

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC COMMENT



**CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
for HOUSING AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

Community Development Block Grant Program - Small Cities
HOME Investment Partnerships Program
Emergency Shelter Grants Program
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program

Fiscal Year 2007



STATE OF LOUISIANA

Kathleen Babineaux Blanco, Governor

Jerry Luke LeBlanc, Commissioner of Administration

The contents of this Consolidated Annual Action Plan follow the regulations and guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the preparation of a Consolidated Annual Action Plan for Housing and Community Development Programs.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As set forth in 24CFR Part 91, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires state agencies which administer certain HUD programs to incorporate their planning and application requirements into one master plan called the Consolidated Plan. In Louisiana, the four 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 Cities Community Development Block Grant Program), the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (HOME Investment Partnerships Program and American Dream Downpayment Initiative [ADDI] Program), the Department of Social Services/Office of Community Services (Emergency Shelter Grants Program), and the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Program (Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program).

The primary objective of the Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program is to provide assistance to units of general local government in non-entitlement areas for the development of viable communities by providing decent housing and 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 owner occupied and rental housing stock through rehabilitation, to provide financial and technical assistance to recipients/subrecipients (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 non-profit organizations) in the production and operation of affordable housing. The purpose of the ADDI Program is to assist low income families who are first time home buyers purchasing single family housing. The funds will be used to assist in the payment of downpayment and closing costs assistance associated with the purchase of a principal residence. The purpose of the Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program is to help local governments and community organizations to improve and expand shelter facilities serving homeless individuals and families, to meet the costs of operating homeless shelters, to provide essential services, and to perform homeless prevention activities. The purpose of the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program is to provide localities with the resources and incentives to devise and implement long term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons with acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or related diseases and their families.

A consolidated plan for FY 2005 – FY 2009 was prepared which outlined the State's overall housing and community development needs and a strategy for meeting those needs for federal fiscal years 2005-2009 and included a one year action plan for the distribution of FY 2005 federal funds which would be received for the aforementioned HUD programs. An update or action plan for the distribution of funds received in each of the subsequent four program years will be prepared annually.

Citizen Participation and Consultations

The FY 2007 Consolidated Annual Action Plan was 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 on March 30, 2006, for the purpose of obtaining views on community development and housing needs throughout the State. In addition to accepting comments at the public hearing, written comments could be submitted during the period of March 30, 2006, to April 10, 2006. No comments were submitted.

Following the public hearing and comment period, the proposed FY 2007 Consolidated Annual Action Plan was drafted. The proposed plan was made available for review and comment beginning on October 26, 2006, to November 27, 2006. The proposed plan was also available for viewing on the internet beginning October 25, 2006. Written comments on the proposed plan could be submitted during the period of October 25, 2006, to November 27, 2006.

In addition to the citizen participation process undertaken for the development of the FY 2007 programs, the state agencies participating in the consolidated planning process also engaged in a consultation process. The Office of Community Development mailed a survey form in March of 2005 to all potential applicants for LCDBG funds throughout the State; this involved three hundred and forty local governing bodies. The primary purpose of that survey was to gather information regarding the communities' and parishes' priorities and perceived needs. The results of that survey were used by the Office of Community Development when establishing the priorities and method of distribution of funds for the FY 2007 LCDBG program year. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency receives input from the public regarding housing needs on an ongoing basis. Participation by developers, non-profit entities, commercial lending institutions, public housing authorities, and local governmental units in technical assistance workshops and public hearings provides dialogue and data that are useful in assessing and prioritizing the housing needs of the State. The Louisiana Departments of Social Services and Health and Hospitals participate in consultative relationships with other public and private social service agencies throughout the State through contractual arrangements and collaborative associations on a vast array of social service activities at the state, regional, and local level. Other avenues for consultation on homeless assistance activities are through the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless and the Continuum of Care planning at the local or regional level.

Objectives and Outcomes – FY 2007

The proposed objectives and outcomes for the FY 2007 funds for each of the four programs is summarized as follows.

Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program

The State was allocated \$29,334,827 in FY 2006 LCDBG funds. The amount that will be available for Louisiana in FY 2007 funds has not yet been announced; however, it is expected that the allocation for FY 2007 will be similar to that received in FY 2006. The Office of Community

Development is proposing to establish the following five program areas for the distribution of these

funds: (1) Housing - \$2.4 million will be set aside to provide safe and sanitary living conditions through housing rehabilitation or reconstructed housing for low/moderate income persons. (2) Public Facilities – approximately \$18.5 million will be allocated for water and wastewater systems, streets, and multi-purpose community centers. (3) Economic Development - \$5 million will be allocated to provide loans to businesses for job creation or retention projects and/or to provide grants to local governing bodies for infrastructure improvements which will facilitate the location of a particular business. (4) Demonstrated Needs - \$2 million will be set aside to alleviate critical/urgent needs involving improvements to existing water, wastewater, and gas systems. (5) LaSTEP - \$500,000 will be set aside to fund one or more water and/or wastewater projects which may utilize LCDBG funds for materials, engineering, and administrative costs in conjunction with local resources (human, material, and/or financial.) In accordance with HUD guidelines, the remainder of the LCDBG funds will be utilized for the State's cost of providing program administration and technical assistance services.

The projected outcomes, objectives, and results of the FY 2007 LCDBG Program are identified in Table 8 of the FY 2007 Plan. In summary, it is projected that 55 housing units will be rehabilitated or reconstructed, ten vacant dilapidated housing units will be demolished, 79,000 persons will benefit from public facilities improvements, 825 housing units will be served by new or improved public facility connection lines, and 760 persons will benefit from newly created or retained jobs.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program

The program objective for the State administered HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) and the American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) Programs is decent, affordable housing for low and very low-income households. The HOME Program, administered by the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency, expects to receive an estimated \$14,787,939 for the plan year beginning April 1, 2007 to develop affordable housing for low- and very low-income persons.

Additionally, the State of Louisiana expects to receive an estimated \$183,362 in ADDI funds for FY 2007, which was the same amount received for FY 2006. However, this amount was down from the \$367,463 received in FY 2005 and \$644,422 for FY 2004. The FY 2007 estimates are based on HUD's allocation of FY 2006 HOME and ADDI funds to the State as PJ.

ADDI, which was signed into law in December 2003, originally provided for \$200 million each year from 2003 until 2007 to be allocated to HOME participating jurisdictions based on the percent of low-income renters in the jurisdiction relative to the percent of low-income renters in the United States.

In FY 2007, the State intends to use HOME and ADDI allocations to fund the following affordable housing activities relative to the identified housing needs and goals: (1) \$3,000,000 (or fifteen percent of the HOME project allocation) will be set aside for the exclusive use of state designated community housing development organizations in developing home ownership and rental housing; (2) \$4,100,000 along with \$1,065,841 of ADDI funds will be reserved to provide mortgage financing, down payment and closing cost assistance for first time home buyers.

HOME and ADDI funds may be used in combination with state mortgage revenue bonds which provide below market rate mortgage financing; (3) \$3,000,000 will be available for primary or secondary financing to for-profit and non-profit developers of multi-family rental housing in HOME non-entitlement areas; (4) \$2,366,666 will be available for funding the Owner-occupied Rehabilitation Assistance Program to provide monies for the rehabilitation of substandard housing owned and occupied by low income families. The balance of the grant is to be used by the Agency in support of the administration of the various HOME eligible activities. The expected primary outcome is affordability; however, the expected secondary outcomes are availability, accessibility and sustainability for the purpose of providing decent housing.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program

Eligible activities under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program are set forth in 42 U.S.C. Part 11371-11378 and 24 CFR Part 576. Only those activities specifically authorized under statutory provisions and program regulations are eligible for uses of Emergency Shelter Grants Program funds. As described under program law and regulations, ESGP grant amounts may be used for one or more of the following activities relating to emergency shelter for the homeless: 1) renovation, major rehabilitation, or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelter/transitional housing for the homeless; 2) provision of essential services to the homeless; 3) payment for shelter maintenance, operation (including shelter administration), rent, repairs, fuel, equipment, utilities, food and furnishings; and, 4) developing and implementing homeless prevention activities. The Office of Community Services makes funds available in all activity areas but does not designate the amount to be used in any of the activity areas with the exception of those limitations placed on activities by the statutory regulations (30 percent cap on services and 30 percent cap on homeless prevention). The Office of Community Services allows the units of local government/projects to determine the amounts and activities most needing funding in their local jurisdiction's project(s). In the past few years, little or no funding has been requested in renovation/rehabilitation.

Funding in the four activities will be utilized to address the following objectives: 1) provide suitable living environment for homeless persons or individuals through payment of rehabilitation or renovation costs, payment of operations cost, and funding of essential services activities; 2) provide decent affordable housing through homeless prevention activities.

One of the priorities identified by the Office of Community Services is to increase the availability of shelter and services for those who are seriously mentally ill and those who are substance abusers as these are the individuals who are often chronically homeless. This priority is addressed through priority points at the time of application for those programs identified as serving this population with longer term shelter and services. The ESG objectives, outcomes, and outcome indicators are outlined in detail in the section of the plan covering outcome measures.

The anticipated outcomes will be: Approximately 23,000 persons will have access to emergency shelter or transitional housing, therefore stabilizing them and providing them with a more suitable living environment. Of those 23,000 homeless persons, it is estimated that: 1) Approximately 1,320 mentally ill individuals and 5,725 chronic substance abusers will have access to emergency

shelter or transitional housing and services to stabilize them and provide a suitable living environment to try to begin the necessary steps to end chronic homelessness for this population. 2) Approximately 250 households will have access to affordable housing through financial homeless

prevention assistance enabling them to remain in their homes or move from a shelter into their own housing. Approximately 50 households will be able to maintain affordable housing through emergency legal assistance to prevent eviction or foreclosure of their housing.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program

The Office of Public Health (OPH) located within the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) is one of the primary State agencies involved in the provision of medical and supportive social services to individuals living with HIV/AIDS. The HIV/AIDS Program is the designated entity within OPH which has the primary responsibility for overseeing the State's response to the AIDS epidemic. The HIV/AIDS Program currently administers grant awards from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Ryan White CARE Act Title II, HOPWA, and State General Funds. Other offices within DHH, such as the Office of Mental Health and the Office of Addictive Disorders, provide services to HIV-infected individuals. Service to this population, however, is not their primary mission.

In its capacity as the State Formula HOPWA Grantee, the HIV/AIDS Program has established program outcomes and objectives for FY 2007 that are in compliance with the revised performance indicator guidelines recently established by HUD. All outcomes focus on the provision of decent housing for eligible low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS. These outcomes can be accomplished by increasing the availability and accessibility, the affordability and/or the sustainability of this housing resource.

Funded providers will be required complete a multitude of objectives by the close of FY 2007 in the progress of achieving the established outcomes. The HIV/AIDS Program will verify that each provider will utilize Resource Identification (RI) funding through HOPWA, or that they have collaborated with their regional Ryan White CARE Act-funded HIV CARE Consortia, to identify additional housing resources that are appropriate for the client population. These agencies will also need to identify their local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and Continuum of Care (CoC) participants in an effort to strengthen those relationships, identify potential gaps in services and increase local housing resources. All HOPWA- and Ryan White CARE Act-funded case managers and Executive Directors will become proficient in the details of Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and the HIV/AIDS Program will fund at least thirty facility-based housing units that are specifically designated for persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Furthermore, 100 percent of all HOPWA recipients will have a mutually agreed upon Housing Care Plan on file at the funded agency. A minimum of 65 percent of all HOPWA recipients will be linked to Supportive Services (primarily leveraged through the Ryan White CARE Act) to increase the consistent financial resources at the client's disposal, while still making Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility (STRMU) assistance available for up to 600 eligible clients experiencing a crisis situation in order to prevent homelessness. All current client needs assessments will be utilized by the

HIV/AIDS Program to assure that the allocation of HOPWA funds to the seven DHH geographic regions and to the three HOPWA housing options reflect the unmet client need, and that at the end of the FY 2007 a minimum of 45 percent of all HOPWA recipients are stably housed.

While FY 2007 will be the first program year to utilize the newly established performance indicators, the Annual Progress Reports (APRs) submitted to HUD by the HIV/AIDS Program have always reflected a high standard of past performance. Without a doubt, the Program will work to maintain that level of service utilization and the high quality of resources that are available to our clients in the upcoming program year.

Evaluation of Past Performance

The State's FY 2005 Program year for each of the four programs covered the timeframe of April 1, 2005, to March 31, 2006. The State submitted its Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for that program year to HUD in June of 2006. That report is very lengthy and detailed. A summary of the significant accomplishments of that program year is presented as follows.

Louisiana Community Development Block Grant Program

- * Each activity funded under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program must have met one of the three national objectives. Of the non-administrative project costs awarded to local governing bodies, 97.43 percent benefited low and moderate income persons, .10 percent was used to prevent/eliminate slums and blight, and 2.47 percent met urgent needs.
- * Overall, the FY 2005 monies awarded as of March 31, 2006, under the FY 2005 LCDBG program will benefit 101,169 persons of which 80,871 or 79.94 percent will be of low and moderate income.
- * The federal regulations governing the LCDBG Program require that no less than 70 percent of the aggregate of the fund expenditures shall be for activities that benefit low and moderate income persons. The State far exceeded this percentage as 97.42 percent of the non-administrative funds awarded will be used for activities that will benefit low and moderate income persons.
- * HUD requests that states annually request funds on their letters of credit in an amount at least equal to its annual grant and to eventually reach a ratio of the unexpended grant balance (just prior to the receipt of the next grant award) to the most recent annual grant amount of not more than 1.5. The State requested \$3,043,572 more than its FY 2005 grant award and the State's ratio of unexpended funds was 1.69. Although the ideal ratio of 1.5 was not attained during the FY 2005 program year, the Office of Community Development continuously strives for the goal established by HUD.

- * Another goal established by HUD is that each state obligate and award 95 percent of the non-administrative annual allocation within twelve months of the grant award; within the twelve month period, the State had obligated and announced 98.19 percent of its non-administrative FY 2005 funds.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program

In FY 2005, the State designed housing programs that maximize the leveraging of federal funds with “other” resources. During the reporting period of April 1, 2005 – March 31, 2006 the State as the participating jurisdiction allocated HOME resources on a competitive and non-competitive basis through programs designed to develop new housing, maintain existing housing stock, assist with homebuyer activities, and rehabilitate owner occupied dwellings. The State, through partnerships with local governmental units, private developers, nonprofit developers, commercial lending institutions and industry related professionals, has increased the supply of and assured access to decent, safe, and affordable housing for low and moderate income households across the state. Below is an evaluation of past performance relative to the FY 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan and subsequent updates.

Homeownership

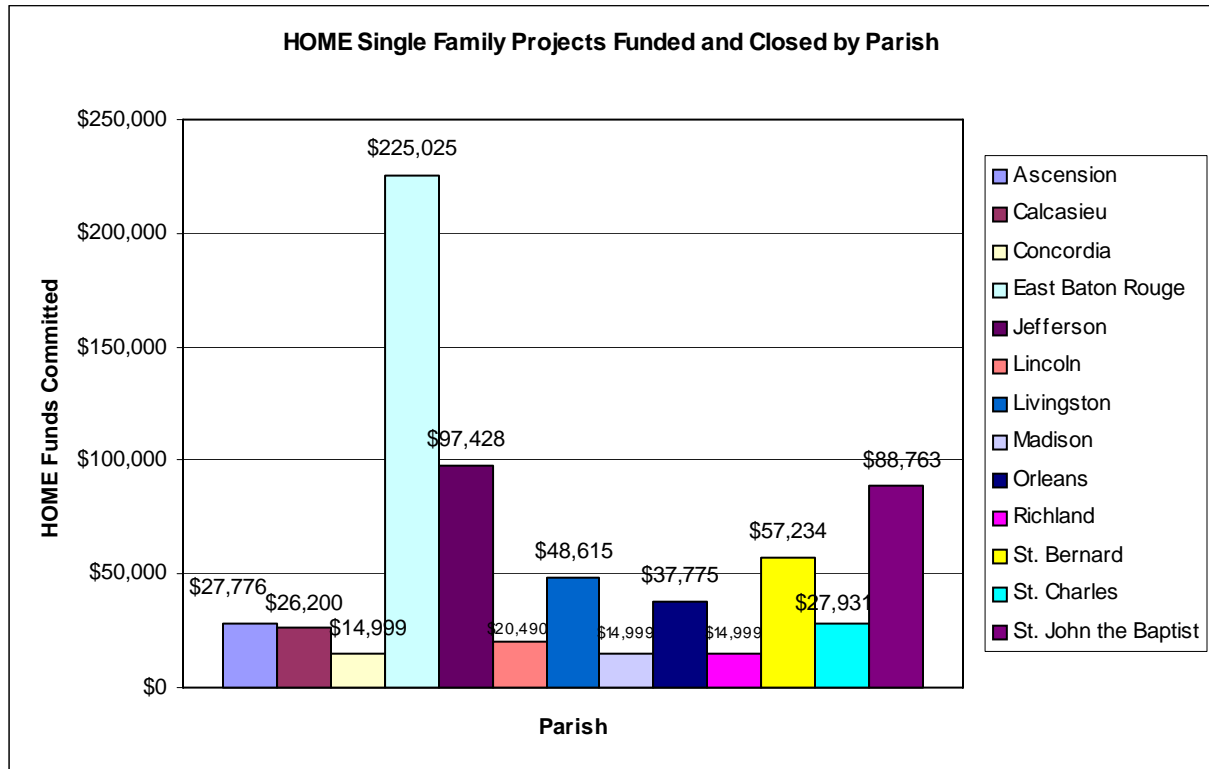
Activities to increase first time homeownership opportunities with down payment and closing cost assistance through the use of HOME and American Dream Downpayment Initiative Program funds were promoted statewide. HOME funds were leveraged with single-family mortgage revenue bond proceeds to maximize homeownership opportunities for eligible low-income households. Mortgage loans were made available through a statewide network of participating lenders.

The State provided a total of \$52,004,255 in the form of single-family mortgage revenue bonds proceeds, and HOME funds in the amount of \$702,233.75 to make homeownership possible for 288 low to moderate-income families. HOME funds were used to provide closing cost and mortgage rate buy down assistance. Eligible households were those whose annual household income did not exceed 80 percent of the area median income. HOME funds in the amount of \$702,233.75, in conjunction with mortgage revenue bond (MRB) proceeds of \$1,388,598 were committed to assist thirty-six households to achieve the dream of homeownership.

In order to limit low-income borrowers’ contributions to the greater of \$1,500 or 3 percent of the purchase price, HOME funds in the amount of \$126,116 were applied as a grant toward assisting with closing costs. In order to lower the mortgage payment for low-income households, HOME funds in the amount of \$555,751 were applied to provide mortgage rate buy-down over the life of the mortgage. Through the unique blending single family mortgage revenue bond proceeds and HOME funds, the State was able to offer a thirty year fixed rate MRB/HOME assisted mortgages as low as 3.85 percent to qualifying low-income families.

Of the thirty-six households assisted, 25 percent were White and 75 percent were Black. The income classes that were assisted included eleven households in the 60-80 percent area median income

(AMI), eight in the 50-60 percent AMI, sixteen in the 30-50 percent AMI and two in the 0-30 percent AMI. The following chart identifies the distribution of HOME funds relative to this priority by the amounts HOME funds committed to qualifying households by each parish.



Source: HOME Program Files as of March 31, 2006

Affordable Rental Housing

HOME funds were utilized for the closing and the development of seventeen new affordable rental housing projects during this reporting period. HOME funds, offered in the form of deferred loans, in the amount of \$7,891,033 leveraged a combination of owner contributions, first mortgage private financing (in Rural Development loans), grants and syndication proceeds from the sale of low income housing tax credits totaling \$42,562,557. The seventeen new developments which had a total development cost of \$50,463,590 will provided a total of 438 units of affordable housing in rural areas with a HOME investment of \$7,891,033 which was approximately \$18,016 per housing unit.

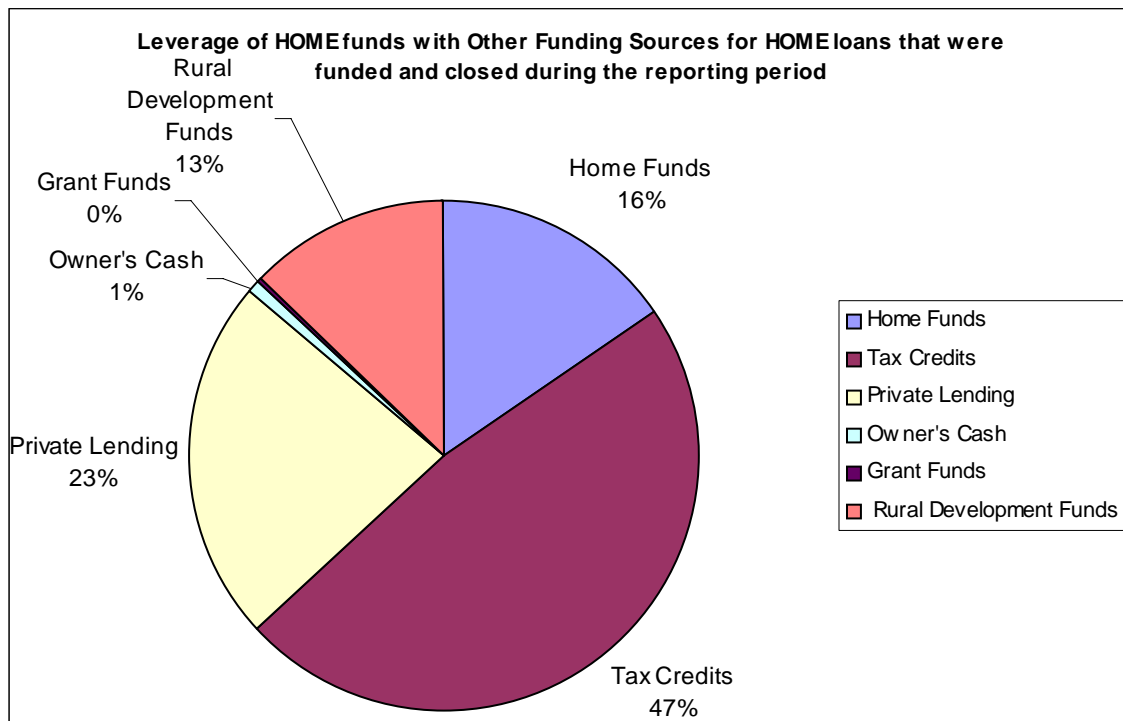
HOME Regulatory Agreements commit the developers to providing one hundred and fifty-three (153) units, which is nearly 23 percent of the total number of units developed, for occupancy by households with special needs. In addition, the HOME Regulatory Agreements also commit the developers to designate 25 percent of the total number of units developed, which is one hundred and sixty-five (165) units, for occupancy by households whose income is equal to or greater than 30 percent but less than 50 percent of the area median income.

HOME funds, in the amount of \$9,325,343 were conditionally committed to twenty-three

proposed projects consisting of 769 units, which have a total development cost of \$79,294,262. All of the proposed projects will be multi-family new construction. The new developments will provide 130 HOME assisted units using the HOME investment of \$9,325,343 which is approximately \$71,733 per unit. Two hundred sixty-five units were designated for households with special needs, and fourteen of the units will be provided for households whose income is less than 30% of the area

median income, while 277 will be provided for households with incomes between 30–50% of the area median income. Fifteen of the twenty-three proposed new construction projects are scattered sites and will provide 393 detached single-family units and 80 duplex units. Eighty-one of the scattered site units will be constructed especially for households with special needs.

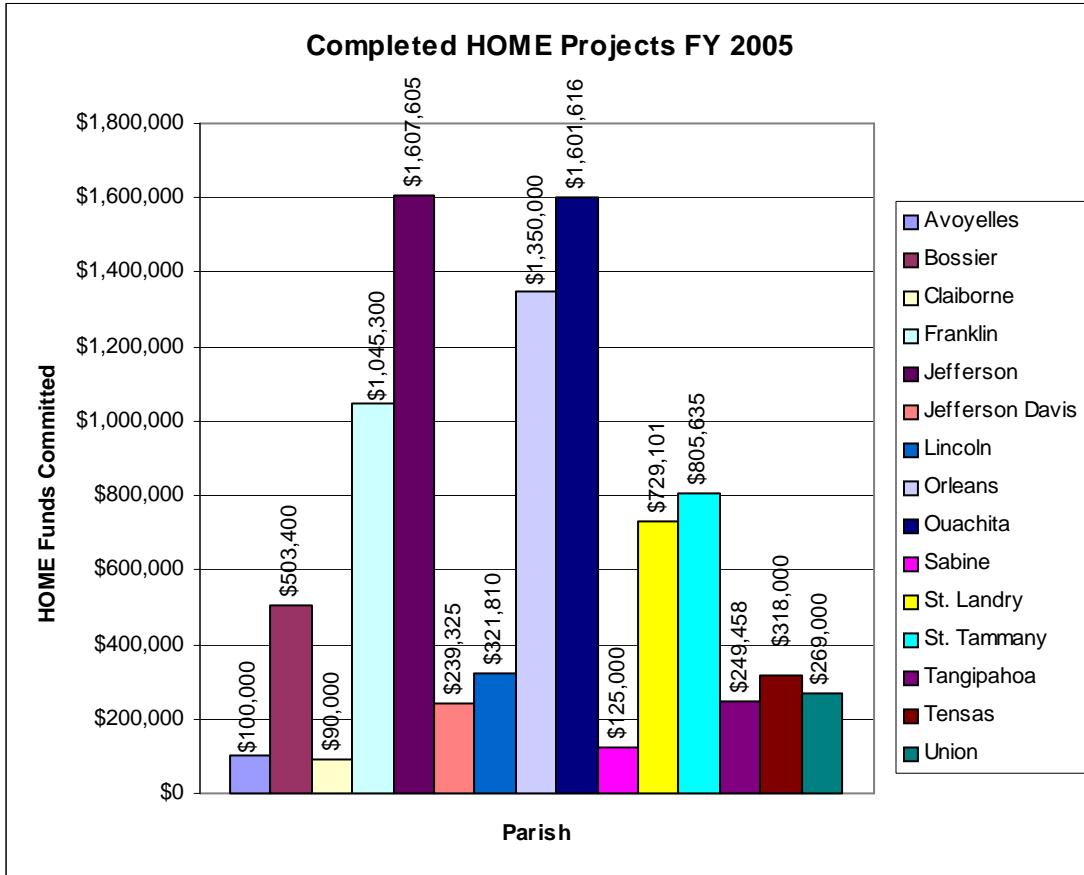
Four of the twenty-three projects that received conditional commitments are owned, developed, or sponsored by a Community Development Housing Organization (CHDO). These four projects received a total of \$1,539,252 in HOME funds to produce 116 total units. HOME funds were used to leverage \$12,660,570 in Low Income Housing Tax Credits, private lending, and developers' funds. The four CHDO projects will use the \$1,539,252 in HOME funds to produce 15 HOME assisted units, which is approximately \$102,616.80 per unit. Nineteen units will be designated for households with special needs and 42 units will be provided for households whose income is between 30-50% of the area median income. The chart below identifies the leveraging of HOME funds relative to the projects that were funded and closed during the reporting period.



Source: HOME Program Files as of March 31, 2006

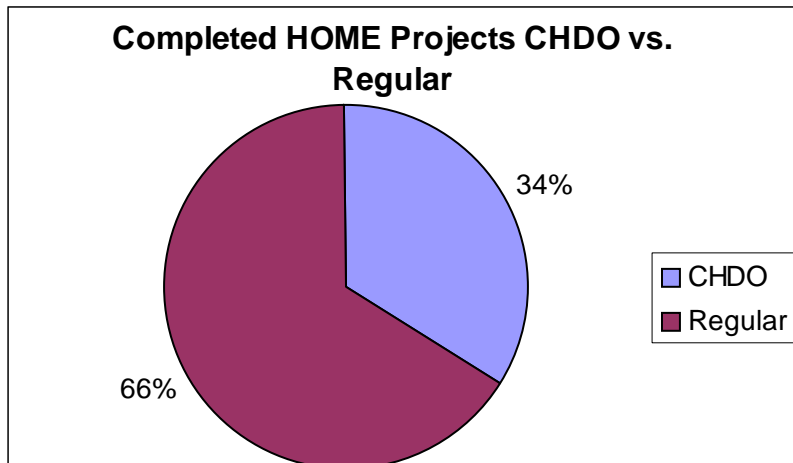
During the reporting period, twenty (20) affordable rental-housing properties reached substantial completion. The properties used a combined total of \$9,355,249.17 in HOME funds to provide 1227 HOME assisted units. Ten of these projects were new construction and ten were rehabilitation of existing units. In addition, ten of these projects were owned, sponsored, or

developed by a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO). These CHDO properties used a total of \$3,164,937.32 in HOME dollars, which is 34% of the total HOME dollars provided for project funding. These CHDOs used the HOME funds to provide 360 units of affordable housing. The following chart shows the geographic distribution of these funds by parishes.



Source: HOME Program Files as of March 31,2006

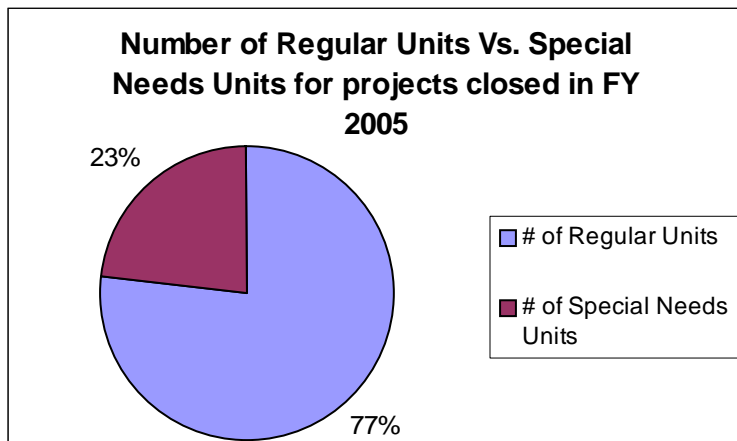
The chart below shows the distribution of funds to CHDO versus regular activities.



Source: HOME Program Files as of March 31,2006

The State encouraged developers to include supportive services by offering selection criteria points to those projects evidencing a long term commitment for the provision of supportive services to affordable rental housing residents. As a result, during the FY 2005 reporting period, two hundred and sixty-five (265) units were designated for occupancy solely by special needs households that

included appropriate supportive services, for those projects which received a commitment of HOME funds. As seen in the chart below, projects that were funded and closed during the reporting period designated twenty three percent (23 percent) of the total number of units developed or six hundred and fifty-three (653) units for occupancy solely by special needs households that also included appropriate services.



Source: HOME Program Files as of March 31,2006

Owner Occupied Rehabilitation

HOME funds were committed to the REHAB LA program to assist elderly and/or disabled homeowners with incomes at or below 80% of the area median income and living in areas affected by hurricanes Katrina and Rita in rehabilitating their homes to insure they have safe, sanitary, decent and affordable housing. The program provides \$2,000,000 to rehabilitate approximately 75 homes in six parishes. The grant limit is \$25,000 per eligible household.

The program known as Substandard Housing Assistance for Rural Economies (SHARE), which provides assistance grants to local units of government in non-entitlement areas, is in the process of providing \$5,000,000 to rehabilitate approximately 176 homes in 11 parishes in the Northeast Delta part of the state. Grants of up to \$25,000 will be provided to homeowners with incomes at or below 80% of the area median income to rehabilitate their homes.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance

The State elected to begin a tenant based rental assistance program during FY 2005 in the aftermath of hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Five million dollars (\$5,000,000) in HOME funds were set aside to provide assistance to renters in ten parishes. The assistance will pay for the difference between thirty percent of the family's income and the fair market rent for twelve months. Twenty tenants have already begun receiving assistance under this program.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program

Over the last three years, the ESG performance reports show that the average yearly persons served through emergency shelter or transitional housing was 22,899 per year. Point-in-time surveys over the last three years indicate that 96 persons on a given night in ESG emergency shelter or transitional housing are mentally ill and 348 have a substance abuse problem. It is difficult to project if this pattern will continue because of the aftermath of the hurricane disasters of 2005. However, it is anticipated that there will be an increase in both priority special needs populations. Over the last three years, only 10 to 11 percent of ESG funds have been spent in the homeless prevention activity. However, homeless prevention in the storm devastated areas is already a strong concern and there are indications that prevention activities may need to be increased both in the storm impacted areas and the rest of the State.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program

The overall housing goal of the OPH HIV/AIDS Program is to increase the availability and accessibility of affordable housing options for persons who are HIV-infected, through a mix of facility-based housing, tenant-based rental assistance, and emergency short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments. To assist with the efforts of planning and allocation of resources, data from the Title I and Title II Statewide Needs Assessment is utilized frequently. This report has indicated that (pre-Katrina and Rita) over almost eighty percent of the 1,266 respondents to the survey indicated that they lived in a house, mobile home or apartment. Only four per cent indicated that they resided at a treatment center, in a shelter, or on the streets. A total of 1,272 persons were assisted with HOPWA funding during this reporting period. That total breaks down to 812 adults and children living with HIV/AIDS, and 460 other persons in the family units who benefited from the client's receipt of housing assistance. A total of 281 family units were assisted. (Definition of Family: a household composed of two or more related persons. The term "family" also includes one or more eligible persons living with another person or persons who are determined to be important to their care or well being and/or the surviving member or members of any family described in this definition who were living in a unit assisted under the HOPWA program with the person with AIDS at the time of his/her death.)

During the reporting period, African-American participants represented 66 percent (845) of the total HOPWA recipients and Caucasian participants accounted for 32 percent (412) of the total. Four (4) individuals of Asian/Pacific Islander descent accessed this program during the reporting period, while eleven (11) Native American or Alaskan Native participants were reported. In the Hispanic and Non-Hispanic category, only twenty-four (24) participants were of Hispanic/Latino heritage. Of the total number to receive HOPWA grant assistance, men accounted for 59 percent (754) participants and women made up 41 percent (518) of the total. The majority of the participants (56 percent) were between the ages of 31 and 50, while dependent minors (17 years of age and under) comprised 20 percent (253) of the total. The number of persons who are 51 years of age or older receiving HOPWA assistance has been increasing over the past few years and they currently comprise 11 percent of the total.

The “recent living situation” category shows how many participants were utilizing various housing options immediately prior to entering the program. Of the total, 60 percent (764) participants reported living in rental housing, while 13 percent (164) of the respondents were living with relative/s and friends. Only 8 percent (104) individuals owned housing, while the other categories (homeless from the streets or emergency shelters, substance abuse facility, hospital or other medical facility,

transitional housing, domestic violence situation or jail/prison) statistically were reported as twenty individuals or less. Since the HOPWA program is intended for low-income persons with AIDS, the gross monthly income upon entry into the HOPWA program was documented in the lower income levels (\$0-\$500/month) for 43 percent (538) of participants. Of the total, 37 percent (465) had an income of \$501-\$1,000/month, while only 122 (10%) had monthly income greater than \$1,000.

INTRODUCTION

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 four state agencies participating in this consolidated planning process and the HUD funded program administered by each agency include the Division of Administration/Office of Community Development (Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program), the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (HOME Investment Partnerships and American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) Programs), the Department of Social Services/Office of Community Services (Emergency Shelter Grants Program), and the Department of Health and Hospitals/HIV/AIDS Program (Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program).

The primary objective of the Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program is to provide assistance to units of general local government in non-entitlement areas for the development of viable communities by providing decent housing and 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 owner occupied and rental housing stock through rehabilitation, to provide financial and technical assistance to recipients/subrecipients (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 non-profit organizations) in the production and operation of affordable housing. The purpose of the ADDI Program is to assist low income families who are first time home buyers purchasing single family housing. The funds will be used to assist in the payment of downpayment and closing cost assistance associated with the purchase of a principal residence. The purpose of the Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program is to help local governments and community organizations to improve and expand shelter facilities serving homeless individuals and families, to meet the costs of operating homeless shelters, to provide essential services, and to perform homeless prevention activities. The purpose of the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program is to provide localities with the resources and incentives to devise and implement long term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons with acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or related diseases and their families.

A Consolidated Plan was prepared in 2005 which outlined the State's overall housing and community development needs and a strategy for meeting those needs for federal fiscal years 2005 – 2009 and included a one year action plan for FY 2005 federal funds received for the aforementioned HUD programs. An annual update or action plan for the distribution of funds must be prepared and publicized for each of the subsequent four program years.

Presented herein is the State's FY 2007 Consolidated Annual Action Plan which identifies the method of distribution of FY 2007 funds under the four HUD programs.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The FY 2007 Consolidated Annual Action Plan was developed using an effective citizen participation process which is in compliance with the regulations set forth in 24 CFR Part 91.

The State held one public hearing for the purpose of obtaining views on community development and housing needs throughout the State. A public hearing was held on March 30, 2006, at 1:30 p.m. at the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency building in Baton Rouge.

A notice of the public hearing was published in the March 14, 2006, issue of *The Advocate*. Written invitations to attend the public hearings were mailed to more than seven hundred persons, local governing bodies, public, private, and non-profit agencies, and other interested parties. The mailing list represented a compilation of the mailing lists utilized by the four state agencies administering the 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 March 30, 2006, to April 10, 2006. No comments were submitted.

Following the public hearing and comment period, the proposed FY 2007 Consolidated Annual Action Plan was drafted.

A notice of the availability of the proposed plan was published in *The Advocate* on October 25, 2006. A memorandum announcing the availability of the proposed plan was also sent to the compiled mailing list utilized by the four state agencies participating in the consolidated planning process. Copies of the proposed plan can be reviewed in the offices of any of the four state agencies involved; a limited number of plans are available upon request from any of the four agencies.

The proposed plan was also available for viewing and copying on the internet (www.doa.state.la.us/cdbg.htm) on or before October 25, 2006.

Written comments on the proposed plan can be submitted beginning October 25, 2006, and will be accepted until November 27, 2006.

CONSULTATIONS

In an effort to insure that the LCDBG Program is responsive to the needs of the local governing bodies eligible for funding under the State's LCDBG Program, the Office of Community Development conducts a survey of those local governing bodies every two years. Those local governing bodies include municipalities with a population of less than 50,000 persons and parishes with an unincorporated population of less than 200,000 persons. The most significant questions on the survey are: a) a prioritization of the five basic eligible activities, b) a prioritization of the public facilities projects, c) a prioritization of the distribution of funds by program category, d) maximum grant amounts by type of project, e) amount to be allowed for local administrative costs, and f) suggestions for improving the LCDBG Program. It is felt that this survey, in many ways, provides a better understanding of the needs of the State and the local governing bodies than the public hearing process.

On March 1, 2005, the Office of Community Development mailed a survey form to all potential applicants for LCDBG funds throughout the State; this involved three hundred and forty local governing bodies. The primary purpose of that survey was to gather information regarding the communities' and parishes' priorities and perceived needs as related to the LCDBG Program. Responses were received from one hundred local governing bodies.

One of the questions on the survey form pertained to the prioritization of the five basic eligible activities under the LCDBG Program: public facilities, housing rehabilitation, economic development, social services, and planning studies. The local governing body was asked to place number 1 by its highest priority, number 2 by its second priority, and number 3 by its third priority; no numbers were to be assigned to its fourth and fifth priorities. The results of their responses are shown in Table 1. The rankings were based upon assigning votes for top priority - 3 points, second priority - 2 points, and third priority - 1 point.

Table 1
Ranking of LCDBG Program Categories
March, 2005

Activity	Priority*			Weighted Score	Rank
	One	Two	Three		
Public Facilities	270	14	1	285	1
Economic Development	18	126	14	158	2
Housing Rehabilitation	6	40	46	92	3
Social/Public Services	0	12	18	30	4
Planning Studies	0	4	15	19	5

*The numbers shown in these columns represent the number of local governing body votes, not assigned points.

Source: Survey of non-entitlement areas conducted by the Office of Community Development.

Another question on the survey asked each local governing body to identify the priorities of its jurisdiction in the area of public facilities. The results are identified in Table 2. Of the responses received, streets ranked first with a weighted score of 130 and sewer collection improvements ranked second with a weighted score of 122. Water quality, sewer treatment and water for firefighting ranked third, fourth, and fifth.

TABLE 2
Ranking of LCDBG Public Facility Activities
Rank According to Need
March, 2005

TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	Weighted Score, Percent, and Ranking of Response Indicating Top Priority		
	Weighted Score	Percent	Rank
Streets	130	22.4%	1
Sewer Collection	122	21.0%	2
Water Quality	91	15.7%	3
Sewer Treatment	78	13.5%	4
Water for Firefighting	48	8.3%	5
Drainage	41	7.1%	6
Community Centers	25	4.3%	7
Bridges	19	3.3%	8
Parks	17	2.9%	9
Solid Waste	9	1.5%	10
	580	100%	

Source: Survey of non-entitlement areas conducted by the Office of Community Development.

The State receives input regarding housing needs through the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) from the public on an ongoing basis. Participation by developers, non-profit entities, commercial lending institutions, public housing authorities and local governmental units in technical assistance workshops and public hearings provides dialogue and data that are useful in assessing and prioritizing the housing needs of the State. Additional input was also received from attendees at the public hearing held on March 30, 2006, regarding the housing and community development needs of the State.

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) routinely conducts and sponsors housing seminars, workshops and monthly developers meetings on affordable housing initiatives which may be accessed by the general public, developers, lenders, non-profit organizations and local

governmental units. Information received during these meetings is used in the development of the program guidelines for the prioritization of activities and distribution of the HOME and ADDI funds.

The Task Force of four state agencies responsible for development of the consolidated planning process includes the two principal social service agencies of state government – the Department of Social Services (DSS), which administers the State’s Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESGP) through its Office of Community Services (OCS), and the Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) which administers the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program through its Office of Public Health.

Among the primary programs of DSS are the State’s public welfare programs - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Food Stamps, Strategies to Empower People Program (STEP), Child Care Assistance -- through its Office of Family Support; the State’s child welfare social service programs for families and children - Child Protection, Foster Care, Adoptions - through its Office of Community Services; and the State’s vocational rehabilitation programs - through Louisiana Rehabilitation Services.

Among the primary programs of DHH are the administration of the State’s programs and facilities for health care and treatment, including state institutions for the mentally ill and for the developmentally disabled, detoxification facilities, community based clinics and programs for persons with addictive disorders, Medicaid eligibility, public health programs, licensing of nursing homes, community-based mental health services and other DHH administered programs.

The DHH and DSS participate in consultative relationships with other public and private social service agencies throughout the State through contractual arrangements and collaborative associations on a vast array of social service activities, at the state, regional, and local level. In programming services for indigent and low income citizens of Louisiana, the lack of affordable housing, including supportive housing for persons with special needs, is generally recognized as a serious problem throughout the State.

DHH and DSS agencies are represented on the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless. The Council was originally created through Executive Order 91-6 issued by Governor Buddy Roemer on June 14, 1991. Governor Edwin Edwards' Executive Order 92-6, issued on February 13, 1992, reestablished the Council and reappointed the membership. The Council was again re-authorized by Governor M. J. “Mike” Foster, Jr. by Executive Order MJF 96-2 on February 7, 1996. In March 2004, Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco re-authorized the Council.

The current resolution states that the membership of the Council shall be selected as follows: The governor, or the governor's designee; the president of the Louisiana State Senate, or the president's designee; the speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, or the speaker's designee; the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals, or the secretary's designee; the secretary of the Department of Social Services, or the secretary's designee; the secretary of the Department of Labor, or the secretary's designee; the superintendent of the Department of Education, or the superintendent's designee; the director of the Bureau of Health Services Financing, Department of Health and Hospitals, or the director's designee; the executive director of the Office of Public Health, Department of Health and Hospitals, or the executive director's designee; the assistant secretary of the Office of Mental Health, Department of Health and Hospitals, or the assistant secretary's designee; the

assistant secretary of the Office for Citizens with Developmental Disabilities, Department of Health and Hospitals, or the assistant secretary's designee; the assistant secretary of the Office for Addictive Disorders, Department of Health and Hospitals, or the assistant secretary's designee; the assistant secretary of the Office of Community Services, Department of Social Services, or the assistant secretary's designee; the director of the Louisiana Rehabilitation Services, Department of Social Services, or the director's designee; the assistant secretary of the Office of Family Support, Department of Social Services, or the assistant secretary's designee; the assistant secretary of the Office of Adult Services, Department of Public Safety and Corrections, or the assistant secretary's designee; the assistant secretary of the Office of Youth Development, Department of Public Safety and Corrections, or the assistant secretary's designee; the executive director of the Office of Elderly Affairs, Office of the Governor, or the executive director 's designee; the executive director of the Office of Veterans Affairs, Office of the Governor, or the executive director 's designee; the executive director of the Office on Women's Policy, Office of the Governor, or the executive director's designee; the president of the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency, or the president's designee; two (2) representatives of the Drug Policy Board with expertise in the area of drug prevention and treatment; one (1) representative of a Louisiana nonprofit legal services organization; two (2) representatives of local government agencies; two (2) representatives of local advocacy groups for populations which are affected by homelessness; three (3) representatives of providers of services to the homeless; and four (4) members at-large.

The duties of the Council shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. Conducting annual assessment and evaluation of service needs and resources for the homeless of the state of Louisiana;
- B. Researching and assisting in the development of funding resources for the homeless;
- C. Monitoring and evaluating assistance to homeless persons provided by all levels of government and the private sector;
- D. Consulting and coordinating all activities with the Federal Interagency Council for the Homeless, HUD, and all other federal agencies that provide assistance to the homeless;
- E. Monitoring the flow of information among separate service providers, government agencies, and/or appropriate authorities;
- F. Disseminating timely information of federal, state, or private resources available to assist the homeless population;
- G. Insuring the services for all homeless persons of the State of Louisiana are appropriately planned and coordinated, thereby reducing duplication among programs and activities by state agencies and other providers;
- H. Recommending improvements to the service delivery system for the homeless, by submitting bi-annual reports of its activities to the governing bodies which represent the Council and also by detailing any and all actions taken by the Council to improve the provisions of services for the homeless; and

I. Participating in the development of all planning related to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C.A §11411.

The ESG Program Manager within the Department of Social Services has served as the State Contact Person for Homeless issues functioning as a single point of contact and State liaison for communications with federal, state and local entities on matters relating to the State's homeless people and at risk persons and families. This official disseminates and facilitates the flow of available information on homelessness in Louisiana and homeless assistance resources. The State Contact is an advocate for development of resources and collaborative systems to address the unmet needs of homeless people in the State. The Contact Person also is responsible to provide appropriate public information to enhance knowledge on homelessness and homeless resource subjects. The State ESG administrative agency has responsibility to maintain the State's inventory of facilities and services to assist homeless persons and produces reports and resource directories for public distribution.

The main forum of consultation on homeless assistance activities in the State of Louisiana has occurred in the context of Continuum of Care planning at the local or regional level. This process is facilitated through the efforts of regional continuum of care collaboratives and coalitions involving the participation of key social service providers, including many private nonprofit organizations, in the State's regions. This collaborative process and the results of consultation on development of the Continuum of Care are described in the 2005 Report on Homelessness by the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless.

RESOURCES

FEDERAL RESOURCES

The specific allocations for each program for FY 2007 have not been announced by HUD; therefore the estimated allocations for FY 2007 are projected based on the FY 2006 allocations.

The FY 2006 funding allocations for each program are: Community Development Block Grant Program - \$29,334,827, HOME Investment Partnerships Program - \$14,787,939 plus \$183,362 in American Dream Downpayment Initiative funds, Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program - \$1,552,031, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program - \$951,000. A description follows of these funds and other federal funding sources that are expected to be available to address the State's priority needs and specific objectives identified in this document. In summary, the primary needs of the State which are addressed by these HUD-funded programs are infrastructure, economic development, and housing. The majority of the CDBG funds address infrastructure needs; however, CDBG funds are also allocated to address housing, economic development and other community development needs. The primary focus of the other four programs is in the area of housing.

