantee must enter (or attach) a description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HTF funds when used to assist first-time homebuyers. If the grantee will not use HTF funds to assist first-time homebuyers, enter "N/A".

The Resale or Recapture Guidelines are included in this plan as Appendix D in the HOME/HTF Attachments.

10. HTF Affordable Homeownership Limits. If the grantee intends to use HTF funds for homebuyer assistance and does not use the HTF affordable homeownership limits for the area provided by HUD, it must determine 95 percent of the median area purchase price and set forth the information in accordance with §93.305. If the grantee will not use HTF funds to assist first-time homebuyers, enter “N/A”.

The grantee has determined its own affordable homeownership limits using the methodology described in § 93.305(a)(2) and the limits are attached.

11. Grantee Limited Beneficiaries or Preferences. Describe how the grantee will limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to a particular segment of the extremely low- or very low-income population to serve unmet needs identified in its consolidated plan or annual action plan. If the grantee will not limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to a particular segment of the extremely low- or very low-income population, enter “N/A.”

Any limitation or preference must not violate nondiscrimination requirements in § 93.350, and the grantee must not limit or give preferences to students. The grantee may permit rental housing owners to limit tenants or give a preference in accordance with § 93.303(d)(3) only if such limitation or preference is described in the action plan.

12. Refinancing of Existing Debt. Enter or attach the grantee’s refinancing guidelines below. The guidelines describe the conditions under which the grantee will refinance existing debt. The grantee’s refinancing guidelines must, at minimum, demonstrate that rehabilitation is the primary eligible activity and ensure that this requirement is met by establishing a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing. If the grantee will not refinance existing debt, enter “N/A.”

Multifamily projects developed by locally based housing organizations that receive NHTF funds for rehabilitation may utilize NHTF funds to refinance existing debt consistent with 24 CFR 93.201(b) if they meet the following guidelines: 1. Refinancing is necessary to reduce the

overall housing costs and to make the housing more affordable and proportional to the number of HTF- assisted units in the rental project. 2. Rehabilitation is the primary eligible activity. A minimum of \$7,500 of rehabilitation per unit is required. The proportional rehabilitation cost must be greater than the proportional amount of debt that is refinanced. 3. The grantee must demonstrate management capacity and practices that ensure that the long term needs of the project can be met and the targeted population can be served over an extended affordability period. 4. The grantee must demonstrate that the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, to create greater affordability in current affordable units, to create additional affordable units, or to continue the affordability of units that could be lost. 5. Refinancing will be limited to projects that have previously received an investment of public funds. 6. The minimum NHTF affordability period shall be 30 years. 7. NHTF funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any Federal program, including CDBG. 8. Refinancing will only be allowed for projects that can produce Estoppel letters from all current debt or lien holders that clearly establishes that there is not currently an instance of default or any condition that if persisting would lead to an instance of default over the next two years and that the current debt/ lien holders have no plans to seek remedy for any existing condition by means of foreclosure, deed in lieu of foreclosure or a dation en paiement.

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

Office of Community Development
State of Louisiana
Division of Administration



JAY ZABRINSKI
COMMISSIONER OF ADMINISTRATION

JOHN DEL EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: Parties Interested in HUD Programs in Louisiana
FROM: Tracy Watts
Director, Community Development Block Grant Program
DATE: May 16, 2019
SUBJECT: Notice of Public Hearing
Consolidated Plan FY 2020-2024
FY 2020 Consolidated Annual Action Plan

As set forth in 24 CFR 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 state agencies participating in this consolidated planning process and the HUD funded program(s) administered by each agency include: the Division of Administration/Office of Community Development (Small Cross Community Development Block Grant Program), the Louisiana Housing Corporation (HOME Investment Partnerships Program, the Emergency Solutions Grants Program and the National Housing Trust Fund), and the Department of Health and Hospitals/Office of Public Health, STD/HIV Program (Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program).

The agencies administering these programs are beginning to prepare the Consolidated Plan for FY 2020 - FY 2024. The Consolidated Annual Action Plan will include a one-year Consolidated Annual Action Plan that will contain specific program requirements for the proposed distribution of funds received under the FY 2020 federal funding allocation for the aforementioned HUD programs.

The State will hold a public hearing to obtain views on the housing and community development needs throughout the State; those comments will assist the agencies in developing the Consolidated Plan for FY 2020 - FY 2024 and the FY 2020 Consolidated Annual Action Plan. For those persons who are unable to attend the public hearing, written comments on the needs of the State may be submitted beginning June 4, 2019, and will be accepted until June 19, 2019. Written comments may be mailed to the Office of Community Development, Post Office Box 960995, Baton Rouge, LA 70894 5095, faxed to 225/342-1947, or emailed to henriet.paul@la.gov.