Hurricane Katrina hit the State of Louisiana on August 29, 2005, and Hurricane Rita hit on September 24, 2005; both of these were Category 5 hurricanes. The storms were deadly and costly throughout the Gulf Coast area and particularly destructive to Louisiana. More than 1,500 persons lost their lives in Louisiana; approximately 18,000 businesses were destroyed; roads, schools, public facilities, and medical services were washed away; 122,000 homes were destroyed or suffered major damage; 84,000 rental properties were destroyed or suffered major damage, and; thousands of people were forced to relocate. \$10.4 billion in federal funds have been awarded to Louisiana for disaster recovery and rebuilding efforts; the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development was designated by Congress as the administering agency. As the target of investment of this supplemental Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) assistance, Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco has prioritized housing redevelopment, infrastructure rehabilitation, and economic development. The supplemental CDBG funds will be available to the State subject to HUD's approval of action plans which describe how the funds will be used. The Louisiana Recovery Authority has been charged by the Governor and Louisiana Legislature with statutory responsibility for developing policy and action plans for the CDBG funds. The Louisiana Office of Community Development/Disaster Recovery Unit, will administer the supplemental CDBG recovery program. At the time of preparation of this document, the State is in the process of preparing the various partial annual action plans which will identify the distribution of these supplemental funds among the various programs which will address the Governor's three priorities previously referenced in this paragraph. Until those plans have been developed and approved by HUD, the specific programs and monies allocated to each will not be known and therefore cannot be identified in this FY 2007 Consolidated Annual Action Plan.

The State will receive approximately \$29.3 million for use under the Community Development Block Grant Program. As illustrated in Figure - on page -, the majority of these funds will be used to address the infrastructure needs of the non-metropolitan areas of the State.

Other federal resources for infrastructure are somewhat limited. The United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development provides a source of funding through two Rural Utilities Services (RUS) programs. The allocations for FY 2007 have not been issued but it is estimated that the allocations for 2007 will be similar to those for 2006.

The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) helps rural utilities expand and keep their technology up-to-date and establish new and vital services, such as distance learning and telemedicine. The Fiscal Year 2006 funding allocation for RUS waste and water programs in Louisiana was \$30,510,000. In Louisiana, RUS also administers Community Programs. The Fiscal Year 2006 funding allocation for Community Programs in Louisiana is \$10,934,000. Refer to <http://www.usda.gov/rus>

Funding opportunities available through RUS include:

- Water and Environmental Programs (WEP) provide loans, grants, and loan guarantees for drinking water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and storm drainage facilities in rural areas and cities and towns of 10,000 or less. Public bodies, non-profit organizations, and recognized Indian tribes may qualify for assistance. WEP also makes grants to nonprofit organizations to provide technical assistance and training to assist rural communities with their water, wastewater, and solid waste problems. Refer to <http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/index.htm>
- Community Programs administers programs designed to develop essential community facilities for public use in rural areas. These facilities include schools, libraries, childcare, hospitals, medical clinics, assisted living facilities, fire and rescue stations, police stations, community centers, public buildings, and transportation. Community Programs utilizes three flexible financial tools to achieve this goal: the Community Facilities Guaranteed Loan Program, the Community Facilities Direct Loan Program, and the Community Facilities Grant Program. Refer to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/cf/cp.htm>

In April of 2005, the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services awarded \$3.35 million for the purpose of creating five new federally qualified health center sites in the State of Louisiana. Those sites are located in four non-entitlement communities (Clinton - \$650,000, Livonia - \$775,000, St. Joseph - \$400,000, and Ferriday - \$666,667) and one entitlement city (Monroe - \$858,333). An estimated 15,000 poor and uninsured people will have access to health care through these facilities. A federally qualified health center is a federally designated facility that receives enhanced Medicaid and Medicare funding, as well as federal grant money. The centers will provide primary care services such as comprehensive medical history, assessment and treatment, immunizations, well-baby care, vision, hearing and dental screenings, radiology, laboratory services, health education, health promotion, and individual case management to patients regardless of their ability to pay. Four of the five grantees also received assistance from the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in the form of funding and technical assistance for the development of their projects and grant applications. There are now forty-five health center sites in the State.

Economic Development

Another need of the State is in the area of economic development. As can be determined from Figure 3 on page 79, \$5 million of the FY 2007 LCDBG funds will be allocated to address this need; those monies will be used to provide grants for infrastructure improvements associated with economic development projects. It is estimated that approximately \$1 million in the Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund may be used to supplement funding for economic development projects by providing loans to local governing bodies for the benefit of private companies who will be responsible for creating jobs and repaying the loan. (The Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund consists of program income received by the State from the payback of previously funded LCDBG economic development loans and rental payments from other economic development projects.)

The USDA Rural Development Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS) strives to enhance the quality of life for all rural Americans by providing leadership in building competitive businesses and cooperatives. Funds available through these programs are usually leveraged with the resources of commercial, cooperative, or other private lenders. The Fiscal Year 2006 funding allocation for RBS programs in Louisiana is \$19,390,000. Refer to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs>

The following three RBS Business Programs are designed to meet business credit needs in under-served areas:

- The Business and Industry (B&I) Guarantee Loan Program helps create jobs and stimulates rural economies by providing financial backing for rural businesses. This program guarantees up to 90 percent of a loan made by a commercial lender. Loan proceeds may be used for working capital, machinery and equipment, buildings and real estate, and certain types of debt refinancing. The primary purpose is to create and maintain employment and improve the economic climate in rural communities. This is achieved by expanding the lending capability of private lenders in rural areas, helping them make and service quality loans that provide lasting community benefits. This program represents a true private-public partnership. Refer to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/bpdir.htm>
- Rural Business Enterprise Grants (RBEG) help public bodies, nonprofit corporations, and federally recognized Indian tribal groups finance and facilitate development of small and emerging private business enterprises located in rural areas (this includes all areas other than cities of more than 50,000 people and their immediately adjacent urban areas). Grant funds can pay for the acquisition and development of land and the construction of buildings, plants, equipment, access streets and roads, parking areas, utility and service extensions, refinancing, and fees for professional services. Grant funds can also pay for technical assistance and related training, startup costs and working capital, financial assistance to a third party, production of television programs targeted for rural residents, and for rural distance learning networks. Refer to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/rbeg.htm>
- Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants (REDL/REDG) help promote rural economic development and/or job creation projects. These loans and grants are available for qualified borrowers who are using funds to create jobs in rural areas through revolving loan funds created by RUS funded utility companies. Low cost funds can be used to construct facilities, financing operation, inventory, or working capital. The program will fund 80 percent of any one project or up to \$450,000, whichever is less. Refer to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/redl.htm>

A summary of other federal resources available to assist in the area of economic development follows.

The Small Business Administration under the Department of Commerce administers the SBA 504 Program which is available for qualified small businesses seeking fixed asset financing. This program provides, in partnership with a financial institution, low cost fixed financing in an amount not to exceed \$1.5 million when meeting the job creation criteria or community development goal. For further information refer to <http://sba.gov/financiag/sbaloan/cdc504.html>.

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) has the Public Works and Development Facilities Program. The purpose of that program is to assist communities with the funding of public works and development facilities that contribute to the creation or retention of private sector jobs and alleviation of unemployment and underemployment. Such assistance is designed to help communities achieve lasting improvement by stabilizing and diversifying local economies and by improving local living conditions and the economic development of the area. Alleviation of unemployment and underemployment among residents of the target area is a primary focus of this project. The federal allocation for FY 2007 for the five state region, which includes Louisiana is \$19,327,900. There are no minimum or maximum grant amounts. Eligible applicants are general purpose or special purpose units of government, universities, Indian Tribes, or non-profits working in cooperation with general purpose units of local government. For further information see: www.eda.gov.

Housing

The State will allocate \$2,400,000 in FY 2007 LCDBG funds to address housing needs.

The estimated HOME allocation of \$14,787,939 and ADDI funds of \$183,362 will be used during the FY 2007 program year to address the State's housing priorities. The Low Income Housing Tax Credit and Mortgage Revenue Bond Programs will also provide resources for acquisition, housing rehabilitation, reconstruction, and/or new construction activities.

All Continuum of Care Coalitions in the State submitted applications in HUD's 2006 SuperNOFA competition. The amount of the awards from this competition will not be announced until the end of 2006 or in early 2007.

The State of Louisiana's estimated FY 2007 ESG allocation will be \$1,552,031. Of this allocation, after deducting the State's administrative share of \$40,741, the remaining amount of \$1,511,290 shall be distributed through grant awards to applicant units of general local government for use in eligible program activities.

Under HUD's 2005 national SuperNOFA competition for Continuum of Care - Homeless Assistance funding, nine localities in Louisiana received grant awards totaling \$21,148,086 to support one hundred and twenty-seven projects within the following regional continuum of care collaborative systems: Acadiana (Region IV), Southwestern Louisiana (Region V), Northwest Louisiana (Region VII), Orleans/Jefferson Parishes (Regions I and X), Capitol Area Alliance - Baton Rouge (Region II), Northeast Louisiana (Region VIII), Northlake Coalition (Region IX), Central Louisiana (Region VI) and Lafourche/Terrebonne/Assumption (Region III).

Under HUD's 2004 national SuperNOFA competition for Continuum of Care - Homeless Assistance funding, Louisiana received grant awards totaling \$22,506,993 to support one hundred projects within the following regional continuum of care collaborative systems: Acadiana (Region IV), Southwestern Louisiana (Region V), Northwest Louisiana (Region VII), Orleans/Jefferson Parishes (Regions I and X), Capitol Area Alliance – Baton Rouge (Region II), Northeast Louisiana (Region VIII), Northlake Coalition (Region IX), Central Louisiana (Region VI) and Lafourche/Terrebonne/Assumption (Region III). Funds available through the HUD Continuum of Care SuperNOFA are awarded under any of three programs for use in creating community systems for combating homelessness. The HUD SuperNOFA federal funds granted to Louisiana recipients during recent years are generally being used for projects implemented over a multi-year time period.

Other federal sources for homeless assistance activities are the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Food and Shelter Program, the U.S. Department of Education (ED) Homeless Children and Youth Education Grant, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, and the HHS Program for Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) for services to homeless persons with chronic mental illness.

In order to be eligible for a HOPWA entitlement grant, the State must have more than 1,500 cumulative cases of people living with AIDS in the areas of the State that are outside of the eligible metropolitan statistical areas (EMSAs) and have an approved Consolidated Plan. According to the Office of Public Health HIV/AIDS Program Surveillance Report for December 31, 2004, there were 16,942 cumulative cases of AIDS and 25,699 cumulative HIV cases that have been reported and documented in Louisiana. (See Appendix 5.) The Office of Public Health has been providing surveillance of AIDS cases since 1981. The State has also had an approved Consolidated Plan for all HUD funded programs since 1995.

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH), Office of Public Health (OPH), HIV/AIDS Program (HAP) is applying for the \$951,000 formula allocation for FY 2007 HOPWA funds and will serve as the recipient of all non-competitive HOPWA funds for the State of Louisiana (this includes the remaining forty-eight parishes outside the New Orleans EMSA and the Baton Rouge EMSA). The HIV/AIDS Program will allocate the FY 2007 HOPWA funds to seven of the nine Department of Health and Hospitals Public Health Regions that do not receive HOPWA funding through their municipal governments. Funding for the FY 2007 HOPWA Program will be made available through a competitive Solicitation of Proposals process. This competitive application is released annually in conjunction with the statewide Solicitation of Proposals (SOP) to eligible community-based agencies to provide services to low income HIV-infected individuals through Ryan White CARE Act Title II funds.

In addition to the State's HOPWA entitlement funds, other federal resources available for the support of HOPWA related activities include federal funding from the Ryan White CARE Act (Titles I, II, and IV) administered by the HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB) of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA); HUD Section 811 Programs; the HUD Shelter Plus Care Program (national competition); and the Title XIX Medicaid Program for nursing home care.

The Rural Housing Service (RHS) helps rural residents obtain affordable, quality housing

through the Multi-Family Housing Program and Single Family Housing Program. RHS provides funding for single family homes, apartments for low-income families--including the elderly, housing for farm laborers, and much more. Refer to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs>

The Single-Family Housing Program provides homeownership opportunities to low- and moderate-income rural Americans through several loan, grant, and guarantee programs. The program also makes funding available to individuals to finance vital improvements necessary to make their homes decent, safe, and sanitary. In FY 2005 USDA invested \$144,247,421 in Louisiana on single family housing programs. The Fiscal Year 2006 funding allocation for the Single Family Housing Program in Louisiana is approximately \$157,530,630. Louisiana consistently receives more than their initial allocation. Refer to http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/Individual/ind_splash.htm

The Multi-Family Program offers loans to eligible individuals, partnerships, and non-profit organizations to construct affordable multi-family rental housing facilities for very low, low and moderate income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. This is primarily a direct mortgage program, but funds may also be used to buy and improve land and to provide necessary facilities such as water and waste disposal systems. In addition deep subsidy rental assistance is available to eligible families. Louisiana received approximately \$15 million in FY 2006 funds. Refer to http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/Developer/dev_splash.htm

OTHER RESOURCES

During the FY 2007 program year, resources from private and non-federal public sources will also be available to assist in addressing the State's infrastructure, economic development, and housing priorities and objectives. A description of these other resources is included herein.

Infrastructure

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality administers the Municipal Facilities Revolving Loan Fund which provides financial assistance (below market rate loans) for the construction of projects to enhance and improve water quality in Louisiana. All of the revolving loans made to date have financed municipal wastewater treatment projects, although federal law requires consideration of other type of water quality projects if they address significant water quality problems and a willing and capable borrower exists. It is estimated that approximately, \$67 million will be available in this fund during the FY 2007 program year; that total includes eighty percent in federal money and twenty percent in State matching funds. (This total includes Hurricane Recovery funds.)

Louisiana's Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund is implemented by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health. The purpose of this fund is to provide financial assistance for the construction or upgrade of eligible public drinking water systems through loans or other forms of financial assistance. It is expected that this fund will include \$55,289,882 in federal funds plus a state match of twenty percent during the FY 2007 program year.

Approximately \$100 million will be available for infrastructure improvements through the Louisiana State Capital Outlay Program.

Other State funded infrastructure programs and the estimated amount of funds available for

each include the Flood Control Program (\$10 million) and the Off-System Bridge Replacement Program (\$39 million); these programs are administered by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development.

It is also anticipated that several of the public facilities projects funded under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program will involve the injection of local or other funds. In the past, local and other funds have been utilized for actual construction costs and the payment of engineering and administrative consulting services associated with program implementation. As was reported in the FY 2005 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report \$2,265,226 in other funds (local and USDA) will be used in conjunction with FY 2005 LCDBG funds for the construction of public facilities projects. Under the FY 2005 public facilities category \$1,044,300 in administrative costs will be paid for with local funds and \$715,400 in engineering fees will be paid for with local and USDA funds. It is anticipated that a similar amount of local and/or other funds will be injected in the FY 2007 Program.

Economic Development

Under the LCDBG Program, a firm financial commitment from the private sector is required for the funding of an economic development project. For a grant, the private funds/public funds ratio must not be less than 1:1. For a loan the developer will be required to provide at least 20% of the cost of the asset purchased.

The Louisiana Department of Economic Development through the Louisiana Economic Development Corporation (LEDC) administers several programs for small Louisiana businesses, including loan guarantees, participations, public infrastructure grants and venture capital investments. These programs stimulate the flow of private capital, long-term loans, and other financial assistance for the financing of the development, expansion, and retention of small business concerns in Louisiana, as a means of providing high levels of employment, income growth, and expanded economic opportunities, especially to disadvantaged persons within distressed and rural areas. The Louisiana Small Business Loan Program is available for eligible small businesses. This program provides loan guarantees and participations to banks to facilitate capital accessibility for businesses. Guarantees may range up to 75% of the loan amount, not to exceed a maximum of \$1.5 million. The 2007 budget for LEDC programs is \$14.2 million.

The Economic Development Award Program (EDAP) finances publicly-owned infrastructure for industrial or business development projects that promote economic development and that require state assistance.

As an integral part of EDAP, the Economic Development Loan Program (EDLOP) provides loan funding, primarily for equipment, of all or a portion of economic development projects to successfully secure the creation or retention of jobs by business entities newly locating in Louisiana or which may already exist in Louisiana and are expanding their operations, but require state assistance for the development, all of which will promote economic development in the State of Louisiana.

The Department of Economic Development also administers several venture capital and matching grants programs.

The Workforce Development and Training Program has approximately \$2.5 million to develop and provide customized workforce training programs to existing and prospective Louisiana businesses.

The Governor's Economic Development Rapid Response Program was created in 2003/2004 to provide immediate funding of all or a portion of economic development projects to successfully secure the creation or retention of jobs by a business entity in Louisiana under such circumstances as may be determined by the Secretary of Economic Development and the Governor of Louisiana.

The Loan and Loan Guaranty Program is available under the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry. This program is available for an entity engaged in the marketing, processing, and/or further processing of Louisiana farm or forestry products. The program provides a loan or loan guaranty to a bank, not to exceed five years. The funds may be used to acquire, construct, furnish, equip, make necessary improvements or purchase any agricultural plant, operations capital, market development costs, and product inventories. The total available for direct loans is approximately \$1 million. Loan guarantees are up to fifty percent. The maximum of all loans and guarantees outstanding is approximately \$20 million.

Other programs which include state funds are the Main Street Program which is administered by the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism and the Port Construction and Development Priority Program (\$20 million) which is administered by the Department of Transportation and Development.

Housing

In July of 1998 a new program (Home Energy Loan Program - HELP) was announced which would allow Louisiana residents to get low interest loans for the purpose of making their homes more energy efficient. This program will involve approximately \$14 million which will be available through the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. The approximately \$14 million being set aside for the program is part of \$160 million the State received in 1983 from a federal settlement with oil producers who overcharged customers; the producers violated federal price and distribution controls imposed during an Arab oil embargo. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will work with banks or other lending institutions to provide financing at two percent interest for up to \$4,000 per loan for improvements to existing homes. The DNR financing arrangement would apply to only half of the total loan amount. Loans also are available for new home construction. There are no income criteria on either borrowing program. Program objectives are: (a) to encourage construction of highly energy efficient single family residences, (b) to allow energy efficiency upgrading of existing residences at the time of purchase or refinance, and (c) to provide incentives to homeowners to make energy efficiency improvements to their existing homes. By taking advantage of these low interest loans for energy efficient upgrades, the public will benefit through: 1. interest savings over the life of the improvement, 2. lowered utility bills, 3. increased resale value of their residences, and 4. decreased pollutant emissions.

The Louisiana Home Energy Rebate Option (HERO) offers an actual cash payment for Louisiana residents who build new homes to high levels of energy efficiency or make energy improvements to existing homes. HERO is a component of the Home Energy Loan Program (HELP) of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. The amount of the cash payment depends on the

level of energy savings, called the energy efficiency premium. The cash payment is twenty percent of the energy efficiency premium up to a maximum of \$2,000. The energy efficiency premium is determined by a home energy rating that is required on all homes participating in the program. HERO is available to any Louisiana homebuilder, home buyer, or homeowner. For new homes, application for HERO should be made at the planning stages prior to beginning construction. For existing homes, application to HERO should be made before starting improvements.

A home energy rating compares the energy efficiency of one house to others, estimates future energy bills, and evaluates improvements that will save money. In Louisiana, the home energy rating system is administered by Energy Rated Homes of Louisiana (ERHL), a section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. All ratings are performed by private sector raters trained and certified by ERHL; a rating generally costs between \$250 and \$350 depending on the complexity of the home. Included in a rating is a detailed computer analysis and on-site inspection of the home. The on-site inspection includes testing the home for air infiltration and duct leakage using an instrument called a blower door. For individuals purchasing an existing home, a home energy rating can also be used to qualify for an energy efficient mortgage. With an energy efficient mortgage, home buyers can borrow the additional funds to make energy improvements at the time of purchase. The additional funds are included in the mortgage. The resultant reduction in energy costs is generally larger than the increase in mortgage payment. This means an average savings of \$300 to \$600 annually for homeowners.

Louisiana is among twenty states included in a HUD program called "With Ownership, Wealth" (WOW). Nationwide the program was targeted to create one million black family homeowners by 2005. The program was scheduled to begin in May of 2001. Only 46.7 percent of black families own their homes, compared to 73 percent of white families, and 67 percent for the nation overall, according to HUD. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are participating along with banks, mortgage companies, and community groups. Banks and other lenders will offer a variety of mortgages with special terms that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have agreed to buy and several mortgage insurance companies will insure. The special terms include: down payments of as little as \$1,000 or two percent of a home's value, mortgages and interest rates below the usual rates for borrowers with weak credit histories, a one time reduction in interest rates for borrowers who make their mortgage payments on time for twenty-four months, and money for down payments.

In June of 2001, mortgage lender Fannie Mae disclosed plans for a five-year, \$8 billion program to expand its affordable housing loans in Louisiana. The program is called "House Louisiana". The program will reach 98,000 low and moderate, and middle income families in the State during the five year period, especially first-time home buyers.

HOME funds may be combined with other sources of funds to make housing more affordable for low-income households. Other resources that are made available from the Governor's Office of Women's Services and private non-profit organizations should leverage additional resources to support the integration of supportive services. The State will support funding applications by any other entity which will assist in the delivery of housing and housing support services.

The LHFA's Affordable Rental HOME Program may be restructured to provide priority points to projects which complement neighborhood redevelopment efforts of local governmental units in the competitive allocation process. Moreover, in an effort to assure adequate resources in rural areas

where there is a shortage of housing for special needs groups such as the homeless, elderly and handicapped, the LHFA may provide special bonus points in the competitive and non-competitive award of HOME funds to projects which set aside units in excess of Section 504 requirements for such special needs groups with appropriate supportive services.

HOME funds provide the lesser of \$400,000 or the maximum of fifty percent of the total development costs for rental projects leveraging other sources of funds such as owner contributions, funds from commercial lending institutions proceeds realized from the syndication of Low Income Housing Tax Credits and multi-family mortgage revenue bonds.

Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond funds will be used in conjunction with HOME resources to increase the home ownership opportunities for low-income persons and families targeted for assistance. The program is designed to provide low interest loans to qualifying persons and families to reduce their monthly payments to an affordable level. Some HOME Program funds will be made available by the State to assist qualifying low-income persons and families with down-payments and closing costs to complement the State mortgage revenue bond resources.

LHFA will widely advertise the homebuyer assistance made available through the HOME and ADDI Programs as well other mortgage resource assistance provided by the State. The Agency's Master Servicer is required to implement early intervention services.

HOME funds may also be made available through local governmental units to provide grant funding for the rehabilitation of substandard housing owned and occupied by eligible low income households. When a developer of a proposed project intends to combine HOME funds with resources from other programs, additional requirements often must be addressed. The developer must comply with the income, rent, occupancy, and other eligibility requirements from all sources of financing.

During the planning period for the FY 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan, the State received several public comments relative to the use of HOME funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). Initially, the State did not anticipate the use of HOME funds for TBRA in addressing its housing priorities. However, due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005 and the subsequent displacement of families, HOME funds may be used to provide emergency housing assistance to eligible displaced households. According to a September 14, 2005, Community Planning and Development (CPD) Notice issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the requirement cited in 91.425(a)(2)(i) (Home Investment Partnerships certification regarding tenant-based rental assistance) were waived therefore removing the administrative burden of determining and certifying needs that are obvious. HOME funds may be made available to qualifying Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) that currently administer the HUD Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program will provide temporary rental assistance for emergency housing for households displaced by federally declared disasters in Louisiana.

Reduction of matching contribution requirement

On September 14, 2005, HUD issued a "Waiver of HOME Requirements for Participating Jurisdictions in Presidentially-Declared Areas Due to Hurricane Katrina". In addition, on October 4, 2005, HUD issued a "Waiver of HOME Requirements for Participating Jurisdictions in Presidentially-Declared Areas Due to Hurricane Rita". According to the waivers, HUD reduced the matching

requirements of the affected Participating Jurisdictions (PJ) by 100 percent with respect to any HOME funds expended during FY 2006 and FY 2007. The requirement that the PJ must submit a copy of the disaster declaration was also waived.

If necessary, the State of Louisiana 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;
- Value of donated land and real property;
- Cost of infrastructure improvements associated with HOME projects;
- A percentage of the proceeds of single- or multi-family housing bonds issued by state, state instrumentality or local government;
- Value of donated materials, equipment, labor and professional services;
- Sweat equity;
- Direct costs of supportive services to residents of HOME projects;
- Direct cost of homebuyer counseling to families purchasing homes with HOME assistance; and
- Any other match contribution as specified in 24 CFR 92.220.

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

The State will fulfill the ESGP requirement of a matching contribution equal to its ESG program funds by requiring recipients to secure matching funds in an amount at least equal to their ESGP grant amounts. With respect to the first \$100,000 of the State's ESG allocation which is exempt from matching funds requirements, the State DSS will pass on this benefit to the recipient local government(s), and/or subrecipient(s), which shall be determined by DSS to have the least capability to provide the required matching funds based on information submitted in grant applications or obtained from subsequent program evaluations. For those grant amounts which remain subject to matching funds requirements, the value of donated materials and buildings, voluntary activities and other in-kind contributions may be included with "hard cash" amounts in the calculation of matching funds. In certain rare situations, a local government grantee which is sponsoring a shelter project has complied with this requirement by providing the matching funds itself. The usual method, however, has been through provision by nonprofit project sponsors.

The State executes ESG agreements with local governments which generally subgrant funds to nonprofit organizations providing shelter and services to homeless people. Each grantee/ subgrantee is required to provide matching contributions funds equal to the amount of ESG funds that are awarded. This requirement is stipulated in all ESGP grant agreements. Each ESGP application and/or project proposal must specify sources and amounts of matching funds. In previous grants, the matching funds provided by grantees and subgrantees have exceeded the amount required by the grants.

From descriptions contained in FY 2006 ESG applications, common sources of matching funds provided by recipient agencies are: United Way allotments, private foundation grants, monies contributed by religious organizations and ministerial alliances, staff salaries paid from private sources, volunteered time valued at \$5/hour, donated food and clothing, donated building space made

available for use as shelter facilities (fair market lease valuation), building materials and other in kind donations by individuals and businesses, donated furnishings, equipment items (donated or made available for use without charge), proceeds from charitable fundraising events, CSBG and CDBG funding, local government general funds, Louisiana Children's Trust Fund, and state general fund allotments and local marriage license fee monies dedicated for local family violence programs.

The State DSS will provide in-kind support in its administration of the Emergency Shelter Grants Program for those costs not met through the state's share of ESGP administrative monies, including costs incurred for program and financial management, contract monitoring, single audit reviews and follow up, coordination with other programs, program planning, state point of contact for homeless issues, policy academy participation, maintaining a state database of facilities and services to assist homeless persons, and other program administrative functions and related coordinative activities.

State Funding for Homeless Shelters Servicing Family Violence Victims

Important sources of non-federal funding for homeless shelter programs in Louisiana are state appropriated (general fund) monies as well as a portion of marriage license fee revenues and civil court fees dedicated for family violence programs. For State Fiscal Year (July, 2005 - June, 2006), the state general funds appropriation for family violence programs was \$2,805,508 and marriage license fee monies constituted \$352,664. Additional local funds derived from special civil court fees levied in domestic proceedings will be used for family violence programs in the parishes of Caddo, Calcasieu, DeSoto, East Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Orleans, Sabine, Caldwell, East and West Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, St. Landry, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, St Bernard, Ouachita, Union, Richland, Tensas, Vernon, and Vermilion.

Publicly Owned Property Used for Homeless Shelter Facilities

Another type of non-federal resource benefiting homeless shelter projects is the in-kind value of publicly owned buildings made available without charge as shelter facilities, such as parish owned buildings in Terrebonne and Jefferson Parishes, a state owned building in Pineville, and city owned property in Kenner.

Ad Valorem Tax Exemption for Leased Property Used to House Homeless Persons

Effective 1990, the State Constitution was amended to provide that property leased to a nonprofit corporation for use solely as housing for homeless persons, at a compensation rate not to exceed \$1 per year for a lease term of at least five years, shall be exempt from ad valorem taxes. It is believed that certain nonprofit agencies in Louisiana have been able to take advantage of this provision in providing housing for homeless persons.

Non-federal resources for residential and housing services for persons with HIV/AIDS include local hospital corporations affiliates, faith-based community organizations, United Way funding and local nonprofit agency resources, and private fundraising by AIDS advocacy coalitions and groups.

ACTIVITIES

The following information presents an overview of the State's proposed method for distributing FY 2007 funds under the five programs with corresponding information as to how the proposed distribution of funds will address the priority needs and objectives. More detailed information is provided in the section of this document entitled "Action Plan: One Year Use of

Funds.”

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

In an effort to both ensure that the State’s goals and objectives are met and the LCDBG Program is responsive to the current needs of the local governing bodies, the Office of Community Development solicited comments and suggestions prior to designing its FY 2006 - FY 2007 programs. The Office of Community Development also had five meetings with consultants and engineers to gather input on program design. In addition to the public hearing process and acceptance of comments described in the “Citizen Participation” and “Comments Received” sections of this action plan, on March 1, 2005 the Office of Community Development mailed a questionnaire to the three hundred and forty local governments eligible under the LCDBG Program. The purpose of that survey was to determine what the local governing bodies perceived as being the top needs of their jurisdictions. The results of that survey pertaining to the identified needs by program category are presented in Table 1 on page 4 of this plan.

As a result of the survey of all non-entitlement local governments in the State, the top needs of the State in order of priority were public facilities (infrastructure) improvements, economic development, housing, planning studies, and social services. Those needs and their ranking were determined from the aforementioned survey of the local governing bodies which are eligible for funding under the Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program. The results of that survey and other comments received were used to determine the funding categories for the FY 2006 and FY 2007 LCDBG Programs. (Beginning with the FY 1986 program, the State adopted the use of a two year funding cycle for housing and public facilities applications. Therefore, a survey of this type is conducted every two years to assist in the determination of the current needs of the local governing bodies and to reassess the program priorities.)

The Office of Community Development designed its FY 2006 and FY 2007 LCDBG Programs in accordance with the local needs and comments identified in the survey; refer to Figure 3 on page 79 which is in the section entitled “Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds - Community Development Block Grant Program.” As is illustrated in that figure, the majority of the State’s LCDBG funds will be allocated to public facilities (including demonstrated needs and LaSTEP); funds will also be allocated for economic development and housing.

Due to the wide range of public facilities activities which are eligible for funding, a question was included on the survey which asked each local governing body its specific priorities. The resulting rankings are also identified in Table 2 on page 5 of this document. The ranking of the ten public facilities activities resulting from the March, 2005 survey remained almost the same as the rankings resulting from the March, 2003 survey. The top five public facilities activities cited in the March, 2005, survey were streets, sewerage collection, water quality, sewer treatment, and water for fire protection. Streets and the four types of water and sewer projects remained the top five public facilities activities.

Drainage ranked sixth and community centers ranked seventh among the public facilities activity. Since drainage projects typically cover rather large geographical areas and it is difficult to determine the specific beneficiaries, no funding has been set aside for a drainage activity. It was felt

that at this time no new activities would be considered, other than a pilot accessibility program under the housing component.

The percentage distribution of funds among the top public facilities (subcategories) will be based upon the number/percentage of applications received and the amount requested for each priority. Half of the funds will 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.

The selection and rating systems for the review of all of the LCDBG applications received were designed to insure that the national objectives and goals of the State will be met. A detailed description of the rating systems for each type of application is provided in the Community Development Block Grant Program portion of the section entitled "Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds."

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

HOME funds are intended for use in the development and rehabilitation of affordable housing activities as well as tenant-based rental assistance for low-income households. The State will allocate HOME funds over a range of single family and multi-family and tenant-based rental assistance programs in order to provide incentives for new construction, acquisition, rehabilitation or lease of decent, safe, suitable and affordable housing opportunities for low-income households. The State will use HOME funds in the following programs in order to achieve the stated objectives.

Single Family Programs

HOME/MRB Program: HOME Program funds will be combined with Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds proceeds to provide below market interest rate loans at a thirty year fixed rate to eligible first time homebuyers. In addition, HOME Program funds will be used as closing cost and/or down payment assistance in amounts that would not inhibit the borrower's contribution of three percent of the purchase price of the home or \$1,500 whichever is greater.

ADDI/HOME/MRB Program: A portion of the ADDI HOME funds will be reserved for single parent households who do not qualify under the Agency's current HOME/MRB Program and a fraction of the funds will be used to fund downpayment and closing costs assistance in connection with tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds in an amount not to exceed the greater of 6 (six) percent of the purchase price of the single family unit or \$10,000.

Homeownership Rehabilitation Assistance Program: HOME funds may be made available under this program to provide grants to local governmental units for the rehabilitation of substandard housing that is owned and occupied by low-income households.

Multifamily Programs

CHDO Affordable Rental Housing Program: HOME funds will be made available to provide gap financing for the construction or rehabilitation of affordable rental housing in which qualified CHDOs are the owners, developers and/or sponsors.

HOME Affordable Rental Housing Program: HOME funds will be made available to provide gap financing for the construction or rehabilitation of affordable rental housing.

Mark-to-Market: HOME funds will be made available to refinance, acquire and/or rehabilitate affordable rental housing projects for which the Agency has developed a restructuring plan.

Risk Sharing Program: LHFA is authorized to make available FHA mortgage insurance with respect to first mortgage loans involving affordable multifamily housing. HOME funds will be made available to provide financing for the rehabilitation of affordable rental housing relative to this program initiative.

Rental Assistance

Tenant Based Rental Assistance: HOME funds may be made available to provide temporary rental assistance for households displaced by federally declared disasters in Louisiana.

The LHFA routinely conducts and sponsors housing seminars and workshops on affordable housing initiatives which target developers, lenders, non-profit organizations and local governmental units but are also open to the general public.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM

In accordance with program policies, the State Department of Social Services (DSS) will distribute ESGP funds to units of general local government which may make all or part of grant amounts available to private nonprofit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations, for use in eligible activities. Funding available under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program is dedicated for the rehabilitation, renovation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless, and for payment of certain operating costs and social services expenses in connection with emergency shelter for the homeless. The program also allows use of funding in homeless prevention activities as an adjunct to other eligible activities. DSS shall define eligible applicants as units of general local government for all parish jurisdictions and those municipal or city governmental units for jurisdictions with a minimum population of 10,000 according to recent census figures. Application packages, including grant application requirements and deadline for submittal, shall be issued by mail to the chief elected official of each eligible unit of general local government.

The State DSS intends to continue use of a geographic allocation formula (described in a subsequent section) in the distribution of the State's ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. Regional allocations for the State's 2007 ESG Program will be formulated based on factors for low income populations in the parishes of each region according to U.S. Census Bureau data. Within each region, grant distribution shall be conducted through a competitive grant award process. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita led to the evacuation of thousands of people and the resettlement, at least temporarily if not permanently, of many people around the State. There is no reliable data at this time showing the post-hurricane low income population of cities and parishes. Therefore the census figures will be used from the 2000 census as it is too early to have definitive figures for the populations of cities and

parishes. In addition, these numbers change daily as people make decisions to return to their homes, rebuild homes, or resettle in different communities.

Proposals accepted for review will be rated on a comparative, project specific, basis. Proposal evaluation will be based on information provided in grant applications. Recipients of grant amounts will be determined in accordance with the following selection criteria:

- * Nature and extent of unmet needs in the applicant's jurisdiction as demonstrated by data supplied by applicant including sources of information (studies done, inventory of existing shelters, their use and capacity, estimates by applicant and homeless providers of additional shelter beds needed, reliable surrogates for homeless need including local unemployment data, welfare statistics, and unique local circumstances) 40 points
- * The extent to which proposed activities will address needs for housing and supportive services and/or complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living 30 points
- * The ability of the applicant to carry out the proposed activities promptly15 points
- * Coordination of the proposed project(s) with available community resources, so as to be able to match the needs of homeless persons with appropriate supportive services and assistance15 points

Elements of the above criteria include: methodology and time frame to implement proposed activities, specificity of proposed activities and reasonableness of cost estimates, experience of project sponsor(s) in provision of services for homeless persons or in similar service activities, fiscal accountability and financial responsibility of project sponsor(s), and capability to provide required matching funds (when applicable). For previous recipients of State grant amounts, expenditure patterns will be reviewed to evaluate such applicants' ability to implement and complete program activities on a timely basis. An applicant may be disqualified from receiving an award if evaluation of prior expenditure patterns indicates inability to utilize program assistance on a timely basis.

Funding awards shall be based on evaluation and ranking of individual project proposals. DSS reserves the right to negotiate the final grant amounts and local match with all applicants to ensure judicious use of these funds.

DSS proposes to use five percent of the State's Fiscal Year 2007 ESGP allocation for administrative purposes. This administrative allowance will be shared with grantee local governments which may elect to use a 2.5 percent share of ESGP funding for local government grant administration.

How Proposed ESG Funds Distribution Will Address Priority Needs and Specific Objectives Described in the State Consolidated Plan

The following are the priorities for use of available resources to address homeless needs as

described in the Consolidated Plan for FY 2005 - FY 2009.

Priority: To give preference in awarding homeless assistance funds and in endorsing grant proposals to those proposed activities and projects which are designed within the context of a regional or community based “Continuum of Care” collaborative process and which are integral to a local “Continuum of Care” resource system.

This priority is to provide assistance for projects which are 1) integral components of a “continuum of care” system developed through a collaborative, community based strategic planning process and 2) are proposing activities to maintain, enhance or strengthen the capacity of the local “continuum of care” system through implementation of ESGP eligible activities in connection with emergency shelter of homeless persons [i.e. facility rehabilitation, the provision of essential services related to emergency shelter, shelter operational costs, and homeless prevention activities].

Methodology: This priority for projects which are part of a locally developed Continuum of Care system will be emphasized in the informational materials contained in the application package for the FY 2007 Louisiana Emergency Shelter Grants Program. The review and rating of ESGP applications shall also reflect this emphasis. In the evaluation of applications for ESG grant amounts, up to three priority points will be awarded for each project’s Continuum of Care participation. A proposed project which does not have evidence of participation in its local continuum of care collaborative process and/or its intended linkage or integration in the local continuum of care resource system will not be eligible for the three points allotted under this continuum of care criterion.

Priority: Continued use of regional allocation formula in competitive award of State ESGP funding amounts.

During the initial years of the State ESG Program, preference was given to assisting the establishment of new shelter facilities and providing continuation funding to those shelter projects which received start-up aid through use of State ESG grant amounts. Effective FFY 92, DSS/OCS began implementation of a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State was allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. This method of regional allocation amounts is similar to the *pro rata need amounts* formulated by HUD for its Homeless Assistance SuperNOFA funding. Through the specification of a dollar figure of anticipated ESGP funding allotted for each region, the local homeless resource agencies are better able to collaboratively plan for and design appropriate ESGP eligible activities for strategic integration and implementation within its local continuum of care system.

Priority: To increase the availability of longer term shelter and transitional housing projects that incorporate treatment components and special supportive services for homeless persons with addictive disorders and/or mental illness, and/or projects incorporating life skills training and independent living components designed for the special needs of homeless families with children.

Data from regional continuum of care collaboratives, homeless shelters and transitional

housing providers, as well as national studies has documented the high prevalence of addictive disorders, mental illness, dually diagnosed or co-occurring disorders, and other special needs among the homeless population particularly among the chronically homeless. This population has been shown to constitute about ten percent of the homeless population but they consume about fifty percent of the resources. Projects that serve this population are a resource in the goal to end chronic homelessness. Also, because of the special vulnerability of children to the adverse conditions of homelessness, a continuing priority is given to the development of additional residential beds and supportive service slots for homeless families with children. Homeless families have been a growing population nationally as well as throughout the State. Substance abuse and chronic mental illness are two very significant factors leading to homelessness. Because of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, there has been a major displacement of persons. It is believed that the post-traumatic stress associated with a major disruption will not only result in additional homeless persons, but also successfully housed disabled clients will experience a de-compensation of their condition that will in all likelihood return them to homelessness.

This priority is to provide grant assistance for 1) longer term shelter [over forty-five days] or transitional shelter projects that incorporate treatment components and special supportive services for homeless persons with addictive disorders and/or mental illness, or for 2) longer term shelter and transitional shelter projects incorporating life skills training and independent living components designed for the special needs of homeless families with children, in order to maintain and/or expand capacity of such facilities within continuum of care resource systems throughout Louisiana.

ESG performance reports and point-in-time surveys support the need for this priority. Of the annual unduplicated number (10,017) of persons sheltered by ESGP assisted facilities during calendar year 2005, 71.43 percent (11,441) were adults, 18.43 percent (2,952) were youth and children ages 5 - 17 years, and 9.86 percent (1,580) were children under age 5. Special needs subpopulations, as estimated by shelter operators for the night of January 24, 2006, were in the following estimated proportions of this entire point in time sample (n = 13.81): Severely Mentally Ill - 6.15 percent; Substance Abusers - 20.56 percent; Dually Diagnosed [Severely Mentally Ill/Substance Abuser] - 7.53 percent; Victims of domestic violence - 24.91 percent; AIDS/HIV - 1.52 percent; and physically disabled - 3.48 percent; chronically homeless - 14.84 percent; veterans 6.59 percent; and elderly - 2.82 percent.

Methodology: The above priority will be specified in the informational materials contained in the application package for the FY 2007 Louisiana Emergency Shelter Grants Program. In the evaluation of applications for ESG grant amounts, up to three preference points shall be awarded for 1) a project which incorporates treatment components and special supportive services for homeless persons with addictive disorders and/or mental illness, or 2) a project which incorporates life skills training and independent living components designed for the special needs of homeless families with children.

Since the inception of the State ESG Program in 1987, program funds have been used for help with establishing new emergency and transitional shelter facilities, many of which serve family groups, in Abbeville, Alexandria, DeRidder, Eunice, Franklin, Gonzales, Hammond, Houma, Lafayette, Livingston, Mansfield, Many, Monroe, New Iberia, Napoleonville, New

Roads, Opelousas, Pineville, Rayville, Ruston, St. Martinville, Slidell, Ville Platte, and Winnsboro. ESG assistance, in combination with other sources, has also provided the means for shelters to extend the period of stay permitted, to establish transitional housing capability to meet longer term shelter needs, or to institute new supportive service components for particular special needs groups.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS PROGRAM

Unlike some other populations with special housing needs, the housing needs of individuals living with HIV/AIDS often change as the disease progresses. As the health of clients deteriorates, persons living with AIDS experience the significant need for ancillary and supportive services. Throughout the progression of the disease, the availability of affordable housing and the ability to remain in one's home is a constant stress for persons who are HIV infected. The number one priority for the State in the use of allocated HOPWA funding is providing clients with short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments (STRMU) and tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) to prevent homelessness. The State's second priority is to provide residential housing in five regions of the State for persons living with HIV/AIDS, and the third priority is to allocate funding to those areas with a severe shortage of housing options in order to increase the amount of safe and affordable choices for appropriate housing.

The use and distribution of FY 2007 State formula HOPWA funds will address those priority needs through the following summarized distribution method:

HOPWA Funding Projections for FY 2007

Total Funding	\$951,000	
Administrative Costs (3%)	<u>28,530</u>	
Total Funds Available	\$922,470	(total programmatic allocation)
STRMU and/or TBRA	\$533,481	(60%)
Residential Facilities	\$304,415	(33%)
Resource Identification	\$ 64,573	(7%)

The activities eligible for funding assistance are listed in the section entitled "Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities." More detailed information regarding the distribution of these funds is provided in the section entitled "Geographic Distribution."

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The following presents a description of the geographic areas of the State in which assistance will be directed during the FY 2007 Program year.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

Eligible applicants under the LCDBG Program are those units of general local government in non-entitlement areas; non-entitlement areas are municipalities with a population of less than 50,000 and parishes with an unincorporated population of less than 200,000. The following units of local government are not eligible: Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Bossier City, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, Jefferson Parish (including Grand Isle, Gretna, Harahan, Jean Lafitte, and Westwego), Kenner, Lafayette Parish Consolidated Government, Lake Charles, Monroe, New Orleans, Shreveport, Slidell, and Thibodaux.

The LCDBG funds are awarded on a competitive basis; neither the ultimate geographic distribution of FY 2007 funds nor the minority concentrations benefiting from the FY 2007 funds can be predicted.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

HOME funds are made available on a statewide basis for primarily non-entitlement areas. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) does not target any specific area of the State relative to its investment plan in order to provide incentives for new construction, acquisition, rehabilitation or lease of decent, safe, suitable, and affordable housing opportunities for low-income households.

All new construction and rehabilitation activities engaged in by LHFA for low-income households through the use of the HOME Program funds will be geographically disbursed throughout the State, with a primary focus given to non-entitlement areas. Issuance of taxable and tax exempt bond financing of multifamily projects and allocations of Low Income Housing Tax Credits will be on a competitive basis within each of the eight planning districts throughout the State as equitably as possible.

Activities to increase first time home ownership opportunities with down payment and closing cost assistance through the use of HOME Program and ADDI funds will be promoted statewide in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program is administered through a network of participating lenders that are accessible statewide. LHFA will seek to expand the number of participating lenders in order to increase homeownership opportunities throughout the State.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM

ESGP Geographic Distribution by Poverty Factors for Regional Funding Pools

Beginning with its 1992 ESG Program, the Louisiana Department of Social Services (DSS) has been utilizing a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of the State's ESG funding. DSS proposes to continue the use of a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. The low-income population of cities and parishes is difficult to ascertain at this time because of the evacuations and resettlement caused by hurricanes Katrina and Rita. On a daily basis, populations of various areas are changing, therefore, the population figures for census 2000 will be utilized for the 2007 funding. Based on national and state studies linking homelessness to conditions of poverty, regional ESG allocations are formulated based on factors for poverty (very low income) populations in the parishes of each region according to U.S. Census Bureau data. [Refer to the State map (Figure 1), which indicates boundaries and inclusive parishes for the ten State regions utilized by the ESG Program.] Within each region, grant distribution shall be conducted through a competitive grant award process previously described.

The following lists the allocation factors and amounts for each region for the FY 2007 State ESG Program:

	<u>Allocation Factor</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
FY 2007 ESGP Grant Amount for Distribution: \$1,511,290		
Region I New Orleans	.1537939	\$ 232,425
Region II	.1210838	182,993
Region III	.0659078	99,606
Region IV	.1537187	232,314
Region V	.0522069	78,900
Region VI	.0714394	107,966
Region VII	.1235570	186,731
Region VIII	.0950414	143,635
Region IX	.0751581	113,586
Region X	.0880929	133,134
		<u>1,511,290</u>
State Administration		40,741
FY 2007 State ESGP Allotment		<u>\$ 1,552,031</u>

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 the above factors.

FIGURE 1

CONTINUUM OF CARE REGIONS

STATE REGIONS



Region I (1)
Orleans

Region II (2)
Ascension
E. Baton Rouge
East Feliciana
Iberville
Pointe Coupee
W. Baton Rouge
West Feliciana

Region III (3)
Assumption
Lafourche
St. Charles
St. James
St. John
Terrebonne

Region IV (4)
Acadia
Evangeline
Iberia
Lafayette
St. Landry
St. Martin
St. Mary
Vermillion

Region V (5)
Allen
Beauregard
Calcasieu
Cameron
Jeff. Davis

Region VI (6)
Avoyelles
Catahoula
Concordia
Grant
Lasalle
Rapides
Vernon
Winn

Reg. VII (7)
Bienville
Bossier
Caddo
Claiborne
Desoto
Natchitoches
Red River
Sabine
Webster

Reg. VIII (8)
Caldwell
East Carroll
Franklin
Jackson
Lincoln
Madison
Morehouse
Ouachita
Richland
Tensas
Union
West Carroll

Region IX (9)
Livingston
St. Helena
St. Tammany
Tangipahoa
Washington

Region X (10)
Jefferson
Plaquemines
St. Bernard

Grant awards shall be for a minimum of \$10,000. Applicable grant maximums are as follows:

- Individual grant awards to applicant jurisdictions of less than 49,000 population shall not exceed \$50,000.
- For a jurisdiction of over 49,000 population, the maximum grant award shall not exceed the ESGP allocation for that jurisdiction's respective region.