The public hearing will be held on June 4, 2019 at 1:30 p.m. in the V. Jean Butler Board Room in the Louisiana Housing Corporation building, located at 2415 Canal Drive, Baton Rouge, LA. This facility is accessible to persons with physical disabilities. Non-English speaking persons and persons with disabilities requiring special accommodations should contact the Office of Community Development at 225/342-7412 or at the mailing address, fax number, or email address given in the preceding paragraph at least five working days prior to the hearing.

JOHN DEL EDWARDS & BARON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804-5095 & 342-7412 & 225-342-8548 & FAX: 225-342-1947
BY: LOUAI OPERATIONS SERVICES

Heather Paul

From: Gary Fortana <gary@grtmanagement.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 19, 2019 2:23 PM
To: Heather Paul
Cc:

Gary Fortana <gary@grtmanagement.com>
Heather Paul
sallennu@seapair.org; jennifer.fortana@gmail.com; T.Denton@bellsouth.net;
carly@blanchard.org; williamh@ed.com; Mike Caplaner
kshirmlage@oklahoma.gov; carterfred@cp-tel.net; howardfritham@gmail.com;
sec-treas-cplj@oklahoma.gov; vllachar@cp-tel.net;
townclayco@ymail.com; sandbour_ey318@ymail.com;
conve-seal@cp-tel.net; tocz372@bellsouth.net; paul@dequincy.org;
mc.anton@cityoffordler.org; villageofedson@yahoo.com; mms2618@att.net;
mgreen@villageofelizabeth.com; townofhendry@bellsouth.net;
4sternolce@yahoo.com; villageofcarter@bellsouth.net; vogtowhall@att.net;
villageofglbert@att.net; richard@imnillelandassociates.com;
villageofgoldonna@gmail.com; mayor@cityofgrandngone; mrcervey
@gmail.com; WRow@grerwoodla.org; mayor@townofhaughton.org;
townofrombeck@bellsouth.net; villageofosborne@cityofhaughton.net;
1da.louisiana@gmail.com; Vivian@jonesboro.org; shirley@yahoc.com;
office@bela.gov.com; tomclerk@cp-tel.net; townofMerryville
merryville@bellsouth.net; moortaxman@yahoo.com;
yocourtspert@bellsouth.net; villageofmaudher@att.net;
shirley@hatchin@shelby.gov; mowlin@ngov.org; kiran@cdow@yahoo.com;
townofal@centurytel.net; pdslr@centurytel.net; vash@cp-tel.net;
dupre@tmrwy4@yahoo.com; jimmy.hagan@bala-erq.net; mredward@bha-
erq.net; bob@bellsouth.net; sash@denmor.com; jirendh@ksaerq.com;
LAZENEY AND ASSOCIATES (j.lazene@lazeneveng.com);
mcrum@grtaerq.com; Mark McCarty (mccarty@mokey-associates.com);
jason.murphy@mll.com; doug@psalex.com; prley@i-eyco.org;
Tishuler@shelby.com; karne@krivy@north.com; bettinah@townofc-wood.com;
tdgac@mayor@bellsouth.net; beya.cu@rdan@gmail.com; tedkass@75
@centurytel.net; masy@townofchosea.net; salirevill@bellsouth.net;
bts@townofhul@bellsouth.net; villageofst@yahoo.com; kate@sins@imnesportla.com;
turan@townofcenturytel.net; vpp_@vpplls.com; seffuler@cityofvinton.com;
terk@townofvinton.net; carrenhand@sudcan@emall.com; mayor@cityofwestlake.com;
kerri@cityofwestlake.com; tozxville@cp-tel.net; Custer Fortana
WRITTEN COMMENTS - CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR FY 2020 - FY 2024 AND THE FY
2020 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR STATE MEMORANDUM - MAY 16,
2019.pdf

Importance: High

Mrs. Paul,

As per the Office of Community Development's Memorandum dated May 15, 2019 (copy attached), relative to the subject matter, please consider the attached written comments on behalf of GNF Management Company, Inc. The majority of these comments were derived from the governmental entities and firms that have been courtesy copied on this e-mail. We are hereby requesting if they concur with the comments in the attachment to please notify Heather

1

Paul by email at heather.paul@la.gov. It can be as simple as stating that your governmental entity is in complete agreement to the GNF attachment or you may wish to expand upon any part of the written comments as to your particular needs. It is crucial that you comment the before today's end to be considered. As per the State's memorandum, June 19, 2019 is the deadline for comments to be accepted. If you are commenting, please reply me on your e-mail at: gary@primismanagement.com.

Thank you,

GARY N. FONTANA

GNF Management Company, Inc.
2670 Garret Road
Mourree, Louisiana 71202
Phone: (318) 343-8808
Fax: (318) 343-4437

WRITTEN COMMENTS
FY 2020 - FY 2024 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND THE FY 2020 CONSOLIDATED
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

STATE EXCERPTS FROM PROJECT SEVERITY PACKET- BLACK
PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS - RED
COMMENTS - RED

The objective of these comments and recommendations is to establish a level playing field for all governmental entities, without consideration to being affluent or impoverished due to financial capabilities.

Size of Grants

The State has established the following funding ceilings:

- \$1,200,000 - Sewer Treatment
- \$1,000,000 - New Sewer Collection
- \$1,000,000 - Existing Sewer Collection Rehabilitation
- \$1,000,000 - Portable Water
- \$800,000 - Streets
- \$300,000 - Demonstrated Needs
- \$500,000 - La STEP

Comment: Proposed ceiling amounts established for subcategories are too large and should be adjusted to allow for potentially more projects being funded in each subcategory. In addition, the entire project cost should be within the funding ceiling amounts established by LCDBG. This would provide for a level playing field for all governmental entities, regardless of population or financial capabilities. Any other funding such as i.e., USDA, DEQ, DHH, local, etc... should not be allowable due the disruption of a level playing field.

- \$800,000 - Sewer Treatment
- \$800,000 - New Sewer Collection
- \$800,000 - Existing Sewer Collection Rehabilitation
- \$600,000 - Portable Water
- \$600,000 - Streets
- \$300,000 - Demonstrated Needs
- \$500,000 - La STEP

For municipalities with a population of more than 12,000 and parishes which have an unincorporated population of more than 25,000 (as defined below), the State has established a funding ceiling of \$2,000,000 for water and sewer grants, and \$1,600,000 for street grants. Those municipalities and parishes are defined below.

Comment: Should be removed as it contributes to larger governmental entities an unfair advantage due to points derived from cost effective and amounts that can be applied for and the disruption of a level playing field.

A minimum construction amount of \$200,000 must be included in the project. Those projects that do not involve a minimum of \$200,000 will not be considered for funding or scored in any way.

Eligible Applicants

All municipalities and parishes in Louisiana are eligible to participate in the LCDBG program with the exception of the following HUD entitlement jurisdictions: Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Bossier City, Jefferson Parish (including Grand Isle, Gretna, Harahan, Jean Lafitte, and Westwego), Kenner, Lafayette Parish Consolidated Government, Lake Charles, Monroe, New Orleans, St. Tammany Parish (including Abita Springs, Covington, and Madisonville), Shreveport, Sidel, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, and Thibodaux.

Threshold Criteria (Excerpt from Proposed FY 2020 Consolidated Annual Action Plan)

Each eligible applicant may apply for one public facilities grant under the FY 2020 LCDBG Program; those applications not funded under the FY 2020 LCDBG Program will be considered for funding under the FY 2021 LCDBG Program. Those municipalities with a population of more than 12,000 and those parishes which have an unincorporated population of more than 25,000 may submit an application for public facilities for maximum request of \$2,000,000 for water and sewer grants, and \$1,600,000 for street grants. According to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) Low and Moderate Income Summary Data, those municipalities with a population of more than 12,000 and parishes with unincorporated populations in excess of 25,000 include: Acadia Parish, Ascension Parish, City of Baker, City of Bogalusa, Bossier Parish, Caddo Parish, Calcasieu Parish, City of Central, City of Crowley, City of Hammond, Iberville Parish, Lafourche Parish, Livingston Parish, City of Minden, City of Morgan City, City of Natchitoches, City of New Iberia, City of Opelousas, Ouachita Parish, Rapides Parish, City of Ruston, St. Bernard Parish, St. Charles Parish, St. John the Baptist Parish, St. Landry Parish, St. Martin Parish, City of Sulphur, Tangipahoa Parish, Vermilion Parish, Vernon Parish, Washington Parish, City of West Monroe, and City of Zachary. (33 eligible)

Comment: Anything relative to disrupting a level playing field should be removed as it provides larger governmental entities an unfair advantage as far as being able to make application for more money than smaller governmental entities.