Grant specifications, minimum and maximum awards may be changed at DSS’s discretion in consideration of individual applicant's needs, total program funding requests, and available funding. DSS reserves the right to negotiate the final grant amounts, component projects, and local match with all applicants to ensure judicious use of program funds. Program applications must meet State ESGP requirements and must demonstrate the means to assure compliance if the proposal is selected for funding. If, in the determination of DSS, an application fails to meet program purposes and standards, even if such application is the only eligible proposal submitted from a region or subregion, such application may be rejected *in toto*, or the proposed project(s) may be subject to alterations as deemed necessary by DSS to meet appropriate program standards.

ESGP Geographic Distribution by Locality

Since the ESG distribution method involves a competitive process for amounts apportioned into regional allocation pools (formulated according to poverty prevalence data), the ultimate geographic awards by locality (parish and/or city) cannot be predicted. (Table 3, entitled “Application Distribution List”, lists all local governmental units which are eligible to apply for ESGP funds.)

ESG Program Recipients - Minority Composition

The racial/ethnic makeup of homeless shelter clientele mirrors to some degree the minority composition of the State’s poverty population. With respect to minority concentration among homeless persons served by ESGP assisted facilities, the following reflects the racial/ethnic composition of shelter guests on an average night as documented in recent ESG performance reports:

	TOTAL	HISPANIC ETHNICITY
White	42.62%	70.78%
Black/African American	53.25%	27.51%
Asian	< .01%	< .01%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	< .01%	< .01%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	< .01%	< .01%
American Indian/Alaskan Native and White	< .01%	< .01%
Asian and White	< .01%	< .01%
Black/African American and White	1.53%	< .01%
American Indian/Alaskan Native and Black African American	.01%	< .01%

Other multi-racial	1.48%	.95%
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TABLE 3

**Application Distribution List
FY 2007 State Emergency Shelter Grants Program**

Units of General Local Government

City Governments (10,000+ population)

Abbeville	Crowley	Lafayette***	New Iberia	Sulphur
Alexandria	Eunice	Lake Charles	New Orleans	Thibodaux
Baker	Gretna	Mandeville	Opelousas	West Monroe
Bastrop	Hammond	Minden	Pineville	Westwego
Baton Rouge*	Houma**	Monroe	Ruston	Zachary
Bogalusa	Jennings	Morgan City	Shreveport	
Bossier City	Kenner	Natchitoches	Slidell	

Parish Governments

Acadia	E. Baton Rouge*	Madison	St. Landry
Allen	East Carroll	Morehouse	St. Martin
Ascension	East Feliciana	Natchitoches	St. Mary
Assumption	Evangeline	Orleans ****	St. Tammany
Avoyelles	Franklin	Ouachita	Tangipahoa
Beauregard	Grant	Plaquemine	Tensas
Bienville	Iberia	Pointe Coupee	Terrebonne**
Bossier	Iberville	Rapides	Union
Caddo	Jackson	Red River	Vermilion
Calcasieu	Jefferson	Richland	Vernon
Caldwell	Jefferson Davis	Sabine	Washington
Cameron	Lafayette***	St. Bernard	Webster
Catahoula	Lafourche	St. Charles	West Baton Rouge
Claiborne	LaSalle	St. Helena	West Carroll
Concordia	Lincoln	St. James	West Feliciana
DeSoto	Livingston	St. John	Winn

* Single governmental unit for City of Baton Rouge/Parish of East Baton Rouge

** Consolidated Government for Parish of Terrebonne/City of Houma

*** Consolidated Government for Parish of Lafayette/City of Lafayette

**** Orleans Parish governing body, Parish Commission Council, includes Mayor of City of New

Orleans among officers

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS PROGRAM

The HIV/AIDS Program solicits formal and informal input on a regular basis from the regional HIV CARE Consortia, AIDS services organizations and community based organizations, residential facilities, and persons living with AIDS regarding the allocation of the State formula HOPWA funds, and those mechanisms were utilized in determining the plans for the 2007 HOPWA award. This input, in conjunction with an analysis of recent client service utilization trends, the Government Needs Analysis and the “Ryan White Title I and II Statewide HIV/AIDS Needs Report 2004 – 2005,” are all important factors in decisions regarding the allocation of the FY 2007 State HOPWA formula award.

In reviewing all of the available information, the HIV/AIDS Program will allocate approximately \$295,190 (thirty-two percent) of the FY 2007 HOPWA formula award to residential facilities in five of the nine DHH public health regions. These HOPWA funds will be awarded through a Solicitation of Application process and they are to be utilized for the rehabilitation, conversion, lease and repair of a current structure; the purchase of capital equipment; related operating expenses; and the administrative costs associated with this program. At this time the State formula award will not accommodate the major renovation of a facility, and applications are scored based on the current availability of appropriate and affordable housing in need of minor or moderate renovations. Please refer to pages - for eligible activities through State formula HOPWA.

To assure the coordination and efficient use of both HOPWA and Ryan White CARE Act Title II funds, the majority (fifty-eight percent) of the FY 2007 State HOPWA formula award (\$535,032) will be allocated through a Solicitation of Proposal (SOP) in the fall of 2007. This competitive application process occurs annually in conjunction with the statewide Solicitation of Proposals from eligible agencies to provide services to low income HIV-infected individuals through Ryan White CARE Act Title II funds. These funds will provide short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance and or tenant-based rental assistance, to eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS during FY 2007. Nine agencies in eight of the nine DHH Public Health Regions were awarded funding for the provision of these HOPWA services in FY 2006. However, since the State’s distribution method for HOPWA entitlement funds involves a competitive process, the ultimate FY 2007 awards by locality (city and/or region) cannot be predicted at this time.

Table 4 provides a list of Louisiana HIV/AIDS residential facilities and community based organizations funded to provide services through FY 2006 State formula HOPWA funds. Please also see the map and table on pages - and - for the Department of Health and Hospitals Administrative Regions.

TABLE 4

**ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING STATE FORMULA HOPWA SERVICES FOR
PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS**

Region III	Noel Twilbeck, Executive Director NO/AIDS Task Force 813 Belanger Street Houma, LA 70360 (985) 223-2920 / (985) 223-2903 and Exchange House Transitional Shelter 106 Exchange Alley Houma, LA 70360 (985) 879-3768 / (985) 879-3180
Region IV	Claude Martin, Executive Director Acadiana CARES and HOPE House Residential Facility 203 West Third Street Lafayette, LA 70501 (337) 233-2437 / (337) 235-4178
Region V	Marilyn Dunn, Executive Director Southwest Louisiana AIDS Council (SLAC) 1715 Common Street Lake Charles, LA 70601 (337) 439-5861 / (337) 436-8713 Chris Stewart, Executive Director Matthew 25:40 / Nepenthe House Post Office Box 3052 Lake Charles, LA 70602 (337) 430-0888 / (337) 430-0910
Region VI	Ann Lowery, Executive Director Central Louisiana AIDS Support Services (CLASS) 103 Bolton Street Alexandria, LA 71301 (318) 442-1010 / (318) 443-5216

Region VII

Ken Beatty, Executive Director
Philadelphia Center and Mercy Center Residential Facility
2020 Centenary Boulevard
Shreveport, LA 71101
(318) 222-6633 / (318) 222-6678

Region VIII

Richard Womack, Executive Director
GO CARE
707 Jackson Street
Monroe, LA 71201
(318) 325-1092 / (318) 325-1222

Marilyn Schleuter, Program Director
Franciscan House
Post Office Box 1901
Monroe, LA 71210
(318) 322-3635 / (318) 324-1701

Region IX

Sharon Dry, Program Supervisor
Volunteers of America GNO
620 Gerard Street
Mandeville, LA 70448
(985) 674-0488 / (985) 674-0336

FIGURE 2

State of Louisiana
Department of Health and Hospitals
Administrative Regions

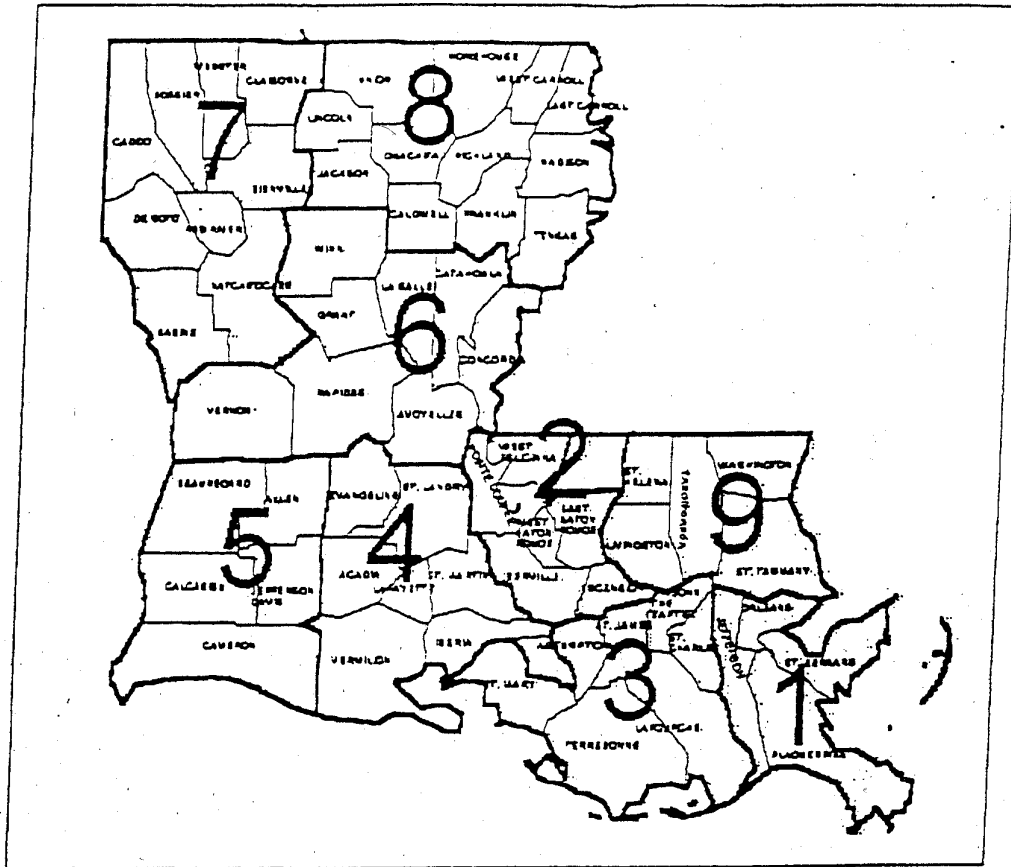


TABLE 5

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALS
Public Health Administrative Regions**

REGION I

Orleans
St. Bernard
Plaquemines
Jefferson

REGION II

Iberville
Ascension
Pointe Coupee
East Feliciana
East Baton Rouge
West Baton Rouge
West Feliciana

REGION III

Lafourche
Assumption
Terrebonne
St. John the Baptist
St. Mary
St. James
St. Charles

REGION IV

Iberia
Acadia
Lafayette
Evangeline
Vermilion
St. Martin
St. Landry

REGION V

Allen
Cameron
Calcasieu
Beauregard
Jefferson Davis

REGION VI

Winn
Grant
Vernon
LaSalle
Rapides
Avoyelles
Catahoula
Concordia

REGION VII

Caddo
Desoto
Sabine
Webster
Bossier
Red River
Claiborne
Bienville
Natchitoches

REGION VIII

Union
Tensas
Madison
Lincoln
Jackson
Franklin
Caldwell
Richland
Quachita
Morehouse
East Carroll
West Carroll

REGION IX

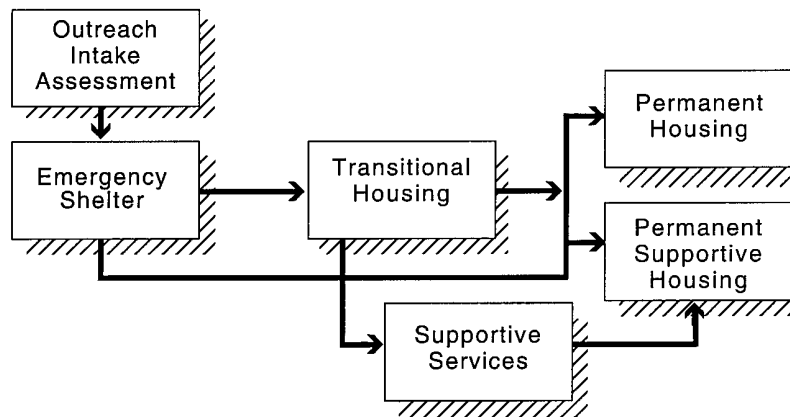
St. Helena
Washington
Tangipahoa
Livingston
St. Tammany

HOMELESS AND OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS ACTIVITIES

HOMELESS NEEDS ANALYSIS - CONTINUUM OF CARE PROGRAMS

Priority Home, The Federal Plan to Break the Cycle of Homelessness issued in March, 1994, fostered the concept of a comprehensive system of services and housing options, called a “continuum of care,” to help homeless individuals and families in local communities reach independence. This system and philosophy strives to fulfill these requirements with three fundamental components: emergency shelter, transitional housing with social services, and permanent housing. The following diagram illustrates the components of the Continuum of Care System.

Continuum of Care



This Continuum of Care approach envisions comprehensive strategic planning at the community level to inventory existing resources and to identify gaps or deficiencies for development of the continuum of care for homeless persons in the local area. Activities targeted to eliminate such gaps would be the primary objectives to which available resources to address homelessness and housing needs would be directed.

Information derived from annual State Homeless Needs Assessments definitely substantiates the need in the State for program assistance under all housing and supportive service options available under HUD homeless assistance funding, i.e., emergency shelter, supportive and transitional housing, permanent housing for the handicapped homeless, Shelter Plus Care, supplemental assistance for facilities to assist the homeless, and single room occupancy housing. Existing affordable housing stock has been destroyed across south Louisiana due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Those persons evacuating for the hurricanes have settled in communities all over the State. Communities that have struggled to find affordable housing for their homeless clients now see a competition for these units that drives up fair market rents. It is anticipated this rise will push additional persons into homelessness.

Priorities for development of transitional, permanent and single room occupancy housing, and supplemental programs to assist homeless persons are preeminent for the major urban regions in the

State. However, non-urban areas are also deficient in these resources, and could benefit from programs which serve parish and/or multi-parish areas and involve strong supportive service components and elements of broad-based community participation in developing a continuum of care system.

Homeless individuals and families often require numerous and varied support services to achieve independent living, including remedial education, job search and job training, alcohol and drug rehabilitation services, case management, transportation, and day care services. Support services available for homeless persons may be limited in scope, accessibility, and/or capability of programs to accommodate special needs. Shelter facilities in Louisiana routinely offer meals and bathing facilities. Most provide information and referral services or counseling of some kind. Other types of support services are available through specialized programs at certain shelters (e.g., rehabilitation services for recovering substance abusers). Only a small number of shelter programs serving families with children are able to offer or arrange day care services. Transportation and case management services for shelter recipients are not available at all facilities. Throughout the State, the need to develop additional and expanded support services for shelter recipients is strongly indicated. HUD homeless assistance funding constitutes a direct and/or indirect resource for the development of additional supportive services.

The following populations are deemed to be at high risk of becoming homeless:

- * The very low income population, including recipients of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- * Low Income individuals involved in substance abuse
- * Low Income individuals with any substantial disability
- * Recently released ex-prisoners
- * Deinstitutionalized mentally disabled persons
- * Victims of family violence

A strategy to address the needs of the homeless and the at risk population, and to recognize the special needs of the various types of homeless individuals, must take into account the primary role of community-based charitable organizations and voluntary programs, alone or in partnership with local governments and public agencies, in establishing and supporting basic facilities and services for the homeless. Central to the strategy are the following elements:

- 1) the gathering of information on homelessness in the State and assessing the needs of homeless persons (ongoing process)
- 2) dissemination and sharing of this information to community-based groups and agencies concerned or involved in serving the homeless (ongoing process)
- 3) the evaluation of the needs of the homeless individual (performed as initial component of local continuum of care systems)
- 4) making appropriate referrals to available community resources (component of local continuum of care systems)
- 5) the provision and coordination of all necessary services so that the homeless individual achieves maximum benefit from available facilities and services (objective of local continuum of care systems)
- 6) encouraging the development of all necessary and appropriate services, service

- networks, and public and private resources (including real property, in-kind contributions, etc.) to support activities to assist homeless persons within Louisiana (local and state objective) , and
- 7) public/private partnership of state and local governments in conjunction with non-profit agencies, and private contractors to work to increase the supply of affordable housing.

HUD SuperNOFA funding has made possible the development of Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) which will support all of the elements listed on the previous page. All project recipients of Emergency Shelter Grants Program funding are required to be a part of a local HMIS.

HUD homeless assistance funding under all McKinney program sources (ESGP formula funding and Continuum of Care SuperNOFA awards) will be used to complement and enhance available facilities and services through providing a source of funding support for the maintenance of existing facilities and services, and to allow facility expansion and/or the establishment of new facilities and services to help eliminate or lessen the gaps of unmet needs within local service delivery and homeless housing systems.

ESG Eligible Activities

Eligible activities under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program are set forth in 42 U.S.C. Part 11374 (Title IV B of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act) and HUD Program regulations at 24 CFR Part 576.21(a) [61 *Federal Register* page 51549; Oct. 2, 1996]. Only those activities specifically authorized under statutory provisions and Program regulations are eligible for use of ESGP funds. Other uses are ineligible.

As described under the Program law and regulations, ESGP grant amounts may be used for one or more of the following activities relating to emergency shelter for the homeless:

- a. Renovation, major rehabilitation, or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless;
- b. Provision of essential services to the homeless. Essential services include services concerned with employment, health, drug abuse, and education;
- c. Payment for shelter maintenance, operation (including shelter administration), rent, repairs, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, utilities, food and furnishings. An amount, not to exceed ten (10) percent of ESG funds, may be spent on staff costs of operations related to emergency shelter;
- d. Developing and implementing homeless prevention activities. Homeless prevention activities are those designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness, including (but not limited to):
 - * short-term subsidies to defray rent and utility arrearages for families that have received eviction or utility termination notices;

- * security deposits or first month's rent to permit a homeless family to move into its own dwelling;
- * mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes;
- * legal services programs for the representation of indigent tenants in eviction proceedings
- * payments to prevent foreclosure on a home and other innovative programs and activities designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness;

If ESG funds for homeless prevention activities are to be used to assist families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services, certain prescribed conditions as specified under federal regulations and statutory provisions must be met (refer to the section entitled “Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds - Emergency Shelter Grants Program.”)

- e. Grant Administration - A local government grantee may at its option elect to use up to 2.5 percent of grant funding for costs directly related to administering grant assistance, or may allocate all grant amounts for eligible Program activities.

The State will obligate the FY 2007 ESG funds that it expects to receive by grant agreements with units of general local government to support the preceding activities relating to emergency and transitional shelter for homeless individuals and families

The State will continue to use ESG funds as available for grants to units of general local government to assist shelters and homeless assistance providers with the costs of building rehabilitation, essential services, operations and homeless prevention. The assistance from the Emergency Shelter Grant funds enables nonprofit organizations to improve and preserve their physical property for continued, long-term shelter use, to relieve pressures on operating costs so that the shelters may direct other resources to services and other needs, and to maintain and expand services to shelter residents.

The shelters and homeless aid agencies that receive assistance from Emergency Shelter Grant funds strive to provide a continuum of care for the homeless persons and families whom they serve. The shelters either provide or make referrals for employment services, counseling, literacy training, transportation to medical treatment and drug and alcohol counseling. Grant amounts shall also be used for homeless prevention activities services in accordance with program regulations to avert eviction, foreclosure, and/or utility disconnection, as well as to pay deposits and first month's rent to allow homeless persons to move to their own homes. Grant amounts have also been used to assist mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes, and for the costs of legal services for the representation of indigent tenants in eviction proceedings.

Applicants under the 2007 Emergency Shelter Grants Program shall be required to incorporate into their proposal plans a description of the “coordination and linkage of the proposed project with available community resources” and “the extent to which the proposed activities will complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living.”

Other Homeless Assistance/Special Needs Activities

The State, through the efforts of the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless, the State Contact for Homeless Issues, and staff of local offices and clinics, encourages, participates in, provides statistical information and technical assistance, and otherwise supports the development of competitive applications by local governments and nonprofit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations, under the HUD SuperNOFA Continuum of Care programs.

The State also assists rental rehabilitation and affordable housing programs designed to improve the availability, affordability and quality of housing in local communities with CDBG and HOME funds. The housing rehabilitation programs will alleviate some of the cost burdens in the special needs population. Improvements to owner-occupied housing will reduce the maintenance costs and the utility costs. With these housing costs reduced, the special needs populations will have an increased amount of disposable income to meet other needs.

State Contact for Homeless Issues

The ESG Program Manager within the Department of Social Services' Office of Community Services has served as the State Contact Person for Homeless Issues with responsibilities as State liaison and point of contact for communications with federal, state and local entities on matters relating to the State's homeless population and at risk persons and families. This position disseminates and facilitates the flow of available information on homelessness in Louisiana and homeless assistance resources. The State Contact is an advocate for development of resources and collaborative systems to address the unmet needs of homeless people in the State. Other responsibilities of the State Contact include:

- providing appropriate public information to enhance knowledge on homelessness and homeless aid resources
- maintaining the State's inventory of facilities and services to assist homeless persons - conducting statewide surveys of homeless resource agencies for the collection of statistical data on the nature and extent of homelessness
- preparing reports and resource directories for public distribution.

During the first quarter of 2006, the Louisiana Office of Community Services conducted its annual State Homeless Needs Assessment Survey for the purpose of compiling information on the nature and extent of homelessness in Louisiana, on the needs of homeless people, and on available homeless assistance resources. All known emergency and transitional shelter facilities in Louisiana were surveyed to provide statistics on the unduplicated number of homeless persons provided shelter during a twelve month period and "point in time" figures for three nights during 2005 and a night in January, 2006. (Similar data had been compiled from shelter agencies since the first state assessment on homelessness in November, 1991.) The Homeless Needs Assessment included a supplemental survey which asked shelter operators to report on local trends in the number of requests received for shelter, relief services and other assistance from 2004 to 2005, and whether evidence indicated that welfare reform measures, or other factors, may have been responsible for any increases in service requests. The response was not as good as in previous years because of so many shelters/facilities

being damaged or destroyed by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Many surveys were returned by the post office and the Office of Community Services is still working to determine which shelters may re-open and which are permanently closed.

The Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless had previously requested the assistance of regional coalitions, prominent resource agencies and local governments in contributing information from each region's grant application from the 2005 national HUD Homeless Assistance "SuperNOFA" competition. The SuperNOFA application process requires that local private and public agencies collaborate on a "continuum of care" strategic plan to inventory local homeless assistance resources, to identify gaps in the local system of housing and supportive services helping homeless persons to move from homelessness to independent living, and to develop and prioritize proposals for new housing and supportive service projects which are targeted at filling identified gaps in the local "continuum of care" system. [The areas covered in these narratives, as required for the SuperNOFA application process, included: the fundamental component(s) of the local Continuum of Care system currently in place and those the community is working toward; how homeless persons receive or access assistance available under each component; how each homeless subpopulation is reached or will be reached; how the local system facilitates movement of homeless persons from one component of the system to another, and how the components are linked.] All regions of the State complied with the Council's request in supplying narrative information on the above topics which was published in the Council's report of 2005, entitled "When There's No Place Like Home: Regional Continuum of Care Resource Systems to Assist the Homeless in Louisiana."

TANF Homeless Initiative

The Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support (DSS/OFS) has made available TANF funds for a Homeless Initiative for September 2006 to August 2007. The "Notice to Proposers" solicited proposals from qualified entities to end the cycle of homelessness in Louisiana by stabilizing homeless families, aiding them in establishing permanent housing, and helping them to become self-sufficient. DSS/OFS's goal is to help homeless families to reach their highest level of self-sufficiency and move permanently into independent living. The number of contracts and amounts to be awarded had not been determined yet at the time of preparation of the Annual Plan.

CDBG Homeless Funding

Because of the extensive damage to the State of Louisiana from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the State of Louisiana applied and received disaster CDBG funding from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to help in the State's recovery. There has been \$25.9 million that is designated to assist the State in the area of homelessness. The Department of Social Services is administering this funding and is developing the specifics of the program at this time. The funding will be used to restore homeless supports and housing.

Regional Collaboratives and Coalitions

Coordination of local homeless assistance activities is facilitated through the efforts of regional

collaboratives and coalitions as follows:

Region

- I. Unity for the Homeless of New Orleans
- II. Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH)
- III. Lafourche, Terrebonne, Assumption Homeless Partnership
- IV. The Acadiana Regional Coalition on Homelessness and Housing, Inc. (ARCH)
- V. Southwestern Louisiana Homeless Coalition, Inc.
- VI. Central Louisiana Coalition to Prevent Homelessness
- VII. Northwest Louisiana Homeless, Housing and Service Development Corporation
- VIII. Northeast Louisiana Housing and Supportive Services Corporation
- IX. Northlake Continuum of Care Coalition
- X. Jefferson Alliance for the Homeless

Homeless Management Information System

All of the Collaboratives/Coalitions in the State of Louisiana are involved with using or developing a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). All of the Collaboratives/Coalitions are using ServicePoint by Bowman Internet Systems. The 2007 Application Package will require certification by the government and the subgrantee/recipient that they adhere to HUD's standards for participation in a local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the collection of client – level information. Public Law 109-162 was recently signed by the President. This law protects from disclosure any personally identifying information or individual information collected in connection with services requested, utilized or denied through programs involving victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and their families.

Efforts to End Chronic Homelessness

The State Office of Community Services will continue working in collaboration with other State Agency representatives, City Community Development staff, non-profit administrators, and Continuum representatives to develop a State ten-year plan to end chronic homelessness. The Office of Community Services has participated in the Policy Academy – “Improving Access to Mainstream Services for People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness.” The Policy Academy began working on this plan in September, 2003 and has continued to develop the priorities, strategies and action steps for each section of the plan. In February, 2005, the Policy Academy team members decided to submit their plan to Policy Research Associates for posting on their website as Louisiana's Plan to Improve Access to Mainstream Services for People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness. The Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless decided in March, 2005 to support the Policy Academy's plan and to endorse it as the State's plan to end chronic homelessness. The Office of Community Services Program Manager served as Co-Chair of the Policy Academy and is currently Acting Chair of the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless. The Program Manager and the other Co-chair of the Policy Academy met with a Governor's Office representative to present the plan for review. There was agreement on areas for further development of the plan with positive support being indicated by the Governor's Office. The Policy Academy Team had anticipated presenting the plan to the Governor at the 13th State Homeless Conference in September, 2005. However, that Conference was postponed to March, 2006 because of unavailability of hotel space in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita as many of the evacuees were housed in the Shreveport area.

Also, many of the staff working with the homeless around the State were not available to attend because of increased demands on them as a result of the two hurricanes. The Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless, with members of the Policy Academy included in that body, determined that the plan needs to be revised based on the massive impact that the storms have had on the State and our response to homelessness. A committee made up of Inter Agency Council members is working to present recommended changes to the full Council based on post-hurricane needs of the State.

Much of the work to end chronic homelessness is being done locally through the Continuum of Care Coalitions. The local Continuum of Care Coalitions described in their 2005 SupreNOFA applications the following past efforts and/or continuing strategies:

- Creation of new units of transitional and permanent supportive housing for people with addictive disorders and disabilities;
- Projects to assist the chronically homeless obtain SSI benefits;
- Case management efforts to move the chronically homeless into permanent and transitional housing;
- Improvement and expansion of street outreach;
- Pre-release case management in prisons;
- Housing Summit to discern needs of persons with disabilities;
- Section 8 vouchers identified for the chronically homeless;
- Working through collaboration to increase access to mainstream resources;
- Developing outcome measures and monitoring to improve planning;
- Addition, expansion, or upgrade of HMIS to assist in identifying the chronically homeless;
- Developing a housing first focus for the chronically homeless;
- Community based teams to provide prevention services in targeted neighborhoods;
- Successful discharge planning efforts locally resulting in increased knowledge regarding homeless services and prevention for hospitals and corrections staff;
- Working with housing agencies to facilitate housing subsidies for persons with disabilities who can live independently with supports; and,
- Housing Authority Memorandum of Understanding to quickly house clients while agencies provide services for self-sufficiency.

Facilities/resources/outreach were specifically identified by the Office of Mental Health or the Continuum of Care Coalitions to serve the chronically homeless. Because of storm damage, some of these facilities are not operating at the present time. Thirty-six of the facilities that were identified are located in the storm impacted areas of the State. The other seventy are located throughout the rest of the State. A number of the facilities in the storm impact areas are already back in operation.

Discharge Planning

The Office of Community Services has supported the effort to work with appropriate local and state government agencies to ensure that a discharge policy for persons leaving publicly funded institutions or systems of care is being developed/followed/implemented to prevent the discharge of persons from immediately resulting in homelessness and requiring assistance from homeless programs. The work has been done primarily through the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for

the Homeless and the Louisiana Advocacy Council for the Homeless. On March 18, 2005 the Louisiana Policy Academy on Chronic Homelessness, Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless and Louisiana Advocacy Coalition for the Homeless sponsored a state-wide summit on "Preventing Homelessness: Discharge Planning from Publicly-Funded Institutions". Mary Ellen Hombs, Deputy Director of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness was the keynote for this Summit. There was representation from all the State Agencies who would be the focus of efforts to prevent discharge into homelessness as well as local facility personnel present at the Summit as well as HUD representatives. Breakout sessions were held for corrections, mental health and hospitals, addictive disorders and foster care. Following the breakout sessions, recommendations were presented from each group on what needs to be done to continue the effort on prevention of homelessness through effective discharge planning. Following this Summit, protocols were requested from all the major state agencies who have programs that might discharge persons into homelessness. All state agencies provided signed protocols. Efforts to improve discharge planning in the State will continue as an ongoing effort. It continues to be one of the two goals set by the Louisiana Advocacy Council for the Homeless to work on in the upcoming year.

SPECIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT: PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS

The impact of homelessness on health care is not a new phenomenon in the United States. Housing should be regarded as an essential element of the treatment plan for people living with HIV/AIDS. For most people, having stable housing is associated with having a sense of well-being, independence and health. For those infected with HIV/AIDS, housing also provides a point of contact from which to arrange or receive community-based health and social services. Adequate housing is particularly critical for mothers and pregnant women living with HIV/AIDS. Yet many communities state-wide have reported that housing is the single largest area of unmet need for people with HIV/AIDS. This has become the case in many parts of Southern Louisiana as massive numbers of residents were displaced as a result of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Unlike some other populations with special housing needs, the housing needs of people with HIV/AIDS often change as the disease progresses. As the health of clients deteriorates, persons living with AIDS experience the significant need for ancillary and supportive services. Throughout the progression of the disease, the availability of affordable housing and to remain in one's home is a constant stress for persons who are HIV infected. Therefore, rental assistance payments, safe and affordable shelter and a further continuum of housing needs are important to maintaining the health of those individuals living with HIV disease.

The overall housing goal of the Office of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Program is to increase the availability and types of housing for persons who are HIV infected, including group homes, community residences, tenant-based rental assistance and emergency short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance payments. The State of Louisiana has a genuine commitment to assure that there is at least one supported-living residential program for persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in each region of the State.

The activities included in the Consolidated Plan are designed to overcome obstacles and meet the underserved needs for low and moderate income persons. The needs of persons with HIV/AIDS are ongoing; therefore, the HOPWA contractors need financial assistance annually. Examples of those

needs are identified in the following paragraphs. Those needs were addressed by the funds provided to the HOPWA contractors (HIV/AIDS community based organizations and residential facilities) during the FY 2006 program year.

In Louisiana, housing funds for people with HIV/AIDS are provided through Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS (HOPWA), the Ryan White CARE Act Titles I, II and IV and private resources. Because people with HIV are now living longer, their housing needs have changed significantly from what they were a decade ago.

Access to adequate housing is a problem for many people living with HIV and this need is especially pronounced since the massive displacement of Southern Louisiana residents due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The cost of medical care and medications, a lack of transportation, rising rents, housing discrimination, and a shortage of affordable housing can present major obstacles for these individuals. This has been especially true in the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. A lack of stable and affordable housing can contribute to an increased number of missed medical appointments, and sporadic access to care may diminish the impact of medicine and medical treatment. This, in turn, can lead to greater HIV-related morbidity and increase the progression to an AIDS diagnosis. A more extreme housing issue, but one that also affects persons living with HIV disease in Louisiana, is homelessness. Homeless people suffer higher rates of many diseases, including HIV, than the general population. Homelessness often occurs in combination with chronic mental illness, substance abuse, and unsafe sexual behavior - all factors that heighten the risk of HIV infection. Homeless people, especially women and youth, may also engage in survival sex--exchanging sex for housing, food, money and drugs.

2004 - 2005 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Needs Survey

The HIV/AIDS Program of the Office of Public Health, in an effort to solicit input from consumers and providers to guide the program funding to services of greatest need, requested individuals with HIV/AIDS in all areas of the State complete a 2004 - 2005 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Needs Survey. This survey was funded entirely with Ryan White CARE Act Title I and Title II funds. A total of 1266 valid client responses were returned for analysis. The results from the 2004 - 2005 Needs Assessment are as follows.

The survey asked whether the participants had a friend or family member to whom they could turn for help. Of the 1183 who answered this question, 80% (N = 951) answered that they did have some support while the remaining 20% (N = 232) answered they did not.

The fact that few surveyed consumers (four percent) report living in a shelter, a drug or alcohol treatment facility, a nursing home, or homeless on the street, may be due to the locations in which surveys were distributed. Individuals living in places listed above may not require or may not have access to some of the ambulatory service agencies used in the survey process.

The survey also asked the participants to give information concerning others who live in their household. The majority of those surveyed (62%) lived in small households (3 people or less) while an additional 27% had four or five members—including the person who completed the survey. Furthermore, 80% (N = 958) were the only ones in the household infected with HIV.

Participants were asked to specify how many months out of the last year they needed help paying their rent and utilities. While 18% (N=132) indicated that they did not need any assistance during the previous year, the remaining respondents indicated that they needed assistance one to three months (36%), four to six months (27%) or seven to twelve months (19%).

Questions were also asked about the need for specific housing services. The greatest areas of client need and unmet need were in the availability of money to pay utility bills (68% overall need, with a 34% unmet need for this service), the availability of money to pay rent or mortgage (64% overall need, with a 32% unmet need for this service), resources to find permanent housing (29% overall need, with a 20% unmet need for this service), and assistance in finding a safe and affordable place to live (33% overall need, with a 18% unmet need for this service). Some respondents also indicated that they had difficulty locating a house for persons living with HIV/AIDS (18% overall need, with 10% unmet need) and housing that would accommodate children (12% overall need, with 7% unmet need).

OTHER ACTIONS

The State plans to take the following actions during the FY 2007 program year.

UNDERSERVED NEEDS

All of the activities which will be funded under the State's Community Development Block Grant Program, HOME Investments Partnerships Program, American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) Program, Emergency Shelter Grants Program, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program will address the goal of improving the living conditions of the State's low and moderate income citizens in all regions of the State including underserved small cities and rural areas.

All of the 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 governing bodies to loan to private for profit enterprises for specified industrial development uses and/or to use to make public improvements which support a private industrial expansion effort. HOME funds may be used to provide grants to local government units 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.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

In addition to the programs funded with HOME funds, the State also administers the following affordable housing programs through the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA):

Single Family Housing Programs

Mortgage Revenue Bond Program: In addition to the HOME/MRB initiative, the LHFA provides affordable loans to first time home buyers for two market segments: (a) first time home buyers applying for an affordable loan with closing cost assistance who are granted up to four percent (4 percent) of the mortgage loan amount and (b) first time home buyers applying for an affordable loan without closing cost assistance.

ADDI/HOME: - Through an allocation of American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI), the State will make funding available in the form of a grant and/or lendable proceed to single parent households who are first-time homebuyers for downpayment assistance (including closing cost assistance). Assistance will be made available for the purchase of single-family housing that will serve as the family's principal residence. The maximum grant per loan is limited to either the greater of 6 (six) percent of the purchase price of the single family housing unit or \$10,000. Purchasers that utilize

HOME/MRB and MRB loans are prohibited from participation in the ADDI Program.
Multifamily Housing Programs

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program: The LHFA administers this federal program that provides an incentive in the form of tax credits to owners and investors for investing in affordable rental housing units for households at or below sixty percent of the area median income.

Mark-to Market Program: The LHFA serves as the Participating Administrative Entity (PAE) in partnership with HUD to restructure FHA-insured affordable rental housing that receives Section 8 project based rent subsidies to assure their long term viability to owners and availability to eligible low income households.

Multifamily Mortgage Revenue Bond Program: The LHFA makes bond proceeds available to acquire mortgage loans for multifamily housing developers on both a tax-exempt and taxable basis in consideration of such developers entering into regulatory agreements which require the projects financed to maintain compliance with the tax code and agency requirements. Such projects are required to provide defined tenant benefit packages which may include supportive services and other subsidies to the tenants occupying set-aside units.

Risk Sharing Program: The LHFA is authorized to make available FHA mortgage insurance with respect to first mortgage loans involving affordable multifamily housing.

Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP): In addition, the LHFA administers the LIHEAP program through its Energy Assistance Department. The program is authorized to provide assistance to low-income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes, that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs.

Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP): The LHFA is also authorized to administer the Weatherization Assistance Program. The program is designed to assist eligible low-income households living in either an eligible single-family dwelling or a multi-unit building to improve the overall energy efficiency of the occupied dwelling.

Table 6 provides an estimate of the number of affordable housing units that will be affected by CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds during the FY 2007 program year.

The number of CDBG housing units shown in that table is 45 (36 reconstructed and 9 rehabilitated) owner occupied units; those estimates were based upon the average number of units which were funded under the FY 2004 and FY 2005 Program years.

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency, as the administrator of the State's HOME Program, expects to receive an estimated allocation of \$14,787,939 and ADDI funds of \$183,362 in FY 2007 funds. These funds are intended for use in support of the following affordable housing categories: (1) \$3,000,000 (or fifteen percent of the HOME project allocation) will be set aside for the exclusive use of state designated community housing development organizations in developing home ownership and rental housing; (2) \$4,100,000 along with \$1,065,841 of ADDI funds will be reserved to provide mortgage financing, down payment and closing cost assistance for first time home buyers. These

funds are to be used in combination with state mortgage revenue bonds which provide below market

**TABLE 6
FY 2007 HOUSING COMPLETION GOALS
LOUISIANA**

	Annual Number Expected Units To Be Completed	Resources used during the period			
		CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA
ANNUAL AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOUSING GOALS (SEC. 215)					
Acquisition of existing units	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Production of new units	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Rehabilitation of existing units	250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rental Assistance	700	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Affordable Rental	1350	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ANNUAL AFFORDABLE OWNER HOUSING GOALS (SEC. 215)					
Acquisition of existing units	265	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Production of new units	36	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Rehabilitation of existing units	107	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Homebuyer Assistance	265	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Affordable Owner	673	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ANNUAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING GOALS (SEC. 215)					
Acquisition of existing units	265	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Production of new units	436	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Rehabilitation of existing units	357	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Homebuyer Assistance	265	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Affordable Housing	1323	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ANNUAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING GOALS (SEC. 215)					
Homeless households	150	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-homeless households	780	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Special needs households	30	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ANNUAL HOUSING GOALS					
Annual Rental Housing Goal	1350	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Annual Owner Housing Goal	673	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Total Annual Housing Goal	2023	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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rate mortgage financing; (3) \$3,000,000 will be available for primary or secondary financing to for-profit and non-profit developers of multi-family rental housing in HOME non-entitlement areas; (4) \$2,461,102 will be available for funding the Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance Program to provide monies for the rehabilitation of substandard housing owned and occupied by low income families. The balance of the grant is to be used by the Agency in support of the administration of the various HOME eligible activities. The annual affordable housings goals shown for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program in Table 6 – FY 2007 Housing Completion Goals represent the above-described activities.

As the first step in a continuum of care, the Emergency Shelter Grants Program provides emergency shelter/transitional housing and services to homeless individuals and families. As an adjunct to these activities, the Emergency Shelter Grants Program also provides emergency financial and legal assistance to individuals and families to prevent them from becoming homeless. In this capacity, the ESG Program makes decent housing affordable through financial assistance to prevent individuals and families from begin evicted or to prevent foreclosure and prevent utilities disconnection. Also, housing is made affordable by financial assistance in the form of first month’s rent/utilities or rent/utilities deposits to allow homeless individuals and families to move from shelter into their own housing. The annual affordable housings goals shown for the ESG program in Table 6 - FY 2007 Housing Completion Goals represent the above-described activities. The Emergency Shelter Grants Program annually spends about 10% (\$150,000) of its budget on homeless prevention activities. If each household assisted were to be subsidized in the amount of \$500, this would benefit 150 households. If subsidies are necessary at a higher cost, then fewer households would be assisted.

Based on the client utilization information in the FY 2005 Consolidated Annual Performance Report that was submitted to HUD in June of 2006, the HIV/AIDS Program projects that it will serve a minimum of 750 clients in the FY 2007 Program year. A majority (650) will receive assistance through Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility assistance (STRMU), while an additional 100 will access the services of Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and facility-based housing.

REDUCTION OF BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

According to the findings of a study entitled "Out of Reach: 2005", employees earning the federal minimum wage over a forty hour week cannot afford what the federal government considers a "modest" one bedroom rental unit in any county of the nation. The study was prepared by the National Low Income Housing Coalition and used HUD’s definition of "fair market rent" to determine the hourly wage needed to pay for an average apartment in each state, county and metropolitan area. The federal minimum wage is \$5.15 an hour and HUD guidelines state that people should not spend more than thirty percent of their gross income on housing. Millions of households in the United States cannot afford to pay for decent housing and very few people know the extent of this problem even in their own communities.

In Louisiana, workers would need to earn \$11.31 per hour (statewide) or \$8.64 (non-metropolitan Louisiana) to pay for an average two-bedroom apartment. This makes the State the twelfth most affordable state (down from thirteenth in 2004) to live in regarding housing. The twelve

states/territories ahead of Louisiana were Tennessee, Iowa, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, North Dakota, Arkansas, West Virginia, and Puerto Rico. The District of Columbia was ranked as the least affordable locality, with workers having to earn \$23.56 per hour to pay for an average apartment.

In non-metropolitan Louisiana, fair market rent for a two bedroom unit is \$449. A minimum wage earner can afford a monthly rent of no more than \$268. A worker earning minimum wage in non-metropolitan Louisiana would have to work sixty-seven hours per week in order to afford a two bedroom unit at fair market rent.

Statewide, the fair market rent for a two bedroom apartment is \$588. Based on the hourly minimum wage of \$5.15, a minimum wage earner would have to work 88 hours per week for fifty-two weeks a year in order to afford a two bedroom apartment (\$588).

In 1999, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development released a report entitled "*A Report on Worst-Case Housing Needs*". According to that report, 4.9 million households containing approximately 10.9 million individuals (3.6 million were children and 1.4 million were elderly) faced "worst-case housing needs". Those families were renters receiving no government assistance, making less than fifty percent of the area median income, paying more than fifty percent of their income for rent and utilities, and living in housing with severe structural deficiencies.

Habitat for Humanity International is a non-profit, ecumenical Christian organization dedicated to eliminating poverty housing worldwide. More than a million people in all parts of the world live in over 200,000 Habitat homes. In the State of Louisiana, there are 627 Habitat houses built or rehabbed by the eighteen Habitat affiliates. The building schedules of Habitat affiliates along the Louisiana coastal area are increasing exponentially since Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. As a result 300 Habitat houses will be constructed below Interstate 10 in the area between Lake Charles and Pearl River in 2006 and an additional 350 houses in the same area in 2007.

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

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

Community development is another component of the Habitat mission. Revitalizing neighborhoods through partnerships with community members and other organizations furthers the work of Habitat for Humanity International. Safe communities ensure safe, healthy environment for Habitat family partners.

The statewide Habitat support organization, LASSO, provides centralized fundraising, advocacy, gifts-in-kind and operational efficiencies to each of the affiliates. Guided by representation from Louisiana Habitat for Humanity affiliates, LASSO will organize to seek state wide funding and support from a variety of sources.

In June of 2002, \$10 million in low-interest rate home loans became available for certified

public school teachers in the State. This program enabled approximately one hundred teachers to become homeowners. In FY 2006, the State plans to continue to provide teachers assistance for homeownership by providing set-asides throughout the year in its various programs.

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

Louisiana Housing Finance Agency programs will encourage the development of 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.

LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS

The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, also known as Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, amended the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971 (Lead Act), which establishes the current Federal lead-based paint requirements. The new “Requirements for Notification, Evaluation, and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally Owned Residential Property and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance - Final Rule” (24 CFR Part 35) implements sections 1012 and 1013 of the Lead Act, and was published on September 15, 1999. The new requirements took effect on September 15, 2000, with the requirements differing depending on the nature of the activity, the amount of Federal funding, and the duration of the Federal government’s relationship with the grantee.

The new regulation organizes the requirements based on three types of program activity: Rehabilitation (Subpart J), Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (Subpart M), and Acquisition, Leasing, Support Services, and Operations (Subpart K). Table 6 summarizes the notification, lead hazard evaluation, lead hazard reduction, ongoing maintenance, and environmental intervention blood lead level requirements for each of these three program activities. The rehabilitation activity requirements fall into three categories based on the rehabilitation “hard costs”. These “hard costs” do not include the costs of complying with lead hazard evaluation or reduction requirements.

The HOME and CDBG programs require lead screening in housing built before 1978 for its Owner Occupied Rehabilitation Assistance Program. Rehabilitation activities fall into three categories:

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

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

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

Prohibitions against using dangerous methods of removing paint also took effect on September 15, 2000, one year after publication. The purpose of the one year phase-in period was to provide time for owners and managers of housing, and local program administrators to learn about the requirements and plan and budget for compliance. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency has contracted with lead-certified personnel that have evidenced the capacity to assist the agency in the appropriate area as required by the regulations.

The lead-based paint regulations described in 24 CFR Part 35 require that the lead hazard evaluation and reduction activities be carried out for all proposed HOME-assisted projects constructed before 1978. Applications for rehabilitation funds for existing buildings constructed before 1978 must include a lead hazard evaluation by appropriate lead-certified personnel. 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, 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.

Listed below are some of the changes in the lead-based paint regulations:

1. A visual assessment of all interior painted surfaces such as hallways, laundry rooms, garages and exterior surfaces of the building in which the unit is located must be conducted to identify deteriorated paint.
2. All deteriorated surfaces must be stabilized to pass a physical inspection.
3. Safe Work Practices must be used in conducting paint stabilization.

The program implication of the new lead based paint regulations is far reaching in many aspects. The State housing program managers and housing program staff are collaborating with HUD and the Department of Environmental Quality to assure that all projects funded by the State utilizing HOME funds meet the new lead based paint requirements and all applicable federal laws.

TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF LEAD-BASED PAINT REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY

	Rehabilitation (Subpart J)			Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) (Subpart M)	Acquisition, Leasing, Support Services, and Operations (A,L,SS,O) (Subpart K)
	≤\$5,000	\$5,000 - \$25,000	>\$25,000		Homebuyer and Special Needs*
Approach to Lead Hazard Evaluation and Reduction	Do no harm	Identify and control lead hazards	Identify and abate lead hazards	Identify and stabilize deteriorated paint	Identify and stabilize deteriorated paint
Notification	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lead Hazard Evaluation	Paint Testing	Paint Testing and Risk Assessment	Paint Testing and Risk Assessment	Visual Assessment	Visual Assessment
Lead Hazard Reduction	Repair surfaces disturbed during rehabilitation	Interim Controls	Abatement (Interim Controls on exterior surfaces not disturbed by rehabilitation)	Paint Stabilization	Paint Stabilization
	Safe work practices Clearance of work site	Safe work practices Clearance of unit	Safe work practices Clearance of unit	Safe work practices Clearance of unit	Safe work practices Clearance of unit
Ongoing Maintenance	For HOME rental only	For HOME rental only	For HOME rental only	Yes	Yes (if ongoing relationship)
EIBLL Requirements	No	No	No	Yes	No
Options	Presume lead-based paint Use safe work practices on all surfaces	Presume lead-based paint and/or hazards Use standard treatments	Presume lead-based paint and/or hazards Abate all applicable surfaces	Test deteriorated paint. Use safe work practices only on lead-based paint surfaces	Test deteriorated paint. Use safe work practices only on lead-based paint surfaces.
<p>* Special Needs Housing may be subject to the requirements of Subpart J, M, or K depending on the nature of the activity undertaken. However, since most special needs housing involves acquisition, leasing, support services, and operations, for the purposes of this table, it has been placed in this column.</p>					

Source: Developed by ICF Consulting for HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control (April, 2000).