IV. PROPOSED RATING CRITERIA FOR FULL LCDBG PUBLIC FACILITIES APPLICATIONS

Invitations to submit full applications will be issued as described in Section II – Application Process in this document. Once full applications are received, the following procedures will be followed.

Description of Rating Procedures

Public infrastructure applications will be assigned raw scores, then ranked highest to lowest based on the scores. The State may conduct a site visit on any of the applications received. Site visits will verify the information provided in the application. If a site visit discloses information conflicting with that included in the application or the intent of the program, the State will exercise administrative discretion in making the determination as to whether or not the application will receive further consideration, or an adjustment to the score and/or the application itself. Selected applicants may be contacted by telephone to arrange a time to visit and to identify items the State will review while on site. Items not specifically mentioned during this phone call may be reviewed during the site visit.

Rating Criteria

Public Facilities - Water, Sewer, Streets (Maximum of 71 Points)

Since the FY 2020 Proposed Consolidated Action Plan is not available at this time, the following describes the rating system that the State *anticipates* to be included in the Plan:

After all rating points have been assigned, a combined final public facilities ranking list will be produced including all public facilities applications that are being considered for the FY 2020 program year ranked from highest to lowest according to the total number of points received by each application. The OCD will award funding based on this final public facilities ranking list as funds are available. The same process will be used to award funds under the FY 2021 program year, only including applications that are being considered for funding under the FY 2021 program year.

Comment: For the purpose of ranking public facilities projects, once subcategories have been established for cost effective, the public facilities monies should be divided among subcategories. The percentage distribution among the public facilities program subcategories should be based upon the number/percentage of applications received and amount requested in each subcategory, as established under the program. Half of the funds should be distributed based on the percentage of applications received in each subcategory and half on the basis of amount of funds requested in each subcategory. Doing this allows the type of projects submitted and the amount of funds requested to establish how the monies will be disbursed.

The maximum points available for all PR categories (sewer, water, and streets) is 71.

a) Benefit to Low/Moderate Income Persons (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

For those water and sewer applications that are classified as community/system-wide, for rating purposes and reporting purposes the beneficiaries of the project will be considered as all of the persons living within the boundaries of the local government and/or those persons served by the utility system. For those applications that involve target areas only, for rating purposes and reporting purposes the beneficiaries of the project will be considered as those persons residing within the boundaries of the target area or areas. For those applications which involve

both target area activities and community/system-wide activities but which do not meet the LCDBG definition of community/system-wide for rating purposes, the target area data will be used for rating purposes, and the community/system-wide data will be used for reporting purposes. Regardless of the application classification, projects which involve different beneficiaries for different activities must specifically identify the beneficiary data for each activity.

For street projects, all streets within the target area(s) that require reconstruction, rehabilitation, or paving must be addressed. The total beneficiaries for rating and reporting purposes for benefit to low/moderate income persons will be all residents whose EMS/911 address is identified as being on one of the streets designated for construction work.

The engineer for each project must certify as to the residents or persons he/she designates as beneficiaries for each proposed activity. The Office of Community Development will make the final determination in that matter.

The percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting will be calculated by dividing the number of low/moderate income persons benefiting (as defined by the State) by the total persons benefiting. Only those applications in which the percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting is at least fifty-one percent are eligible for funding.

One point will be assigned to those applications/projects where the percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting is sixty percent or more. No point will be assigned for applications/projects benefiting less than sixty percent low/moderate income persons.

Comment: The national objective currently being utilized for Public Facilities projects is principal benefit (at least fifty-one percent) to low and moderate income persons. Only one point has been assigned to those applications/projects where the percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting is sixty percent or more. More emphasis should be placed on the percent and number of low/moderate income persons benefiting in the points criteria.

All activities funded by the Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDDBG)

Program must address one of the following three national objectives.

- Principal benefit (at least fifty-one percent) to low and moderate income persons.
- Elimination or prevention of slums or blight.
- Urgent Need

In order to meet these national objectives, the Office of Community Development has the following goals.

- Benefit low and moderate income persons.
- Eliminate or aid in the prevention of slums or blight.
- Strengthen community and economic development through the creation of jobs, stimulation of private investment, and community revitalization, principally for the benefit of low and moderate income persons.

- Provide for other community development needs with a particular urgency due to existing conditions that pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community.

Percent of Low/Moderate Income (Maximum Possible Points – 5)

The percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting should be calculated by dividing the number of low/moderate income persons benefiting (as defined by the State) by the total persons benefiting. Points for percentage of low/moderate benefiting should be assigned according to the following ranges:

- 90% or more – 5 points*
- at least 80% but less than 90% - 4 points*
- at least 70% but less than 80% - 3 points*
- at least 60% but less than 70% - 2 points*
- less than 60% - 0 points*

Number of Low/Moderate Income (Maximum Possible Points – 5)

Points for the number of low/moderate income persons benefiting should be assigned according to the following ranges:

- 500 or more – 5 points*
- 200 to 499 – 4 points*
- Less than 200 – 3 points*

b) Cost Effectiveness (Maximum Possible Points - 10)

The cost per person benefiting will be calculated for each project. All applications will be categorized by the type of project being proposed (new sewer systems primarily for collection, rehabilitation of sewer systems primarily for collection, sewer treatment, and potable water, streets, and other). Each sewer application will fall into one of three subcategories for the purpose of rating. If the construction cost for new sewer system improvements is equal to or greater than seventy percent of the total construction cost, the application will be assigned to the "New Sewer System" subcategory. If the construction cost for new sewer system improvements is less than seventy percent of the total construction cost or no new sewer system improvements are proposed, then the application will be assigned to either the "Sewer System Rehabilitation" subcategory or the "Sewer Treatment" subcategory. If the construction cost of the sewer system rehabilitation is equal to or greater than the treatment plant improvements, then the application will be assigned to the "Sewer System Rehabilitation" subcategory; otherwise it will be assigned to the "Sewer Treatment" subcategory.

Each project category will then be split into two population groups. The split for each project category will be based on the average value of the total persons benefiting per project which will be computed by dividing the sum of the total persons benefiting (after eliminating the highest and the lowest number of beneficiaries for each category for the calculation) by the number of applications for that category (after eliminating the two applications in each

category with the highest and the lowest number of beneficiaries for the calculation). One group will consist of projects having a larger number of total persons benefiting than the average value; the second group will consist of those projects having a smaller number of total persons benefiting than the average value. (If the total number of persons benefiting from any project equals the average value, that project will be placed in the second or smaller group.) The project in each group having the best cost effectiveness (cost per person) will be given ten points and the remaining projects will be prorated. The population groups will NOT be combined for each category in the determination of rating points for cost effectiveness. They will remain separate, thus creating ten separate sub-categories for cost effectiveness points assignment. This allows those projects benefiting many people and those benefiting fewer people to be rated for cost effectiveness against other projects benefiting a similar number of persons.

The following formula will be used to determine the cost effectiveness points for each applicant in each grouping:

$$CE\ Points = \frac{Lowest\ Cost\ per\ Person\ Benefiting}{Applicant\ Cost\ per\ Person\ Benefiting} \times 10$$

For rating purposes for cost effectiveness points assignment, beneficiaries for street projects will be those residents whose EHS/911 address is identified as being on one of the streets designated for construction work.

The cost effectiveness points assigned to the FY 2020 applications will be based upon those applications which meet the threshold requirements for FY 2020 funding eligibility and are in the top sixty percent of project severity scores of those applications that meet past performance criteria for the FY 2020 program year. Therefore, the cost effectiveness points assigned to the FY 2021 applications will most likely differ from those points assigned to the FY 2020 applications. When determining the cost effectiveness points for the FY 2021 applications, the applications that were funded during the FY 2020 program year will not be taken into consideration.

Comment: Remove professional services (engineering fees) from equation, construction dollars only.

e) Project Severity (Maximum Possible Points – 50)

This rating will be based upon the severity of existing conditions and the extent of the effect of those existing conditions upon the health and welfare of the community. Priority will be given to wastewater systems, water systems addressing potable water, and street projects.

In assigning points for project severity, the following general criteria will be utilized by the Office of Community Development for the type of project proposed:

Wastewater systems and water systems addressing potable water needs; the existence of conditions in violation of the provisions of the State Sanitary Code that most directly protect

public health and the adequacy of the proposed improvements to eliminate such conditions. Compliance with federal and state laws and regulations will be considered.

Verification of existing conditions will be provided by DITH and/or DEQ based on records or field investigations. Problems that are generally attributable to a lack of routine maintenance will result in a less favorable evaluation.

The specific details of the existing problems and proposed project must be provided so that the project can be assessed properly. A lower assessment of the project could result due to the submittal of incomplete or inaccurate information; in those instances, the assigned score will not be re-evaluated.