The strengthening of the lead based paint regulations has made an impact on the Emergency Shelter Grants Program. The lead based paint guidelines have been included in the application for funds and all governments receiving funds are required to give a written statement on compliance with respect to each project. Most emergency shelters are generally exempt because they fall under the zero-bedroom dwelling exemption. At the time of transmittal of the grant agreement, projects that have indicated they will use funds for homeless prevention are referred to the Emergency Shelter Grants Desk Guide for guidelines on lead-based paint regulations. The Department of Social Services will endeavor to insure that child-occupied space will be lead safe when the spaces are occupied by children less than six years of age. With respect to funds used for rehabilitation, 24 CFR 35.900 (3) states “for the purposes of the Emergency Shelter Grants Program...the requirements of this subpart shall apply to activities for which program funds are first obligated on or after September 15, 2000.”

POLICIES FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Based on information provided in December of 2003, about 22,000, or 1.0 percent of Louisiana families, were on welfare. This number was down from 60,790 in 1997, due to the State’s welfare-to-work efforts. State officials are concerned, however, that there are many impoverished people who do not get enough assistance and need more time because of circumstances such as mental health problems, substance abuse, and other disabilities. State legislation passed in the 2004 Regular Session allows an extension of benefit beyond the 24-month limit if the client is in compliance with the Family Success Agreement. This legislative change should help address the concerns about clients who face barriers and challenges as they approach the time limit.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Louisiana ranks near the bottom of the states in most measures of poverty. Approximately 750,000 Louisianans, 17 percent of the State’s population, live in poverty.

Although many have worked to change this situation, through the creation of various policies and programs, there has been no comprehensive and long-term statewide effort devised with the goal of systematically and permanently reducing poverty. The Governor of Louisiana is committed to change this.

In response to the Governor’s commitment to improve the economy and enhance opportunities for all Louisianans, Louisiana state agencies have been busy working on various initiatives that can reduce poverty. These have included:

- Establishing a State Grants Management Office to increase the awareness of state and local agencies regarding the availability of federal and private funds.
- Undertaking a statewide campaign to encourage citizens to avail themselves of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit.
- Creating a Division of Community Mobilization and Outreach Services in the Department of Social Services.

- Increasing health insurance coverage of children through the Louisiana Children’s Health Insurance Program (LaCHIP).
- Implementing the recommendations of the Adult Learning Task Force, including the capitalization of a Lifetime Learning Loan program.
- Providing opportunities for work-eligible families to receive job training, employment, and supportive services to enable them to become self-sufficient through the Strategies to Empower People (STEP) Program.
- Allocating more the \$65 million in bond allocations for the creation of affordable housing for military personnel and civilians around Louisiana military bases.

But in isolation, these and other efforts were not enough. During the summer of 2004, Governor Blanco convened an executive working group to develop a process to bring statewide attention to issues of poverty and to elicit best practices to reduce and eliminate poverty. To galvanize this effort and kick it off in a meaningful way, a team of State agency representatives began meeting in September 2004 to develop a Governor’s Summit on Solutions to Poverty. The State agencies included:

- Department of Social Services
- Department of Economic Development
- Department of Labor
- Department of Housing
- Workforce Development Commission
- Department of Education
- Higher Education

Representatives from these agencies convened regional teams to start organizing parish-level community conversations on poverty in September 2004. During the last week of October and the first week of November 2004, the Governor’s Office hosted seventy-nine community conversations throughout Louisiana. These first-ever, locally-driven, and professionally facilitated conversations yielded a treasure trove of good ideas, energy, and commitment to developing solutions to poverty at the local level. All of the information gained from the seventy-nine community conversations was organized into eight regional reports.

The Governor’s Summit on Solutions to Poverty was held on December 6-7, 2004 in Monroe. Organized around the theme of “Engaging Ideas, Empowering People, Enhancing lives,” the Governor’s Summit featured presentations of the eight regional community conversations reports. It also brought together presentations by national, state, and local experts on a broad range of issues and topics directly impacting poverty in Louisiana, leading to discussions about best practices in the areas of enhancing education, enhancing employment and economic development, enhancing community assets, and enhancing family assets.

The 2004 Community Conversations and Governor’s Solutions to Poverty summit helped to describe the nature of the problem and identify some potential solutions. This initial work provides a firm foundation upon which to build a broader statewide effort. That on-going effort is taking the form of a Solutions to Poverty Network – A coordinated network of local, state, and national leaders that will design and implement strategies to break the cycle of poverty through a system of

continuous collaboration.

The challenges that lay ahead are substantial. Data collection and research need to improve to give us a more accurate understanding of poverty in Louisiana. There is a need to find funding in times of limited means to meet the considerable need for programs, services, and training. There is a need to build public support for these efforts, increase community awareness, and expand outreach regarding existing programs and services that can help individuals and families to move ahead.

The Governor will present some initial Solutions to Poverty-related legislative proposals. These proposals include a \$1 million program to encourage Individual Development Accounts, a savings and investment tool that can help people to invest in their education and careers, and a \$750,000 micro-lending program to assist entrepreneurs in getting small businesses on a path to success. These legislative proposals are down-payments on a longer term Solutions to Poverty statewide strategy. Future legislative proposals likely will address concerns in the areas of improving education, ensuring access to quality child care, building personal assets, and eliminating predatory lending practices that prey on lower income families and students, among others.

The State will propose a longer term Solutions to Poverty plan – a roadmap for achieving measurable improvements that reduce poverty and enhance individual well-being and community development in Louisiana.

As is stated in the Consolidated Plan, Louisiana's anti-poverty strategy is to create more jobs, more employment enhancements and more educational opportunities in order to reduce the number of households with incomes below the poverty line. In addition to the above cited initiatives currently being implemented, the following initiatives represent primary focal points that are believed to assure continued economic growth for Louisiana and will result in increased resources for deployment in its anti-poverty strategy.

YouthBuild is a comprehensive youth and community development program as well as an alternative school. YouthBuild, designed to run on a twelve month cycle, offers job training, education, counseling, and leadership development opportunities to unemployed and out of school young adults, ages sixteen to twenty-four, through the construction rehabilitation of affordable housing in their own communities. Many graduates go on to construction related jobs or college. Alumni receive post-program counseling. The buildings that are rehabilitated or constructed during the program are usually owned and managed by community based organizations as permanent low income housing.

One of the YouthBuild programs in the State is YouthBuild Delta; YouthBuild Delta is a twelve month youthbuild training program serving adults in East Carroll, Madison, Tensas, and Richland parishes. The program offers construction training, a \$250 biweekly work stipend, work in adult basic education toward a GED, personal support/counseling, training in community leadership, and placement in jobs or continuing education at the end of the year's training. The lead agency for the YouthBuild Delta program is the Louisiana Technical College – Tallulah which received its first grant in October, 1996. The major program partners include the Town of Lake Providence, City of Tallulah, Town of Rayville, Northeast Louisiana Delta Community Development Corporation, Private Industry Council of SDA 83, University of Louisiana at Monroe, and Louisiana Tech

University. YouthBuild Delta operates training sites in Lake Providence and Tallulah.

In February of 2000 a federal grant worth as much as \$20 million over the next five years was awarded to prepare teenagers and young adults in East Carroll, Madison, and Tensas parishes to enter the job market. This grant was awarded by the United States Department of Labor. This grant was one of six granted nationwide to rural areas. The grant is to provide job-training opportunities “to young people who are most at risk of permanent joblessness.” According to the application which was submitted by the Monroe Workforce Investment Board, residents in the area to be served by the grant “have the lowest median income for a family of four in the nation, which is less than half the official poverty level of \$14,764. More than sixty percent of the population does not have a high school diploma.” The work force program will be operated from the technical college at Lake Providence and from a building that will be donated by Tallulah. The funds will train youth in occupations including hospitality, welding, pipefitting, and ship fitting. The money will help serve six hundred and thirty out-of-school and three hundred and seventy in-school youth in the area.

The following programs have been established in the State; these programs will assist in the reduction of families below the poverty level.

In December, 1998, the Department of Economic Development, Economic Development Corporation implemented the Louisiana Small Business Linked Deposit Loan Program. The program is designed to benefit economically disadvantaged business owners and entrepreneurs who are most at risk of exclusion from the capital markets. The Linked Deposit is a certificate of deposit placed by the State with an eligible lending institution at a percentage below existing investment rates, provided the institution agrees to provide a loan to an eligible small business. The lending institution must sign a statement that “but for” the additional cash flow from the program, the lender would not have made the loan. Priority is made for Louisiana businesses located in high unemployment areas. The eligible business must certify that the reduced rate loan will be used exclusively to create new jobs or preserve existing jobs and employment opportunities in the State.

Funds have been appropriated by the State for the Community and Technical Colleges Investment Fund through the Louisiana Workforce Commission for use in efforts to ensure the responsiveness of state community and technical colleges toward meeting the needs of Louisiana’s businesses and industries and the needs of Louisiana’s citizens for the development of a quality workforce. The colleges are eligible for training funds if they develop a partnership with one or more employers for the purpose of designing training programs to produce skilled workers in a particular trade or technical occupation. Criteria for selection include long-term job demand, level of employer interest, average hourly wage rates projected for employed trainees upon completion of training, opportunities for career advancement, and capacity for bringing qualified disadvantaged citizens, welfare-to-work participants, inmates or parolees into the workforce.

In 1996/1997, the Department of Economic Development initiated the Economic Development Award Program, (EDAP). The purpose of the program is to finance publicly owned infrastructure for industrial or business development projects that promote economic development and that require state assistance for basic infrastructure development. Preference will be given to projects located in areas of the State with high unemployment levels. Projects must retain or create at least ten permanent jobs in Louisiana.

Also in 1996/1997, the Department of Economic Development initiated a third new program, the Workforce Development and Training Program. This program is designed to develop and provide customized workforce training programs to existing and prospective Louisiana businesses as a means of:

1. improving the competitiveness and productivity of Louisiana's workforce and business community; and
2. assisting Louisiana businesses in promoting employment stability.

This program provides two types of training assistance for companies (operating in Louisiana for less than three years) seeking prospective employees who possess sufficient skills to perform the jobs to be created by the companies. The training to be funded can include:

1. pre-employment training for which prospective employees are identified and recruited for training with the knowledge that the company will hire a portion of the trainees; and
2. on-the-job training for employees that is needed to bring the employees up to a minimum skill and/or productivity level.

In 1998, the Louisiana Legislature adopted rules for the Tuition Opportunity Program for Students (TOPS). This program is administered by the Student Financial Assistance Commission, Office of Student Financial Assistance. The purpose of this program is "to provide an incentive for Louisiana residents to academically prepare for and pursue postsecondary education in this state, resulting in an educated work force enabling Louisiana to prosper in the global market of the future." This is an excellent opportunity for Louisiana residents that meet the academic requirements of the program who otherwise may have been unable to afford postsecondary education.

In January, 1997, the Louisiana Department of Social Services (DSS) implemented welfare reform in Louisiana as a result of both state and federal legislation. State and federal laws replaced the entitlement program, AID to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the JOBS program with a block grant - the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) grant program. The department's cash assistance program was re-named the Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP). Project Independence, Louisiana's JOBS program, became the Family Independence work program (FIND Work) and began operations under that title in May, 1997. FIND Work is now known as STEP. The Strategies to Empower People (STEP) Program is the result of the Personal Responsibility and Universal Engagement Act of 2003. The STEP Program assists recipients of FITAP with educational training and related activities designed for employment and self-sufficiency. The overall goal of FITAP is to decrease long term dependency on welfare assistance by promoting job preparation and work. Under the mandates of the welfare reform legislation, public assistance will no longer be a lifetime benefit. Instead, it is to be an opportunity to become independent after a financial crisis.

The number of FITAP cases in Louisiana as of January, 2006, was 8,150. In an effort to assist FITAP recipients to become employed, the STEP program provides an array of services including child care, transportation, education, job skills training, job search, community work

experience, and other work-related activities. Fundamental to the program's success is the provision of child care and other support services as well as intensive case management counseling services.

In addition to the FITAP and STEP programs, the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support also administers the Louisiana Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP). This subsidy program helps low income families pay for the child care they need in order to work or attend school or training. In January, 2006, statewide the program was serving 32,463 children and providing assistance totaling \$7,037,875.67. Monthly payments are based on the number of hours the parents work or attend school or training, the amount charged by the child care provider, family size and household income. Parents can select any Class A child care center, school-based before and after school program, registered family child day care home, or in-home provider. Parents can apply by completing an application form and mailing it to one of the parish offices handling child care along with verification of their income. An interview is not required. The Child Care and Development Fund is used for a variety of other activities that improve the availability and quality of child care in Louisiana.

The State of Louisiana received \$17,177,184 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) during the 2006 program year (October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006) to assist low-income households with meeting the costs of home energy (heating and cooling of residences), and to increase their energy efficiency. The LIHEAP program operates in all fifty states, Washington D.C. and Native American tribe territories.

In addition Louisiana Housing Finance Agency also received \$12,000,000 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to fund the LIHEAP Hurricanes Katrina/Rita Crisis Assistance Program during the month of September 2005 to be obligated by September 30, 2006. As of June 2006, ninety-four percent of this grant was disbursed to the evacuees and also, families who sheltered hurricane evacuees affected by the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina/Rita. Contingency funds in the amount of \$14,865,497 were awarded during the 2006 program year; however, the State has until FY 2007 or September 30, 2007 to ensure that these funds are obligated.

LIHEAP funds are used to provide both non-crisis and crisis energy assistance payments to low-income households throughout the State. A non-crisis LIHEAP assistance may be in form of an energy payment to a vendor on behalf of the eligible household. In FY 2006, the maximum benefit amounts offered was \$325 for crisis and the average household benefit amount for non-crisis was \$202. An additional \$50 is made available to households with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a child who is five years of age or younger. In accordance with the program guidelines, eligible households may receive a benefit only once during the thirteen month period.

Crisis assistance provides for an energy payment and/or in-kind benefit up to a maximum benefit amount of \$325 per household. In-kind benefits are: fan, space heater (vented or electric), air conditioner repair, and heater/furnace repair. In accordance with the program guidelines, a household may receive a crisis assistance benefit only once during a thirteen month period. However, a household may receive both a crisis benefit and a non-crisis benefit within a thirteen month period.

The Louisiana Housing and Finance Agency's Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) received \$1,997,309 in funding from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for the 2006-2007 program year. Additional funding from Department of Health and Human Services' (DHHS) 2006 program year allocation in the amount of \$2,311,783.43 was also utilized to supplement the DOE grant to provide weatherization assistance to eligible families. The purpose of the WAP is to reduce energy costs for low-income families, particularly, the elderly, persons with a disabilities, and children. The Weatherization Assistance Program reduces energy costs for low-income households by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes. The State expects to receive a similar amount for the FY 2007-2008 program year.

The 2000 Community Renewal Tax Relief authorized the creation of the Renewal Community Initiative (RC). The RC is designed to stimulate economic development in the nation's most distressed areas. North Louisiana and Central Louisiana was selected as two rural Renewal Communities and Orleans and Ouachita were selected as two urban RCs. Orleans and Ouachita were two previous HUD Enterprise Communities. Twenty-nine (29) parishes are a part of the RC initiative. These areas will receive special federal income tax treatment and other incentives such as Wage Credits, Work Opportunity Credits, Welfare to Work Credits, increased Section 179 Deductions, Commercial Revitalization Deductions and Environmental Clean-up Cost Reduction. Nationwide these incentives are worth more than 5 billion dollars in tax credits. The Governor's Rural Development is responsible for the administration of the Renewal Communities grants.

Other Special Initiatives - For Information Purposes

As previously discussed, Louisiana will continue programs and initiatives in the areas of education, vocational training, literacy, and workforce development to alleviate the conditions of poverty in the State. Examples of such activities are:

Through the Workforce Investment Act, the Louisiana Department of Labor continued development of One-stop Career Centers throughout the State. There is at least one center in each parish offering the services available in its area, ranging from large comprehensive regional service centers to career information centers with access to career development and job information with minimal staff assistance. The One-Stop system built as a partnership between local and State initiatives is designed to link local service providers into a seamless service delivery system that facilitates the growth and development of the Louisiana labor force.

The objectives of the One-Stop Center system are to ease customer access through a single point of entry to all services, to establish a unified approach to program intake, assessment, case management, job placement; to accomplish a better match of training and placements with labor market needs, to ease employer use by unifying all employer-related services so they can be accessed via one liaison person and to increase the number of businesses using public employment and training services, and to establish a unified development planning process to offer a comprehensive response to the full array of workforce development needs. Each One-Stop Center is a physical location where customers receive high quality, user friendly, employment, training and labor market information from knowledgeable staff. Each center contains a Career Resource Center which allows customers to explore job and training information at their own speed. The Job Service,

WIA Title I-B, Department of Social Services (STEP), Adult Education, Vocational Technical Colleges, Vocational Rehabilitation, Elderly Affairs, and Community Action Agencies with local business advice and support are working together as a team to make services readily available to all customers. LAVOS accessibility via the Internet allow universal access to information and services throughout each community. Services are available in the areas of career exploration, career development, and job search assistance. Available equipment includes computers installed with word processing training packages and resumé preparation packages, Internet access, laser jet printers, copying machines and fax machines.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

The State shall continue to encourage interagency cooperation in the development and implementation of housing and non-housing support service policy and delivery mechanisms through the regular workings of the four agencies involved in the consolidated planning process. Examples of how the State is working with other sources to address any gaps which may exist are identified as follows.

Under the FY 2007 Program, monies are being set-aside to fund water and sewer projects using the self-help technique (LaSTEP fund). These grants will reduce the cost of construction by reducing the project to the absolute essentials and by utilizing the community's own resources (human, material, and financial). Partnerships will be formed among local and state governments, water and sewer districts, and local citizens. Based on the previously funded LaSTEP projects, it is estimated that there will be an average savings of approximately fifty percent in construction costs.

Financial gaps may exist as a difference between the amount of FY 2007 LCDBG funds available for a project and the total amount of funds needed to complete the project. These gaps are often addressed by the injection of local, private, and other state and/or federal funds.

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

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

COORDINATED STRATEGY

The Office of Community Development coordinates its activities with other state and federal agencies. Under the rating system for the public facilities applications, a maximum of fifty points can be assigned for project severity. The Office of Community Development works with the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality,

and the Property Insurance Association of Louisiana in the determination of the assignment of those points.

Under the housing and LaSTEP program components, it is anticipated that projects will be funded which involve partnerships with private businesses, non-profit organizations, civic organizations, volunteer groups, churches and local citizens.

Through its economic development program, the LCDBG staff expects to work in conjunction with private financing sources that include, but are not limited to, banks, savings and loans, and for-profit businesses.

Based on past experience, it can be projected that many of the projects funded during the FY 2007 program year may involve coordination with the U. S. Department of Agriculture-Rural Development, Louisiana Department of Economic Development, Louisiana Department of Agriculture, and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (Revolving Loan Fund).

The State's point systems for the rating of housing and public facilities applications under the LCDBG Program include one bonus point for those applicants which have target areas within the boundaries of a federally designated Renewal Community by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) will conduct several workshops on a statewide basis to provide information and technical assistance to local governmental units, non-profit organizations, developers, lenders and real estate practitioners with emphasis on affordable housing programs and related issues. LHFA has also executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development staff (formerly Farmers Home Administration). All affordable rental housing applications utilizing HOME funds are required to submit a certification that the local offices of HUD and Rural Development were contacted concerning the construction of the proposed project. Developers must acknowledge in writing that the construction of the proposed project will not have an adverse impact on existing multifamily housing developments which have been either sponsored, subsidized, funded or insured by HUD or USDA.

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

The principal State coordinating mechanism for homeless assistance services is the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for Homeless. This council was originally established in 1990 by Executive Order of Governor Buddy Roemer, and re-authorized by Governor Edwin Edwards in 1992 and by Governor Mike Foster in 1996. In March, 2004 Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco re-authorized the Council by Executive Order Number KBB 2004-2. Pages - and

- of this document provide a summary of the duties and makeup of the membership of the Council.

Governor Blanco's resolution requires that the chair of the Council be appointed by the governor from the membership of the Council. All other officers are to be elected by the membership of the Council.

The State Emergency Shelter Grants Program includes in its selection criteria "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."

The HIV/AIDS Program coordinates many of the HIV-related service delivery programs, grants and contracts throughout the State in order to coordinate service delivery to eligible individuals throughout Louisiana. This includes the management of the annual HOPWA allocation; the annual Ryan White CARE Act Title II base award, which funds the administration of the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP), the Health Insurance Continuation Program, Home Based Care services, the Co-payment and Deductible Assistance Program (CDAP), supportive social services provided to low income HIV- infected individuals at the regional level, (such as transportation, food vouchers or baskets, oral health care, etc.), as well as the provision of legal services and primary medical care; the oversight of the eight HIV CARE Consortia; collaboration with the New Orleans Regional AIDS Planning Council and the Mayor's Office of Health Policy and AIDS Funding; providers of Ryan White CARE Act Title III, IV and V services; coordination of primary medical care and medications with the ambulatory care sites at each of the regional public medical centers; and communication with other State offices, including the Office of Mental Health, the Office of Addictive Disorders, the Office of Citizens with Developmental Disabilities, other key programs within the Office of Public Health, Louisiana Medicaid and the Louisiana Children's Health Insurance Program (LaCHIP).

PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENT INITIATIVES

The State of Louisiana does not have a State agency which administers public housing funds.

Public housing authorities throughout the State are on the compiled mailing list maintained by the State agencies participating in the consolidated planning process. The public housing authorities are notified of the comment periods and public hearings held for the purpose of receiving comments on the housing and community development needs of the State, on the proposed consolidated plans and annual action plans, and consolidated annual performance and evaluation reports.

All of the housing policies of the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency as reflected in the State Qualified Allocation Plan for low income housing tax credits and the allocation of HOME Funds in non-entitlement communities are adopted, as established by its Board of Commissioners, following a public notice of a public hearing to discuss these policy and funding initiatives. Public housing authorities throughout the State are specifically invited to attend these public hearings and to provide specific input. A representative of the LA Housing Council serves on the LHFA's Board

of Commissioners. The Council has always been active in addressing the needs of public housing authorities through various initiatives. Initiatives implemented by LHFA include:

- * A special sub-pool of tax credits amounting to 1.5 percent of the total amount of annual tax credits allocation to housing developments sponsored or developed by public housing authorities. Each of the State's seven congressional districts is allocated fourteen percent of the State's credit ceiling.
- * All market studies for new construction submitted by Qualified Housing Consultants must contain a certification as to the status of the local public housing agency's waiting list of eligible tenants who may occupy the low income units of a low-income housing development funded with Agency resources and must further certify that percentage of vacancies in the habitable units of the public housing authority.
- * Bonus points are awarded to developers of low income housing seeking resources from the Agency if the developer submits an executed referral agreement with the local public housing authority pursuant to which the developer agrees to rent low income units to households at the top of the public housing authority waiting list.

TROUBLED PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Based on information provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the following public housing authorities in nonentitlement areas of the State are identified as "troubled": Basile, Berwick, Bogalusa, Caldwell Parish, Colfax, Cotton Valley, Donaldsonville, East Hodge, Elton, Farmerville, Fenton, Grambling, Haynesville, Independence, Lake Arthur, Lake Providence, Logansport, Mansfield, Merryville, Oakdale, Parks, Rayville, St. Charles Parish, St. John the Baptist Parish, and Simmesport. All of these agencies have submitted a memorandum of agreement to HUD.

If it is determined that one of the four state agencies involved in the consolidated planning process has the expertise on-staff that would be helpful to a troubled public housing authority, that agency will provide technical assistance to the troubled public housing authority upon request from the HUD office in New Orleans.

CERTIFICATIONS OF CONSISTENCY

As in the past, the State will continue to review applications for HUD funds which are submitted by non-profit organizations, public housing agencies, et cetera, and which require a Certification of Consistency with the State's Consolidated Plan.

In accordance with federal regulations, all public housing agency plans in non-entitlement areas must include a certification signed by the appropriate state official stating that the PHA plan is consistent with the State's Consolidated Plan; those plans must also include a description of the manner in which the applicable plan contents are consistent with the State's Consolidated Plan. As per a memorandum from the State's Office of Community Development dated August 4, 2005, the State reminded all of the public housing agencies and Section 8 agencies in non-entitlement areas of

the review procedure that has been established for those agencies to receive the necessary certification of consistency.

MONITORING

Program evaluation and monitoring is the mechanism by which the State of Louisiana provides administrative oversight to recipients of HUD funds. The compliance standards required for the specific HUD program, as well as the standards required by other applicable federal and state requirements, have been adopted by the four State agencies administering the HUD funds. Staff in the four state agencies are charged with the responsibility of assuring that all recipients of funding carry out their program activities in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. In carrying out this responsibility, program staff will strive to identify problems early in program implementation, isolate the causes, and assist in corrective measures. These monitoring activities will be conducted in a positive, assistance-oriented manner, and when feasible, deficiencies will be corrected on-site through technical assistance. Program monitoring and evaluation primarily consists of three functions: education, ongoing evaluation and technical assistance, and on-site assistance.

The Office of Community Development will conduct a workshop for its newly funded grantees during the FY 2007 program year. The main thrust of this workshop will be to provide guidance to the local governing bodies and their architects or engineers and administrative consultants regarding their responsibilities during program implementation. A very detailed handbook and other program specific manuals and handouts will be provided to the attendees for their use on the local level. As has been done in past years, the Office of Community Development may conduct one or more technical assistance workshops during the FY 2007 program year. The need for and topics for those potential workshops are yet to be determined.

Routine in-house evaluation and assistance are the primary means of tracking grantee performance/compliance on a day to day basis, determining the need for technical assistance, obtaining data as part of planning the on-site visits, and determining the need for exception site visits. Mechanisms used by the LCDBG staff for in-house evaluation and assistance include, budget reconciliations, requests for program amendments, citizen complaints, tickler and exception reports generated by the computer, requests for payments, contract including the time schedule of activities to be accomplished, audits, et cetera.

The Office of Community Development will conduct on-site monitoring of its local LCDBG programs during the FY 2007 program year. On-site monitoring includes reviews of grantee performance and compliance as well as the provision of technical assistance to facilitate the correction of any problems identified. At least one on-site visit is conducted for each grant; those visits are generally scheduled once the overall program expenditures reach fifty percent. In addition to those regularly scheduled visits, exception visits are conducted when necessary to provide technical assistance for the purpose of dealing with specific problems that might arise.

The Compliance Division of Louisiana Housing Finance Agency will actively monitor all HOME properties. When monitoring, the staff ensures that owners/property managers are: complying with occupancy and rent restrictions applicable to the HOME program; maintaining the

physical condition of the units in accordance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS); maintaining appropriate project records, tenant certifications, and documentation; taking required corrective action; and remaining informed about HOME program changes.

In accordance with 24 CFR Part 92.504 Final Rule, site inspections of HOME-assisted properties will be scheduled. The Compliance Division will give advance notification of the site visit to the owner to allow for scheduling conflicts, tenant notifications or other unforeseen delays. At least twenty percent of all HOME-assisted units in a property will be reviewed. The HOME-assisted units must meet HUD's definition of Housing Quality Standards to assure safe, decent and sanitary conditions. If the Compliance Division observes deficiencies, owners must rectify them within appropriate time frames. The Compliance Division will resolve of any problems arising from the inspection.

At the option of the Compliance Division, an audit of the tenant files will be conducted on-site or a desk review will be performed in the office. This review ensures that record keeping requirements regarding leasing, rent and income limits and all other factors regarding tenant eligibility are satisfied.

Although the HOME program regulations allow all participating jurisdictions to choose from three definitions (the Section 8 program, the IRS definition, of the U.S. Census long form) of income to determine tenant eligibility, the State uses the Section 8 program income definition. Participating jurisdictions investing in rental housing or rental assistance must ensure that at least ninety percent of families benefiting from HOME assistance have incomes that are no more than sixty percent of the median family income for the area and that the remaining families have income less than or equal to eighty percent of the area median. In assisted projects with five or more units, at least twenty percent of the units either must be rented to very low-income families at affordable rents (equal to no more that thirty percent of their monthly gross adjusted income) or must be rented at rates that would not exceed thirty percent of the annual income of a family earning fifty percent of the area median. The Compliance Division monitors these requirements and in the event there is a discrepancy, correction must be made and documented.

The Department of Social Services/Office of Community Services has instituted comprehensive procedures to monitor compliance with program rules by recipient local governments and nonprofit subgrantees under the State Emergency Shelter Grants Program. As part of the initial application review process, specific components of project proposals are evaluated with respect to compliance with program rules. This assessment influences the selection of project proposals to be funded and the amounts of grant funds awarded to individual projects. As necessary and appropriate in the negotiation and development of grant agreements by the State, local governments and/or project sponsors are instructed to revise proposals and budgets to eliminate ineligible activities and/or to align proposed activities more strictly in conformance with ESGP and HUD regulations. As prescribed by program rules, the State assumes HUD's role with respect to oversight of compliance with environmental statutes and authorities, and issues the release of funds only after the requisite environmental clearance is completed and submitted by ESGP recipients/local governments. State fiscal procedures require that payment requests be submitted on DSS supplied forms which identify the costs claimed by ESGP eligible category and describe the sources and amounts of matching funds. A process for budget revisions requires that recipients

submit requested revisions in writing for approval by the State when revisions involved new line items or transfer of funds between ESGP categories. Standard contractual provisions require that grantee local governments submit copies of their audit reports to DSS. Audit review staff of DSS reviews local governments' audit reports for findings relative to programs administered by DSS and follow up is implemented on appropriate measures to resolve audit findings.

On-site monitoring of recipient local governments under the State ESG Program shall be performed annually by the Office of Community Services' Contracts and Eligibility Section. Monitoring issues shall include all relevant statutory and regulatory provisions applicable to ESGP compliance as set forth in Title 42 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) Sections 11371 -11378, Title 24 Part 576 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), HUD Handbook 7300.00, Monitoring Guidance for HUD Field Offices and Grantees under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program and HUD environmental review regulations in 24 CFR part 58. Major areas of program compliance which shall be covered during the on-site monitoring evaluations include: client eligibility, separation of church/state compliance, financial management, procurement, environmental clearance requirements, civil rights compliance, drugfree workplace compliance, confidentiality issues, involvement of homeless persons in project, formal process for termination of assistance, record keeping and performance reporting.

The State of Louisiana, Office of Public Health HIV/AIDS Program provides administrative oversight to the recipients of the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) grant. Under the grant agreement with HUD the State of Louisiana agrees to ensure that each project sponsor will:

- (1) operate the program in accordance with the requirements of the applicable HUD regulations;
- (2) conduct an ongoing assessment of the housing assistance and supportive services required by the participants in the program;
- (3) assure the adequate provision of supportive services to the participants in the program; and
- (4) comply with other terms and conditions, including record keeping and reports (which must include racial and ethnic data on participants) for program monitoring and evaluation purposes of carrying out the program in an effective manner.

The State of Louisiana further agrees that it will perform any required environmental review pursuant to HUD regulations 24 CFR Part 50 (as amended by the regulations) for each property to be acquired, rehabilitated, converted, leased, repaired or constructed with HOPWA grant funds; that it would carry mitigating measures required by HUD or select an alternate eligible property; and that it would not acquire, rehabilitate, lease, repair, or construct property, or commit property, until it has received notice that the environmental review was complete. Then, and only then, could a project sponsor proceed to commit or expend the HOPWA grant.

Overall, the purpose of contract monitoring is to assure that the terms and conditions of the

national Affordable Housing Act of 1990 are fully implemented by the HIV/AIDS Program and the HOPWA project sponsors. The HIV/AIDS Program is interested in the ability of project sponsors to comply with these requirements, and has developed a contract monitoring process that closely reviews both the fiscal and programmatic activities of the program sponsor. In the event of non-compliance, there are opportunities for the provision of technical assistance and remediation in order to facilitate greater compliance where needed. All HOPWA project sponsors will be monitored for compliance with the aforementioned requirements at least once during the program year. The HOPWA contract monitoring process includes the submission of monthly invoices with accompanying Agency Monthly Reports, annual site visits and the provision of data elements required for the HOPWA Annual Progress Report.

All clients receiving services must have client files (charts) documenting those services, the coordination with local resources and the resulting outcomes. Because HOPWA requires additional reporting and a further break out of services, the documentation in the case files will be monitored closely. Verification of invoices as they correspond to actual service delivery will also be monitored. Compliance with applicable terms of the Federal Register, the HOPWA contract between the agency and the Office of Public Health HIV/AIDS Program and any other subsequent contracts will also be reviewed by the Case Management/Housing Coordinator, with oversight from the Services Manager, the Business Manager and the Administrative Director. Areas of non-compliance and partial compliance will be noted and corrected through on-going monitoring and a time-limited action plan and follow up process.

Monthly services reports that include details regarding the use of funds, the number of persons served by the activity, the number of service units provided and client level demographic data will be submitted as noted in the HOPWA contract. This information, and any additional requested information, will then be provided to HUD in the Annual Progress Report.

ACTION PLAN: ONE YEAR USE OF FUNDS

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

I. Program Goals and Objectives

The Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program, as its primary objective, provides grants to units of general local government in non-entitlement areas for the

development of viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Consistent with this objective, not less than seventy percent of the aggregate of fund expenditures shall be for activities that benefit low and moderate income persons.

Each activity funded must meet one of the following three national objectives:

- A. Principal benefit (at least fifty-one percent) to low/moderate income persons.
- B. Elimination or prevention of slums and blight. In order to justify that the proposed activity meets this objective, the following must be met. An area must be delineated by the grantee which:
 - 1. meets the definition of slums and blight as defined in Act 590 of the 1970 Parish Redevelopment Act, Section Q-8 (See Appendix 1); and
 - 2. contains a substantial number of deteriorating or dilapidated buildings or public improvements throughout the area delineated.

The grantee must describe in the application the area boundaries and the conditions of the area at the time of its designation and how the proposed activity will eliminate the conditions which qualify the area as slums/blight. If an applicant plans to request funds for an activity claiming that the activity addresses the slums/blight objective, the State's Office of Community Development must be contacted for the specific requirements for this determination/qualification prior to application submittal.

- C. Meeting other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

To accomplish these national objectives, the State has established the following goals:

- A. strengthen community economic development through the creation/retention of jobs, stimulation of private investment, and community revitalization, principally for low and moderate income persons,
- B. benefit low and moderate income persons,
- C. eliminate or aid in the prevention of slums or blight, or
- D. provide for other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community where other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

II. General

- A. Application Process. This statement sets forth the policies and procedures for the

distribution of LCDBG funds. Grants will be awarded to eligible applicants for eligible activities based on a competitive selection process to the extent that funds are available.

The State's Office of Community Development shall establish deadlines for submitting applications and notify all eligible applicants through a direct mailing. The housing and public facilities applications which met threshold criteria for FY 2006 were rated and ranked and funded to the extent that FY 2006 LCDBG monies were available. The housing and public facilities applications which were not funded under the FY 2006 program year and which meet threshold criteria for FY 2007 will be rated and ranked and funded to the extent that monies are available under the FY 2007 program year. Only one application for housing or public facilities could be submitted for FY 2006 funds (with the exception noted under II.G.); that same application will be considered for FY 2007 funds. No new applications for housing and public facilities will be accepted under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program. Economic development applications, demonstrated funds applications, and LaStep applications requesting FY 2007 LCDBG funds will be accepted on a continual basis within the time frames designated by the State's Office of Community Development.

B. Eligible Applicants. Eligible applicants are units of general local government, that is, municipalities and parishes, excluding the following areas: Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Bossier City, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, Jefferson Parish (including Grand Isle, Gretna, Harahan, Jean Lafitte, and Westwego), Kenner, Lafayette Parish Consolidated Government, Lake Charles, Monroe, New Orleans, Shreveport, Slidell, and Thibodaux. Each eligible applicant may only submit an application(s) on its own behalf.

In general and in most instances, the applicant for a particular project will be determined by (will be synonymous with) the location of the potential beneficiaries of that project. There may be instances, however, in which the potential beneficiaries reside within the jurisdiction of more than one local governing body. In those circumstances, the following specific rules will apply.

1. If the proposed project will serve beneficiaries that reside in two or more units of general local government and more than fifty-one percent of those beneficiaries are located within the jurisdiction of one of those units, the appropriate applicant will usually be the unit of government in which more than fifty-one percent of the beneficiaries reside; two circumstances where an exception to this rule may apply are discussed as follows.

There may be instances whereby a local governing body owns a utility system but the majority of the users reside outside of the local governing body's jurisdiction. There may also be instances whereby a municipality wishes to extend its utility system to an adjacent, unincorporated neighborhood or street; this type of instance will require annexation of the unincorporated area prior to the closeout of the grant. In both of these instances, the local governing body which owns the utility system will be required to meet with the staff in the State's Office of Community Development to determine who the appropriate applicant will be.

Only the applicant, not the other unit(s) of government involved, for this type of project will have to meet the threshold criteria to be eligible for funding. The applicant will have to enter into a cooperation agreement with the other unit(s) of government involved; a copy of the

cooperation agreement must be included in the application.

There may be other circumstances similar to the ones described but not specifically defined herein; in those instances, the local governing body proposing the project must also meet with the staff in the State's Office of Community Development for the purpose of determining the appropriate applicant.

2. If the proposed project will serve beneficiaries that reside in more than one unit of general local government and no more than fifty-one percent of the beneficiaries are located within the jurisdiction of one of those units, the Office of Community Development will consider this as a joint or multi-jurisdictional application.

All joint applications will require a meeting with the State's Office of Community Development within the Division of Administration prior to submitting the application. The purpose of that meeting will be to determine the appropriate applicant and to explain all of the steps that must be taken by all units of local government involved in the application. All local governing bodies involved in a joint application must be eligible according to the threshold criteria. The designated applicant (one unit of government) will apply for the grant and act as the representative for the other participating units. Although each jurisdiction will have to make the required certifications, the designated applicant will be responsible for ensuring that the approved activities will be carried out in accordance with all applicable state and federal requirements. To meet the citizen participation requirements for a joint or multi-jurisdictional application, each unit of government involved will have to hold the public hearings and publish the notices required for an application. The application will also have to contain individual sets of assurances signed by each local governing body involved. The designated applicant will also have to enter into a legally binding cooperation agreement with each local governing body stating that all appropriate requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, will be complied with; those specific requirements will be discussed during the pre-application meeting with the State's Office of Community Development. A copy of the cooperation agreement must be included in the application. Each local governing body which is a part of a joint application but is not the designated applicant may submit an application on its own behalf.

C. Eligible Activities. An activity may be assisted in whole or in part with LCDBG funds if the activity is defined as eligible under Section 105 (a) of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and as provided in Appendix 2. While there are many activities eligible for CDBG funds, the federal regulations allow states to determine which of those activities are priorities and to allocate funds for those priorities only. For application purposes, eligible activities are grouped into the program areas of housing, public facilities, economic development, LaSTEP, and demonstrated needs projects.

D. Types of Grants. The Office of Community Development will only accept applications for single purpose grants under the housing, public facilities, economic development, LaSTEP, and demonstrated needs programs. A single purpose grant for housing and public facilities provides funds for one primary need (potable water, water for fire protection, sewer, streets, community centers, or housing, et cetera) consisting of an activity which may be supported by auxiliary activities. Single purpose economic development applications are for one project, consisting of one or more activities. Examples of auxiliary activities are drainage improvements

undertaken in conjunction with street improvements, the acquisition of land upon which a wastewater treatment plant will be constructed, and the installation of service connections for a new water system. While a housing grant may involve both housing rehabilitation and replacement housing which are two activities, it is still considered as a single purpose application because those are merely two mechanisms for addressing the need of housing improvements. An application for water system improvements which requests monies equally to upgrade the water treatment plant (potable water improvements) and to upgrade its water system for fire protection purposes would be considered as a multi-purpose application since the two major activities are not in support of each other and therefore do not address one need; in this example, each activity stands alone. If, however, an application requests funds for a water well which would dually provide additional potable water and additional water for fire fighting purposes, a primary need must be identified so that the application will be considered as a single-purpose application. The Office of Community Development will make the final determination as to the classification of the application.

E. Distribution of Funds. It is estimated that \$29,334,827 in federal funds will be available for the FY 2007 LCDBG Program. Using this amount, Figure 3 shows how the total funds will be allocated among the various program categories.

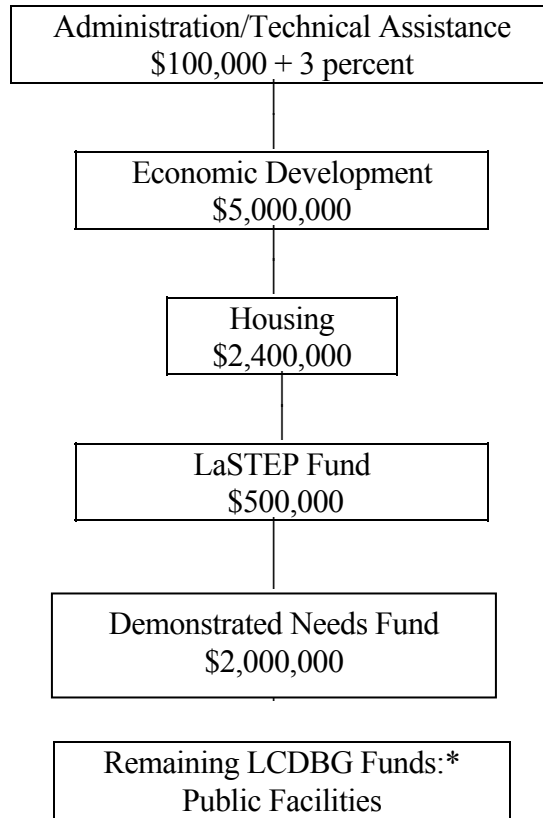
Of the total CDBG funds allocated to the State up to \$100,000 plus three percent will be used by the Office of Community Development to administer the program (two percent) and to provide technical assistance (one percent).

Since the creation and retention of permanent jobs is critical to the economy of the State of Louisiana, \$5,000,000 will be allocated specifically for economic development type projects. The use of un-utilized/un-obligated economic development funds is discussed later in this section.

In addition, \$2,400,000 will be set aside for housing projects, \$500,000 will be set aside for the LaStep fund, and \$2,000,000 will be set aside for demonstrated needs. Any of the housing, LaStep, and demonstrated needs monies which are not utilized/obligated will be transferred to the public facilities category.

FIGURE 3

TOTAL FY 2007 CDBG FUNDS ALLOCATED TO LOUISIANA



*Of the total amount allocated for public facilities projects, \$1.6 million will be set aside for multi-purpose community centers. The balance of the public facilities monies will be divided among subcategories. The percentage distribution among the public facilities program subcategories will be based upon the number/ percentage of applications received and amount requested in each subcategory as established under the FY 2006 LCDBG Program. Half of the funds will 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. Subcategories will be established under public facilities based upon the program priorities (new sewer systems primarily involving collection lines and/or new sewer systems involving treatment, rehabilitation of existing sewer systems primarily involving collection lines and/or rehabilitation of existing sewer systems involving treatment, or treatment only, water systems addressing potable water, water systems primarily for fire protection purposes, and streets) and other type projects.

Public facilities applications will be funded with the remaining LCDBG funds. Of the total amount allocated for public facilities projects, \$1.6 million will be set-aside for multi-purpose community centers. If it is determined that none of the applicants for multi-purpose community centers meet threshold requirements or none of the applications meet the program requirements, the funds set-aside for multi-purpose community centers will be transferred for use in the public facilities program category for the current program year. The balance of the public facilities fund will be divided among subcategories; the exact distribution of these funds will be based upon the percentage of applications received and amount of funds requested in each subcategory as established under the FY 2006 LCDBG Program. Half of the money will be allocated based on the

number of applications received in each subcategory and half based on the amount of funds requested in each subcategory. Public facilities funds can also be used on a case by case basis to award additional grant funds to a previously funded project, if the State deems it necessary.

The subcategories for public facilities will involve the following program priorities: (new sewer systems primarily involving collection lines and/or new sewer systems involving collection and treatment, rehabilitation of existing sewer systems primarily involving collection lines and/or rehabilitation of existing sewer systems involving collection and treatment, or sewer treatment only, water systems addressing potable water, water systems primarily for fire protection purposes, and streets) and other type projects. The FY 2007 public facilities monies will be distributed among the public facilities subcategories based upon the distribution percentages and methods established under the FY 2006 program. Any monies remaining in the set-aside for multi-purpose community centers will be distributed to the public facilities program category.

Five months following the beginning date of the State's program year with HUD, the status of the monies originally allocated for economic development will be evaluated. At that time, any monies in excess of half of the original allocation which have not yet been applied for under the economic development category will then be transferred to the current program year's public facilities category to fund additional projects in accordance with the ranking system, or will be transferred to the disaster recovery category, or could be used on a case by case basis to award a previously funded project additional grant funds, if the State deems it necessary. Ten months following the beginning date of the State's program year with HUD, all monies not yet applied for which remain in the original allocation for economic development will be transferred to the current program year's public facilities category to continue to fund the highest ranked project(s) not already funded or could be used on a case by case basis to award additional grant funds to a previously funded project, if the State deems it necessary. If a determination is made that a particular application that has been submitted for economic development funds will not be funded, the funds reserved for that application will be immediately transferred to the current program year's public facilities category. Should the situation arise, at any time, whereby a fundable application for economic development is received and insufficient funds are available, recaptured funds that have not already been allocated amongst other funding categories or monies from the Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund can be used to fund the project. Any amount taken from the Revolving Loan Fund for economic development infrastructure assistance during one program year will be reimbursed at the beginning of the forthcoming program year; such reimbursement will be taken from the forthcoming program year's economic development allocation. The monies awarded for economic development infrastructure projects for the program year cannot exceed the amount originally allocated for that program year.

F. Size of Grants

1. Ceilings. The State has established a funding ceiling of \$600,000 for housing grants, \$800,000 for sewer treatment grants, \$600,000 for new sewer grants, \$500,000 for sewer rehabilitation grants, \$800,000 for potable water grants, \$500,000 for water for fire protection grants, \$500,000 for street grants, and \$800,000 for multi-purpose community center grants. For street grants, a minimum of \$150,000 and a maximum of \$500,000 may be requested. The funding ceiling for a demonstrated needs grant is \$250,000 and the funding ceiling for LaSTEP grants is \$500,000.

The State has established different and distinct funding ceilings for economic development projects involving the creation of a new business and for economic development projects involving the expansion of an existing business. If the project is requesting funds for the creation of a new business, no more than \$639,000 may be requested for a loan to the business, a grant to the local governing body for infrastructure improvements, or a combination of the two. If the project is requesting funds for the expansion of an existing business, no more than \$1,039,000 may be requested as a grant for infrastructure to the local governing body for most projects. In the case of a very large project with substantial private investment that is locating in a census designated area with poverty rates of twenty percent or greater, up to one-half of the economic development allocation may be used for infrastructure provided that other funding criteria are met. There is no specific funding ceiling for the loan portion of a project whether alone or in combination with an infrastructure request. The State reserves the right to exercise its discretion in imposing a funding ceiling available per project. Requests for the acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of buildings and improvements (including parking lots) by the local governing body as a grant has a ceiling of \$1,039,000. If these three items are included in a loan request, they are subject to the same loan restrictions listed above.

Within the ceiling amounts and at the discretion of the Office of Community Development, applicants may request funds for the reimbursement of pre-agreement costs (application preparation fees). In order to be eligible for the pre-agreement costs, the following requirements must be met: (1) the application must be funded under the FY 2006 – FY 2007 LCDBG Program years, (2) the LCDBG procurement procedures must have been followed in the procurement of engineering and/or administrative consulting firms, (3) the application preparation tasks and corresponding costs must be identified in a written contract between the firms and the local governing body and (4) the application components (engineering and/or administrative consulting) must have been properly and adequately packaged as determined by the Office of Community Development. Only those local governing bodies which receive grant awards will be eligible for pre-agreement costs. The Office of Community Development has the option of reducing the reimbursable amount requested for pre-agreement costs on funded applications. The amount of the reduction will be determined by the component(s) of the application which is/are deemed inadequate. This reduction may be assessed to applications which are funded and which are also subject to the penalty procedure described in Section III. E. 2. The specific requirements which must be followed are identified in the FY 2006 - FY 2007 LCDBG application packages for housing and public facilities and in the FY 2007 application package for economic development projects. The public facilities application package will be utilized to apply for FY 2007 LaSTEP and demonstrated needs funds. The pre-agreement costs which can be reimbursed with LCDBG funds depend on the type of project funded:

(a) Housing applications - a maximum of \$2,500 will be allowed. Of this amount, a maximum of \$1,000 will be allowed for the packaging of the application and a maximum of \$1,500 will be allowed for household surveying costs only if the administrative consultant conducts/performs the survey. A minimum of one on-site visit to the target area will be required of the administrative consultant for pre-agreement costs.

(b) Public facilities (not including community centers but including LaSTEP and demonstrated needs projects) - a maximum of \$3,700 will be allowed. Of this amount, a maximum of \$1,500 will be allowed for engineering services; such services may include the preparation of

applicable portions of the project description, the cost estimate, the project severity attachment when applicable, pre-application conferences, et cetera. A maximum of \$2,200 will be allowed for administrative consulting fees; a maximum of \$1,400 will be allowed for the preparation of all non-engineering forms and the overall packaging of the application and a maximum of \$800 will be allowed for household surveying costs only if the administrative consultant conducts/performs the survey. A minimum of one on-site visit will be required of the engineer/architect and the administrative consultant for pre-agreement costs. No pre-agreement costs for surveying will be reimbursed when census data rather than a household survey is utilized.

(c) Economic development applications - a maximum of \$4,000 will be allowed. Due to the individual and unique circumstances surrounding each economic development application, prescribed amounts are not made for administrative consulting and engineering services; the breakdown of those fees will be negotiated among the local governing body, the administrative consulting firm, and the engineering firm.

Within the ceiling amounts the State also allows applicants to request funds for administrative costs with the following limitations. Each local governing body will be allowed a maximum of \$35,000 in LCDBG funds for administrative costs on public facilities, housing, and economic development projects. In addition to the \$35,000, local governing bodies administering housing projects will be allowed an additional \$3,200 for construction administration for each housing unit rehabilitated/reconstructed. (The monies allowed for construction administration must be budgeted in the line item entitled "rehabilitation loans and grants."). If spot rehabilitation is accomplished under a housing project, an additional \$1,000 will be allowed for construction administration for each housing unit treated. The local governing body will be allowed up to a maximum of \$25,000 in LCDBG funds for administrative costs on demonstrated needs projects and \$30,000 for LaSTEP projects. If the local governing body has another open or ongoing LCDBG program (one that has not been issued a conditional or final closeout) or if the demonstrated needs project is subsequently approved as an emergency project, the maximum amount allowed for administrative costs will be reduced to 20,000 (Refer to Section III. C. 6. Demonstrated Needs Fund for additional reductions in administrative costs which may occur under certain circumstances.) In all instances, the local governing body may (but is not required) to retain up to five percent of the funds allowed for program administration to cover its costs of administering the LCDBG Program; such costs on the local governmental level include but are not limited to audit fees, advertising and publication fees, staff time, workshop expenses, etc. If, after a project has been funded, the scope of the project changes significantly, the State will make a determination as to the actual amount which will be allowed for administrative costs; this determination will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Engineering and architectural fees may also be requested within the ceiling amounts; the funds allowed by the State will not exceed those established by the Office of Community Development. The Office of Community Development reserves the right to make adjustments to those ranges when deemed necessary. If, after a project has been funded, the scope of the project changes significantly, the State will make a determination as to the actual amount which will be allowed for engineering costs; this determination will be made on a case-by-case basis. An adjustment (reduction) to the amount allowed for basic engineering fees will also be made in those instances where the project plans and specifications were prepared prior to the grant award.

2. Individual Grant Amounts. Grants will be provided in amounts commensurate with the applicant's program. In determining appropriate grant amounts for each application, the State shall consider an applicant's need, proposed activities, and ability to carry out the proposed program.

G. Restrictions on Applying for Grants

1. With the exception of municipalities with a population of more than 25,000 and parishes which have an unincorporated population of more than 25,000, each eligible applicant could apply for one housing or public facilities grant (including multi-purpose community centers) under the FY 2006 LCDBG Program; those applications not funded under the FY 2006 LCDBG Program will be considered for funding under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program. Those municipalities with a population of more than 25,000 and those parishes which have an unincorporated population of more than 25,000 can submit a maximum of two single purpose applications for housing or public facilities with a combined maximum request of \$1.6 million; the individual amounts requested per application can not exceed the funding ceiling amount for that particular type of application as identified in Section II.F.1. (Refer to the additional stipulations in Section II.G.2.) According to 2000 census information obtained from the Louisiana Census Data Center as provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, those municipalities and unincorporated parishes with populations in excess of 25,000 include: Acadia Parish, Ascension Parish, Bossier Parish, Caddo Parish, Calcasieu Parish, Iberia Parish, Lafourche Parish, Livingston Parish, City of New Iberia, Ouachita Parish, Plaquemines Parish, Rapides Parish, St. Bernard Parish, St. Charles Parish, St. John the Baptist Parish, St. Landry Parish, St. Martin Parish, St. Tammany Parish, Tangipahoa Parish, Vermilion Parish, Vernon Parish, and Washington Parish.

Any eligible applicant may apply for an economic development project, demonstrated needs grant or LaSTEP grant under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program, including those applicants previously funded under the housing or public facilities components of the FY 2007 LCDBG program. The number of demonstrated needs grants which an eligible applicant may receive during any program year is limited to one. Municipalities may only be funded for a demonstrated needs project every other program year. Generally, parishes may be funded for one demonstrated needs project every program year; however, the sewer, water, or gas system for which it receives demonstrated needs funds can only be funded every other program year under the demonstrated needs program category.

2. Capacity and performance: threshold considerations for grant approval. No grant will be made to an applicant that lacks the capacity to undertake the proposed program. In addition, applicants which have previously participated in the Community Development Block Grant Program must have performed adequately.

Performance and capacity determinations for FY 2007 (housing and public facilities applications) will be made on December 15, 2006.

In order to be eligible for a housing or public facilities grant award under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program, the following thresholds must have been met:

(a) Units of general local government will not be eligible to receive funding unless

past LCDBG programs (FY 1997, FY 1998, FY 1999, FY 2000, FY 2001, FY 2002, FY 2003, FY 2004, FY 2005, and FY 2006) awarded by the State have been conditionally closed-out with the following exceptions.

For the following previously funded recipients, the State will, at its own discretion on a case-by-case basis, make a determination on the recipient's performance. If the State makes the determination that the recipient has performed adequately, the State may deem that recipient also eligible for FY 2007 funding. If, however, the recipients have an LCDBG program funded under another program category, that grant must meet the threshold requirements in order for the recipient to be eligible for other funding.

Economic development - FY 2003, FY 2004, FY 2005, and FY 2006 Programs
Disaster recovery – FY 2005 and FY 2006 Programs
LaSTEP - FY 2003, FY 2004, and FY 2005 Programs
Technology - FY 2000 and FY 2002 Programs
Housing Physical Accessibility – FY 2006 Program

The following stipulations in this paragraph relate to those parishes with an unincorporated population of more than 25,000 and cities with a population of more than 25,000 (identified in Section II. G.1.) which may be applying for funds under the FY 2007 LCDBG program year. If any of these local governing bodies have no open or ongoing housing or public facilities grants awarded prior to the FY 2007 LCDBG program, the local governing body will be eligible to receive two grants under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program. If any of these local governing bodies have one housing or public facilities grant awarded prior to the FY 2007 LCDBG program year which has not been conditionally closed-out, the local governing body will only be eligible to receive one grant under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program; if both applications are in a funding position under the FY 2007 program, then the local governing body may choose which application will be funded. If any of these local governing bodies have two open or ongoing housing and/or public facilities grants awarded prior to the FY 2007 LCDBG program year, the local governing body will not be eligible for any grants under the FY 2007 LCDBG program year.

(b) Audit and monitoring findings made by the State or HUD have been cleared.

(c) All required reports, documents, and/or requested data have been submitted within the timeframes established by the State.

(d) Any funds due to HUD or the State have been repaid or a satisfactory arrangement for repayment of the debt has been made and payments are current.

(e) The unit of general local government cannot be on the list of sanctioned communities which is maintained by the Office of Community Development.

For the FY 2006 program year, only those housing and public facilities applications which were submitted by grantees who met the threshold requirements were rated and ranked. For the FY 2007 program year, the eligibility status of the housing and public facilities applicants will be re-evaluated; at that time any additional applications that are determined to be eligible for FY 2007

funding will be rated and ranked. If an applicant does not meet the threshold requirements for either program year, its application will not be rated.

The State may announce some FY 2007 housing and public facilities awards and issue “authorizations to incur costs” for those awards prior to the beginning of the FY 2007 LCDBG Program year. Those issuances will be contingent upon the State’s receipt of FY 2007 LCDBG funds from HUD.

The State is not responsible for notifying applicants as to their performance status.

The capacity and performance thresholds do not apply to applicants for economic development and demonstrated needs funds with the exception that no award will be made to a previous recipient who owes money to the State unless an arrangement for repayment of the debt has been made and payments are current or to a local governing body on the sanction list.

H. Definitions. For the purpose of the LCDBG Program or as used in the regulations, the following terms are defined as:

Auxiliary Activity - a minor activity which directly supports a major activity in one program area (housing, public facilities, economic development, demonstrated needs and LaSTEP). Note: The State will make the final determination of the validity (soundness) of such auxiliary activities in line with the program intent and funding levels and delete if deemed appropriate.

Division - refers to the Division of Administration, Office of Community Development, which is the administering agency for the LCDBG Program for the State.

Extremely Low Income Persons - are defined as those families and individuals whose incomes do not exceed thirty percent of the area median income; to avoid inconsistencies with other income limits, it is defined as sixty percent of the four person family low-income limit, adjusted for family size.

Low/Moderate Income Persons - are defined as those families and individuals whose incomes do not exceed eighty percent of the median income of the area involved as determined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development with adjustments for areas with unusually high or low income or housing costs. The area involved has been determined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to be the same area as determined for purposes of assistance under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937. This term encompasses moderate, low, and extremely low income persons.

Low Income Persons - are defined as those families and individuals whose income exceeds thirty percent but does not exceed fifty percent of the median income of the area involved, as determined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development with adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes.

Moderate Income Persons - are defined as those families and individuals whose income exceeds fifty percent but does not exceed eighty percent of the median income of the area involved,

as determined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

Poverty Persons - include those families and individuals who are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index which reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. The income figures used for the poverty thresholds are based solely on money income and do not reflect non-cash benefit such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing. This is the definition established by the U. S. Department of Commerce for census purposes.

State - refers to the State of Louisiana or the Office of Community Development within the State's Division of Administration which administers the LCDBG Program.

Slums and Blight - as defined as in Act 590 of the 1970 Parish Redevelopment Act, Section Q-8. (See Appendix 1.)

Unit of General Local Government - any municipal or parish government of the State of Louisiana.

III. Method of Selecting Grantees

The State has established selection and rating systems which identify the criteria used in selecting grantees.

A. Data

1. Low/Moderate Income. In order to determine the benefit to low/moderate income persons for a public facilities, LaStep, or demonstrated needs project, the applicant must utilize census data (if available) and/or conduct a local survey. A local survey must be conducted for housing rehabilitation activities and must involve one hundred percent of the total housing units within the target area. Community centers that are not designed to benefit a target area or entire community but rather for specific low and moderate income groups of people, (such as elderly), will report low and moderate beneficiaries based on the limited clientele method of reporting.

(a) Census Data. If census data is available for the project area, its low/moderate income data must be utilized for public facilities, LaSTEP, or demonstrated needs projects. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has provided the low/moderate income data based on the 2000 Census on its website. The census data can also be obtained from the LCDBG staff in the Office of Community Development in a simpler format. That information is available on a community-wide basis as well as for census tracts, block groups, and logical record numbered areas. The applicant must obtain this information prior to the submittal of the application.

(b) Local Survey. When a project area does not coincide with census tracts, block groups, or logical record numbered areas, an applicant must conduct a local survey or combine census data with a local survey. For instance, if a project area encompasses an entire logical record

numbered area, but is larger than the logical record numbered area, (however does not encompass an entire block group), the applicant would utilize the census data for the logical record numbered area, and conduct a survey of the additional areas which are outside of the logical record numbered area and combine the data. The survey sheet in the appropriate application package (for the type of project for which funds are requested) must be used. Survey data must also be tabulated and submitted on the forms provided in the appropriate application package; survey data submitted on forms other than those provided in the appropriate application packages will not be accepted. Local surveys must identify the number and composition of low/moderate income persons as well as the number and composition of moderate, low and extremely low income persons.

When a survey is required, local surveys which were conducted for the FY 2004 – FY 2005 funding cycle may be used for no more than two funding cycles for certain public facilities applications (potable water, water for fire protection, wastewater, and multi-purpose community centers) if the following two requirements are met. 1) Surveys originally conducted for the FY 2004 and FY 2005 program years (for the current target area or portion thereof) must have included information for the correct random numbered residential structures as provided by the Office of Community Development. If the target area boundaries have been expanded from the previously surveyed target area, a current survey of the expanded portion of the target area must also be conducted, using the correct random numbers for the expanded area. Combined, the previously conducted survey and the current additional survey must account for all residential structures in the total target area. Or, the applicant may choose to re-number all residential structures in the entire target area, and conduct a new survey (also, the applicant could utilize data from the FY 2004-FY 2005 survey if the same addresses from both surveys coincide with required random numbers). If the target area boundaries are smaller than the previously surveyed area, the surveys of the residences no longer in the target area can be removed from the previous survey or the applicant may choose to re-number all residential structures in the smaller target area and conduct a new survey. 2) The data gathered for each survey must conform to the requirements of the program year for which funds were originally requested.

Local surveys must be conducted for housing applications and must be conducted every two program years or prior to the beginning of each two year funding cycle. Neither the re-submittal of previously conducted surveys nor the use of census data will be accepted for housing applications.

Very specific details pertaining to the conduct of the local surveys and the re-submittal of previously conducted surveys are presented in the FY 2006 – FY 2007 Louisiana Community Development Block Grant Program application packages for housing and public facilities projects.

When conducting a local survey, the low and moderate income level for an applicant in a non-metropolitan area will be based on the higher of either eighty percent of the median income of the parish or eighty percent of the median income of the entire non-metropolitan area of the State, adjusted for household size. For example, the FY 2006 median income for non-metropolitan Louisiana is \$40,000; therefore, the non-metropolitan state low/moderate income would amount to \$32,000, the low income limit would be \$20,000, and the extremely low income limit would be \$12,000. The low and moderate income levels for applicants in Metropolitan

Statistical Areas (MSAs) will be determined on the basis of the entire MSA. The current annual income limits for moderate, low, and extremely low income persons for each parish are provided by this office, are available on HUD's website, and are shown in Appendix 3 of this document. The current income limits must be used when conducting a local survey. The low/moderate income limits shown represent the higher of either eighty percent of the median income of the parish or eighty percent of the median income of the entire non-metropolitan area of the State. (HUD has rounded all income limits to the nearest \$50 to reduce administrative burden.)

The following sliding scale must be used to determine low/moderate income based on family size:

<u># OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</u>	<u>% OF PARISH/MSA* LOW/MOD INCOME LIMIT</u>
1	70
2	80
3	90
4	100
5	108
6	116
7	124
8	132
9	140
10	148

For each person in excess of 10, add an additional eight percent.

*MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area

When a local survey, rather than census data, is used to determine the low/moderate income benefit and/or low and extremely low income benefit, a random sample which is representative of the population of the entire target area must be taken. The survey methodology and procedures which must be followed when conducting a local survey are explained in detail in the FY 2006 - FY 2007 LCDBG Application Packages for housing and public facilities.

B. Program Objectives. Each activity must address one of the three national objectives previously identified under Section I. Program Goals and Objectives.

C. Rating Systems. All applications submitted for housing, public facilities, economic development, and disaster recovery projects will be rated according to the following criteria established for each program category.

Only those housing and public facilities applications that meet the FY 2007 threshold requirements will be rated/ranked against all similar activities in the appropriate program category/subcategory for the FY 2007 program.

1. Housing (Maximum of 75 Points)

All housing activities which are funded under the LCDBG Program must be consistent with the State's Consolidated Plan (formerly referred to as the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy [CHAS]), as required in the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act.

All units which will be rehabilitated or reconstructed must be occupied by low/moderate income persons. Proof of ownership for owner occupied substandard units targeted for housing assistance must have been verified by the applicant through the local Clerk of Court's office or another method approved by the State prior to the submittal of the application; proofs of ownership must have been submitted with the application. Rental units are ineligible for rehabilitation or reconstruction purposes under the LCDBG Program.

The number of housing target areas may not exceed two. In delineating the target areas, it must be kept in mind that the boundaries must be coincident with visually recognized boundaries such as streets, streams, canals, et cetera; property lines cannot be used unless they are also coincident with visually recognized boundaries. Contact the housing staff in the Office of Community Development for assistance if you are unable to define a target area which coincides with those boundaries (e.g. one long, continuous street with no visually recognizable boundaries). All houses rehabilitated within the FEMA one hundred year floodplain must comply with the community's adopted flood damage prevention ordinance, where applicable.

Mobile homes and modular housing units are eligible to be replaced with a stick-built home under the LCDBG Program. However, the rehabilitation of mobile homes and modular housing units is prohibited. All housing units (including mobile homes and modular housing units) located in the target area at the time of survey must have been surveyed. Mobile homes and modular housing units located on a rented lot/land will be defined as rental regardless of the ownership status of the housing unit itself.

Spot rehabilitation, a limited activity involving the treatment of health and safety deficiencies of single family, owner occupied homes, in a locally defined area, is eligible to be included as a component of a housing application. Spot rehabilitation does not necessarily bring a home up to Section 8 Standards and is limited to improvements of the following household systems:

- (1) Electrical
- (2) Plumbing
- (3) Roofing
- (4) Heating and Air Conditioning

Adjudicated homes within the target area will qualify for rehabilitation/reconstruction under the LCDBG Program and will be counted as owner occupied housing. The terms for the transfer of ownership to a low income family will be predicated on a ten year forgiven loan basis.

(a) Program Impact (Maximum Possible Points - 15)

This will be determined by dividing the total number of owner occupied units (including adjudicated units, mobile homes, and modular housing units) to be rehabilitated and/or reconstructed plus vacant units to be demolished in the target area by the total number of owner

occupied substandard units (including adjudicated units, mobile homes, and modular housing units) in need of rehabilitation and/or reconstruction plus vacant units in need of demolition in the target area.

number of owner occupied units to be rehabilitated and reconstructed plus
 number of vacant units to be
demolished inside the target area = Raw Score
 number of owner occupied substandard units including those in need of demolition and reconstruction plus number of vacant units in need of demolition inside the target area

The raw scores will be arrayed and the top ranked applicant(s) will receive 15 points. All other applicants will receive points based on how they score relative to that high score:

$$Program\ Impact\ Points = \frac{applicant's\ score}{highest\ score} \times 15$$

(b) Needs Assessment (Maximum Possible Points - 25)

This will be determined by comparing the total number of owner occupied and vacant units to be treated in the target area (including adjudicated units, mobile homes, and modular housing units) to the overall needs of the target area (including adjudicated units, mobile homes, and modular housing units).

number of owner occupied and vacant
units to be treated in target area = Raw Score
 number of units in need of treatment
 in target area

The raw scores will be arrayed and the top ranked applicant(s) will receive 25 points.

$$Needs\ Assessment\ Points = \frac{applicant's\ score}{highest\ score} \times 25$$

No project will be funded that meets less than seventy-five percent of the identified need.

(c) Cost Effectiveness (Maximum Possible Points - 25)

This will be determined by the following formula:

$$CE\ Points = (Rehabilitation\ Cost\ \% \times Rehabilitation\ \% \times 25) + (Reconstruction\ Cost\ \% \times Reconstruction\ \% \times 25)$$

Both rehabilitation and reconstruction cost percentages will be determined by comparing the lowest average cost proposed in each activity to each applicant's average cost in each activity. Rehabilitation and reconstruction percentages will be determined by the number of units in each activity that the individual applicant applies for.

For example purposes only, consider that the lowest average rehabilitation cost in all housing applications received was \$15,000 and the lowest average reconstruction cost was \$45,000. The following cost effective points would be allocated:

Town A proposes to rehabilitate one house for \$18,000 and reconstruct nine houses at an average cost of \$46,500 each. Town A would receive 23.857 points for cost effectiveness based on the following:

$$[(\$15,000 \div \$18,000 = 83.333 \text{ Rehabilitation Cost } \%) \times (1 \div 10 = 10.000 \text{ Rehabilitation } \%) \times 25 = 2.083 \text{ Rehabilitation Points}] + [(\$45,000 \div \$46,500 = 96.774 \text{ Reconstruction Cost } \%) \times (9 \div 10 = 90.000 \text{ Reconstruction } \%) \times 25 = 21.774 \text{ Reconstruction Points}] = \underline{\underline{23.857 \text{ Cost Effective Points}}}$$

Town B proposes to reconstruct eleven houses at an average cost of \$49,000 each (no rehabilitation). Town B would receive 22.959 points for cost effectiveness based on the following:

$$(\$45,000 \div \$49,000 = 91.837 \text{ Reconstruction Cost } \%) \times (10 \div 10 = 100.00 \text{ Reconstruction } \%) \times 25 = 22.959 \text{ Reconstruction Points} = \underline{\underline{22.959 \text{ Cost Effective Points}}}$$

Town C proposes to rehabilitate four houses at an average cost of \$15,000 each and reconstruct five houses at an average cost of \$50,000 each. Town C would receive 23.611 points for cost effectiveness based on the following:

$$[(\$15,000 \div \$15,000 = 100.000 \text{ Rehabilitation Cost } \%) \times (4 \div 9 = 44.444 \text{ Rehabilitation } \%) \times 25 = 11.111 \text{ Rehabilitation Points}] + [(\$45,000 \div \$50,000 = 90.000 \text{ Reconstruction Cost } \%) \times (5 \div 9 = 55.555 \text{ Reconstruction } \%) \times 25 = 12.500 \text{ Reconstruction Points}] = \underline{\underline{23.611 \text{ Cost Effective Points}}}$$

The cost effectiveness points assigned to the FY 2007 housing applications will be based upon those applications which meet the threshold requirements for FY 2007 funding eligibility. Therefore, the cost effectiveness points assigned to the FY 2007 applications will most likely differ from those points assigned to the FY 2006 applications. When determining the cost effectiveness points for the FY 2007 applications, the applications that were funded during the FY 2006 program year will not be taken into consideration.

(d) Involvement of Auxiliary Entities (Maximum Possible Points - 2)

Applicants that will involve the assistance of other agencies or organizations (such as Community Action Agencies, Green Thumb, Habitat for Humanity, or any volunteer or civic groups) in **the renovation or reconstruction** of housing units in the target area(s) will receive two points. Assistance which will only provide general cleanup of the target area and/or counseling

services will not qualify for these points.

(e) Code Enforcement (Maximum Possible Points - 2)

Applicants which specifically identify steps that will be taken through code enforcement to correct problems in the target area that contribute to slum and blight will receive two points; such steps cannot be undertaken with LCDBG funds. The source(s) of funds or resources which will be used to accomplish these code enforcement activities must be included in the application for funding. In order to receive these points the local governing body must have an ongoing code enforcement program and documentation supporting code enforcement activities must be submitted with the application.

(f) Target Area Within a Designated Renewal Community (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

If the applicant's housing target area(s) is located within the boundaries of a federally designated Renewal Community, that application will receive one point. Documentation that applicant's target area(s) falls within the designated area must be included in the application. In order to receive this point, the entire target area or areas must fall within the boundaries of the designated Renewal Community.

(g) Land Used for FEMA Satellite Communities (Maximum Possible Points – 5)

Due to the devastation caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, up to five points will be awarded to those applicants that have provided land to FEMA for a “satellite community”. Applicants must note in their application that a site has been provided and accepted for use by FEMA. The number of evacuees and the number of evacuee housing units provided on the site will be factors in determining the number of extra points awarded. The sites may be either privately or publicly owned. Sites located outside of, but within three (3) miles of the boundary of an incorporated area may qualify for the points to be awarded to both the incorporated area's application and the parish's application, (if the parish is submitting an application). In the case of a parish or city (New Iberia) that is eligible to submit two applications, and only one FEMA site has been provided, the applicant may choose which of its applications is to be considered for these points. If an applicant that is eligible to submit two applications provides two FEMA sites, then both of the applications will receive the points.

Tie Breaker

In the event two or more applications receive the same score, the following criteria will be used to determine the ranking order of those applications. The applications with the same score will be ranked according to the highest numbers of elderly heads of households who will benefit from the housing project. In the event of a second tie, the applications will be ranked according to the highest numbers of handicapped persons in the households to be treated. In the

event of a third tie, the applications will be ranked according to the highest numbers of female heads of households benefiting from the housing project.

2. Public Facilities - Water, Sewer, Streets (Maximum of 70 Points)

For the purpose of ranking public facilities projects, subcategories will be established (new sewer systems primarily involving collection lines, rehabilitation of existing sewer systems primarily involving collection lines, sewer systems primarily involving treatment, water systems addressing potable water, water systems primarily for fire protection, streets, and other).

Potable water and sewer projects will be rated on a 70 point system, street projects will be rated on a 30 point system, fire protection projects will be rated on a 50 point system, and multi-purpose community centers will be rated on a 43 point system. Project severity will not be rated for multi-purpose community centers.

Any water or sewer project that is funded must completely remedy existing conditions that violate a state or federal standard established to protect public health and safety.

According to federal regulations, the general rule is that any expense associated with repairing, operating or maintaining public facilities and services is ineligible. Examples of maintenance and repair activities for which LCDBG funds may not be used are the filling of pot holes in streets or the cleaning of drainage ditches/systems. LCDBG funds may be used to reconstruct or rehabilitate previously paved streets or to pave streets which have never been paved. Drainage improvements may be undertaken in conjunction with street improvements projects. Drainage improvements, for the most part, must parallel streets that are proposed for improvements under the LCDBG program. The cleaning of drainage ditches is considered as a maintenance activity for which LCDBG funds cannot be used. The amount of funds which will be used to address drainage improvements will be taken into consideration when determining the average cost per person (cost effectiveness) for street projects.

Fire fighting equipment and fire trucks are NOT eligible for funding under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program. Fire station construction is eligible, however, the applicant must own or acquire (from another source) fire truck(s) that will be housed in the fire station. All fire station bays, (including those in existing fire stations and those to be constructed with LCDBG grant funds) within the jurisdiction or fire district served by the project must be occupied by a fire truck, (not another type of emergency vehicle such as an ambulance).

Both parishes and municipalities are limited to two target areas for street projects. The local governing body must improve all streets within the target area(s) that qualify for improvements under the LCDBG program. In delineating the target areas, it must be kept in mind that the boundaries must be coincident with visually recognized boundaries such as streets, streams, canals, et cetera; property lines cannot be used unless they are also coincident with visually recognized boundaries. Gerrymandering will not be accepted.

Each application will be classified as including a project that benefits a target area/areas or that provides benefits on a community-wide basis. To be considered and rated as a

community-wide project under the LCDBG Program, at least thirty-five percent of the total construction cost (including contingencies) must be utilized for a community-wide activity. If a project has one or more community-wide activities but the construction cost of that activity or activities is less than thirty-five percent of the total construction cost, the project will be classified for rating purposes as primarily involving a target area(s). The cost estimate in the application must clearly separate and distinguish between the community-wide and target area activities. Those applications which propose activities serving a target area or areas (an area smaller than the jurisdiction of the local governing body) will also be classified and rated as a target area activity.

Each sewer application will fall into one of the three subcategories for the purpose of ranking. 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, 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, the application will be assigned to the "Sewer System Rehabilitation" subcategory; otherwise it will be assigned to the "Sewer Treatment" subcategory.

Specific standards/requirements that must be met for sewer, water and street projects are discussed in detail in the FY 2006 - FY 2007 LCDBG Application Package for public facilities.

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

For those applications that are classified as community-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 governing body 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-wide activities but which do not meet the LCDBG definition of community-wide for rating purposes, the target area data will be used for rating purposes and the community-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 served. The total beneficiaries for rating and reporting purposes for benefit to low/moderate income persons will be all residents residing in the street project target area(s).

The engineer for each project must certify as to the residents or persons he/she feels the beneficiaries will be 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.

(b) Cost Effectiveness (Maximum Possible Points - 10)

The cost per person benefiting will be carefully evaluated and 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, potable water, water for fire protection, streets, and other). 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. They will remain separate, thus creating twelve separate sub-category pots of funding. This allows those projects benefiting many people and those benefiting fewer people to be rated and ranked 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 only, beneficiaries for **street** projects will be those residents whose EMS/911 address is identified as being on one of the streets designated for construction work.

The cost effectiveness points assigned to the FY 2007 applications will be based upon those applications which meet the threshold requirements for FY 2007 funding eligibility.

Therefore, the cost effectiveness points assigned to the FY 2007 applications will most likely differ from those points assigned to the FY 2006 applications. When determining the cost effectiveness points for the FY 2007 applications, the applications that were funded during the FY 2006 program year will not be taken into consideration.

- (c) Project Severity (Maximum Possible Points for sewer projects – 50)
 - (Maximum Possible Points for potable water projects – 50)
 - (Maximum Possible Points for fire protection projects – 30)
 - (Maximum Possible Points for street projects – 10)

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/or fire protection, and street projects.

In assigning points for project severity, the following general criteria will be utilized by the Office of Community Development or the cognizant review agency (if applicable) for the type of project proposed.

Water systems primarily for fire protection purposes: source capacity, reliability of supply, amount of storage, extent of hydrant coverage or spacing, water pressure and volume for fire fighting. A comprehensive approach has to be taken for the target area as all factors relating to the remedy of fire protection problems will be assessed.

The following criteria will be used to rate the project severity of water systems which will be used for fire protection purposes. The maximum severity score for fire protection projects is 30.

- The following number of points will be assigned to those communities and parishes based on their current Public Protection Classification. For those parishes which are applying on behalf of a fire protection district, the number of point assigned will be based on the classification of the district or districts which will benefit from the project. If more than one district and/or community is involved in the proposed project, the number of points assigned will be based upon the average of the Public Protection Classifications.

- Class 10 - 10 points
- Class 9 - 9 points
- Class 8 - 8 points
- Class 7 - 7 points
- Class 6 - 6 points
- Class 5 - 5 points
- Class 4 - 4 points

Class 3 - 3 points
Class 2 - 2 points
Class 1 - 1 point

- The following range of points will be used to assign a score based upon the effect the proposed improvements will have on the Public Protection Classification of the graded area (the jurisdiction for which funds are requested).

The proposed improvements will improve the Public Protection Classification grading. 6-10 points

The proposed improvements will improve the firefighting capabilities but will not change the Public Protection Classification grading. 1-5 points

There will be no improvement in the firefighting capabilities and no change in the Public Protection Classification grading. 0 points

- The following range of points will be used to assign a score based on the extent of the benefit of the proposed project within the graded area.

The proposed project will benefit all of the graded area. 6-10 points

The proposed project will benefit only a portion of the graded area. 1-5 points

The proposed project will not benefit any part of the graded area. 0 points

Wastewater systems and water systems addressing potable water needs: the existence of conditions in violation of those provisions of the State Sanitary Code that most directly safeguard public health and the adequacy of the proposed improvements to eliminate such conditions. Compliance with federal and state laws and regulations will be taken into consideration. Verification of existing conditions will be provided by DHH 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 several different 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.

Project Severity Criteria for Wastewater Applications

PROPOSED ACTION	POINT RANGE
<i>COLLECTION</i>	
Replace or rehabilitate collection system components.	40-45
<i>TREATMENT</i>	
Replace or upgrade existing treatment facility to meet current capacity requirements.	45-50
Replace or upgrade existing treatment facility to meet future capacity requirements.	35-40
Replace or upgrade existing treatment facility to meet current discharge limits.	45-50
Replace or upgrade existing treatment facility to meet future discharge limits.	35-40
Replace or upgrade various treatment facility components.	40-45
<i>SYSTEM</i>	
New collection system to provide service for un-served areas.	45-50
Back-up power source (major element of proposed improvements)	30-35

Project Severity Criteria for Potable Water Applications

PROPOSED ACTION	POINT RANGE
<i>SOURCE & SUPPLY</i>	
Change source to replace or supplement existing unreliable source.*	45-50
Supplement supply when only one groundwater supply exists.**	45-50
Replace, rehabilitate, or supplement supply when existing supply is not capable of meeting demand requirements.***	40-50
Replace, rehabilitate, or provide supply as a back-up.****	35-40
<i>DISTRIBUTION</i>	
Replace lines due to multiple primary MCL violations.	45-50
Replace undersized lines or replace lines due to leakage or deteriorated condition.	40-45
Replace, rehabilitate, or provide booster pumps because of pressure problems.	45-50

Loop dead end lines.	40-45
Install water meters at service connections.	35-40
<i>STORAGE</i>	
Provide new storage facility when existing storage capacity is not capable of meeting current storage requirements.	45-50
Rehabilitate existing storage facility when existing facility is critical in meeting current storage requirements.	40-45
Replace or upgrade storage facility when minimum storage requirements have been met.	30-35
<i>TREATMENT</i>	
Upgrade treatment facility to meet primary drinking water standards.	45-50
Replace or upgrade disinfection capability.	45-50
Upgrade treatment facility due to increased demand.	45-50
Upgrade treatment facility to meet secondary drinking water standards.	35-40
Upgrade treatment facility to meet future treatment requirements.	35-40
Replace or upgrade various treatment facility components.	40-45
<i>SYSTEM</i>	
Replace or upgrade various system components due to multiple primary MCL violations.	45-50
Upgrade system due to lack of pressure.	45-50
New water system or extension of existing system to un-served areas.	45-50
Replace or rehabilitate various system components.	40-45
Back-up power source (major element of proposed improvements).	30-35

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

- * Example: Abandon wells and purchase water from a different system.
- **Example: Construct additional well(s).
- ***Example: Construct additional well(s) or rehabilitate existing well(s). Higher scores will be given when the maximum day demand and the average day demand cannot be met. Lower scores will be given when only one of the demand figures cannot be met.
- ****Example: Construct an additional well when demand requirements have been met.

Street construction, rehabilitation, or reconstruction: existing surface conditions and deficiencies, and surface area measurements. Each street being applied for will be inspected by the Office of Community Development and will be given a condition rating. Unpaved streets will receive a 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 more clearly illustrates how this will be accomplished.

(a) Street	(b) Length (Ft.)	(c) Width (Ft.)	(d) Area (Sq. Ft.)	(e) Condition Rating	(f) (d) x (e)
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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 10. A maximum of 10 points will be awarded for project severity on street projects. For the above example the project severity score would equal $72.68/10 = 7.268$ points which will be rounded to 7.3 points.

(d) Engineering Costs (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

One point will be assigned to those applicants that agree to pay all of the engineering costs associated with the implementation of the LCDBG program. Such costs include but are not limited to basic design, resident inspection, topographic surveying, testing, staking, et cetera. Local funds must be pledged and allocated for such services. To substantiate that the local governing body 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 governing body identifying the firms hired and the proposed amount of the contracts. That resolution must state that local funds will be used to pay the engineering fees and any other engineering costs incurred by the local governing body.

(e) Pre-agreement and Administrative Costs (Maximum Possible Points -1)

Those applicants that agree to pay all of the pre-agreement and administrative costs associated with the implementation of the LCDBG program will receive one point. 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, et cetera. If the applicant plans to utilize the services of an administrative consultant, local funds must be pledged and allocated for such services. While the LCDBG Program will allow a maximum of \$3,700 for pre-agreement costs and \$35,000 for an administrative consultant's fees, the actual cost of these services may be less than these amounts and will be determined through negotiation during the procurement process. To substantiate that the local governing body 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 governing body 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 governing body.

If the local governing body 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 point will also be assigned.

The following requirement will apply to those applicants which receive the point 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 re-budget those monies for the purpose of reimbursing the local governing body for any pre-agreement or administrative costs associated with the LCDBG Program.

(f) Target Area within a designated Renewal Community (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

If the applicant's public facilities target area(s) are located within the boundaries of a federally designated Renewal Community, that application will receive one point. Documentation that the applicant's target area(s) falls within the designated area must be included in the application. In order to receive this point, the entire target area or areas must fall within the boundaries of the designated Renewal Community.

(g) Injection of Other Funds (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

Those applicants that agree to pay ten percent of the project construction costs with other funds up to the LCDBG ceiling amount for the appropriate activity will receive one point. These other funds can include local funds, loans, obligated funding from other agencies, etc. In order to receive the point, the applicant must request that dollar amount (ten percent of construction costs up to the ceiling amount) less than either the maximum ceiling amount for that activity or the total project costs (if the total project costs are less than the ceiling amount). The following requirement will apply to those applicants which receive the point for paying the required ten percent of project construction costs and are successful in receiving a grant. If such grantees have an under-run in their project costs, the grantee will only have to be responsible for paying ten percent of the final project construction costs up to the ceiling amount for the appropriate activity. If such grantees have an over-run in their project costs, the grantee will be responsible for paying the full ten percent of the final project costs, up to the ceiling amount for the appropriate activity (plus any amount over the ceiling amount).

Use of Other Funds in Conjunction with LCDBG Funds. Some projects may cost more than can be requested under the LCDBG Program; therefore, the applicant proposes to use other funds in conjunction with the LCDBG funds. Applicants that want to use other funds in conjunction with LCDBG funds must have those funds available and ready to spend. If the other funds involve loans or grants from other state, federal, or private sources, the monies must have already been awarded or be in the bank. To substantiate the immediate availability of the other funds, one of the following items is required: a letter from the local governing body stating the specific source, amount, and location of local cash, a line of credit letter from a financial institution such as a bank stating the amount available as a loan, specific evidence of funds to be received from a tax or bond election that has already passed, or a letter from another funding agency stating that the

funds have been awarded and are currently available for expenditure.

If other funds are involved and that applicant is in a position to be funded, the LCDBG staff will contact the applicant prior to a grant award and request positive proof of the current availability of the other funds; if proof cannot be provided within the timeframe allowed by the Office of Community Development (approximately ten calendar days), then the project will not be funded. For example, if applicant number one does not have the other funds available for FY 2006 funding, then that applicant will not be funded under the FY 2006 program. Applicant number one will be reconsidered for funding again under the FY 2007 program (if the application is above the funding line); if the other funds are not available at that time, the applicant will no longer be considered for funding.

(h) Land Used for FEMA Satellite Communities (Maximum Possible Points – 5)

Due to the devastation caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, up to five points will be awarded to those applicants that have provided land to FEMA for a “satellite community”. Applicants must note in their application that a site has been provided and accepted for use by FEMA. The number of evacuees and the number of evacuee housing units provided on the site will be factors in determining the number of extra points awarded. The sites may be either privately or publicly owned. Sites located outside of, but within three (3) miles of the boundary of an incorporated area may qualify for the points to be awarded to both the incorporated area’s application and the parish’s application, (if the parish is submitting an application). In the case of a parish or city (New Iberia) that is eligible to submit two applications, and only one FEMA site has been provided, the applicant may choose which of its applications is to be considered for these points. If an applicant that is eligible to submit two applications provides two FEMA sites, then both of the applications will receive the points.

Insuring Adequate Financial Maintenance of Existing Water and Sewer Systems.

Recipients of FY 2007 grants providing funds for potable water and sewer assistance for an existing utility must be able to demonstrate, prior to release of funds, that the rate structure and retained earnings are adequate to properly operate and maintain the system once it is in operation. This will be determined by examining the system’s current financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and financial projections of the completed project. The examination will include the system’s cash flow for operating expenses, debt service obligations, income transfers, and provision for future maintenance requirements. Cash flow for future maintenance requirements will be set aside in a restricted assets account. Applicants must provide information on its current and future rate structure which includes volume, price, and number of customers. Expense data will include at a minimum current and projected electrical power requirements, chemical and materials expense, labor costs, and depreciation expense. The decision as to the adequacy of the rate structure shall be determined by the LCDBG staff considering all of the above factors.

3. Public Facilities - Multi-Purpose Community Centers (Maximum of 43 Points)

\$1.6 million will be set aside to construct multi-purpose community centers. The purpose of this activity is to provide a building which will assist local governing bodies in resolving some of their social, educational, human development needs and problems utilizing a comprehensive approach. This approach will centralize activities in one location and impact as many people as possible. Such activities provided at the center may include medical, dental, counseling, educational, recreational, and social services. It is expected that other funds and resources will be used in conjunction with the LCDBG funds.

Funds can be requested for new construction or renovation of a vacant building for use as a multi-purpose community center. Renovations or additions to, or replacement of existing multi-purpose community centers are ineligible.

LCDBG funds cannot be used to purchase equipment and furniture for the building with the exception of built-in kitchen appliances.

Each applicant must present a financial plan identifying the projected amount(s) and sources(s) of revenues, operating expenses, and funds for maintenance. Sources of revenue can be general revenue sources of the local government, dedicated revenue sources of the local government, and/or receipts from events.

In addition, each applicant must submit a letter of commitment from the local governing body indicating its commitment of local funds to pay all the pre-agreement and administrative costs associated with the LCDBG Program. 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, et cetera. If the applicant plans to utilize the services of an administrative consultant, local funds must be pledged and allocated for such services. While the LCDBG Public Facilities Program for water, sewer, and street projects allows a maximum of \$3,700 for pre-agreement costs and \$35,000 for an administrative consultant's fees, the actual cost of these services may be less than these amounts and should be determined through negotiation during the procurement process. To substantiate that the local governing body 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 governing body 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 governing body.

If an application requesting funds for a community center does not meet the intent of the program or does not address the required criteria, the State may deem that application as ineligible for funding.

The following criteria will be rated for these applications.

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

Projects consisting of more than one activity which involve different numbers

and percentages of beneficiaries for each activity must specifically identify the number and percentages for each activity. For rating purposes, however, the application will be rated based upon the overall total number of persons benefiting.

If the community center will be used for community-wide or target area-wide activities, the total number of persons benefiting and percentages of extremely low, low, and moderate income persons will be determined by the populace within the boundaries of the community or target area. For any proposed community or target area-wide activities, the applicant must use census data and/or conduct a local survey, as discussed in Section III.A.1. Community centers that are not designed to benefit a target area but rather for specific low and moderate income groups of people, (such as elderly), will report low and moderate beneficiaries based on the limited clientele method of reporting. No persons who live outside of a twenty mile radius of the proposed community center can be counted as beneficiaries.

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.

(b) Cost Effectiveness (Maximum Possible Points - 10)

Cost estimates per person benefiting will be carefully evaluated. The cost per person benefiting will be calculated for each application requesting a community center. The lowest cost per person benefiting will be determined among the applications. Each applicant will then be scored relative to the lowest cost per person. The following formula will be used to determine the cost effectiveness points for each applicant.

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

The lowest cost per person for the FY 2007 rating cycle will be based upon only those applications which meet the threshold requirements for FY 2007 funding eligibility. Therefore, the cost effectiveness points assigned to the FY 2007 applications will most likely differ from those points assigned to the FY 2006 applications. When determining the cost effectiveness points for the FY 2007 applications, the applications that were funded under the FY 2006 program will not be taken into consideration.

(c) Utilization – (Maximum Possible Points – 20)

The applicant must identify the types of activities, and service providers that will be **housed** in the multi-purpose community center. The application must include letters of intent

from the service providers. The letters of intent must state the name and purpose of the service provider, a detailed description of the services to be provided, a description of the basic hours during which the services will be provided, clientele data, and any other pertinent information. It is expected that services will be provided at the center on a daily basis. It is also expected that the primary purpose of the services offered will be for public/community uses rather than for **recreational** purposes. Examples of public services include, but are not limited to: child care, health care, job training, education programs, public safety, senior citizen services, services for homeless persons, drug abuse counseling and treatment, welfare services, et cetera.

(i) Frequency of Services (Maximum Possible Points – 10)

Points will be assigned based upon the hours during which services will be provided. Emphasis will be placed on the hours of provision of public services.

(ii) Number of Service Providers (Maximum Possible Points – 10)

The number of service providers will be taken into consideration when assigning these points. All recreational activities, regardless of number of service providers, will be categorized as **one service**.

(d) Proximity of Services (Maximum Possible Points – 5)

For each service provider which will be housed in the community center, the applicant has to identify the location at which those services are now provided and identify the distance in mileage from the proposed community center. Those applicants proposing services that are not currently being provided within the proposed target area will score the highest.

For those municipalities which already have a community center or centers but may be requesting funds for another community center, a specific target area for the provision of services at the proposed community center within the boundaries of the corporate limits must be identified.

(e) Architectural/Engineering Costs (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

One point will be assigned to those applicants which agree to pay all of the architectural/ costs associated with the implementation of the LCDBG program. Such costs include but are not limited to basic design, topographic surveying, testing, staking, et cetera. Local funds must be pledged and allocated for such services. To substantiate that the local governing body will pay the architectural/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 governing body identifying the firms hired and the proposed amount of the contracts. That resolution must state that local funds will be used to pay the architectural/engineering fees and any other architectural/engineering costs incurred by the local governing body.

(f) Target Area Within a Designated Renewal Community (Maximum Possible Points – 1)

If the applicant's target area is located within the boundaries of a federally designated Renewal Community, that application will receive one point. Documentation that the applicant's target area falls within the designated areas must be included in the application. In order to receive this point, the entire target area must fall within the boundaries of the designated Renewal Community.

(g) Land Used for FEMA Satellite Communities (Maximum Possible Points – 5)

Due to the devastation caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, up to five points will be awarded to those applicants that have provided land to FEMA for a "satellite community". Applicants must note in their application that a site has been provided and accepted for use by FEMA. The number of evacuees and the number of evacuee housing units provided on the site will be factors in determining the number of extra points awarded. The sites may be either privately or publicly owned. Sites located outside of, but within three (3) miles of the boundary of an incorporated area may qualify for the points to be awarded to both the incorporated area's application and the parish's application, (if the parish is submitting an application). In the case of a parish or city (New Iberia) that is eligible to submit two applications, and only one FEMA site has been provided, the applicant may choose which of its applications is to be considered for these points. If an applicant that is eligible to submit two applications provides two FEMA sites, then both of the applications will receive the points.

Tie Breaker

In the event two or more applications receive the same score, the following procedure will be followed to determine the ranking order of those applications. The percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting for the designated target area for each application will be determined based upon 2000 census data. The applications will be ranked according to the highest percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting.

4. Economic Development

The economic development set aside is to be used to provide financial assistance to individual projects which will result in job creation or retention, in which a majority of the jobs (fifty-one percent) will be offered to persons of low to moderate income. The number of permanent full-time jobs created will influence the types and amounts of funds available.

The LCDBG economic development program provides funds directly to the local unit of government as do the other LCDBG programs. The local unit of government in turn can provide either direct financial assistance to the developer in the form of a loan or indirect assistance in the form of infrastructure improvements on property owned by the local unit of government.

The term "developer" means the corporate entity as well as the individual investors,

stockholders, and owners of a for-profit business on behalf of whom the local unit of government is making the application. As an example of the effect of this definition, an LCDBG economic development loan to Company A cannot be used to purchase equipment, land, et cetera from Company B, when both Company A and Company B are substantially owned by one or more of the same individuals. No grant award will be made to a local governing body for an economic development project which consists of a loan and/or infrastructure improvements in which an elected official or a member of his/her immediate family has a financial interest as the project developer. Requests from non-profit organizations will not qualify for assistance under this section.