Scores for project severity are generally based upon the proposed actions in the following tables assuming that the proposed actions will completely remedy the existing problem. If an application contains multiple actions, each action will be scored and the severity score will be pro-rated accordingly. Generally, scores will begin at the lower part of the range and will increase if evidence is presented that illustrates a more severe existing condition. If existing conditions as stated in the severity package are unsubstantiated or not in violation of any state or federal standard, the OCD reserves the right to assign severity scores below the minimum scores shown in the point ranges as shown below.

Project Severity Criteria for Wastewater Applications

PROPOSED ACTION	POINT RANGE
<i>COLLECTION</i>	
Replace or rehabilitate collection system components.	10-50
<i>EXISTING TREATMENT FACILITY</i>	
Replace or upgrade existing facility to meet capacity and or discharge requirements.	15-50
<i>SYSTEM</i>	
New collection system to provide service for un-served areas.	35-50
Replace or rehabilitate various components when minimum requirements have been met.	0-50
Project Severity Criteria for Potable Water Applications	
PROPOSED ACTION	POINT RANGE
<i>SOURCE and SUPPLY</i>	
Replace or Rehabilitate source to meet existing demands.	15-50
<i>DISTRIBUTION</i>	

Replace or Rehabilitate Distribution due to pressure or MCL violations.	20-50
<i>STORAGE</i>	
New or Rehabilitate facility when existing capacity is not capable of meeting current requirements.	15-50
<i>TREATMENT</i>	
Replace or upgrade facility due to existing demand to meet primary drinking water standards.	20-50
<i>SYSTEM</i>	
New water system or extension of existing system to un-served areas.	35-50
Replace or rehabilitate various components when minimum requirements have been met.	0-50

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Residential Street construction, rehabilitation, or reconstruction; existing surface conditions and deficiencies; and surface area measurements. Each street being applied for will be inspected on-site by the Office of Community Development and will be given a condition rating ranging from 0 to 100. Unpaved streets will receive a minimum condition rating of 70. A weighted average will be determined by multiplying a particular street's condition rating by that street's surface area. The sum of the figures for all of the streets in the application will be divided by the total surface area of all the streets to determine the weighted condition rating. The following example illustrates how this will be accomplished.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Street	Length (feet)	Width (feet)	Area (square feet)	Condition Rating	(d) x (e)
Elm Street	1,000	18	18,000	70	1,260,000
Oak Street	1,200	20	24,000	78	1,872,000
Ash Street	800	16	12,800	80	1,024,000
Cedar Street	800	18	14,400	74	1,065,600
Pecan Street	900	20	18,000	62	1,116,000
TOTALS			87,200		6,337,600

Weighted condition rating = 6,337,600/87,200 = 72.68

Points for project severity will be determined by dividing the weighted condition rating by 2. A maximum of 30 points will be awarded for project severity on street projects. For the above example the project severity score would equal $72.6872 \div 36.31$ points which will be rounded to 36.3 points.

Comments: Relative to points for project severity, the cognizant review agency for the type of project proposed should be assigning the points for severity, i.e. DHH and/or DEQ for sewer and potable water related projects. These are the agencies that are actually monitoring compliance with federal and state laws and regulations and know the priorities of the systems. A standardized point's scale should be derived based on types of violations, thus allowing the applicant to assign scores for severity prior to substantial, to determine if they have a fundable project. Points should be fixed to avoid subjectivity.

d) Engineering Costs (Maximum Possible Points - 2)

Two points will be assigned to applicants that agree to pay the engineering costs associated with the implementation of the LCDBG program. Such costs include but are not limited to basic design, resident inspection, testing, staking, etc. Local funds must be pledged and allocated for such services. To confirm that the local government will pay the engineering costs associated with the LCDBG Program, a certification of such signed by the chief elected official must be included in the application as well as a copy of the resolution by the local government identifying the firm hired and the proposed amount of the contract. That resolution must state that local funds will be used to pay the engineering fees and any other engineering costs incurred by the local government.

Comment: Should be removed as it gives affluent governmental entities an unfair advantage over impoverished governmental entities due to financial capabilities. Possibility to allow governmental entity to pay for professional fees to enable more construction dollars to complete project. No points would be assigned in this scenario.

e) Pre-agreement and Administrative Costs (Maximum Possible Points - 2)

Those applicants that agree to pay all of the pre-agreement and administrative costs associated with the implementation of the LCDBG program will receive two points. Such costs will include, but will not be limited to, application preparation fees, audit fees, advertising and publication fees, local staff time, workshop expenses, administrative consultant fees, or other. If the applicant plans to utilize the services of an administrative consultant, local funds must be pledged and allocated for such services. To substantiate that the local government will pay the pre-agreement and administrative costs associated with the LCDBG Program, a certification of such signed by the chief elected official must be included in the application as well as a copy of the resolution by the local government identifying the firms hired and the proposed amount of the contracts. That resolution must state that local funds will be used to pay the pre-agreement and administrative consultant fees and any other administrative costs incurred by the local government.