As with the other LCDBG programs, a two way agreement (contract) is signed by the State and the local unit of government. In addition to this agreement, a second two-way agreement is signed by the local unit of government and the developer for infrastructure projects. This second agreement is subject to the approval of the State and will include provisions relating to: the expected number of jobs to be created or retained, the sources and uses of all funds to be committed to the project, the financial and other reporting requirements of the developer and the local unit of government. For loan projects, the State, the local unit of government, and the developer sign a three-way contract. It will include the same provisions as for infrastructure projects and will also include the repayment terms for all funds borrowed and the security assigned to each loan granting institution or agency, and all other obligations of the developer, the local governmental unit and the State.

An application for LCDBG economic development funds may be submitted at any time during the year.

The following six requirements must be met by all economic development applicants:

(a) A pre-application meeting must be held with an authorized representative of the applicant local unit of government, the private developer, and the economic development staff of the Office of Community Development.

(b) A firm financial commitment from the private sector will be required upon submission of the application.

For all economic development projects except loans, the private funds/public funds ratio must not be less than 1:1. Loans will be funded at up to 80 percent of value.

The State must be assured that non-manufacturing projects will have a net job creation impact on the community and not simply redistribute jobs around the community. In addition, certain manufacturing and non-manufacturing projects will not be considered for funding based on past experience and the lack of potential for creating permanent positions. These non-eligible projects will include, but are not limited to, “cut and sew” operations involving the manufacture of clothing/apparel and non-manufacturing operations such as hotels or motels.

Additionally, those projects involving truck stops and/or “related activities” (such as gaming) as well as private prison developments and nursing homes will not be considered

for funding.

Private funds invested in the project must be in the form of a developer's cash or loan proceeds. Revenues from the sale of bonds may also be counted if the developer is liable under the terms of the bond issue. Previously expended funds will not be counted as private funds for the purpose of this program, nor will private funds include any grants from federal, state or other governmental programs, nor any recaptured funds. The value of land, buildings, equipment, et cetera, already owned by the developer and which will be used in the new or expanded operation, will not be considered as private match.

(c) If cost per job created or retained exceeds \$15,000 for a loan to a developer or \$10,000 for a grant to the local governing body, the application will not be considered for funding. However, in census designated areas with poverty rates of 20 percent or greater these limits may be waived by the Director not to exceed HUD requirements.

(d) A minimum of ten jobs created or retained is required for LCDBG economic development assistance.

(e) A minimum of fifty-one percent of the employment will be made available to people who at the time of their employment have a family income that is below the low to moderate income limit for the parish where the development occurs (24 CFR 570.483).

(f) The application must include documentation showing that the project is feasible from the management, marketing, financial, and economic standpoints. Management feasibility relates to the past experience of the developer in managing the type of project described in the application, or other similar managerial experience. Marketing feasibility deals with how well the market for the product has been documented at the application stage, the best case being that the developer has verifiable commitments substantiating the first year's sales projection. A typical market study includes a detailed analysis of competition, the expected geographical sales plan, and letters of intent to buy, specifying quantity and price. Economic feasibility relates to whether or not the developer has realistic projections of revenues and variable costs, such as labor and cost of materials, and whether they are consistent with industry value added comparisons. An assessment will be made of the industry sector performances for the type of industry/business described in the application. Financial feasibility has to do with the ability of the firm to meet all of its financial obligations in the short and long run, determined by a cash flow analysis on the financial history and projections of the business. In analyzing the financial feasibility of a project, the Office of Community Development may suggest alternatives in the timing of expenditures, the amount and proposed use of public and private funds, as well as other financial arrangements proposed in the application.

For an application to be funded, the State must be assured that the project is credit worthy; there is sufficient developer equity; the LCDBG funds will be efficiently and effectively invested; the maximum amount of private and the minimum amount of public funds will be invested in the project; the project will make an adequate return in the form of public benefits commensurate with the money invested; the State and the local community will not assume a disproportionate amount of risk in the project; and the State and the community will receive an adequate security interest proportionate to the LCDBG funds invested in the project.

Local governments located within the boundaries of a federally designated Renewal Community will receive priority for economic development funds.

Default: The local governing body shall be ultimately responsible for repayment of the contract funds which were provided by the State.

The State shall look to the local governing body for repayment of all funds disbursed under this contract and default by the developer shall not be considered as just cause for non-payment by the local governing body. In case of a default by the local governing body in the repayment of contract funds to the State in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract, the full sum remitted to the local governing body shall become due and payable to the State upon demand without the need of putting the local governing body in default.

The State shall deem the local governing body in default, regardless of the fact that the default was precipitated by the developer, to the extent that the local governing body failed to perform its contractual obligations in good faith.

Relocation: Some projects seek to facilitate the relocation of a particular business from an area to another. Recent federal legislation has mandated that LCDBG assistance will not be available to assist directly in the relocation of any industrial or commercial plant, facility, or operation, from one area to another area, if the relocation is likely to result in a significant loss of employment in the labor market area from which the relocation occurs.

Loans and Leases: For projects where the developer is seeking direct assistance in the form of a loan the following considerations shall apply.

The amount available to the local unit of government for a loan to a developer will not exceed \$15,000 per job created or retained. The maximum available to a new business is \$639,000. The maximum available for the expansion of an existing company is not an established dollar limit but is subject to the approval of the Office of Community Development. All loans for economic development purposes will be for no more than eighty percent of the loan purpose. The developer will be required to provide at least twenty percent of the cost. If infrastructure is used in combination with a loan request, the infrastructure portion of the project must be matched 1:1.

The State will recapture one hundred percent of the loan repayment of LCDBG economic development loans (program income to the State). Lease payments received as a result of LCDBG funds utilized in the construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of a building shall be charged at fair market value and shall be considered as program income. If the recipient elects to charge in excess of fair market value rent, the extra portion shall also be considered as program income and will be returned to the State. If LCDBG funds are utilized in conjunction with other funds for such construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation, the pro-rata share of the lease payment will be considered program income and will be remitted to the State. These program income funds received by the State will be placed in the State's Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund which will be used to supplement funding for economic development loans. These funds will be subject to the federal regulations regarding use of program income. The interest rate charged on the

LCDBG economic development loan depends on the financial and cash flow projections of the applicant business. This rate will be determined in the application review.

Personal endorsement from all principals of corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies or sole proprietorships shall be required on the LCDBG loan documents. The principals shall 1) endorse the LCDBG loan to the corporation and 2) guarantee the payment and fulfillment of any obligation of the corporation. These endorsements will be made jointly to the local government and State of Louisiana. Normally, a principal is defined as owning five percent or more of the business.

Infrastructure: For projects where the developer is seeking indirect assistance in the form of infrastructure improvements on **public property**, the following considerations shall apply.

The maximum amount available to the local governing body for an infrastructure or building acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation type project grant is \$10,000 per job created or retained, with a \$1,039,000 limit on any single project including a building and improvements. These limits are inclusive of administrative costs.

Infrastructure economic development grants can be used by the local unit of government to provide sewer, water, and street/road access on public property to the private industrial/business site boundaries. Speculative development projects are prohibited. Economic development funds cannot be used to acquire, construct, or rehabilitate a building or to create a general industrial park project with the hope that a business client will then be attracted. It must be tied to a specific developer creating a specific number of jobs for low to moderate income people (the term "specific developer" herein relates to a single private for-profit business entity that possesses a federal tax identification number.)

When requesting infrastructure to facilitate the location of a business at a particular site, the developer must be able to show that this is appropriate to the needs of the business. The developer must provide sufficient financial and other statements, projections, et cetera to establish that the business is likely to be successful, and will create the appropriate number of jobs at the site in a specified time frame.

Certain assurances by the developer, related to the timing of his development on the site, will be required. Other agreements between the local governing body and the developer/property holder, relative to public rights of way, et cetera will be required as needed on an individual project basis.

For a grant to the local governing body for infrastructure improvements and/or for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of a building and improvements for economic development, the private funds/public funds ratio for grant funds must be a minimum of 1:1.

In those instances where a local governing body has received a grant for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of a building and improvements and the building is sold prior to receiving sufficient lease payment revenues to offset the amount of the grant, the governing body will be responsible to the State for the net unpaid portion of the grant, regardless of the sales

price. ‘Net unpaid portion’ shall mean the grant amount, less administration costs and any lease payments previously made to the State. The sales procedure to be followed by the local governing body must be approved in writing by the Office of Community Development prior to the sale.

5. LaSTEP Fund

\$500,000 will be set-aside to fund one or more projects under the LaSTEP Fund. These funds will be available for eligible recipients who are willing to solve 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 with the realization that the community cannot afford the needed improvements if they are to be 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. Previously funded LaSTEP programs have shown reductions averaging fifty percent. LaSTEP funds can be used to cover materials, engineering, and administration costs.

Proposals for water and sewer improvements will be considered for LaSTEP funding if the following criteria are addressed: (1) the proposed activities can be completed through self-help, (2) the use of self-help methods will result in a significantly reduced project cost (a minimum of forty percent), and (3) the potential applicant is committed and ready to begin and complete the project using self-help. Those local governing bodies which are interested in applying for LaSTEP funds may contact the Office of Community Development to schedule a pre-application conference; the purpose of the pre-application conference will be to discuss a specific project. If it is felt that the specific project meets the qualifications of the LaSTEP fund, the potential applicant will be invited to submit an application. All applications must include documentation of the project cost savings due to self-help (a comparison of the project costs utilizing self-help to the project costs utilizing conventional construction methods). Proposed activities must be eligible under Section 105(a) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, (see Appendix 2). Each proposed activity must address the national objective of principally benefiting low and moderate income persons, listed in Section I of this document. The staff in the Office of Community Development will provide guidance, assistance, and support of community leaders and residents willing to use self-help to solve their water and sewer problems.

6. Demonstrated Needs Fund

A \$2,000,000 reserve fund will be established to alleviate critical/urgent and other community recovery needs. The ceiling amount for demonstrated needs projects is \$250,000. All demonstrated needs projects must involve a minimum of \$50,000 in actual construction costs (excluding acquisition and engineering costs). Municipalities are only allowed to be funded for demonstrated needs funds every other program year. Parishes may be funded for one demonstrated needs project every program year; however, the wastewater, water, or gas system for which it is funded can only receive demonstrated needs funding every other program year. For example, if a municipality or particular parish water district receives funding under the FY 2006 program for demonstrated needs funds, that municipality or parish water district would not be eligible to receive

funds under the FY 2007 program year.

An application cannot be submitted for consideration under this fund if the same application is currently under consideration for funding under any other LCDBG program category.

Subject to the availability of funds, criteria for funding is described as follows:

(a) General Eligibility

Proposed activities must be eligible under Section 105(a) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, (see Appendix XX). Each proposed activity must address one of the three national objectives listed in Section I of this document.

These funds will only be awarded, however, to projects involving improvements to **existing** water, wastewater, and gas systems. Fire trucks and firefighting equipment and projects for wastewater treatment facilities that DEQ or EPA have issued compliance orders for are NOT eligible for funding. Depending on the circumstances of the situation, routine work such as sewer line or manhole repair/replacement or water line repair/replacement does not meet the intent of the demonstrated needs program.

(b) Critical/Urgent Need – Project Severity

The need for each activity must be verified by the Office of Community Development as having developed within **three** months prior to submittal of the application.

Applications will be accepted on a continuous basis. Local governments interested in applying for these funds should first contact the Office of Community Development to discuss the feasibility of the proposed project. The local government may be requested to submit certain pre-application information, or a pre-application meeting may be conducted, depending on the situation. If it is determined by this office that the proposed project meets the criteria described above, the local government will be invited to submit an application. The application will then be evaluated for possible funding. The evaluation will not be based upon a numerical rating scale system. Keeping in mind the intent of the demonstrated needs program, the Office of Community Development will take into consideration the degree of urgency of the project, the degree of risk, the number of persons affected, and the feasibility of the proposed solution. The applications which are deemed to meet all criteria will be funded as far as funds are available for the program year.

If the need for a project, or parts thereof, applied for in a separate public facilities application becomes critical in nature and is funded under the demonstrated needs fund, it is possible that the original public facilities application may be subsequently funded. In this case, the fundable project construction costs of the public facilities application will be reduced based upon the scope of work that was funded under the demonstrated needs grant. The fundable administrative costs will be reduced based upon the amount that was funded for administrative costs under the demonstrated needs grant.

(c) Application Requirements

All items and forms necessary for a regular public facilities application will also be required for a demonstrated needs application.

D. Submission Requirements

Housing and public facilities applications for FY 2006 – FY 2007 funds must have been submitted to the Office of Community Development on the forms and in accordance with the instructions provided in the FY 2006 - FY 2007 Louisiana Community Development Block Grant application packages for housing and public facilities. Applications for FY 2007 economic development, community recovery, LaStep, and demonstrated needs funds will use the forms and instructions in the appropriate application packages.

Only that data received by the deadline established for applications will be considered in the selection process unless additional data is specifically requested by the Office of Community Development. Material received after the deadline will not be considered as part of the application unless it was requested by the Office of Community Development – this policy will be strictly enforced.

E. Application Review Procedures

1. The application must be mailed or delivered prior to any deadline dates established by the Office of Community Development. The applicant must obtain a "Certificate of Mailing" from the Post Office certifying the date mailed. The Office of Community Development may require the applicant to submit this Certificate of Mailing to document compliance with the deadline, if necessary.

2. The application submission requirements must be complete. If the Office of Community Development determines during the review of an application that the application did not contain items necessary to accurately rate the application, did not include all required forms, involved a local survey that was not conducted on a random and/or representative basis, or was poorly packaged, a letter detailing the inadequacies of the application will be sent to the local governing body submitting the application. If the next housing or public facilities application submitted by that local governing body is also deemed inadequate, then a point(s) or fraction thereof will be deducted from the overall score assigned to that subsequent application. (This procedure applies to all types of applications including those which may or may not be funded.)

3. The funds requested must not exceed the ceiling amounts established by the Office of Community Development.

4. Review and Notification. Following the review of all economic development, LaStep, and demonstrated needs applications, the Office of Community Development will notify the applicant of the actions taken with regard to its application. Following the funding of the FY 2007 housing and public facilities applications, the Office of Community Development will notify those

applicants who were unsuccessful in being funded.

5. Criteria for Conditional Approval. The Office of Community Development may make a conditional approval, in which case the grant will be approved, but the obligation and utilization of funds is restricted. The reason for the conditional approval and the actions necessary to remove the condition shall be specified. Failure to satisfy the condition may result in a termination of the grant. Conditional approval may be made:

(a) where local environmental reviews have not yet been completed;

(b) where the requirements regarding the provision of flood or drainage facilities have not yet been satisfied;

(c) to ensure the project can be completed within estimated costs;

(d) to ensure that actual provision of other resources required to complete the proposed activities will be available within a reasonable period of time.

6. Criteria for Disapproval of an Application. The Office of Community Development may disapprove an application for any of the following reasons:

(a) Based on a field review of the applicant's proposal or other information received, it is found that the information was incorrect; the Office of Community Development will exercise administrative discretion in this area.

(b) The Office of Community Development determines that the applicant's description of needs and objectives is plainly inconsistent with facts and data generally available. The data to be considered must be published and accessible to both the applicant and State such as census data, or recent local, area wide, or state comprehensive planning data.

(c) Other resources necessary for the completion of the proposed activity are no longer available or will not be available within a reasonable period of time.

(d) The activities cannot be completed within the estimated costs or resources available to the applicant.

(e) The proposed activity is not eligible for funding or one of the three national objectives is not being met.

(f) The application does not score high enough to be above the funding line.

F. Program Amendments for the LCDBG Program

The Office of Community Development may consider amendments if they are necessitated by actions beyond the control of the applicant. Recipients shall request prior approval

from the Office of Community Development for all program amendments involving new activities or alteration of existing activities that will change the scope, location, or objectives of the approved activities or beneficiaries.

1. New or altered activities are considered in accordance with the criteria for selection applicable at the time the original application was reviewed and the policy, current at that time, regarding amendments.

2. All amended activities must receive environmental clearance prior to construction.

3. The Office of Community Development will ascertain as to whether or not the proposed activity is an integral part of the originally approved project and is necessary to complete the project as originally approved.

4. The Office of Community Development will also review the site location of the proposed activity in relation to the originally approved target area. If there is a budget under-run and an expansion of the target area is requested, approval of the amendment will be based upon the following circumstances. Such expansions will have to be contiguous to the original target area. The overall project will still have to meet its intended national objective. After making any adjustments to the score of the original application, the revised application will still have to remain above the funding line. The scope and intent of expansion will have to be in keeping with the scope and intent of the originally funded application. The requested amendment cannot merely involve an enhancement of the originally approved project.

IV. Administration

Rule for Policy Determination. In administering the program, while the Office of Community Development is cognizant of the intent of the program, certain unforeseeable circumstances may arise which may require the exercise of administrative discretion. The Office of Community Development reserves the right to exercise this discretion in either interpreting existing policies or establishing new policies.

V. Redistribution of Funds

Any monies awarded by the State that are later recaptured by or returned to the State will be reallocated in accordance with the Office of Community Development's policy, then in effect. The sources of these funds may include, but not be limited to, program income, questioned costs, disallowed expenses, recaptured funds from loans, unallocated monies, previously awarded funds not spent by grant recipients, et cetera.

With the following exceptions and the stipulations identified in Section II.E., the monies as defined above will be placed in the current program year's public facilities category, or the disaster recovery category, or could be used on a case by case basis to award a previously funded project additional grant funds, if the State deems it necessary. If placed in the current program year's public facilities category, the monies will be used to fund the project(s) with the highest score in one of the

subcategories that was not initially funded. This policy will govern all such monies as defined herein from the FY 1999, FY 2000, FY 2001, FY 2002, FY 2003, FY 2004, FY 2005, FY 2006, and FY 2007 LCDBG Program years as well as subsequent funding cycles, until later amended. One exception is that all funds recaptured by the State from the payback of economic development loans will be placed in an economic development revolving loan fund which will be used to supplement funding for economic development projects and/or disaster recovery projects. These funds will be subject to the federal regulations regarding use of program income.

All economic development loan repayments must be submitted to the State. Any other program income earned as a result of the LCDBG program will either be retained by the local governing body or submitted to the State. The Office of Community Development must be contacted for instructions regarding income as soon as the local governing body becomes aware of the income or of the possibility that program income will be received.

These regulations are to become effective upon approval of the Annual Action Plan by HUD and are to remain in force until they are amended or rescinded.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

Strategy Implementation

Priority #1. Increase homeownership opportunities for first time low and moderate income homebuyers.

A. Investment Plan

- *Category of Resident to be Assisted*

The focus of this priority is to assist persons of low and moderate income in the purchase of their first home. The “first time homebuyer” qualification is defined as persons who did not have an ownership interest in a residence at any time during the previous three years and the “single parent” is defined to mean an individual who (1) is unmarried or legally separated from a spouse; and (2) has one or more minor children for who the individual has custody, or joint custody or is pregnant and who do not qualify under the Agency’s current Homeownership Program. Individuals and families targeted by this priority have an annual household income that does not exceed eighty percent of the area median income.

- *Activities and Programs*

HOME and ADDI funds will be used to provide down payment and/or closing cost and mortgage interest rate buy down assistance for first-time homebuyers. The State will sponsor a Single Family Mortgage Program that will utilize Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds (MRBs) proceeds and HOME funds to promote the increase of homeownership opportunities for persons targeted for assistance by this priority. The program is designed to provide below market interest rate loans to qualifying persons and families who might otherwise be unable to qualify for conventional mortgages in order to purchase decent affordable housing.

The State will also utilize funds made available through the American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) for single-parent households that do not qualify under the Agency’s current HOME/MRB Program. ADDI funds will be used to make downpayment assistance (including closing cost assistance) available to low-income families who are first-time homebuyers for the purchase the family’s principal residence in an amount that cannot exceed the greater of 6 (six) percent of the purchase price of the single family housing unit or \$10,000.

In 1990, the State adopted a “Cooperative Housing Corporation Law” to offer an alternative to traditional home ownership opportunities. The law provides, among other things, that the capital stock of a cooperative housing corporation is exempt from State tax and that the property owned by a cooperative housing corporation and subject to a proprietary lease is entitled to the State Homestead Exemption. The State will continue to support activities during FY 2007 that offer opportunities for low and moderate income persons to achieve home ownership through the cooperative housing vehicle.

The State may offer funding to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) for the construction of single-family affordable housing. Eligible borrowers must qualify to purchase housing units under the CHDO Homeownership Housing Program by evidencing an ability to qualify for a HOME/MRB mortgage loan.

- ***Leveraging Plan***

Four million one hundred thousand dollars (\$4,100,000) in HOME funds will be combined with Mortgage Revenue Bonds proceeds to provide below market interest rates loans at a thirty year fixed term. The HOME/MRB interest rate is the lowest rate available of the State's menu of programs.

Approximately one million dollars (\$1,065,841) in ADDI funds will be utilized for Single parent households who do not qualify under the HOME/MRB Program. The program is designed to provide downpayment assistance (including closing cost assistance) to low-income families who are first-time homebuyers for the purchase of single-family housing that will serve as the family's principal residence. The State administered HOME Program leveraged over \$1,600,000 in matching private mortgage funds as reported in the FY 2005 CAPER.

- ***Performance Measurements and Annual Housing Completion Goals***

Objective: Decent Housing –The performance measurement objective for this priority is decent housing. Activities that will be funded under this objective focus on housing that will meet individual family or community needs.

Outcome: The expected outcome is affordability for the purpose of providing decent housing.

Outcome Indicators: The outcome indicators under this priority are (a) the number of first-time homebuyers, (b) the number of first-time homebuyers receiving housing counseling and (c) the number of first-time homebuyers receiving down-payment / closing costs assistance.

Output Indicator: The output indicator under this priority is the number of HOME-assisted low-income first-time homebuyers who purchased housing that is decent and affordable.

- ***Outcome Statement:*** Affordability for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing. The State has established a goal for FY 2007 of enabling at least two thousand eighty-three first-time, low, moderate and middle income persons and families to purchase a house through the Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds Program's use of MRB, HOME and ADDI FUNDS provided to the State. The State anticipates assisting two hundred sixty-five homebuyers with the commitment of \$4,100,000 in ADDI and HOME funds.

B. Geographic Distribution

Activities to increase first time home ownership opportunities with downpayment and closing cost assistance through HOME and ADDI funds will be promoted statewide in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program is administered through the involvement of financial institutions that are accessible statewide. LHFA 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.

C. Service Delivery and Management

Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) administers the Single Family Mortgage Program through a statewide network of participating lenders. LHFA does not directly originate mortgage loans. Each lender is responsible for originating, processing and underwriting all mortgage loans in this program.

Procedures are established by LHFA to provide policy guidelines and instructions for the performance of all activities by participating lenders. LHFA requires the use of lender documents which are prepared or approved by the Agency in order to assure fairness in the allocation of Agency resources and compliance with state and federal laws. All mortgage loans must meet eligibility criteria that have been established by LHFA.

All loan applications are based on the borrower's eligibility and not on special relationships between a participating lender and a particular real estate broker or developer. A participating lender may not deny a loan to an eligible borrower solely because the borrower is not a depositor or customer of the participating lender. Participating lenders may not limit the availability of mortgage financing by denying an application based on the fact that the applicant does not belong to a specified group of the public such as employees of certain organizations. All applications are accepted and processed on a "first come, first serve" basis.

LHFA regularly monitors this program directly and through the assistance of a trustee financial institution. All requirements of federal and state laws, rule and regulations applicable to mortgages and mortgage loan transactions, including without limitation, truth-in-lending laws, equal opportunities laws, usury laws, and laws regulating interest on escrow accounts must be complied with by all lenders participating in this program.

The LHFA will widely advertise the MRB program and HOME/ADDI assistance programs throughout the state.

Priority #2. Increase the supply of decent, safe and sanitary rental housing that is affordable for very low and low-income families.

A. Investment Plan

- *Category of Resident to be Assisted*

The focus of this priority is to assist persons of very low and low-income that have the greatest need for affordable rental housing.

- ***Activities and Programs***

Affordable rental housing opportunities will be provided through the investment of HOME, Low Income Housing Tax Credit, and Mortgage Revenue Bond program resources for rehabilitation, reconstruction and/or new construction activities. Selection criteria will be implemented to encourage developers of affordable rental housing to set aside thirty percent or more of the units for households with incomes as low as twenty percent of the area median income. Selection criteria under both HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credit programs will be designed to assure that those projects serving the lowest income classes for the longest period of time receive the highest rating in the award of resources.

The State anticipates that the utilization of HOME funds will facilitate the rehabilitation of Mark-to-Market projects. The State also envisions active participation of and partnerships with U.S. Department of Agriculture/ Rural Development and the State Department of Economic Development.

- ***Leveraging Plan***

The State plans to utilize \$6,000,000 in HOME Program funding to provide deferred payment loans secured by a subordinate mortgage for the construction or acquisition/rehabilitation of small and large multifamily rental properties. The HOME funds will be in the form of loans to fill the “gap” needed by the project sponsor to develop the property in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and local requirements. Leveraged funds will include syndication proceeds from Low Income Housing Tax Credits, tax exempt bond proceeds and first mortgage investment by commercial lending institutions or private investors. In connection with the Mark-to-Market program, HOME funds may be secured by a first mortgage.

The LHFA, as the State credit agency, will continue to make Low Income Housing Tax Credits available to both non-profit and for-profit developers of eligible affordable multifamily properties. In addition, selection criteria for HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credits will provide points for those projects evidencing maximum funding from other sources.

- ***Performance Measurements and Annual Housing Completion Goals***

Objective: Decent Housing –The performance measurement objective for this priority is decent housing. Activities that will be funded under this objective focus on housing that will meet individual family or community needs.

Outcome: The expected primary outcome is affordability; however, the expected secondary outcomes are availability, accessibility and sustainability for the purpose of providing decent housing.

Output Indicator: The output indicator under this priority is the number of HOME-assisted units resulting from either the development or rehabilitation of housing that is decent and affordable.

Outcome Indicator: The outcome indicator for new rental units constructed per project or activity under this priority is the total number of units.

Of this total, specific outcome indicators are:

- Number affordable
- Number section 504 accessible
- Number qualified as Energy Star

Of the affordable units:

- Number occupied by elderly
- Number subsidized with project-based rental assistance (federal, state, or local program)
- Number of years of affordability
- Number of housing units designated for persons with HIV/AIDS, including those units receiving assistance for operations

Of those units receiving assistance for operations:

- Number of units for the chronically homeless
- Number of units of permanent housing designated for homeless persons and families, including those units receiving assistance for operations.

Outcome Indicator: The outcome indicator for rental units rehabilitated per project or activity under this priority is the total number of units.

Of this total, specific outcome indicators are:

- Number affordable
- Number section 504 accessible
- Number of units created through conversion of nonresidential buildings to residential buildings
- Number brought from substandard to standard condition (HQS or local code)
- Number qualified as Energy Star
- Number brought into compliance with lead safe housing rule (24 CFR part 35)

Of those affordable:

Number occupied by elderly
Number subsidized with project-based rental assistance (federal, state or local program)
Number of years of affordability
Number of housing units designated for persons with HIV/AIDS, including those units receiving assistance for operations

Of those units receiving assistance for operations:

Number of units for the chronically homeless
Number of units of permanent housing for homeless persons and families, including those units receiving assistance for operations.

- **Outcome Statement:** Affordability for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing. It is anticipated that the commitment of \$6,000,000 in FY 2007 HOME Program funds for this activity will result in the development and/or rehabilitation of at least six hundred affordable units for occupancy by very low and low income families of which one hundred twenty will be HOME assisted.

B. Geographic Distribution

All construction, renovation and rehabilitation activities engaged in by the State for very low and low income households through the use of HOME Program funds will be geographically dispersed throughout the State, with special focus given to non-entitlement rural areas. Awards of taxable and tax-exempt bond financing of multifamily projects and allocations of Low Income Housing Tax Credits will be disbursed on a competitive basis throughout the State as equitably as possible.

C. Service Delivery and Management

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) will be primarily responsible for overseeing the construction, rehabilitation and renovation activities throughout the State. LHFA will administer the HOME program, taxable and tax-exempt bond financed multifamily program and the allocation of Low Income Housing Tax Credits. LHFA also is a Participating Administrative Entity (PAE) for the Mark-to-Market program and is also authorized to make available FHA mortgage insurance with respect to first mortgage loans involving affordable multifamily projects which satisfy public purposes published by the Agency in connection with the Risk Sharing Program.

LHFA will continue to design rental housing programs to maximize investment and participation by the private sector and non-profit organizations. Selection criteria will be established for both the HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credit programs to reflect input from the development community through the public hearing conducted annually in conjunction with the

State's Qualified Allocation Plan for Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

HOME funding will be made available for affordable rental housing in the form of a deferred payment loan secured by a second mortgage. First mortgage financing will be evidenced by the applicant and may include private mortgage financing through commercial lending institutions, FHA, RD (formerly FmHA) or other similar sources of multifamily financing. Repayment of the HOME loan will be deferred pending payoff of the first mortgage as an incentive to participation by the private sector in providing affordable housing. Availability of HOME funds for affordable rental housing will be widely advertised throughout the State with technical assistance provided to potential developers through LHFA workshops.

Priority #3. Rehabilitation of substandard housing owned and occupied by very low and low- income families.

A. Investment Plan

- ***Category of Resident to be Assisted***

The focus of this priority is to assist individuals and families that own and occupy substandard housing as their primary residence with incomes at or below eighty percent of the area median income.

- ***Activities and Programs***

The State may offer HOME funds on a competitive basis to local governmental units representing non-entitlement areas to provide grant funding for the rehabilitation of substandard housing owned and occupied by eligible low-income families. This program shall be designated as the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program Selection criteria will be implemented to encourage distribution of grant funds to special needs populations and large families whose income is equal to or below sixty percent of the area median. Owner occupied dwellings must be rehabilitated to Section 8 Housing Quality Standards as well as any local codes or standards which may apply. HOME funds may also be used in conjunction with weatherization funding to facilitate the rehabilitation of substandard housing.

- ***Leveraging Plan***

The Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program will be administered as grants to local governmental units. The State will commit \$2,461,102 in HOME funds to this priority.

- ***Performance Measurements and Annual Housing Completion Goals***

Objective: Decent Housing –The performance measurement objective for this priority is decent housing. Activities that will be funded under this objective focus on housing that will meet individual family or community needs.

Outcome: The expected primary outcome is affordability; however, the secondary expected outcomes are sustainability and accessibility for the purpose of providing decent housing.

Outcome Indicator: The outcome indicators under this priority are:

- (a) Number of occupied by elderly;
- (b) Number of units brought from substandard to standard condition (HQS or local code);
- (c) Number of units qualified as Energy Star;
- (d) Number of units brought into compliance with lead safe housing rule (24 CFR part 35); and
- (e) Number of units made accessible for persons with disabilities.

Output Indicator: The output indicator under this priority is the number of substandard housing units rehabilitated or improved with HOME funds that were owner-occupied in order to provide housing that is decent and affordable.

Outcome Statement: Affordability for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing. The State has established a goal for FY 2007 to rehabilitate at least ninety-eight low-income owner occupied housing units through an investment of HOME funds in the amount of \$2,461,102 in the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program.

B. Geographic Distribution

The Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program will be made available to local governmental units serving non-entitlement areas throughout the State.

C. Service Delivery and Management

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) will administer the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program through local governmental units in accordance with a State Recipient Agreement. Applications will be accepted and processed at the local level by the participating governmental unit. The LHFA will be responsible for evaluation of eligible properties and determination of eligibility of applicants. The rehabilitation work and inspections of units will be the responsibility of the governmental unit or their designee. Governmental units will maintain all books and records required in connection with the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program. LHFA will monitor the State Recipient's performance and compliance with record keeping and HOME program regulations including inspection of any or all rehabilitated units.

Priority #4. Increase the supply of housing with supportive services for special needs populations (i.e. elderly, physically handicapped, mentally ill, homeless, foster parent households, large families and single parent families).

A. Investment Plan

- ***Category of Resident to be Assisted***

Persons and families with special needs such as the elderly, persons with physical or mental disabilities, homeless, large families, and single parent families are targeted by this priority. Persons with physical or mental disabilities include those persons who are mentally retarded, developmentally disabled, severely and persistently mentally ill and those persons afflicted with HIV. Very low and low income persons with special needs are specifically included in the category of persons to be assisted.

- ***Activities and Programs***

The State will endeavor to increase the supply of housing units serving special needs populations through rehabilitation and replacement of existing units and new construction of additional units through development activities funded with the HOME, CDBG, Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) and Multi-Family Tax Exempt Bond Programs. The State will also encourage CHDOs and the nonprofit development community to more aggressively pursue HUD 202 and 811 funding. HOME funds may also be allocated for the construction or acquisition and rehabilitation of transitional housing in non-entitlement areas and Tenant Based Rental Assistance statewide.

The State will offer HOME funds through the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program on a competitive basis to local governmental units with selection criteria which provides incentive for governmental units to rehabilitate home owned and occupied by low income special needs populations.

Selection criteria for both HOME and the LIHTC Program will require developers of affordable rental housing set-aside for the elderly or special needs populations to provide supportive services and to identify the sources of funding of such services (i.e., daycare, job counseling, emergency transportation, personal assistance, homeownership training) for tenants.

The State will support and encourage funding applications by any other entity which will assist in the delivery of housing and housing support services to low and moderate income individuals and families.

Supportive assistance for special needs groups is to be provided in FY 2007 from a variety of Federal and State entitlement programs such as Social Security Insurance, Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), Medicaid, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) grant program, and the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The majority of supportive service activities and programs to be provided in FY 2007 will be administered by the Department of Health and Hospitals and/or the Department of Social Services. Nonprofit organizations will also be instrumental in providing a variety of supportive services to the targeted populations.

- ***Leveraging Plan***

Resources available from other social service programs and private nonprofit organizations should leverage additional resources to support the integration of supportive services for special needs populations. HOME and CDBG Program funding for rehabilitation and new construction should also leverage private investment in affordable housing projects providing accommodations for very low income families with special needs.

Available federal resources through entitlement programs available in FY 2007 will be used in conjunction with State funds to maintain existing programs targeted to assist the special needs population to secure and retain housing with the appropriate supportive services to promote independent living. State funded community awareness and technical assistance programs in FY 2007 are expected to enhance the nonprofit community's ability to successfully compete for and secure greater federal funding for supportive service housing. Both the HOME and LIHTC Programs will utilize selection criteria which assures that those projects which serve special needs populations and provide accompanying supportive services receive the highest rating for the award of funds. Incentives under both programs are also provided for the creation of fully handicap equipped units with occupancy limited to special needs populations.

- ***Performance Measurements and Annual Housing Completion Goals***

Objective: Decent Housing –The performance measurement objective for this priority is decent housing. Activities that will be funded under this objective focus on housing that will meet individual family or community needs.

Outcome: The expected primary outcome is affordability; however, the secondary expected outcome are accessibility and sustainability for the purpose of providing decent housing.

Outcome Indicator: The outcome indicator for new rental units constructed per project or activity under this priority is the total number of units.

Of this total, specific outcome indicators are:

- Number affordable
- Number section 504 accessible

Of the affordable units:

- Number occupied by elderly
- Number subsidized with project-based rental assistance (federal, state, or local program)
- Number of years of affordability
- Number of housing units designated for persons with HIV/AIDS, including those units receiving assistance for operations

Of those units receiving assistance for operations:

Number of units for the chronically homeless
Number of units of permanent housing designated for homeless persons and families, including those units receiving assistance for operations.

Outcome Indicator: The outcome indicator for rental units rehabilitated per project or activity under this priority is the total number of units.

Of this total, specific outcome indicators are:

Number affordable
Number section 504 accessible
Number of units created through conversion of nonresidential buildings to residential buildings
Number brought from substandard to standard condition (HQS or local code)

Of those affordable:

Number occupied by elderly
Number subsidized with project-based rental assistance (federal, state or local program)
Number of years of affordability
Number of housing units designated for persons with HIV/AIDS, including those units receiving assistance for operations

Of those units receiving assistance for operations:

Number of units for the chronically homeless
Number of units of permanent housing for homeless persons and families, including those units receiving assistance for operations.

Outcome Indicator: The outcome indicator for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance is the total number of households assisted.

Of those households assisted:

Number with short-term rental assistance (less than 12 months)
Number of homeless households

Of the number of homeless households:

Number of chronically homeless households.

Output Indicator: The output indicator under this priority is the number of decent and affordable HOME-assisted units resulting from either the development or rehabilitation of housing for occupancy by households with special needs.

Outcome Statement: Affordability for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing The State has established a goal for FY 2007 the construction or rehabilitation of thirty units with occupancy limited to special needs population and to require the provision of supportive services in connection therewith.

B. Geographic Distribution

HOME funding will be made available for projects to be located in non-entitlement areas throughout the State. Low Income Housing Tax Credits and multifamily tax exempt financing will be available on a statewide basis including metropolitan and non-entitlement areas. The State's plan for FY 2007 does not target any specific area of the State in connection with its overall investment plan for this priority. If Tenant Based Rental Assistance is offered, it will be made available on a statewide basis.

C. Service Delivery and Management

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency shall take the lead role in advancing affordable housing opportunities for this category of resident. The Department of Social Services, the Department of Health and Hospitals, the Department of Economic Development, and the Governor's Office of Women's Services will provide significant contributions to the delivery of supportive services.

The majority of supportive service program resources are administered by the Department of Social Services and the Department of Health and Hospitals. The Department of Health and Hospitals operates through a network of regional offices. The Department of Social Services operates through a network of sixty-four parish offices statewide and rehabilitation services offices in nine regional locations.

Priority #5. Build the capacity of communities to address their housing needs through the forming of partnerships between local governmental units, public housing authorities, nonprofit organizations, private lending institutions, for profit developers, and State and Federal governmental units.

A. Investment Plan

- ***Category of Resident to be Assisted***

The State sees its role as being one of a facilitator to empower local governmental units to build the capacity of CHDOs and to promote community awareness of affordable housing opportunities through outreach, informational workshops and seminars.

- ***Activities and Programs***

The LHFA, as the lead housing agency for the State, will conduct and sponsor housing seminars and workshops throughout the year for participation by developers, lenders, non-profit groups, local governmental unit and CHDOs on a statewide basis. Workshop and seminar topics will focus upon current Federal and State housing program requirements and initiatives.

The State will aggressively pursue partnership relationships with local governmental units, Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), colleges, universities and other non-profit housing and housing service providers to promote the dissemination of information on housing issues to the general public. LHFA programs will be structured to encourage participation by the private sector and to encourage the formation of partnerships between commercial businesses and nonprofit entities.

- ***Leveraging Plan***

The State anticipates that this priority will be advanced through the use of HOME program administration funds. HUD contract service providers will also be instrumental in providing technical assistance. It is expected that the housing, academic and foundation communities will contribute substantially to this effort. Due to the competitive nature of LHFA structured housing programs, both for profit developers and commercial lending institutions will be significant in soliciting participation by governmental units and nonprofit entities.

- ***Performance Measurements and Annual Housing Completion Goals***

Objective: Decent Housing –The performance measurement objective for this priority is decent housing. Actions taken under this priority focus on building the capacity of communities to address their housing needs through the forming of partnerships between local governmental units, public housing authorities, nonprofit organizations, private lending institutions, for profit developers, and State and Federal governmental units.

Outcome: The expected primary outcome is affordability; however, the secondary expected outcomes are sustainability and availability/accessibility for the purpose of providing decent housing.

Output Indicator: The output indicator under this priority is the aggregate number of HOME-assisted housing that is decent and affordable.

Outcome Statement: Affordability for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing. Generally, the goal of the State is to educate local governmental units, CHDOs, other non-profits, for-profits, support service organizations, and the general public as to the availability and accessibility of affordable housing programs and opportunities by the end of FY 2007. Through the efforts of its lead housing agency, the State intends to accomplish this overall goal by conducting a series of

conferences, workshops and seminars throughout the year and structuring programs that promote and facilitate the forming of partnerships that will lead to the production or preservation of decent affordable housing.

B. Geographic Distribution

The State will promote this priority throughout the State with emphasis on non-entitlement areas.

C. Service Delivery and Management

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency shall be the lead State agency for the delivery and management of HOME funds allocated to the State. The State shall continue its' efforts to promote partnerships, capacity building and increased community awareness of affordable housing programs and opportunities. The State will regularly conduct, sponsor, and participate in seminars and workshops throughout the year in order to achieve this objective. In addition, the projected results and the annual housing completion goals relative to the aforementioned HOME priorities are also included in Table 9.

Homebuyer Assistance Programs

Homebuyer assistance programs will be directed exclusively to low-income households seeking to acquire their first homes. Appraisals and/or inspections of all housing units as well as the covenants contained in the mortgage instruments will be required to evidence the following:

- **Property Standards** – Compliance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS) for acquisition and moderate rehabilitation financing and compliance with local code standards, rehabilitation standards, lead-based paint hazards standards of EPA and HUD, cost-effective energy and effectiveness standards.
- **Property Value** - Not in excess of 203(b) mortgage limits for the type of property being assisted.
- **Resale/ or Recapture Provisions**- Federal regulations for the HOME Program specify certain requirements for resale restrictions or recapture provisions when HOME funds are used to assist with a homeownership purchase, whether the purchase is with or without rehabilitation. The housing unit must be the principal residence of the family throughout the period of affordability. The period of affordability is determined by total HOME investment. To ensure affordability, the Agency will, at its option, impose either resale or recapture requirements conforming to the standards of 24 CFR 92.254.

Resale Option:

During the Period of Affordability, should the HOME-assisted homebuyer decide to sell or otherwise transfer ownership of the housing unit, the Agency shall ensure that

the housing unit is made available for subsequent purchase only to a buyer whose household qualifies as a low-income household and will use the property as its principal residence. The Agency shall also ensure that the price at resale provides the original HOME-assisted homebuyer a fair return on investment (including the homeowner's investment and any capital improvement). In addition, the Agency shall ensure that the housing unit will remain affordable to a reasonable range of low-income homebuyers. The mechanisms that will be used to impose the resale requirements will be a program note, mortgage and regulatory agreement consistent with 24 CFR 92.254.

Recapture Option:

It shall be the Agency's policy to apply the recapture option with regard to blended mortgages. The minimum amount of HOME Funds authorized to be recaptured by the Agency 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.

It shall be the Agency's policy to prohibit the subordination of the Agency's 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 Agency 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 Agency's prior written approval.

It shall be the policy of the Agency 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 President of the Agency.

The forms of the financial assistance to be made available in the Homebuyer Assistance Programs will be one or more of the following:

- **Interest bearing loans**
- **Non-interest bearing loans**
- **Deferred payment loans**
- **Down Payment/Closing Cost Assistance Program** - A pool of HOME funds may be allocated to enable the low income households to become first-time home buyers through grants or reduced interest rate loans.

- **Interest Subsidy Program** - A pool of HOME funds may be allocated to reduce the interest rates on mortgages only to satisfy mortgage loan underwriting ratios to enable low income households to qualify for homeownership.

Affordability Period

Affordability requirements for Homeownership Assistance shall be in accordance with the following:

Homeownership Assistance HOME amount per unit	Minimum period of affordability in years
Under \$15,000	5
\$15,000 to \$40,000	10
Over \$40,000	15

Affirmative Marketing

Section 281 of the National Affordable Housing Act (the “Act”) requires the State to prescribe procedures acceptable to the Secretary of HUD to establish and oversee a minority outreach program to ensure the inclusion, to the maximum extent possible, of minorities and women, and entities owned by minorities and women, including without limitation, real estate firms, construction firms, appraisal firms, management firms, financial institutions, investment banking firms, underwriters, accountants, and legal firms, in all contracts, entered into by the participating jurisdiction with such persons or entities, public and private, in order to facilitate the activities of the participating jurisdiction to provide affordable housing authorized under the Act or any other federal housing law applicable to such jurisdiction.

1. Utilization Plan

Applicants will be required to submit a Utilization Plan for the participation of Minority Business Enterprises/Women Business Enterprises (M/WBEs) in connection with their project. The Utilization Plan should include a policy statement signed by the applicant's chief executive official (CEO) which describes the applicant's policies and practices for subcontracting and/or for procurement of goods and services.

2. Recommended Methods for the Encouragement of M/WBEs

The following methods are recommended for applicants who wish to encourage the participation of M/WBEs on HOME-assisted contracts:

- (i) actively and affirmatively solicit bids for contracts and subcontracts from qualified M/WBEs, including the circulation of solicitations to minority and

women contractor associations;

- (ii) request a list of M/WBEs from LHFA and solicit bids from M/WBEs on such list;
- (iii) attempt to ensure that plan specifications, request for proposals and other documents used to secure proposals for the performance of work or supply of materials will be made available in sufficient time for review by prospective M/WBEs;
- (iv) divide, where economically and technically feasible, the work into smaller portions to enhance participation by M/WBEs;
- (v) encourage, where economically and technically feasible, the formation of joint ventures, partnerships or other similar arrangements among contractors to enhance participation by M/WBEs;
- (vi) consult with and use the services of governmental agencies, their consultants and contractor associations to further the participation of M/WBEs;
- (vii) make efforts to ensure that progress payments to M/WBEs are made on a timely basis and with such frequency that undue financial hardship is avoided and other credit requirements are waived or appropriate alternatives developed to encourage M/WBE participation;
- (viii) make written solicitations in a timely fashion of M/WBEs listed in the Minority and Women-Owned Business Directory; and
- (ix) make timely responses to any advertisements and solicitations provided by M/WBEs.

3. Contract Reporting

All applicants may be requested to submit M/WBE Utilization reports which should include, but are not limited to the following:

- (i) the name, address and telephone number of each M/WBE the applicant is using or intends to use;
- (ii) a brief description of the contract scope of work to be performed for the applicant by each M/WBE and the scheduled dates for performance;
- (iii) a statement of whether the applicant has a written agreement with each M/WBE, and if requested, copies of the agreements the applicant is using or intends to use;

- (iv) the actual total cost of the contract, the work performed and the materials provided, scope of work to be performed by each M/WBE for each contract;
- (v) the actual amounts of any payments made by the applicant to each M/WBE as of the date the compliance report was submitted; and
- (vi) the percentage of total contractors, subcontractors, vendors and suppliers utilized for the project and the total prices for each.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM

I. Background

The Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESGP) is contained in subtitle B of Title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11371-11378). From funds appropriated for the ESG program, HUD is authorized to make formula grants to states and certain designated local governments (formula grantees). The administering agency for the State of Louisiana's ESGP funding allocation is the Department of Social Services/Office of Community Services. ESGP regulations provide that the State may not carry on program activities with its allocated funds but must make all of its grant amounts available to local recipients. Through the establishment of regional allocation pools, in conjunction with a competitive grant award process, funds will be distributed to state recipients to carry out the purposes of the ESG Program.

II. Purpose

The Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESGP) is designed to be the first step in a continuum of assistance to enable homeless individuals and families to move toward independent living as well as to prevent homelessness.

The purpose of the Program is to:

- * help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless,
- * help make available additional emergency shelters,
- * help meet the costs of operating emergency shelters and of providing certain essential social services to homeless individuals, so that homeless persons have access not only to safe and sanitary shelter, but also to the supportive services and other kinds of assistance they need to improve their situations.

The Program is also intended to restrict the increase of homelessness through the funding of preventive programs and activities.

III. Eligible Applicants

The State of Louisiana has elected to maintain the original program requirement which restricted ESGP state recipients to units of general local government, which may include ESGP formula grantees. Grantee local governments may distribute all or part of their grant amounts to private nonprofit organizations for use in eligible program activities. In an endeavor to target funding assistance to areas of greatest need, eligible applicants are further defined as governmental bodies for all parish jurisdictions and those municipal or city governmental units for jurisdictions with a minimum population of 10,000 according to recent and reliable census figures. Previous recipients of the State's grant amounts are eligible to apply; however, expenditure patterns will be reviewed in evaluating such applicants' ability to implement and complete program activities on a timely basis.

IV. Eligible Activities

Eligible activities under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program are described in 24 CFR Part 576.21(a). ESGP grant amounts may be used for one or more of the following activities relating to emergency shelter for the homeless:

- A. Renovation, major rehabilitation, or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless
- B. Provision of essential services to the homeless. Essential services include services concerned with employment, health, drug abuse, and education and may include (but are not limited to):
 - * assistance in obtaining permanent housing,
 - * medical and psychological counseling and supervision,
 - * employment counseling,
 - * nutritional counseling,
 - * substance abuse treatment and counseling,
 - * help in obtaining other federal, state and local assistance,
 - * other services such as child care, transportation, job placement and job training; and staff salaries necessary to provide the above services.

Grant amounts may be used to provide an essential service only if:

- 1. The service is
 - a. a new service, or
 - b. a quantifiable increase in the level of a service above that which the recipient provided with local funds during the twelve months immediately before the receipt of initial grant amounts, and
 - 2. Not more than **30 percent** of ESG Program funding is used for essential service activities.
- C. Payment for shelter maintenance, operation (including shelter administration), rent, repairs, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, utilities, food and furnishings. An amount, not to exceed ten percent of ESG funds, may be spent on staff costs of operations related to emergency shelter.
 - D. Developing and implementing homeless prevention activities. Homeless prevention activities are those designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness, including (but not limited to):
 - * short-term subsidies to defray rent and utility arrearages for families that have received eviction or utility termination notices,
 - * security deposits or first month's rent to permit a homeless family to move into its own dwelling,

- * mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes,
- * legal services programs for the representation of indigent tenants in eviction proceedings,
- * payments to prevent foreclosure on a home and other innovative programs and activities designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness.

If grant funds for homeless prevention activities are to be used to assist families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services, the following conditions must be met:

1. The inability of the family to make the required payments must be the result of a sudden reduction in income;
2. The assistance must be necessary to avoid eviction of the family or termination of services to the family;
3. There must be a reasonable prospect that the family will be able to resume payments within a reasonable period of time (this "reasonable period of time" means a time period determined reasonable by the ESGP grantee and applied consistently to all recipients); and
4. The assistance must not supplant funding for preexisting homeless prevention activities from any other sources.

Note: the references to "family" in the above conditions include one person families.

A proposed project may include homeless prevention activities only as an adjunct to other eligible activities (rehabilitation, operations, essential services). Thus a city or parish applying for ESGP funds on behalf of several nonprofit organizations serving the homeless in its jurisdiction may include homeless prevention activities in its application either as a part of a proposed project or as a separate project within its total application.

- E. Administrative Costs: Up to five percent of any ESGP entitlement grant may be used for administrative purposes. In accordance with Program requirements, Louisiana shall share the ESGP administrative allowance with local governments funded by the State.

V. Proposed Method of Funds Distribution

Beginning with its FY 1992 ESG Program, the Louisiana Department of Social Services (DSS) has been utilizing a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of the State's ESG funding. DSS proposes to continue the use of a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. Regional allocations for the State's FY 2007 ESG Program have been formulated based on factors for low income populations in the parishes of each region according to recent U.S. Census Bureau data. The low-income population of cities and parishes is difficult to ascertain at this time because of the evacuation and resettlement caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. On a daily basis, populations of various areas are changing due to events of these storms; therefore, the population figures for census 2000 will be

utilized for the 2007 funding. Within each region, grant distribution shall be conducted through a competitive grant award process.

The following chart lists the allocation factors and anticipated amounts for each region for the FY 2007 State ESG Program:

	<u>Allocation Factor</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
<i>FY 2007 ESGP Grant Amount for Distribution: \$1,511,290</i>		
Region I New Orleans	.1537939	\$ 232,425
Region II	.1210838	182,993
Region III	.0659078	99,606
Region IV	.1537187	232,314
Region V	.0522069	78,900
Region VI	.0714394	107,966
Region VII	.1235570	186,731
Region VIII	.0950414	143,635
Region IX	.0751581	113,586
Region X	.0880929	133,134
		<u>1,511,290</u>
State Administration		<u>40,741</u>
FY 2007 State ESGP Allotment		<u>\$ 1,552,031</u>

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 the above factors.

In accordance with program policies, the State DSS will distribute ESGP funds to units of general local government which may make all or part of grant amounts available to private nonprofit organizations for use in eligible activities. DSS shall define eligible applicants as units of general local government for all parish jurisdictions and those municipal or city governmental units for jurisdictions with a minimum population of 10,000 according to recent census figures. Application packages, including grant application requirements and deadline for submittal, shall be issued by mail to the chief elected official of each eligible unit of general local government.

Grant awards shall be for a **minimum** of \$10,000. Applicable grant maximums are as follows:

- * Individual grant awards to applicant jurisdictions of less than 49,000 population shall not exceed \$50,000.
- * For a jurisdiction of over 49,000 population, the maximum grant award shall not exceed the ESGP allocation for that jurisdiction's respective region.

Grant specifications, minimum and maximums awards may be changed at DSS’s discretion in consideration of individual applicant's needs, total program funding requests, and available funding. DSS reserves the right to negotiate the final grant amounts, component projects, and local match with all applicants to ensure judicious use of program funds. Program applications must meet State ESGP requirements and must demonstrate the means to assure compliance if the proposal is selected for funding. If, in the determination of DSS, an application fails to meet program purposes and standards, even if such application is the only eligible proposal submitted from a region or subregion, such application may be rejected *in toto*, or the proposed project(s) may be subject to alterations as deemed necessary by DSS to meet appropriate program standards.

Proposals accepted for review will be rated on a comparative, project specific, basis. Proposal evaluation will be based on information provided in grant applications. Recipients of grant amounts will be determined in accordance with the following selection criteria:

- * Nature and extent of unmet needs in the applicant's jurisdiction as demonstrated by data supplied by applicant including sources of information (studies done, inventory of existing shelters, their use and capacity, estimates by applicant and homeless providers of additional shelter beds needed, reliable surrogates for homeless need including local unemployment data, welfare statistics, and unique local circumstances) 40 points
- * The extent to which proposed activities will address needs for housing and supportive services and/or complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living
..... 30 points
- * The ability of the applicant to carry out the proposed activities promptly15 points
- * Coordination of the proposed project(s) with available community resources, so as to be able to match the needs of homeless persons with appropriate supportive services and assistance 15 points

Elements of the above criteria include:

- * Methodology and time frame to implement proposed activities
 - * Specificity of proposed activities and reasonableness of cost estimates
 - * Experience of project sponsor(s) in provision of services for homeless persons or in similar service activities
 - * Fiscal accountability and financial responsibility of project sponsor(s)
 - * Capability to provide required matching funds (when applicable)
- For previous recipients of State grant amounts, expenditure patterns will be reviewed to evaluate such applicants' ability to implement and complete program activities on a timely basis. An applicant may be disqualified from receiving an award if evaluation of prior expenditure patterns indicates inability to utilize program assistance on a timely basis.

Preference Point Items - In accordance with ESG Program priorities, preference points will be awarded for proposed projects which include documentary evidence verifying the following criteria:

- * The proposed project is (or will be) an integral, strategic component of the local Continuum of Care resource system. (3 preference points)
- * The proposed project incorporates treatment components and special supportive services for persons with addictive disorders and/or mental illness; or the proposed project incorporates life skills training and independent living services for the special needs of homeless families with children (3 preference points)

Funding awards shall be based on evaluation and ranking of individual project proposals. DSS reserves the right to negotiate the final grant amounts and local match with all applicants to ensure judicious use of these funds.

DSS proposes to use five percent of the State's Fiscal Year 2007 ESGP allocation for administrative purposes. This administrative allowance will be shared with local governments receiving ESGP funds in the amounts and proportions as follows:

Estimated FY 2007 ESGP State Allocation:	\$1,552,031
Administrative Allowance @ 5% of \$1,552,031 =	\$ 77,602
State share for administering ESGP assistance =	\$ 40,741
Local governments share for grant administration:	\$ 36,861

After deduction of the State's administrative share (\$40,741) from the 2007 ESGP allocation (\$1,552,031), the amount remaining for distribution to local government recipients shall be \$1,511,290. Of this \$1,511,290 amount, up to \$36,861 or 2.439 percent shall be available for administrative costs of local governments. Local government grantees may at their option elect to use 2.439 percent of grant funding for administrative purposes or may allocate all grant amounts for eligible program activities. If an administrative share is requested, the local government may include in its payment requests an administrative rate of not more than 2.5 percent calculated on invoiced categorical costs.

In accordance with program provisions, State ESGP recipients will be allowed to budget a maximum of 30 percent of grant funding for essential services and a separate maximum of thirty percent of grant funds for homeless prevention. A total therefore of up to sixty percent of ESGP funds may be allocated for both essential services and homeless prevention activities, subject to the thirty percent cap applicable to each of these program categories.

Recipients shall be required to secure matching funds in an amount at least equal to its

ESGP grant amount except for those grant amounts awarded from the first \$100,000 of the State's allocation. With respect to this first \$100,000 which is exempt from matching funds requirements, the State DSS will pass on this benefit to the recipient local government(s), and/or subrecipient(s), which shall be determined by DSS to have the least capability to provide the required matching funds based on information submitted in grant applications or obtained from subsequent program evaluations. For those grant amounts which remain subject to matching funds requirements, the value of donated materials and buildings, voluntary activities and other in-kind contributions may be included with "hard cash" amounts in the calculation of matching funds. A local government grantee may comply with this requirement by providing the matching funds itself, or through provision by nonprofit recipients.

State ESGP recipients shall certify to compliance with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements including the safeguarding and confidentiality of client records concerning victims of family violence.

Table 3 identifies those local governmental units which are eligible to apply for ESGP funds.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS PROGRAM

The Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program was authorized by the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act (42 U.S.C. 12901), as amended by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102-550, approved October 28, 1992). Funds were appropriated in FY 1992 and for subsequent years. This resource provides grant funds to State and local governments to devise long-term, comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of low-income people living with AIDS. Funds are available under HOPWA either through “entitlement grants” or “competitive grants.” The State of Louisiana began receiving State formula HOPWA funds under the entitlement grant formula in 1994.

The program is governed by the HOPWA Final Rule, 24 CFR Part 574, as amended, and the Consolidation Submissions for Community Planning and Development Programs, Final Rule 24 CFR Part 91, as amended.

In order to be eligible for a HOPWA entitlement grant, a state must have more than 1,500 cumulative cases of people living with AIDS in the areas of the State that are outside of the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA) and have an approved Consolidated Plan. According to the Office of Public Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report for December 30, 2004, there were 25,699 cumulative cases of AIDS in Louisiana. The State of Louisiana currently has 2,618 persons who are living with AIDS, excluding the greater New Orleans and greater Baton Rouge EMSAs. The Office of Public Health has been providing surveillance of AIDS cases since 1981. The State also has an approved Consolidated Plan.

HOPWA Priorities

Since initially receiving Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grant funds in 1994, the State of Louisiana is committed to providing critically needed housing and services to low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS. HOPWA is the only federal program targeted specifically to meet the housing needs of people with HIV/AIDS; it was established within the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990.

Priority #1. To provide low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families with housing and services.

- Objectives:
1. To fund five residential facilities throughout the State that can provide appropriate housing and supportive services to a minimum of 40 eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS.
 2. To fund at least one AIDS service organization/community based organization in each of the nine DHH Public Health Regions of the State (excluding Regions I and II), to provide short-term emergency rent, mortgage and utility payments and/or tenant-based rental assistance to a minimum of 1,000 eligible clients and their family members.

In the interest of assuring that limited HOPWA resources are targeted to people with the greatest housing needs, HOPWA funds are specifically allocated for people with HIV/AIDS who are also “low income” (having less than eighty per cent of the applicable median income for the parish of residence). The goal of providing low income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families with housing has been achieved by providing an appropriate mix of housing choices. While over 90% of the respondents to the “Title I and II Statewide HIV/AIDS Needs Report 2004 - 2005” indicated that they lived in a house, apartment or mobile home and would qualify for, and benefit from, the provision of short-term emergency rent, utility or mortgage assistance, and/or tenant-based rental assistance, the five residential facilities funded throughout the State also were able to provide services to eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS who had no other appropriate housing options.

Priority #2: To leverage the use of housing assistance by coordinating both HOPWA and Ryan White Title II CARE Act funds.

- Objectives:
1. To increase the coordination and collaboration between HOPWA and Ryan White Title II funds. This coordination is important, especially to the extent possible that the State of Louisiana can use the relatively limited HOPWA funds to provide actual housing, or assistance to obtain or remain in housing, while utilizing the larger amount of Ryan White Title II funds to provide necessary services to this population.
 2. To improve the coordination and monitoring of both HOPWA and Ryan White Title II housing assistance with the continuation of a joint billing program for monthly invoices.
 3. To use the Ryan White “Title I and II Statewide HIV/AIDS Needs Report 2004 - 2005” housing analysis to justify the priority setting of the use of both HOPWA and Ryan White housing assistance for Louisiana.

The two noted sources of grant funds (HOPWA and Ryan White Title II) are similar to the extent that both grants may be used to provide supportive services to people living with HIV/AIDS. They both may be used to provide housing assistance, although Ryan White Title II grant funds may be used only for limited housing services, such as housing referral services or emergency housing assistance when there is a demonstrated link to maintaining the eligible client in primary medical care. These funds cannot be used for construction, renovation or continuing assistance with rent or utilities, and may not be used for the payment of mortgages.

In an attempt to maximize these two resources for the provision of housing and housing assistance, the State of Louisiana primarily utilizes HOPWA funding for the payment of short-term emergency rent, mortgage and utility assistance, and/or tenant-based rental assistance, on behalf of an eligible low income client living with HIV/AIDS, or to support the rehabilitation, conversion, lease or repair of a residential facility for low income individuals living with HIV/AIDS. The majority of Ryan White Title II dollars are utilized throughout the state to provide supportive services such as case management, transportation assistance, assistance in obtaining antiretroviral combination therapy and other necessary medications, psychosocial support services (individual or

group counseling), access to food pantry and food vouchers, the provision of and referrals to mental health and substance abuse services, access to home based care and hospice services, continuation of health insurance, direct emergency financial assistance and funds to assist in meeting a health insurance co-payment or deductible requirement.

The second goal is to leverage and maximize the use of housing assistance by coordinating the monitoring and utilization of both HOPWA and Ryan White CARE Act Title II funds, and all of the objectives associated with that goal have also been accomplished. The alteration of the Louisiana CAREWare software and data collection system has continued to improve the ability for providers to carefully monitor client utilization of both programs and then jointly bill the HIV/AIDS Program for their monthly service provision to eligible low income clients. In addition to the fiscal monitoring, the Case Management/Housing Coordinator of the HIV/AIDS Program includes the provision of emergency short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments as well as tenant-based rental assistance in his annual programmatic monitoring site visit to each Community Based Organization to assure compliance with all State and federal regulations (the five payment rule, client financial and medical eligibility, the presence of appropriate documentation for these participation requirements, documentation regarding lead based paint and the presence of a functional smoke detector, safeguards for client confidentiality, etc.).

The Ryan White “Title I and II Statewide HIV/AIDS Needs Report 2004 - 2005” and a rapid Post Katrina Needs Assessment were utilized to assist in the allocation of the FY 2006/07 State Formula HOPWA award, and the State of Louisiana is pleased to report that all goals and objectives established for the reporting period have been achieved.

Priority #3: To build the capacity of regional communities in Louisiana to define and address their affordable housing needs for low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

- Objectives:
1. To encourage constituency involvement with other HUD program grantees (CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA), including individuals from State and local governments, AIDS service organizations, community based organizations, finance agencies, affordable housing agencies, and public housing authorities that develop, provide or coordinate services for persons receiving housing assistance; as well as consumers and client advocates.
 2. To continue to encourage active participation with the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless to ensure that services are provided in an effective, comprehensive and coordinated manner, and that clients utilize a range of service options.
 3. To continue to allocate a limited amount of HOPWA resource identification funding to those areas of the State with a severe shortage of housing options, in order to increase the amount of safe and affordable choices in appropriate housing to low and moderate income individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

With the development of new treatment protocols and improved access to primary medical

care and medications, mortality rates for persons living with HIV/AIDS have been declining in recent years across the United States. Many persons living with HIV/AIDS who have access to these emerging treatments are beginning to address issues of living relatively long, productive and healthy lives. Access to primary medical care should be the priority of all systems of care for individuals living with HIV/AIDS. A successful system of care will incorporate all the components of medical and social services as they relate to the provision of services to individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

The service delivery model that is currently in place for the case management of individuals living with HIV/AIDS in Louisiana is that of a social worker providing for the bio-psycho-social needs of an eligible client in the setting of a local or regional community based organization (CBO).

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH), Office of Public Health (OPH), HIV/AIDS Program (HAP) intends to apply for the projected \$951,000 of State formula allocation for FY 2007 HOPWA funds. (Notification of actual funding levels will be provided as soon as the information is available to the State from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).) This Office will serve as recipient of all non-competitive HOPWA funds for the State of Louisiana (this includes the entire state with the exception of DHH Administrative Regions I and II—the greater New Orleans and Baton Rouge EMSAs). The HIV/AIDS Program will allocate the FY 2007 HOPWA funds to social service agencies and housing providers in seven of the nine Department of Health and Hospitals regions.

The HIV/AIDS Program has the primary responsibility for overseeing the State's response to the AIDS epidemic. The HIV/AIDS Program is composed of three programmatic sections: HIV Services (Care and Treatment), HIV Surveillance and HIV Prevention.

The Services section is responsible for overseeing the provision of medical and social service needs of HIV infected persons. The State's systems for providing for the needs for persons with HIV infection are complex, but briefly, include a statewide network of ambulatory care clinics (operated by LSU Health Care Services Division and the LSU-Shreveport Medical Center) to provide medical care, a statewide HIV formulary to provide medications to patients who do not have insurance to pay for them, and a statewide network of providers of Home Health services and social services (e.g., case management, transportation assistance, oral health care, legal advocacy, etc.). Patients who are identified as HIV infected are given access to these services through case managers in the main AIDS services organizations in each region of the state (which in nearly all cases are funded both to carry out HIV Prevention activities and to provide social services) or through social workers located in the ambulatory care clinics.

The HIV Surveillance section is responsible for tracking the AIDS epidemic and maintaining statistics on HIV infections and cases of AIDS so that policy makers, health care providers, community groups, and the general public can make informed decisions in responding to the epidemic. The statistics include detailed aggregate and demographic information on persons living with AIDS, information on the prevalence of HIV infection, and information on behaviors that put people at risk for HIV infection. This information is collected, analyzed, interpreted, and made available to the community.

The HIV Prevention section is responsible for activities geared to reduce the transmission of HIV, which include: provision of HIV Prevention Counseling and Testing in nearly two hundred medical, social service and community-based sites; Partner Counseling and Referral in conjunction with the STD Disease Intervention Specialists; distribution of approximately four million condoms annually through private and public agencies; and the Louisiana HIV/AIDS and STD Hotline.

The State of Louisiana does not have a match requirement for the HOPWA Program. However, HOPWA funds have been used by project sponsors as a match to leverage other HUD programs with specific references to persons with AIDS.

The HIV/AIDS Program has solicited input from the statewide Regional Consortia, AIDS services/community based organizations, residential facilities and people living with AIDS regarding the allocation of the 2007 HOPWA funds. Based on this input, and to ensure the efficient use of both HOPWA and Ryan White Title II funds, sixty percent of the annual HOPWA funds will be awarded through a Request for Proposal (RFP) through the Ryan White CARE Act Title II Regional Consortia (this includes the entire state excluding Region I--the greater New Orleans EMSA--and Region II--the greater Baton Rouge EMSA) for the provision of short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments and tenant-based rental assistance for eligible HIV infected individuals.

Five HIV/AIDS residential facilities in DHH Administrative Regions III, IV, V, VII and VIII will be allocated approximately thirty-three percent of the HOPWA funds. These HOPWA funds will be allocated through a Louisiana HIV/AIDS Residential Facilities Solicitation of Application process. These funds are for the renovation, rehabilitation, acquisition, conversion, lease and repairs of facilities or purchase of capital equipment. A majority of the remainder of the funds (7%) will be allocated to a limited number of successful applicants for the provision of Resource Identification, while three percent will be utilized to cover the State's administrative expenses in overseeing and monitoring this program.

Needs Statement

In the United States, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is no longer a disease that primarily affects gay men. The fastest growing AIDS populations are women, young adults, people of color, people with histories of substance abuse and/or mental illness, and people from rural areas of the country. The changing face of the epidemic implies a need for services, approaches and education that address these changing needs. The focus of HIV/AIDS housing providers has shifted from assisting people at the end of their lives to assisting them with transition from living with HIV to living with AIDS.

Each year the State of Louisiana is faced with the task of distributing the funds it receives from the federal government AIDS-related programs. In every parish there is a resident that is either HIV-positive or diagnosed with AIDS, and therefore, each community has some degree of need for AIDS program funding. Without stable housing a person living with HIV has diminished access to care and services and a diminished opportunity to live a productive life. As has been stated previously, the housing needs of people with AIDS change as the disease progresses. Thus, throughout the progression of the disease, the ability to find affordable housing and to remain in

one's home is a constant stress for persons who are HIV infected. As a client's health diminishes, persons living with HIV/AIDS experience significant need for ancillary and supportive services.

Eligible Activities

Housing Opportunities for Person with AIDS (HOPWA) funds can be used for the following activities:

1. Housing information services including, but not limited to, counseling, information, and referral services to assist eligible individuals to locate, acquire, finance and maintain housing. This may also include fair housing counseling for eligible persons who may encounter discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origins, familial status, or handicap;
2. Resource identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources for eligible persons (including conducting preliminary research and making expenditures necessary to determine the feasibility of specific housing-related initiatives);
3. Acquisition, rehabilitation, conversion, lease, and repair of facilities to provide housing and services;
4. New construction (for single room occupancy (SRO) dwellings and community residences only);
5. Project - or tenant-based rental assistance, including assistance for shared housing arrangement;
6. Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent the homelessness of tenant or mortgagor of a dwelling;
7. Supportive services including, but not limited to, health, mental health, assessment, permanent housing placement, drug and alcohol abuse treatment and counseling, day care, personal assistance, nutritional services, intensive care when required, and assistance in gaining access to local, State and Federal government benefits and services, except that health services may only be provided to individuals with HIV/AIDS and not to family members of these individuals;
8. Operating costs for housing including maintenance, security, operation, insurance, utilities, furnishings, equipment, supplies, and other incidental costs;
9. Technical assistance in establishing and operating a community residence, including planning and other pre-development or pre-construction expenses and including, but not limited to, costs relating to community outreach and educational activities regarding AIDS or related diseases for persons residing in proximity to the community residence;
10. Administrative expenses: (i) Each grantee may use not more than three percent of the grant

amount for its own administrative costs related to administering grant amounts and allocating such amounts to project sponsors; and (ii) Each project sponsor receiving amounts from grants made under this program may use not more than seven percent of the amounts received for its own administrative cost related to carry out eligible activities under this section, including cost of staff necessary to care out eligible activities; and

11. For competitive grants only, any other activity proposed by the applicant and approved by HUD.

The use and distribution of Fiscal Year 2007 HOPWA funds are summarized as follows:

HOPWA Funding Projections for 2007

Total Funding	\$951,000
Administrative Costs (3%)	<u>28,530</u>
Total Funds Available	\$922,470 (total programmatic allocation)
STRMU	\$322,864 (35%)
TBRA	\$230,617 (25%)
Residential Facilities	\$304,415 (33%)
Resource Identification	\$ 64,573 (7%)

The activities eligible for funding assistance are listed in the section entitled “Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities.” More detailed information regarding the distribution of these funds is provided in the section entitled “Geographic Distribution.”

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS

As stated by HUD in its March 7, 2006, notice in the Federal Register entitled “Notice of Outcome Performance Measurement System for Community Planning and Development Formula Grant Programs”: Grantees shall incorporate performance measurements into consolidated plans or annual action plans prepared for FY 2007 CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funding. This will include the determination of an objective and selection of an outcome for each activity, based on the type of activity and its purpose.”

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

HUD sponsored fifteen regional training sessions to assist grantees (entitlements and states) in preparing to use the new Outcome Performance Measurement System. Staff from the Office of Community Development attended the June 7 and 8, 2006, training in Atlanta. The Performance Measurement System was made available to grantees in IDIS on May 12, 2006, but the use of the system will not be required until October 1 of 2006. At that time, all grantees must enter performance measurement data into IDIS for any activity that is open, regardless of the program year. The Office of Community Development has started entering objectives, outcomes and indicators for its activities in IDIS.

Table 8 identifies the primary funding activities/categories of the proposed FY 2007 Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program and the objectives and outcome categories for each of those activities. A projected numerical value is included in the third column; the estimates in this column were based on the grants that were awarded under the FY 2004 and FY 2005 LCDBG program years. For example, it is estimated that a total of forty-five housing units will be rehabilitated or reconstructed under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

Table 9 identifies the performance measurements regarding the planned activities, outcomes, objectives, and performance indicators relative to the HOME Investment Partnerships Program.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM

The Office of Community Services has developed performance measures around the eligible activities under the McKinney-Vento regulations. As the first step in a continuum of care for the homeless, the Emergency Shelter Grant funding will stabilize homeless individuals and families through the provision of emergency shelter/transitional individuals and families, who without this assistance, would be homeless. There has been priority given to applicants in the past who provide shelter and services to those people who are mentally ill or have a substance abuse problem.

Table 9			
FY 2007 Annual Action Plan			
Projected Results			
HOME Investment Partnerships Program (PJ-State of Louisiana)			
Outcomes and Objectives	Performance Indicators	Expected Number	Activity Description
DH-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of first-time homebuyers, 	265	Homeownership Assistance
DH-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of first-time homebuyers receiving housing counseling 	0	Homeownership Assistance
DH-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of first-time homebuyers receiving down-payment / closing costs assistance. 	265	Homeownership Assistance
DH-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of HOME-assisted rental units resulting from the development of housing that is decent and affordable 	400	Production of New Rental Units
DH-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of HOME-assisted rental units resulting from the rehabilitation of housing that is decent and affordable 	200	Rehabilitation of Existing Rental Units
DH-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of occupied by Elderly 	72	Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Units
DH-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of units brought from substandard to standard condition (HQS or local code) 	98	Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Units
DH-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of units qualified as Energy Star 	0	Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Units
DH-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of units brought into compliance with lead safe housing rule (24 CFR part 35) 	10	Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Units
DH-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of units made accessible for persons with disabilities 	98	Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Units
DH-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons assisted 	0	Rental Assistance
	Availability/Accessibility	Affordability	Sustainability
Decent Housing	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
Suitable Living Environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3
Economic Opportunity	EO-1	EO-2	EO-3

This continues to be a priority with the 2007 application as these populations are usually the persons who are chronically homeless. In addition, decent housing will be made affordable to individuals and families through financial or legal assistance to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless. In Table 10, the Office of Community Services has identified the performance indicators that will measure the outcomes for four objectives in the above described areas. For the suitable living outcomes and objectives, the Office of Community Services used information from previous years' shelter survey and need assessments conducted for the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless to determine the expected number to be served. For the decent housing outcomes and objectives, the Office of Community Services considered the 2006 ESG project applications that were submitted and goals by the individual projects who have identified prevention activities in their applications. With some of the assistance to Hurricane Katrina and Rita victims soon coming to an end, there is a possibility that the numbers will be greater than projected. However, the Office of Community Services believes that the information used to make these projections is the best source for making these projections at this time.

The Office of Community Services will have performance measures under two objectives which cover the four eligible activity areas for the Emergency Shelter Grants Program. Homelessness has become so pervasive after two catastrophic hurricanes such that estimates for the number to be served are hard to project. The numbers below had been projected prior to this devastation. The following are the performance measures that will be used.

OBJECTIVE NUMBER 1: Creating a suitable living environment.

SL-1 Outcome: Improve the living environment for homeless individuals and families by making available emergency shelters or transitional housing.

Objective and Outcome: Availability and accessibility for the purpose of creating a suitable living environment.

Activities: Rehabilitation, operations and services to provide housing for the homeless, including the chronically homeless.

Output indicator: Number of persons given shelter or transitional housing.

Outcome statement: Approximately 23,000 persons (unduplicated) will have access to shelter for the purpose of creating a suitable living environment.

SL-1 Outcome: Availability of shelter with services for homeless individuals who are mentally ill or substance abusers, which include the chronically homeless.

Objective and Outcome: Services available along with shelter for the severely mentally ill and substance abusers, to include the chronically homeless, to improve quality of life and create a suitable living environment.

Activities: Essential services along with emergency shelter or transitional housing.

Output indicator: Number of persons served in ESG-funded emergency shelter or transitional housing with severe mental illness or substance abuse.

Outcome statement: Approximately 1320 persons with severe mental illness and approximately 5725 persons with substance abuse problems, many who are chronically homeless, will have access to shelter and services to provide a liveable environment.

OBJECTIVE NUMBER 2: Provide decent affordable housing.

DH-2 Outcome: Prevent homelessness through rent/mortgage assistance, utility assistance, 1st month's rent/security deposit assistance, and landlord/tenant mediation/legal assistance.

Objective and Outcome: Making decent housing affordable through homeless prevention activities.

Activities: Homeless prevention activities to include rental and utility assistance to prevent foreclosure, eviction or utility disconnection and payment of first month's rent, utilities or deposits for persons moving from a shelter into their own housing, and legal assistance to prevent foreclosure or eviction.

Outcome Indicator: Number of persons receiving rental, utility, or legal assistance to prevent homelessness.

Outcome Statement: Approximately 300 households will have decent affordable housing through homeless prevention activities. Approximately 250 households will receive financial assistance to prevent homelessness and 50 households will receive emergency legal assistance to prevent homelessness.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS PROGRAM

The HIV/AIDS Program of the Louisiana State Office of Public Health has developed performance indicators that are compliant with the current guidance provided by HUD in relation to the State Formula HOPWA program. (Refer to Table 11.) All goals focus on the increase of decent housing for eligible low income program participants that are living with HIV/AIDS, and all have taken into account the waiver application and the program changes that have occurred since Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Suitable Living Environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3
Economic Opportunity	EO-1	EO-2	EO-3

local HIV CARE Consortia, and also strengthening the current relationships with the Public Housing Authorities and the housing Continuums of Care. These activities will be undertaken in order to increase the availability of housing options for our clients living with HIV/AIDS.

In relation to client care, the HIV/AIDS Program will assure that each client has a Housing Care Plan that focuses on the goal of a permanent placement in safe, appropriate and stable housing. To that end, we will maximize the resources throughout the HOPWA continuum (STRMU, TBRA and facility-based housing) as differing client needs arise, and we will continue to leverage Ryan White CARE Act funding for the provision of crucial Supportive Services.

Lastly, in order to assure that our office is aware of the current level of client need and the specific areas of unmet need, all current post-hurricane Needs Assessment data will be considered in the allocation of scarce resources and proposals to leverage additional State and federal funding to expand all housing options for our clients. These needs will also be taken into account when releasing funds for application by hopeful project sponsors, as all applicants that have experience working with our population (including grassroots, faith-based and other community organizations) will be considered for funding opportunities.

COMMENTS RECEIVED

No comments on the housing and community development needs of the State were submitted at the public hearing or during the comment period.

GENERAL APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Act 590 of the 1970 Parish Redevelopment Act Section Q-8

(8) Slum Area - an area in which there is a predominance of buildings or improvements, whether residential or non-residential, which by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open space, high density of population and overcrowding, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or an area of open land which, because of its location and/or platting and planning development, for predominantly residential uses, or any combination of such factors is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, or crime, and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals or welfare.

(i) Blighted Area - an area which by reason of the presence of a substantial number of slum, deteriorated or deteriorating structures, predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility or usefulness, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site or other improvements, diversity of ownership, tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land, defective or unusual conditions of title, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the municipality, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use; but if the area consists of any disaster area referred to in Subsection C (5), it shall constitute a "blighted area."

APPENDIX 2

Eligible LCDBG Activities

Sec.105.(a) Activities assisted under this title may include only—

(1) the acquisition of real property (including air rights, water rights, and other interests therein) which is

(A) blighted, deteriorated, deteriorating, undeveloped, or inappropriately developed from the standpoint of sound community development and growth;

(B) appropriate for rehabilitation or conservation activities;

(C) appropriate for the preservation or restoration of historic sites, the beautification of urban land, the conservation of open spaces, natural resources, and scenic areas, the provision of recreational opportunities, or the guidance of urban development;

(D) to be used for the provision of public works, facilities, and improvements eligible for assistance under this title; or

(E) to be used for other public purposes;

(2) the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation (including design features and improvements with respect to such construction, reconstruction, or installation that promote energy efficiency) of public works, facilities (except for buildings for the general conduct of government), and site or other improvements;

(3) Code enforcement in deteriorated or deteriorating areas in which such enforcement, together with public or private improvements or services to be provided, may be expected to arrest the decline of the area;

(4) clearance, demolition, removal, and rehabilitation (including rehabilitation which promotes energy efficiency) of buildings and improvements (including interim assistance, and financing public or private acquisition for rehabilitation, and rehabilitation, of privately owned properties and including the renovation of closed school buildings);

(5) special projects directed to the removal of material and architectural barriers which restrict the mobility and accessibility of elderly and handicapped persons;

(6) payments to housing owners for losses of rental income incurred in holding for temporary periods housing units to be utilized for the relocation of individuals and families displaced by activities under this title;

(7) disposition (through sale, lease, donation or otherwise) of any real property acquired pursuant to this title or its retention for public purposes;

(8) provisions of public services, including but not limited to those concerned with employment, crime prevention, child care, health, drug abuse, education, energy conservation, welfare or recreation needs, if such services have not been provided by the unit of general local government (through funds raised by such unit, or received by such unit from the State in which it is located) during any part of the twelve-month period immediately preceding the date of submission of the statement with respect to which funds are to be made available under this title, and which are to be used for such services, unless the Secretary finds that the discontinuation of such services was the result of events not within the control of the unit of general local government, except that not more than 15 percentum of the amount of any assistance to a unit of general local government (or in the case of nonentitled communities not more than 15 percent statewide) under this title including program income may be used for activities under this paragraph unless such unit of general local government used more than 15 percentum of the assistance received under this title for fiscal year

1982 or fiscal year 1983 for such activities (excluding any assistance received pursuant to Public Law 98-8), in which case such unit of general local government may use not more than the percentage or amount of such assistance used for such activities for such fiscal year, whichever method of calculation yields the higher amount, and except that of any amount of assistance under this Title (including program income) in each of Fiscal Years 1993 through 1997 to the City of Los Angeles and County of Los Angeles, each such unit of general government may use not more than 25 percent in each such fiscal year for activities under this paragraph;

(9) payment of the non-Federal share required in connection with a Federal grant-in-aid program undertaken as part of activities assisted under this title;

(10) payment of the cost of completing a project funded under title I of the Housing Act of 1949;

(11) relocation payments and assistance for displaced individuals, families, businesses, organizations, and farm operations, when determined by the grantee to be appropriate;

(12) activities necessary:

(A) to develop a comprehensive community development plan, and

(B) to develop a policy-planning-management capacity so that the recipient of assistance under this title may more rationally and effectively:

(i) determine its needs,

(ii) set long-term goals and short-term objectives,

(iii) devise programs and activities to meet these goals and objectives,

(iv) evaluate the progress of such programs in accomplishing these goals and objectives, and

(v) carry out management, coordination, and monitoring of activities necessary for effective planning implementation;

(13) payment of reasonable administrative costs related to establishing and administering federally approved enterprise zones and payment of reasonable administrative costs and carrying charges related to (A) administering the HOME program under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act; and (B) the planning and execution of community development and housing activities, including the provision of information and resources to residents of areas in which community development and housing activities are to be concentrated with respect to the planning and execution of such activities, and including the carrying out of activities as described in section 701(e) of the Housing Act of 1954 on the date prior to the date of enactment of Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1981;

(14) provisions of assistance including loans (both interim and long term) and grants for activities which are carried out by public or private nonprofit entities, including:

(A) acquisition of real property;

(B) acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation of:

(i) public facilities (except for buildings for the general conduct of government), site improvements, and utilities, and

(ii) commercial or industrial buildings or structures and other commercial or industrial real property improvements; and

(C) planning;

(15) assistance to neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations, local development corporations, nonprofit organizations serving the development needs of the communities in nonentitlement areas, or entities organized under section 301(d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to carry out a neighborhood revitalization or community economic development energy

conservation project in furtherance of the objectives of section 101(c), and assistance to neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations, or other private or public nonprofit organizations, for the purpose of assisting, as part of neighborhood revitalization or other community development, the development of shared housing opportunities (other than by construction of new facilities) in which elderly families (as defined in section 3(b)(3) of the United States Housing Act of 1937) benefit as a result of living in a dwelling in which the facilities are shared with others in a manner that effectively and efficiently meets the housing needs of the residents and thereby reduces their cost of housing;

(16) activities necessary to the development of energy use strategies related to recipient's development goals, to assure that those goals are achieved with maximum energy efficiency, including items such as—

(A) an analysis of the manner in, and the extent to, which energy conservation objectives will be integrated into local government operations, purchasing and service delivery, capital improvements budgeting, waste management, district heating and cooling, land use planning and zoning, and traffic control, parking, and public transportation functions; and

(B) a statement of the actions the recipient will take to foster energy conservation and the use of renewable energy resources in the private sector, including the enactment and enforcement of local codes and ordinances to encourage or mandate energy conservation or use of renewable energy resources, financial and other assistance to be provided (principally for the benefit of low- and moderate-income persons) to make energy conserving improvements to residential structures, and any other proposed energy conservation activities;

(17) provision of assistance to private, for-profit entities, when the assistance is appropriate to carry out an economic development project (that shall minimize, to the extent practicable, displacement of existing businesses and jobs in neighborhoods) that—

(A) creates or retains jobs for low- and moderate-income persons;

(B) prevents or eliminates slums and blight;

(C) meets urgent needs;

(D) creates or retains businesses owned by community residents;

(E) assists businesses that provide goods or services needed by, and affordable to, low- and moderate-income residents; or

(F) provides technical assistance to promote any of the activities under subparagraphs (A) through (E);

(18) the rehabilitation or development of housing assisted under Section 17 of the United States Housing Act of 1937;

(19) provision of technical assistance to public or nonprofit entities to increase the capacity of such entities to carry out eligible neighborhood revitalization or economic development activities, which assistance shall not be considered a planning cost as defined in paragraph (12) or administrative cost as defined in paragraph (13);

(20) housing services, such as housing counseling, in connection with tenant-based rental assistance and affordable housing projects assisted under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, energy auditing, preparation of work specifications, loan processing, inspections, tenant selection, management of tenant-based rental assistance, and other services related to assisting owners, tenants, contractors, and other entities, participating or seeking to participate in housing activities authorized under this section, or under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act;

(21) provision of assistance by recipients under this title to institutions of higher education

having a demonstrated capacity to carry out eligible activities under this subsection for carrying out such activities;

(22)* provision of assistance to public and private organizations, agencies, and other entities (including nonprofit and for-profit entities) to enable such entities to facilitate economic development by—

(A) providing credit (including providing direct loans and loan guarantees, establishing revolving loan funds, and facilitating peer lending programs) for the establishment, stabilization, and expansion of microenterprises;

(B) providing technical assistance, advice, and business support services (including assistance, advice, and support relating to developing business plans, securing funding, conducting marketing, and otherwise engaging in microenterprise activities) to owners of microenterprises and persons developing microenterprises; and

(C) providing general support (such as peer support programs and counseling) to owners of microenterprises and persons developing microenterprises;

(23) activities necessary to make essential repairs and to pay operating expenses necessary to maintain the habitability of housing units acquired through tax foreclosure proceedings in order to prevent abandonment and deterioration of such housing in primarily low- and moderate-income neighborhoods; and

(24)** provision of direct assistance to facilitate and expand home ownership among persons of low and moderate income (except that such assistance shall not be considered a public service for purposes of paragraph (8)) by using such assistance to—

(A) subsidize interest rates and mortgage principal amounts for low- and moderate-income home buyers;

(B) finance the acquisition by low- and moderate-income home buyers of housing that is occupied by the home buyers;

(C) acquire guarantees for mortgage financing obtained by low- and moderate-income home buyers from private lenders (except that amounts received under this title may not be used under this subparagraph to directly guarantee such mortgage financing and grantees under this title may not directly provide such guarantees);

(D) provide up to 50 percent of any down payment required from low- or moderate-income home buyer, or

***Section 807(c)(3) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, Public Law 102-550, October 28, 1992, added the following:**

(3) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS. - It is the sense of the Congress that each grantee under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 should reserve 1 percent of any grant amounts the grantee receives in each fiscal year for the purpose of providing assistance under section 105(a)(23) of such act to facilitate economic development through commercial microenterprises.

****Section 907(b) (2) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act provides the following termination for Sec.105(a)(20).**

(2) TERMINATION. Effective on October 1, 1994 (or October 1, 1995, if the Secretary determines that such later date is necessary to continue to provide home ownership assistance until home ownership assistance is available under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act), section 105(a) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5305(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (23), by inserting "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (24), by striking ," and" at the end and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking paragraph (25).

(E) pay reasonable closing costs (normally associated with the purchase of a home) incurred by a low- or moderate-income home buyer; and

(25) lead-based paint hazard evaluation and reduction, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992.

(b) Upon the request of the recipient of assistance under this title, the Secretary may agree to perform administrative services on a reimbursable basis on behalf of such recipient in connection with loans or grants for the rehabilitation of properties as authorized under subsection (a)(4).

(c)(1) In any case in which an assisted activity described in paragraph (14) or (17) of subsection (a) is identified as principally benefitting persons of low and moderate income, such activity shall

(A) be carried out in a neighborhood consisting predominately of persons of low and moderate income and provide services for such persons; or

(B) involve facilities designed for use predominately by persons of low and moderate income; or

(C) involve employment of persons, a majority of whom are persons of low and moderate income.

(2)(A) In any case in which an assisted activity described in subsection (a) is designed to serve an area generally and is clearly designed to meet identified needs of persons of low and moderate income in such area, such activity shall be considered to principally benefit persons of low and moderate income if

(i) not less than 51 percent of the residents of such area are persons of low and moderate income;

(ii) in any metropolitan city or urban county, the area served by such activity is within the highest quartile of all areas within the jurisdiction of such city or county in terms of the degree of concentration of persons of low and moderate income; or

(iii) the assistance for such activity is limited to paying assessments (including any charge made as a condition of obtaining access) levied against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income to recover the capital cost for a public improvement.

(B) The requirements of subparagraph (A) do not prevent the use of assistance under this title for the development, establishment, and operation for not to exceed 2 years after its establishment of a uniform emergency telephone number system if the Secretary determines that--

(i) such system will contribute substantially to the safety of the residents of the area served by such system;

(ii) not less than 51 percent of the use of the system will be by persons of low and moderate income; and

(iii) other Federal funds received by the grantee are not available for the development, establishment, and operation of such system due to the insufficiency of the amount of such funds, the restrictions on the use of such funds, or the prior commitment of such funds for other purposes by the grantee. The percentage of the cost of the development, establishment, and operation of such a system that may be paid from assistance under this title and that is considered to benefit low and moderate income persons is the percentage of the population to be served that is made up of persons of low and moderate income.

(3) Any assisted activity under this title that involves the acquisition or rehabilitation of property to provide housing shall be considered to benefit persons of low and moderate income only to the extent such housing will, upon completion, be occupied by such persons.

(4) For purposes of subsection (c)(1)(C)—

(A) If any employee resides in, or the assisted activity through which he or she is employed, is located in a census tract that meets the Federal enterprise zone eligibility criteria, the employee shall be presumed to be a person of low- or moderate-income; or

(B) If an employee resides in a census tract where not less than 70 percent of the residents have incomes at or below 80 percent of the area median, the employee shall be presumed to be a person of low- or moderate-income.

(d) TRAINING PROGRAM. The Secretary shall implement, using funds recaptured pursuant to section 119(o), an on-going education and training program for officers and employees of the Department, especially officers and employees of area and other field offices of the Department, who are responsible for monitoring and administering activities pursuant to paragraphs (14), (15), and (17) of subsection (a) for the purposes of ensuring that

(A) such personnel possess a thorough understanding of such activities; and

(B) regulations and guidelines are implemented in a consistent fashion.

(e) GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING AND SELECTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS -

(1) ESTABLISHMENT. - The Secretary shall establish, by regulation, guidelines to assist grant recipients under this title to evaluate and select activities described in section 105(a)(14), (15), and (17) for assistance with grant amounts. The Secretary shall not base a determination of eligibility of the use of funds under this title for such assistance solely on the basis that the recipient fails to achieve one or more of the guidelines' objectives as stated in paragraph (2).

(2) PROJECT COSTS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS. - The guidelines established under this subsection shall include the following objectives:

(A) The project costs of such activities are reasonable.

(B) To the extent practicable, reasonable financial support has been committed for such activities from non-Federal sources prior to the disbursement of Federal funds.

(C) To the extent practicable, any grant amounts to be provided for such activities do not substantially reduce the amount of non-Federal financial support for the activity.

(D) Such activities are financially feasible.

(E) To the extent practicable, such activities provide not more than a reasonable return on investment to the owner.

(F) To the extent practicable, grant amounts used for the costs of such activities are disbursed on a pro-rata basis with the amounts from other sources.

(3) PUBLIC BENEFIT. - The guidelines established under this subsection shall provide that the public benefit provided by the activity is appropriate relative to the amount of assistance provided with grant amounts under this title.

(f) ASSISTANCE TO THE FOR-PROFIT ENTITIES. - In any case in which an activity described in paragraph (17) of subsection (a) is provided assistance such assistance shall not be limited to activities for which no other forms of assistance are available or could not be accomplished but for that assistance.

(g) MICROENTERPRISE AND SMALL BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS. - In developing program requirements and providing assistance pursuant to paragraph (17) of subsection (A) to a microenterprise or small business, the Secretary shall-

(1) take into account the special needs and limitations arising from the size of the entity; and

(2) not consider training, technical assistance, or other support services costs provided to small businesses or microenterprises or to grantees and subgrantees to develop the

capacity to provide such assistance, as a planning cost pursuant to section 105(A)(12) or an administrative cost pursuant to section 105(A)(13).

APPENDIX 3

**FY 2006 Median Family Income
By Parish and MSA**

<u>Parish</u>	<u>FY 2006 Median Family Income*</u>	<u>Low/Mod Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Low Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Extremely Low Income* Limit \$</u>
Acadia	39,200	37,750	23,600	14,150
Allen	41,800	33,450	20,900	12,550
Ascension	See MSA-Baton Rouge			
Assumption	45,100	38,100	23,800	14,300
Avoyelles	35,900	32,000	20,000	12,000
Beauregard	46,400	37,100	23,200	13,900
Bienville	37,800	32,000	20,000	12,000
Bossier	See MSA-Shreveport - Bossier City			
Caddo	See MSA-Shreveport - Bossier City			
Calcasieu	See MSA-Lake Charles			
Caldwell	41,100	32,900	20,550	12,350
Cameron	See MSA-Lake Charles			
Catahoula	33,400	32,000	20,000	12,000
Claiborne	39,900	32,150	20,100	12,050
Concordia	35,100	32,000	20,000	12,000
Desoto	See MSA-Shreveport - Bossier City			
E. Baton Rouge	See MSA-Baton Rouge			
East Carroll	30,400	32,000	20,000	12,000
East Feliciana	See MSA-Baton Rouge			
Evangeline	33,900	32,000	20,000	12,000
Franklin	33,700	32,000	20,000	12,000
Grant	See MSA-Alexandria			
Iberia	44,000	35,200	22,000	13,200
Iberville	41,700	33,350	20,850	12,500
Jackson	44,200	35,350	22,100	13,250
Jefferson	See MSA-New Orleans			
Jefferson Davis	40,800	32,650	20,400	12,250
Lafayette	See MSA-Lafayette			
Lafourche	See MSA-Houma			
LaSalle	44,100	35,300	22,050	13,250
Lincoln	47,600	38,100	23,800	14,300
Livingston	See MSA-Baton Rouge			
Madison	29,400	32,000	20,000	12,000
Morehouse	38,600	32,000	20,000	12,000
Natchitoches	40,100	32,100	20,050	12,050
Orleans	See MSA-New Orleans			

**FY 2006 Median Family Income
By Parish and MSA
(Continued)**

<u>Parish</u>	<u>FY 2006 Median Family Income*</u>	<u>Low/Mod Income*</u>		<u>Low Income*</u>		<u>Extremely Low Income*</u>	
		<u>Limit</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>\$</u>
Ouachita	See MSA-Monroe						
Plaquemines	See MSA-New Orleans						
Pointe Coupee	See MSA-Baton Rouge						
Rapides	See MSA-Alexandria						
Red River	34,300		32,000		20,000		12,000
Richland	35,500		32,000		20,000		12,000
Sabine	30,700		32,000		20,000		12,000
St. Bernard	See MSA-New Orleans						
St. Charles	See MSA-New Orleans						
St. Helena	See MSA-Baton Rouge						
St. James	50,300		40,250		25,150		15,100
St. John the Baptist	See MSA-New Orleans						
St. Landry	35,700		37,750		23,600		14,150
St. Martin	See MSA-Lafayette						
St. Mary	40,400		32,300		20,200		12,100
St. Tammany	See MSA-New Orleans						
Tangipahoa	45,000		36,000		22,500		13,500
Tensas	31,900		32,000		20,000		12,000
Terrebonne	See MSA-Houma						
Union	See MSA-Monroe						
Vermilion	44,300		35,450		22,150		13,300
Vernon	42,800		34,250		21,400		12,850
Washington	35,900		32,000		20,000		12,000
Webster	42,800	38,400		24,000		14,400	
W.Baton Rouge	See MSA-Baton Rouge						
West Carroll	38,700		32,000		20,000		12,000
West Feliciana	See MSA-Baton Rouge						
Winn	38,600		32,000		20,000		12,000

*For those parishes which have a median family income less than the State nonmetropolitan median family income (\$40,000), the low/mod income limits, the low income limits and the extremely low income limits were based on the State nonmetropolitan median family income.