If the local government maintains full-time permanent staff for the sole or partial purpose of administering LCDBG or other federal programs, such staff must have proved its capacity to

administer LCDBG or other federal programs through previous program administration. In this instance, the points will also be assigned.

The following requirement will apply to those applicants that receive the points for paying pre-agreement and administrative costs and are successful in receiving a grant. If such grantees have an under-run in their project costs, the grantee will **not** be allowed to use those monies for the purpose of reimbursing the local government for any pre-agreement or administrative costs associated with the LCDBG Program.

Comment: Should be removed as it gives affluent governmental entities an unfair advantage over impoverished governmental entities due to financial capabilities. Possibility to allow governmental entity to pay for professional fees to enable more construction dollars to complete project. No points would be assigned in this scenario.

f) Consolidation of Systems (Maximum possible points – 4)

If the proposed project includes the consolidation of two or more existing water or sewer systems into one larger system, four points will be assigned to the applicant. Please contact the Office of Community Development for guidance with this situation; this office will make the final determination in the matter.

Comment: Should be removed as it gives the larger and/or more affluent governmental entities an unfair advantage over smaller governmental entities.

g) Application Completeness (Maximum possible points 2)

For applications that are submitted in which all application forms and required documents/information are included, the applicant will receive one point. Additionally, if OCD determines that no documents require revisions in order to complete the scoring of the application, the applicant will receive one point.

Comment: Should be removed as it gives the LCDBG staff too much discretion relative to required documents and information relative to completeness that are included in the application or identify in absolute manner.

III. GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FACILITIES PROJECTS

If the proposed project includes providing sewer or water service to an area that does not currently have sewer or water service, then the following items should be noted:

- LCDBG funds, local funds or other state or federal funds must be used to pay for connection lines to residential structures that are occupied by low and moderate income persons. Both rental and owner occupied units are eligible for this assistance if the residence is occupied by low and moderate income persons. The applicant is responsible for determining and maintaining documentation regarding the income status of the occupants.
- While LCDBG funds cannot be used to construct the service connection lines for the higher income residences, the applicant must require those residents to connect to the system at their own expense.

- The applicant must adopt and enforce a procedure that will ensure that all residences (regardless of income) will be connected to the utility system. This is necessary to meet the project impact certification whereby the engineer states that the proposed project will remedy the existing violation of a state or federal standard. Also, persons in households that are not connected to the system cannot be considered as beneficiaries of the project.
- LCDBG funds cannot be used to pay the costs associated with the connection of non-residential structures.
- If invited to submit a full application, all income verifications for hook ups will be required with the submittal of the application.
- Some communities/parishes charge hook-up fees. A hook-up fee is a one-time access charge that the homeowner must pay for the privilege of connecting to the utility system. This fee is generally a fixed amount that is not related to the actual construction cost of the service connection line. The federal regulations governing the use of LCDBG funds to pay the hook-up fee for the homeowner are very restrictive. If the community/parish plans to require this fee directly from the recipients of a utility system funded in whole or in part with LCDBG funds, a determination must be made by this office that such a fee would not have an adverse effect on the low/moderate income persons involved. Due to the complex federal regulations governing this matter, all applicants who propose to collect a hook up fee (whether from LCDBG funds or directly from the homeowners) must schedule a meeting with staff in the Office of Community Development to discuss such fees; this meeting must be held prior to the submittal of the application.

Comments: Relative to "Insuring Adequate Financial Maintenance of Existing Water and Sewer Systems", as with "hook up fees", this requirement should be studied meticulously as to assure that a rate adjustment would not have an adverse effect on the low and moderate income persons involved. The national objective is to principally benefit low and moderate income persons.

In summary, it appears that the final product in the proposed FY 2020 rating criteria would result in funding larger projects in the larger governmental entities. This would reduce the number of projects funded, thus eliminating smaller, low and moderate entities that don't have the population or financial capabilities to "BUY INTO THE PROJECT" with local funds from receiving funding (i.e. paying administration, engineering, contribution to construction costs, consolidation of systems).

As can be seen in the table below, based on information derived from the LCDBG Website, the average grant award for the last five years was \$534,358.49. The introduction of higher points for administration, engineering, and consolidation of systems and raising the funding limits to \$1,000,000.00 for certain entities, will potentially and almost certainly have an adverse impact on the number of projects funded. Ultimately, throughout the State of Louisiana we will have more systems with compliance problems than ever before without any grant funding to assist in alleviating the violations.

Example: Anticipated for FY 2020 - \$14,000,000.00 divided by \$2,000,000.00 per project = 7 FUNDED PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECTS FUNDED	TOTAL FUNDING AMOUNT	AVERAGE PROJECT GRANT AWARD
2019	25	\$15,581,722.00	\$623,268.88
2018	33	\$20,868,699.00	\$632,384.82
2017	42	\$20,708,238.00	\$493,051.29
2016	43	\$19,644,857.00	\$456,857.14
2015	41	\$30,514,046.00	\$466,228.32
5 YEAR TOTALS	187	\$97,317,562.00	\$534,358.49

Comment	Municipality/Organization	Date Received
See attached	Gary N. Fontana obo GNF Management Company, Inc.	6/19/2019
Complete Agreement	Melissa "Missy" A. Davis, Clerk, Town of Rosepine	6/21/2019
Complete Agreement	Unamed, Village of Converse	6/21/2019
Agreement	Michelle Edwards, Office Manager, Bryant Hammett & Associates	6/21/2019
Complete Agreement	Cara McDaniel, Clerk, Town of Hornbeck	6/21/2019
Complete Agreement	Ronda C. Carrahan, Secretary-Treasurer, Webster Parish	6/21/2019
"Support for the comments offered by GNY"	Rick Mowlin, President, Natchitoches Parish	6/21/2019
Complete Agreement	Sorija St. Julien, Project Manager, Town of Vinton	6/21/2019
Complete Agreement	Dwayne R. Woodard, Secretary-Treasurer, Calborne Parish	6/21/2019
Complete Agreement	Susan Slay, Mayor, Village of Fisher	6/21/2019
Concurrence	Bob Hardley, Mayor, City of Westlake	6/20/2019
Complete Agreement	Tammy Dupree, Clerk, Village of Proctorial	6/20/2019
Complete Agreement	Misty Clanton, Mayor, City of Delkader	6/20/2019
Complete Agreement	Kisha McDow, Clerk, Oil City	6/20/2019
Complete Agreement	Terril Corley, Mayor, Town of Urama	6/20/2019
Complete Agreement	Paul W. Lockard, Mayor, Village of Rodessa	6/20/2019
See attached	Randall Smoak, P.E./P. CCS Engineering	6/19/2019
Complete Agreement	Veronica L. Brown, Clerk, Town of Greenwood	6/19/2019
<p>"I, except for a few minor I would make, I agree with the comments created by Gary. Overall, I believe the process as intended was to correct problems or add services to low/moderate income areas within the smaller governmental entities and where the governmental entity cannot fund the improvements themselves."</p>		
Complete Agreement	John K. French, P.E./P.S., KSA Engineering	6/19/2019
Complete Agreement	Riley Smith, Mayor, City of DeQuincy	6/19/2019
Complete Agreement	Shanelle Allaman, Secretary-Treasurer, Beauregard Parish	6/19/2019
Complete Agreement	Cindy A. Dodson, Mayor, Town of Plain Dealing	6/19/2019

Complete Agreement	Kenneth Kingrey, Clerk, Village of Reeves	6/19/2019
Complete Agreement	Eddie Jones, Jr., Mayor, Village of Florien	6/19/2019
Complete Agreement	Mandy Green, Mayor, Village of Elizabeth	6/19/2019
Concurrence	Charmion Gooding, P. E., Michanus Consulting Engineers	6/19/2019
Complete Agreement	Stephanie Babers, Clerk, Town of Coushatta	6/19/2019
Concurrence	Sandi Burley, Secretary-Treasurer, Concordia Parish "on behalf of President Jimmy Wilkinson and the Concordia Parish Police Jury"	6/19/2019
Agreement	Mark McCarthy, P. E., Meyer & Associates	6/19/2019
Complete Agreement	Edward Glenn Arnold, Mayor, Village of Pleasant Hill	6/19/2019
Complete Agreement	Candy Foshie, Clerk, Town of Blanchard	6/19/2019
Complete Agreement	Francis Glenn, Clerk, Village of Georgetown	6/19/2019
Complete Agreement	Dwight Cooper, Mayor, Town of Chalham	6/19/2019

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>DP-1: General Demographic Characteristic</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>U. S. Census Bureau and electronic HIV/AIDS Registry (eHARS)</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</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>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</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>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</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>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2010, 2013</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>