**FY 2006 Median Family Income
By Parish and MSA
(Continued)**

<u>Parish</u>	<u>FY 2006 Median Family Income*</u>	<u>Low/Mod Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Low Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Extremely Low Income* Limit \$</u>
<u>MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Areas</u>				
MSA Alexandria, LA1	44,900	35,900	22,450	13,450
MSA Baton Rouge, LA2	55,800	44,950	28,100	16,850
MSA Houma, LA3	49,400	39,500	24,700	14,800
MSA Lafayette, LA4	52,700	42,150	26,350	15,800
MSA Lake Charles, LA5	50,900	40,700	25,450	15,250
MSA Monroe, LA6	48,100	38,500	24,050	14,450
MSA New Orleans, LA7	52,300	41,850	26,150	15,700
MSA Shreveport - Bossier City, LA8	49,600	39,700	24,800	14,900

Footnotes:

1 Includes Grant and Rapides Parish.

2 Includes East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, Livingston, and Ascension Parishes.

3 Includes Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes.

4 Includes St. Martin and Lafayette Parishes.

5 Includes Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes.

6 Includes Ouachita and Union Parishes.

7 Includes Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Tammany, St. Bernard, St. John the Baptist, and St. Charles Parishes.

8 Includes Caddo, Bossier, and DeSoto Parishes.

Source: Income limits provided by U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, issued March 8, 2006.

APPENDIX 4
HOMELESS SHELTERS - CAPACITY/CLIENTELE: STATE OF LOUISIANA

<i>CITY</i>	<i>FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>CAPACITY</i>	<i>CLIENTELE</i>
ALEXANDRIA	AFTERCARE MINISTRIES, INC.	25	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN - MEN COMING OUT OF PRISON AND VETERANS.
ALEXANDRIA	GRACE HOUSE	16	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN
ALEXANDRIA	HOPE HOUSE	35	UW, SPF - HOMELESS RATHER THAN BATTERED WOMEN & THEIR CHILDREN, UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN, SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, MUST BE CAPABLE OF SELF CARE
ALEXANDRIA	THE SALVATION ARMY TRANSIENT LODGE	47	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC - MEN, WOMEN, FAMILIES, ADULT COUPLES, TRANSIENTS
ALEXANDRIA	TSC EMERGENCY SHELTER	8	UW,SPF,TPF,AC
ALEXANDRIA	TURNING POINT SHELTER/FAM. COUNS. AGENCY	36	UW, SPF - UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN, SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES: FAMILY VIOLENCE VICTIMS
BASTROP	REACH OUT: MOREHOUSE-TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	21	UW, SPF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS
BATON ROUGE	A NEW INSPIRATION	28	UW, UM, AC - RECOVERING ALCOHOLICS AND ADDICTS
BATON ROUGE	BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAM/ZONTA HOUSE	60	UW, SPF, BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
BATON ROUGE	BISHOP OTT DAY CENTER/NIGHT SHELTER	56	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN OVER THE AGE OF 18
BATON ROUGE	BISHOP OTT SHELTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	36	UW AND SPF UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN AND HOMELESS WOMEN ACCOMPANIED BY CHILDREN WITH A SPECIAL FOCUS ON WOMEN WITH MALE CHILDREN OVER THE AGE OF FIVE
BATON ROUGE	FAMILIES FIRST HOUSING	25	TPF HOMELESS INTACT FAMILIES
BATON ROUGE	JOSEPH HOMES, INC.	9	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN/RECENTLY RELEASED MALE EX-OFFENDERS WHO ARE HOMELESS
BATON ROUGE	KALEIDOSCOPE	12	UY - HOMELESS AND/OR RUNAWAY YOUTH - MALE AND FEMALE AGES 10-17 YEARS OF AGE
BATON ROUGE	MAISON DES AMI OF LA	46	UM, UW UNACCOMPANIED MEN AND WOMEN : MAINLY MENTALLY HANDICAPPED AND/OR SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
BATON ROUGE	MISSIONARIES/CHARITY QUEEN OF PEACE HOME	30	UW, SPF: WOMEN, FAMILIES (NO MALES OVER 6 YEARS OF AGE), UNACCOMP. WOMEN, SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, UNACCOMP. FEMALE YOUTH, FEMALE EX CONVICTS, PREGNANT WOMEN

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UM = UNACCOMPANIED MEN UW = UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN UFY / UMY = UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH
 SPF = SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES TPF = TWO PARENT FAMILIES AC = ADULT COUPLES (WITHOUT CHILDREN)

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<i>CITY</i>	<i>FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>CAPACITY</i>	<i>CLIENTELE</i>
BATON ROUGE	MYRIAM'S HOUSE	10	UW UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN
BATON ROUGE	O'BRIEN HOUSE	62	UM, UW - UNACCOMPANIED ADULTS: RECOVERING ALCOHOLICS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
BATON ROUGE	PASSAGES	18	UFY, UMY, UM, UW, SPF- HOMELESS YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS, SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES
BATON ROUGE	RAVEN'S OUTREACH CENTER, INC.	30	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN WHO ARE VETERANS
BATON ROUGE	ST. ANTHONY'S HOME-OLOL RMC	18	UM, UW, AC - UNACCOMPANIED MEN, WOMEN DIAGNOSED WITH AIDS
BATON ROUGE	THE SALVATION ARMY BED AND BREAD SHELTER	44	UM - SINGLE MEN
BATON ROUGE	URBAN RESTORATION ENHANCEMENT CORPORATION	22	SPF, TPF - ADULT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
BATON ROUGE	VOA FAMILY EMERGENCY SHELTER/AMERICA HOUSE	45	UW, SPF, TPF, AC - SINGLE WOMEN AND FAMILY UNITS
BATON ROUGE	WOMEN'S COMMUNITY REHABILITATION CENTER	16	UW, CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL AND HOMELESS ADULT FEMALES
BAYOU VISTA	CLAIRE HOUSE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	36	SPF - MOTHERS WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEMS AND THEIR DEPENDENT CHILDREN AGES BIRTH TO 12 YEARS
BOGALUSA	C A R E MINISTRIES	15	UM, SPF SINGLE MEN, BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
BOSSIER CITY	COTTAGES OF HOPE	36	SINGLE HOMELESS WOMEN, PREGNANT WOMEN AND WOMEN WITH CHILDREN, 18 YEARS OR OLDER, DRUG & ALCOHOL FREE FOR 60+ DAYS, WILLING TO WORK FT, COMPLETE EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATE IN PAYMENT/SAVINGS PLAN.
CHALMETTE	ST. BERNARD BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAM, INC.	26	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN (FAMILY VIOLENCE VICTIMS)
CROWLEY	ASSIST AGENCY HOMELESS SHELTER	12	UW, SPF UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN, MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN
DENHAM SPRINGS	L.O.V.E. CENTER	12	UW, SPF-MOTHERS WITH CHILD(REN) - SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THEIR DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER AGE 19 (UNLESS MENTALLY OR PHYSICALLY DISABLED)
DENHAM SPRINGS	SAFE HOUSE FOR BATTERED WOMEN/ THEIR CHILDREN	45	UW, SPF - WOMEN/SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES WHO ARE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
DERIDDER	JUNE N. JENKINS WOMEN'S SHELTER	20	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN/VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE
FRANKLIN	CHEZ HOPE, INC.	17	UW, SPF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS AND THEIR CHILDREN

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<i>CITY</i>	<i>FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>CAPACITY</i>	<i>CLIENTELE</i>
FRANKLIN	SUNSHINE HOUSE	6	SPF, TPF SINGLE AND TWO PARENT HOMELESS FAMILIES
GONZALES	ASCENSION FAMILY CRISIS SHELTER	9	SPF, TPF SINGLE AND TWO PARENT FAMILIES
GONZALES	ASCENSION HOUSE MINISTRIES	12	UM, SPF - UNACCOMPANIED MEN AND FATHERS WITH CHILDREN
HAMMOND	SOUTHEAST SPOUSE ABUSE PROGRAM	76	UW, SPF - WOMEN /WOMEN WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
HARVEY	GATEWAY RECOVERY SYSTEMS	144	UM - VETERANS REFERRED BY VA HOSPITAL
HARVEY	WAYMAKER MINISTRIES	4	UW, SPF - WOMEN THAT HAVE NO MORE THAN 3 CHILDREN
HOUMA	BEAUTIFUL BEGINNINGS CENTER	26	SPF, TP HOMELESS FAMILIES AND HOMELESS MOTHERS WITH 1 OR 2 CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6
HOUMA	BUNKHOUSE SHELTER	50	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC
HOUMA	EXCHANGE HOUSE	5	UM, UW - PERSONS WHO ARE HIV+ OR AIDS. EVERYONE MUST BE AMBULATORY
HOUMA	MOVING UPWARD PROGRAM	12	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC - CLIENTS MUST BE AT LEAST 18 YEARS OLD AND HOMELESS TO QUALIFY
HOUMA	THE HAVEN: MARGARET'S HOME	18	UW, SPF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS - WOMEN AND WOMEN WITH CHILDREN
HOUMA	TLP PROGRAM	18	UM, UW, SPF - YOUTH SERVED IN THE PROGRAM MUST BE HOMELESS, AT RISK FOR BECOMING HOMELESS, HISTORY OF RUNNING AWAY
HOUMA	TRANSITIONAL LIVING CENTER	7	UM - VOLUNTARY ADMISSION - REFERRALS FROM OMH REGION III. ADMISSION DETERMINED SYCHOSOCIAL, NEEDS ASSESSMENT, MEDICATION, COMPLIANCE WITH TREATMENT REGIMENT
JEFFERSON	METRO BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAM	38	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN, EMERGENCY SHELTER HAS CAPACITY OF CAPACITY OF 15, TRANSITIONAL SHELTER HAS CAPACITY OF 15
JEFFERSON	THE SALVATION ARMY ADULT REHABILITATION CENTER	125	UM UNACCOMPANIED MEN IN RECOVERY FROM ADDICTIVE DISORDERS
JENNINGS	THE BILLIE SUE THOMAS WELL	10	UW, SPF - WOMEN AND WOMEN WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
KENNER	KENNER DISASTER SHELTER	8	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC - FAMILIES, EAST BANK JEFFERSON PARISH , MADE HOMELESS BY FIRE OR OTHER DISASTER
LAFAYETTE	ACADIANA RECOVERY CENTER	24	UM,UW – UNACCOMPANIED MEN AND WOMEN WHO SUFFER FROM CHEMICAL DEPENDANCY AND WHO HAVE NOT USED ALCHOL/DRUGS FOR 72 HOURS

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TPF = TWO PARENT FAMILIES
UFY / UMY = UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH
AC = ADULT COUPLES (WITHOUT CHILDREN)

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<i>CITY</i>	<i>FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>CAPACITY</i>	<i>CLIENTELE</i>
LAFAYETTE	BISHOP O'DONNELL TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	29	SPF - MOTHER WITH CHILD(REN)
LAFAYETTE	FAITH HOUSE	45	UW, UFY, SPF - UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN, SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES, FAMILY VIOLENCE VICTIMS
LAFAYETTE	GATEHOUSE FOUNDATION, INC.	15	UM, UW - RECOVERING CHEMICALLY DEPENDENT; MUST HAVE COMPLETED PRIMARY TREATMENT, REMAIN CLEAN/SOBER, GET JOB, PLAN TO MOVE INTO INDEPENDENT LIVING
LAFAYETTE	MAISON DE MERE	14	SPF PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING TEENAGE GIRLS
LAFAYETTE	SMILE:STEPPING STONE TO THE FUTURE #1	16	SPF, TPF - ONE AND TWO PARENT FAMILIES. TWO PARENT FAMILIES MUST BE MARRIED WITH A VALID MARRIAGE LICENSE
LAFAYETTE	SMILE:STEPPING STONE TO THE FUTURE #3	16	SPF, TPF - IF TWO PARENT FAMILIES, MUST BE MARRIED
LAFAYETTE	ST. FRANCIS FOUNDATION HALFWAY HOUSE	15	UM, UW - UNACCOMPANIED MEN AND WOMEN, RECOVERING SUBSTANCE ABUSERS, COMPLETED A PRIMARY TREATMENT FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE/CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY, ABLE TO CARE FOR SELF, NOT SUICIDAL OR HOMICIDAL
LAFAYETTE	ST. JOSEPH SHELTER FOR MEN	40	UM - UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS MEN, 21 YEARS OR OLDER WITH A VALID GOVERNMENT PICTURE ID CARD
LAFAYETTE	ST. JOSEPH TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR MEN	6	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN, 21 YEARS OR OLDER WITH A VALID GOVERNMENT PICTURE ID CARD AND COMPLETED AN EMERGENCY SHELTER PROGRAM
LAFAYETTE	THE GENESIS HOUSE	6	UM - WHO HAVE ADVANCED TO OR COMPLETED PHASE II OF THE JOB OPPORTUNITY AND TRAINING CENTER (JOTC) PROGRAM. ELIGIBILITY DETERMINED BY ACADIANA OUTREACH CLINICAL SERVICES DIRECTOR.
LAFAYETTE	THE JOSHUA HOUSE	8	UM UNACCOMPANIED MEN WITH CO-OCCURRING DISORDER (AXIS 1: SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCY AND MENTAL DISORDER)
LAFAYETTE	THE JOURNEY HOUSE	4	UW - THREE-QUARTER HOUSE FOR WOMEN WHO HAVE ADVANCED TO OR COMPLETED PHASE III OF THE JOTC PROGRAM. CANDIDATES COMPLETING AN EQUIVALENT HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM ARE ALSO ELIGIBLE.

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<i>CITY</i>	<i>FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>CAPACITY</i>	<i>CLIENTELE</i>
LAFAYETTE	THE LIGHTHOUSE WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER	28	UW, SPF - WOMEN AND WOMEN WITH CHILDREN. NO MALE CHILDREN OVER THE AGE OF 12
LAFAYETTE	THE MONROE HOUSE	14	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN WITH CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS (AXIS 1: SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCY AND MENTAL DISORDER). CLINICAL AND CASE MANAGEMENT ARE PROVIDED THROUGH THE CENTER'S JOTC PROGRAM
LAFAYETTE	THE NAOMI HOUSE	14	UW SINGLE HOMELESS WOMEN
LAFAYETTE	THE SALVATION ARMY HOMELESS LODGE OF LAF.	21	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN
LAFAYETTE	VOA/SIL @ RIVER OAKS APARTMENTS	20	UM, UW - UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS MENTALLY ILL ADULTS
LAKE CHARLES	CALCASIEU WOMEN'S SHELTER	33	UW, SPF - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS: WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
LAKE CHARLES	CENTER OF HOPE	32	UM, TPF, AC - UNACCOMPANIED MEN, FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, AND MARRIED ADULT COUPLES WITHOUT CHILDREN
LAKE CHARLES	CONTINUUM OF CARE'S NEW HORIZONS PROGRAM	10	UM, UW, SPF, AC -WITH MENTAL AND/OR PHYSICAL ILLNESS
LAKE CHARLES	DAILY BREAD REFUGE MISSION AND SHELTER	8	UM UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS MEN, RECOVERING SUBSTANCE ABUSERS PRIMARILY
LAKE CHARLES	HARBOUR HOUSE	20	UFY, UMY - UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH, MALES AND FEMALES, AGES 3 - 17
LAKE CHARLES	NEPENTHE HOUSE	16	UM, UNACCOMPANIED MEN WHO HAVE AIDS, MEN IN RECOVERY FROM ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE
LAKE CHARLES	SW LA HOMELESS COALITION TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	16	SPF - MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
LAKE CHARLES	THE LORD'S PLACE	28	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN WITHOUT A CHRONIC MENTAL ILLNESS PROBLEM
LAKE CHARLES	THE POTTER'S HOUSE	23	SPF - MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN. ANY HOMELESS WOMAN THAT DOES NOT HAVE A CHRONIC MENTAL ILLNESS PROBLEM
LAKE CHARLES	VOA CRISIS DOMICILIARY PROGRAM	6	UM, UW SEVERELY MENTALLY ILL ADULTS
LEESVILLE	DOWDEN MEMORIAL SHELTER/VERNON COMM. ACT.	30	UM,UW,SPF,TPF, AC - UNACCOMPANIED MEN AND WOMEN, FAMILY GROUPS, ADULT COUPLES
LIVINGSTON	LIVINGSTON PARISH HOMELESS SHELTER	8	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC - UNACCOMPANIED ADULTS AND FAMILIES

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<i>CITY</i>	<i>FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>CAPACITY</i>	<i>CLIENTELE</i>
MANSFIELD	DESOTO PARISH TEMPORARY SHELTER	8	SPF, TPF, AC - HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND ADULT COUPLES WITHOUT CHILDREN
MANY	TAYLOR HOUSE: SABINE SHELTER	20	UW, SPF - VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
MARRERO	JEFFERSON PARISH CARE CENTER	36	SPF, TPF, SINGLE & 2 PARENT FAMILIES- MEN WITH SPOUSE AND CHILDREN, MOTHERS AND CHN. (BOYS UP TO 16). HOMELESS THAT ARE EITHER OFF THE STREET, HAVE BEEN EVICTED OR REFERRED FROM OTHER AGENCIES
MARRERO	RESPONSIBILITY HOUSE SOCIAL DETOX	12	UW, UM - UNACCOMPANIED ADULTS
MINDEN	UNITED CHRISTIAN HOME	18	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC
MONROE	FAIRHAVEN HOMELESS SHELTER	8	UW, UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN AND WOMEN, CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL ADULTS
MONROE	MARY GOSS SHELTER	24	UW, SPF - SINGLE WOMEN, SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES: BATTERED WOMEN/THEIR CHILDREN
MONROE	OUR HOUSE	31	TEEN SHELTER: UMY, UFY UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (CAPACITY 11) TRANSITIONAL HOUSING: UW,SPF (18-22 YEARS) (CAPACITY 20)
MONROE	THE SALVATION ARMY SHELTERS - MONROE	48	UW,UM,SPF,TPF,AC - UNACCOMPANIED MEN, WOMEN, ADULT COUPLES, SINGLE AND TWO PARENT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN (NO FATHERS WITH CHILDREN)
MONROE	THE WELLSPRING	30	UW, SPF DOMESTIC ABUSE SURVIVORS
NATALBANY	TANGIPAHOA PARISH HOMELESS PREVENTION SHELTER	7	UM,UW,SPF,TPF,AC
NEW IBERIA	IBERIA HOMELESS SHELTER, INC.	30	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN
NEW IBERIA	SMILE:STEPPING STONE TO THE FUTURE #2	16	SPF, TPF, AC, - SINGLE AND 2 PARENT FAMILIES, ADULT COUPLES IF TWO PARENT FAMILY, THEY MUST BE MARRIED
NEW IBERIA	SNAP SHELTER	22	UW, SPF - VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE
NEW ORLEANS	ACC/CARE CENTER	24	UW, SPF, UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN, MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	ACC/CRESCENT HOUSE	47	UW, SPF UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN, SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS FREE OF SUB. ABUSE
NEW ORLEANS	BARONNE ST. HOUSING	48	SPF, TPF. MUST HAVE CHILDREN, WORKING AT LEAST 30 HOURS A WEEK (UNLESS DISABLED)

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CITY FACILITY NAME CAPACITY CLIENTELE

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NEW ORLEANS	BRANTLEY BAPTIST CENTER	238	UF,UM - UNACCOMPANIED ADULTS
NEW ORLEANS	BRIDGE HOUSE CORPORATION	130	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN (SUBSTANCE ABUSERS), 18 AND ABOVE - HOMELESS WELCOMED
NEW ORLEANS	COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN CONCERN	12	SPF, TPF - HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	COVENANT HOUSE	60	UFY, UMY - HOMELESS YOUTH AGES 16 -21 AND THEIR CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	GRACE HOUSE OF NEW ORLEANS	25	UW - WOMEN AGES 18 OR OLDER WITH AN ALCOHOL OR DRUG PROBLEM
NEW ORLEANS	HOME AGAIN/VICTORY PLAZA	23	UM, UW, SPF - HIV/AIDS AFFECTED - INFECTED PERSONS
NEW ORLEANS	HOPE HOUSE TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	42	SPF, TPF - MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN AND FATHERS WITH CHILDREN DEEMED CAPABLE TO BECOME SELF RELIANT WITHIN A 3 MOS. PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	INFINITY NETWORK PROJECT	63	SPF, MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN. 18 YEARS AND OLDER, SUBSTANCE ABUSING WOMEN, PREGNANT AND OR WITH CHILDREN, HOMELESS
NEW ORLEANS	LINDY'S PLACE	17	UW HOMELESS UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN DRUG AND ALCOHOL FREE MINIMUM 6 MONTHS
NEW ORLEANS	LIVING WITNESS COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICES	20	UM UNACCOMPANIED MEN - SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS MISSION	280	UM, UW, SPF - UNACCOMPANIED ADULTS AND MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	ODYSSEY HOUSE FAMILY CENTER	61	UM,UW, SPF SUBSTANCE DEPENDENT WOMEN AND THEIR DEPENDENT CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	ONE WAY DELIVERANCE MINISTRIES/HAND UP PROGRAM	10	UM, UW - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS, RECOVERING SUBSTANCE ABUSERS, VETERANS
NEW ORLEANS	OZANAM INN	96	UM, UW, SPF - UNACCOMPANIED ADULTS AND MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	PROJECT LAZARUS	24	UM, UW - MEN AND WOMEN WITH AIDS
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY CENTER OF HOPE/MEN'S SHELTER	121	UM - UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS MEN. GENERAL SHELTER BEDS - 105, HARBOR LIGHT SUBSTANCE ABUSE BEDS - 18
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY CENTER OF HOPE/WOMEN'S LODGE	93	UW, SPF - SINGLE WOMEN, SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES - HOMELESS WOMEN/THEIR CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY TRANSITIONAL FAMILY HOUSING	60	SPF, TPF SINGLE AND TWO PARENT FAMILIES
NEW ORLEANS	SHEPHERD'S FLOCK SHELTER	18	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN WHO ARE RECOVERING SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
NEW ORLEANS	YWCA BATTERED WOMENS PROG. TRANSITIONAL HOUSE	12	SPF - BATTERED WOMEN WITH CHILDREN

Friday, April 21, 2006

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 SPF = SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES TPF = TWO PARENT FAMILIES AC = ADULT COUPLES (WITHOUT CHILDREN)

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CITY	FACILITY NAME	CAPACITY	CLIENTELE
NEW ROADS	POINTE COUPEE EMERGENCY SHELTER	6	UW, SPF, TPF, AC HOMELESS SINGLE WOMEN, ADULT COUPLES, AND FAMILY GROUPS

OPELOUSAS	NEW LIFE CENTER	126	UW, SPF -21 YEARS OR OLDER FEMALE WITH OR WITHOUT CHILDREN AND HAVE A VALID GOVERNMENT PICTURE ID CARD
OPELOUSAS	OPELOUSAS LIGHTHOUSE MISSION	23	UM UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS MEN OVER AGE 18 (DOES NOT ACCEPT SEXUAL OFFENDERS)
PINEVILLE	BRIDGE HOUSE	31	UM - MALES OVER 17 YEARS OF AGE WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE DIAGNOSIS - NOT ACTIVELY USING DRUGS OR ALCOHOL
PINEVILLE	OUTREACH EMERGENCY SHELTER	5	UM, UW - HOMELESS MENTALL ILL ADULT MALE OR FEMALE CLIENTS.
PINEVILLE	PHASE II	26	UW, SPF - UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN/WOMEN WITH CHILDREN. WOMEN IN RECOVERY FROM ADDICTION DISORDER. ALSO ACCEPT DUAL DIAGNOSED - WITH MENTAL DISORDER
PINEVILLE	VOA TRANSITIONAL RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	7	UM, UW, UNACCOMPANIED MEN AND WOMEN WITH CHRONIC MENTAL ILLNESS REFERRED THROUGH REGION VI OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH. SERVE CLIENTS 18 TO 75 YEARS OF AGE
RAYNE	J & K HOPE CENTER, INC.	12	UM - DUAL DIAGNOSED ADULT MEN WHO DESIRE RECOVERY AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY
RAYVILLE	DELTA SAFE HAVEN	4	UM, UW - MENTALLY ILL, ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE, CHRONICALLY HOMELESS
RUSTON	D.A.R.T.	12	UW, SPF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS AND THEIR CHILDREN
SCATTERED SITES	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING-ST. MARY CAA	39	SPF, TPF - SINGLE AND TWO PARENT FAMILIES
SHREVEPORT	BEN'S,BILL'S, MARGARET BROWN HSE/JEREMY'S	75	UM UW UNACCOMPANIED MEN AND WOMEN RECOVERING FROM SUBSTANCE ABUSE
SHREVEPORT	BRIDGES [SAFE HAVENS PROGRAM]	10	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC HOMELESS MENTALLY ILL
SHREVEPORT	BUCKHALTER HOTEL	44	UM, UW UNACCOMPANIED MEN & WOMEN - RECOVERING SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
SHREVEPORT	CADDO BOSSIER CENTER	15	UW, UM RECOVERING MALE AND FEMALE ALCOHOLICS AND DRUG ADDICTS
SHREVEPORT	CHRISTIAN SERVICES - MOTHER STEWART HOUSE	40	UW, UM, TPF, AC - UNACCOMPANIED ADULTS AND FAMILIES - HOMELESS WOMEN. MOTHER STEWART CAPACITY OF 15, HERBERT HOUSE CAPACITY OF 14
SHREVEPORT	CHRIST'S CENTER OUTREACH FOR THE HOMELESS	38	UM, UW, SPF, TPF MEN, WOMEN, FAMILIES

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<i>CITY</i>	<i>FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>CAPACITY</i>	<i>CLIENTELE</i>
SHREVEPORT	MCADOO HOTEL	44	UW, UM - HOMELESS ELDERLY AND MENTALLY ILL PERSONS
SHREVEPORT	PROJECT REACH	9	UM, UW DUALY DIAGNOSED-MENTALLY ILL, SUBSTANCE ABUSING ADULTS
SHREVEPORT	S.T.E.P.S.	12	UM, UW: PERSONS IN NEED OF NON-MEDICAL DETOX FROM SUB. ABUSE
SHREVEPORT	SHREVEPORT-BOSSIER RESCUE MISSION	96	UM - UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS MEN
SHREVEPORT	THE SALVATION ARMY CENTER OF HOPE - S'PORT	110	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC - UNACCOMPANIED MEN AND WOMEN AND FAMILIES
SHREVEPORT	TRANSITIONS	12	UM, UW UNACCOMPANIED MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL
SHREVEPORT	YWCA FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM	30	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
SHREVEPORT-BOS	PROVIDENCE HOUSE HOMELESS FAMILY SHELTER	200	SPF, TPF - LEGALLY MARRIED COUPLES AND THEIR CHILDREN, MEN OR WOMEN WITH CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18, SINGLE WOMEN
SLIDELL	HOPE I COMMUNITY OUTREACH/HOMELESS SHELTER	64	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS, RECOVERING ADDICTS, AIDS PATIENTS, MENTALLY IILL, HOMELESS
SLIDELL	MIRAMON CENTER	7	SINGLE UNACCOMPAINED MEN. MUST BE EMPLOYED AND MAINTAIN EMPLOYMENT FOR DURATION OF STAY. MUST BE REFERRED BY MINISTER OR CHURCH
SLIDELL	SAFE HARBOR	15	UW, SPF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS AND THEIR CHILDREN
SLIDELL	THE CARING CENTER OF SLIDELL	15	UW, SPF HOMELESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN
ST JOHN THE BAP	THE NEW LIFE WOMEN'S CENTER (NLWC)	20	VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THEIR CHILDREN, THE ELDERLY, THE PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY CHALLENGED, HOMELESS CHILDREN, TEENAGERS, AND YOUNG ADULTS
ST. MARTINVILLE	NEW START CENTER	15	UW, SPF - WOMEN AND WOMEN WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
THIBODAUX	CHEZ HOPE, INC.	6	UW, SPF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS AND THEIR CHILDREN
VINTON	CITY OF REFUGE	60	UM, SPF, AC , TPF HOMELESS MEN AND HOMELESS VETERANS PRIMARILY. FATHERS WITH CHILD(REN) AND MARRIED COUPLES ALSO CAN BE SERVED
WINNSBORO	UNITED MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE HOMELESS SHELTER	11	UM, UW,SPF,TPF,AC
WINNSBORO	WELLSPRING HOUSING AND SUPPORT SERVICES	20	UW, SPF HOMELESS DOMESTIC ABUSE SURVIVORS

Total Facilities: 153 Statewide Capacity: 5200

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HOMELESS SHELTERS - LOCATIONS AND PHONE NUMBERS - STATE OF LOUISIANA

<i>CITY</i>	<i>FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PHONE</i>
ALEXANDRIA	AFTERCARE MINISTRIES, INC.	1815 N. BOLTON AVENUE	(318) 448-5315, FAX 443-2800
ALEXANDRIA	GRACE HOUSE	2807 LEVIN	(318) 443-8045
ALEXANDRIA	HOPE HOUSE	29 BOLTON AVENUE	(318) 487-2061, FAX (318) 449-3950
ALEXANDRIA	THE SALVATION ARMY TRANSIENT LODGE	620 BEAUREGARD	(318) 442-0445, FAX 443-2136
ALEXANDRIA	TSC EMERGENCY SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(318) 448-3752, FAX 484-3993
ALEXANDRIA	TURNING POINT SHELTER/FAM. COUNS. AGENCY	CONFIDENTIAL	(318)442-7196, FAX 448-0280
BASTROP	REACH OUT: MOREHOUSE-TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	SCATTERED SITE APTS: BASTROP	(318) 281-3655, FAX (318) 281-6355
BATON ROUGE	A NEW INSPIRATION	1272 LAUREL ST.	(225) 343-3286, FAX 343-0052
BATON ROUGE	BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAM/ZONTA HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 389-3001, FAX 358-3444
BATON ROUGE	BISHOP OTT DAY CENTER/NIGHT SHELTER	1623 CONVENTION ST. & 2550 PLANK RD.	(225) 383-7343, 355-0374, FAX 383-6623
BATON ROUGE	BISHOP OTT SHELTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	1623 CONVENTION STREET	(225) 383-7343 FAX (225) 383-6623
BATON ROUGE	FAMILIES FIRST HOUSING	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 336-4406, 336-8770 EXT 413,FAX 336-8745
BATON ROUGE	JOSEPH HOMES, INC.	130 SOUTH 11TH STREET	(225) 336-8770, FAX (225) 336-8745
BATON ROUGE	KALEIDOSCOPE	260 SOUTH ACADIAN THRUWAY	(225) 343-6300, FAX (225) 343-6303
BATON ROUGE	MAISON DES AMI OF LA	1050 CONVENTION ST.	(225) 343-3827, FAX 343-3861
BATON ROUGE	MISSIONARIES/CHARITY QUEEN OF PEACE HOME	737 EAST BLVD	(225) 383-8367
BATON ROUGE	MYRIAM'S HOUSE	1141 W. CHIMES ST.	(225) 334-0662, FAX 334-0663
BATON ROUGE	O'BRIEN HOUSE	1220 MAIN STREET	(225) 344-6345, FAX 344-0119
BATON ROUGE	PASSAGES	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 343-6300, FAX 343-6303
BATON ROUGE	RAVEN'S OUTREACH CENTER, INC.	923 EXECUTIVE PARK, SUITE 19	(225) 248-0111, (800) 496-0111, FAX 248-0112
BATON ROUGE	ST. ANTHONY'S HOME-LOL RMC	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 765-8917
BATON ROUGE	THE SALVATION ARMY BED AND BREAD SHELTER	7361 AIRLINE HIGHWAY	(225) 355 4483, FAX 355-7393
BATON ROUGE	URBAN RESTORATION ENHANCEMENT CORPORATION	SCATTERED SITES	(225) 356-8871, FAX (225) 357-8732
BATON ROUGE	VOA FAMILY EMERGENCY SHELTER/AMERICA HOUSE	827 AMERICA STREET	(225) 381-7955, 387-0061 FAX 383-6182

<i>CITY</i>	<i>FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PHONE</i>
BATON ROUGE	WOMEN'S COMMUNITY REHABILITATION CENTER	855 ST. FERDINAND ST	(225) 336-0000, FAX 0500
BAYOU VISTA	CLAIRE HOUSE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	BAYOU VISTA	(985) 395-2424. FAX (985) 395-2626
BOGALUSA	C A R E MINISTRIES	815 AVENUE F	(985) 732-0355
BOSSIER CITY	COTTAGES OF HOPE	2334 RIVERWOOD DRIVE	(318) 227-2100, EXT 21
CHALMETTE	ST. BERNARD BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAM, INC.	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 277-3177, FAX 279-9377
CROWLEY	ASSIST AGENCY HOMELESS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 788-7550, FAX 783-9353
DENHAM SPRINGS	L.O.V.E. CENTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 665-9100, FAX 665-9393
DENHAM SPRINGS	SAFE HOUSE FOR BATTERED WOMEN/CHILDREN	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 354-0560
DERIDDER	JUNE N. JENKINS WOMEN'S SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337)462-6504;(800)542-2873,FAX 463-5495
FRANKLIN	CHEZ HOPE, INC.	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 828-4200, FAX 4202
FRANKLIN	SUNSHINE HOUSE	1407 BARROW ST.	(337) 828-5703, FAX (337) 828-5754
GONZALES	ASCENSION FAMILY CRISIS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 644-8532, FAX 644-0109
GONZALES	ASCENSION HOUSE MINISTRIES	1349 N. TOBY STREET	(225) 647-9513 (FAX NUMBER SAME AS PHONE #)
HAMMOND	SOUTHEAST SPOUSE ABUSE PROGRAM	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 542-8384, FAX (985) 429-1288
HARVEY	GATEWAY RECOVERY SYSTEMS	4103 LAC COUTURE DR.	(504) 368-9935, FAX 368-9918
HARVEY	WAYMAKER MINISTRIES	804 FIRST AVENUE	(504) 452-1962, FAX (504) 328-8794
HOUMA	BEAUTIFUL BEGINNINGS CENTER	300 BOND STREET	(985) 580-8105, 873-6892, FAX 873-6880
HOUMA	BUNKHOUSE SHELTER	8424 MAIN STREET	(985) 876-9976, (985) 637-6088
HOUMA	EXCHANGE HOUSE	104 EXCHANGE ALLEY	(985) 223-4017, FAX (985) 223-0442
HOUMA	MOVING UPWARD PROGRAM	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 851-4488, FAX (985) 872-0985
HOUMA	THE HAVEN: MARGARET'S HOME	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 853-0045, FAX 873-7494
HOUMA	TLP PROGRAM	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 851-4488, FAX (985) 872-0985
HOUMA	TRANSITIONAL LIVING CENTER	137 NEW ORLEANS BLVD.	(985) 879-3967
JEFFERSON	METRO BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAM	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 837-5455, FAX 828-2893
JEFFERSON	THE SALVATION ARMY ADULT REHABILITATION CENTER	200 JEFFERSON HIGHWAY	(504) 835-1781, FAX 831-7522
JENNINGS	THE BILLIE SUE THOMAS WELL	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 616-8418, FAX (337) 616-8421
KENNER	KENNER DISASTER SHELTER	908 27TH STREET	(504) 468-7823, FAX (504) 468-6665

<i>CITY</i>	<i>FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PHONE</i>
LAFAYETTE	ACADIANA RECOVERY CENTER	401 W. VERMILION STREET	(337) 291-5400
LAFAYETTE	BISHOP O'DONNELL TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	405 ST. JOHN STREET	(337) 235-4972, FAX (337) 234-0953
LAFAYETTE	FAITH HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 232-8954, FAX (337) 232-2770
LAFAYETTE	GATEHOUSE FOUNDATION, INC.	206 SOUTH MAGNOLIA ST	(337) 233-8031, FAX (337) 233-0462
LAFAYETTE	HOPE HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 233-2437, FAX (337) 235-4178
LAFAYETTE	MAISON DE MERE	520 ST. JOHN ST.	(337) 237-1320, FAX 337-237-0806
LAFAYETTE	SMILE:STEPPING STONE TO THE FUTURE #1	418/420 OLIVER STREET	(337) 234-3272, FAX (337) 234-3274
LAFAYETTE	SMILE:STEPPING STONE TO THE FUTURE #3	500 ST. JOHN STREET	(337) 3272, FAX 234-3274
LAFAYETTE	ST. FRANCIS FOUNDATION HALFWAY HOUSE	1610 WEST UNIVERSITY	(337) 233-8114, FAX 233-8122
LAFAYETTE	ST. JOSEPH SHELTER FOR MEN	425 ST. JOHN ST.	(337) 235-4972, FAX 234-0953
LAFAYETTE	ST. JOSEPH TRANSITIONAL	425 ST. JOHN STREET	(337) 233-6816, FAX (337) 234-0753
LAFAYETTE	ST. JOSEPH TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR MEN	425 ST. JOHN STREET	(337) 235-4972, FAX 234-0953
LAFAYETTE	THE GENESIS HOUSE	125 S. BUCHANAN STREET	(337) 237-7618, FAX (337) 237-7650
LAFAYETTE	THE JOSHUA HOUSE	125 S. BUCHANAN STREET	(337) 237-7618, FAX (337) 237-7650
LAFAYETTE	THE JOURNEY HOUSE	125 S. BUCHANAN STREET	(337) 237-7618, FAX (337) 237-7650
LAFAYETTE	THE LIGHTHOUSE WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER	125 S. BUCHANAN STREET	(337) 237-7618, FAX (337) 237-7650
LAFAYETTE	THE MONROE HOUSE	125 S. BUCHANAN STREET	(337) 237-7618, FAX (337) 237-7650
LAFAYETTE	THE NAOMI HOUSE	125 S. BUCHANAN STREET	(337) 237-7618, FAX 237-7650
LAFAYETTE	THE SALVATION ARMY HOMELESS LODGE OF LAF.	212 SIXTH STREET	(337) 235-2407, FAX 237-8676
LAFAYETTE	VOA/SIL @ RIVER OAKS APARTMENTS	1507 SURREY #L	(337) 266-9774
LAKE CHARLES	CALCASIEU WOMEN'S SHELTER	601 W. 18TH STREET	(337)436-4552,(800)223-8066, FAX 436-8327
LAKE CHARLES	CENTER OF HOPE	3020 LEGION STREET	(337) 721-8068, 433-4155, FAX 721-8069
LAKE CHARLES	CONTINUUM OF CARE'S NEW HORIZONS PROGRAM	SCATTERED SITE	(337) 497-0333, FAX (337) 433-0093
LAKE CHARLES	DAILY BREAD REFUGE MISSION AND SHELTER	604 BOSTON STREET	(337) 433-7026
LAKE CHARLES	HARBOUR HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 433-6739, FAX (337) 436-7720
LAKE CHARLES	NEPENTHE HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 430-0888, FAX 430-0910
LAKE CHARLES	SW LA HOMELESS COALITION TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	807 DUMATRAIT LANE	(337) 433-6282, FAX (337) 433-0093

<i>CITY</i>	<i>FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PHONE</i>
LAKE CHARLES	THE LORD'S PLACE	126 KIRKMAN STREET	(337) 494-6277,249-3144 FAX 497-5497
LAKE CHARLES	THE POTTER'S HOUSE	3233 KIRKMAN STREET, 70607	(337) 477-1116, FAX (337) 527-5998
LAKE CHARLES	VOA CRISIS DOMICILIARY PROGRAM	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 497-0034, FAX 497-0229
LEESVILLE	DOWDEN MEMORIAL SHELTER/VERNON COMM. ACT.	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 239-4457, FAX (337) 392-0384
LIVINGSTON	LIVINGSTON PARISH HOMELESS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 686-2901, FAX (225) 686-2909, 664-8256
MANSFIELD	DESOTO PARISH TEMPORARY SHELTER	113 FRANKLIN STREET	(318) 872-0880, FAX (318) 871-8616
MANY	TAYLOR HOUSE: SABINE SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(318) 256-6242, 256-3408
MARRERO	JEFFERSON PARISH CARE CENTER	1108 BARATARIA BLVD	(504) 347-0772, 523-3755, FAX 371-8783
MARRERO	RESPONSIBILITY HOUSE SOCIAL DETOX	5001 WESTBANK EXPRESSWAY, STE. B	(504) 371-0206, FAX (504) 371-0204
MINDEN	UNITED CHRISTIAN HOME	104 FULLER STREET	(318) 382-1500, (318) 382-1503
MONROE	FAIRHAVEN HOMELESS SHELTER	820 JACKSON STREET	(318) 322-4612, 343-9200
MONROE	MARY GOSS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(318) 323-1505, 651-9314, FAX 651-9320
MONROE	OUR HOUSE	205 SMITH STREET	(318) 345-5556, (888) 442-8336, FAX 345-5550
MONROE	THE SALVATION ARMY SHELTERS - MONROE	105 HART STREET	(318) 325-1755, FAX 387-7158
MONROE	THE WELLSRING	SCATTERED SITE APTS: MONROE	318-281-3655, FAX 318-651-9320
NATALBANY	TANGIPAHOA PARISH HOMELESS PREVENTION SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 567-2350, 664-8256, FAX (225) 567-2630
NEW IBERIA	IBERIA HOMELESS SHELTER, INC.	307 ROBERTSON STREET	(337) 369-9900, FAX (337) 369-9905
NEW IBERIA	SMILE:STEPPING STONE TO THE FUTURE #2	301 ROBERTSON STREET	(337) 365-4772. 234-3274
NEW IBERIA	SNAP SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 367-7627, FAX 367-7696
NEW ORLEANS	ACC/CARE CENTER	Not open at present	(504) 822-3751, FAX 822-3761
NEW ORLEANS	ACC/CRESCENT HOUSE	Not open at present	(504) 865-0057, 866-7481, FAX 865-0050
NEW ORLEANS	BARONNE ST. HOUSING	2407 BARONNE STREET	(504) 269-9311, FAX 269-4986
NEW ORLEANS	BRANTLEY BAPTIST CENTER	No longer homeless program	504) 523-5761, FAX (504) 525-9913
NEW ORLEANS	BRIDGE HOUSE CORPORATION	1160 CAMP STREET	(504) 522-4475,522-2124 EXT 14, FAX 522-0342
NEW ORLEANS	COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN CONCERN	Not open at present	(504) 245-3689, FAX (504) 241-2486
NEW ORLEANS	COVENANT HOUSE	611 NORTH RAMPART STREET	(504) 584-1184, FAX (504) 584-1171
NEW ORLEANS	GRACE HOUSE OF NEW ORLEANS	1401 DELACHAISE STREET	(504) 899-2423, FAX (504) 899-0041

<i>CITY</i>	<i>FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PHONE</i>
NEW ORLEANS	HOME AGAIN/VICTORY PLAZA	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 362-7583, FAX (504) 362-3490
NEW ORLEANS	HOPE HOUSE TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	SCATTERED SITES	(504) 522-4235, FAX 325-0011
NEW ORLEANS	INFINITY NETWORK PROJECT	Not open at present	(504) 241-1125, FAX 244-3986
NEW ORLEANS	LINDY'S PLACE	2407 BARONNE STREET	(504) 269-0184, FAX 269-1383
NEW ORLEANS	LIVING WITNESS COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICES	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 524-2959, FAX (504) 524-6365
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS MISSION	Changed clients they serve	(504) 523 2116, FAX (504) 523-9493
NEW ORLEANS	ODYSSEY HOUSE FAMILY CENTER	1125 NORTH TONTI STREET	(504) 821-9211 EXT. 41, FAX (504) 821-0500
NEW ORLEANS	ONE WAY DELIVERANCE MINISTRIES/HAND UP PROG.	Not open at present	(504) 944-7660, FAX (504) 944-2360
NEW ORLEANS	OZANAM INN	843 CAMP STREET	(504) 523-1184, FAX 523-1187
NEW ORLEANS	PROJECT LAZARUS	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 949-3609, FAX (504) 944-7944
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY CENTER OF HOPE/MEN'S SHELTER	4500 SOUTH CLAIBORNE AVENUE	(504) 899-2332, FAX 891-1444
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY CENTER OF HOPE/WOMEN'S LODGE	4500 SOUTH CLAIBORNE AVENUE	(504) 895-6727, FAX (504) 891-1444
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY TRANSITIONAL FAMILY HOUSING	4500 SOUTH CLAIBORNE AVENUE	(504) 899-4569 X3015, FAX (504) 899-5265
NEW ORLEANS	SHEPHERD'S FLOCK SHELTER	2703 AMELIA STREET	(504) 342-2124
NEW ROADS	POINTE COUPEE EMERGENCY SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 618-8300, FAX (225) 618-8380
OPELOUSAS	NEW LIFE CENTER	411 EAST LANDRY	(337) 235-4972, FAX (337) 234-0953
OPELOUSAS	OPELOUSAS LIGHTHOUSE MISSION	704 W. SOUTH STREET	(337) 948-8865, FAX 948-8849
PINEVILLE	BRIDGE HOUSE	CENTRAL LOUISIANA STATE HOSPITAL	(318) 484-6491, FAX (318) 484-6495
PINEVILLE	OUTREACH EMERGENCY SHELTER	2085 RAINBOW DRIVE	(318) 442-8026, FAX (318) 442-8842
PINEVILLE	PHASE II	CONFIDENTIAL	(318) 484-6278, FAX (318) 484-6775
PINEVILLE	VOA TRANSITIONAL RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	2081 RAINBOW DRIVE	(318) 442-8026, FAX 442-8842
RAYNE	J & K HOPE CENTER, INC.	812 HOLT STREET	(337) 334-4799, FAX (337) 334-4717
RAYVILLE	DELTA SAFE HAVEN	1084 HWY 137 N	(318) 728-5923
RUSTON	D.A.R.T.	CONFIDENTIAL	(318) 513-9373, FAX 254-8230
SCATTERED SITES	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING-ST. MARY CAA	ST MARY,VERMILION,ST MARTIN	(337) 828-5703, FAX (337) 828-5754
SHREVEPORT	BEN'S,BILL'S, MARGARET BROWN HSE/JEREMY'S	4 LOCATIONS	(318) 424-7327, FAX (318) 424-7377
SHREVEPORT	BRIDGES [SAFE HAVENS PROGRAM]	1109 HIGHLAND AVENUE	(318) 865-1422, FAX 865-4566

<i>CITY</i>	<i>FACILITY NAME</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PHONE</i>
SHREVEPORT	BUCKHALTER HOTEL	527 CROCKETT ST.	(318) 222-1767, FAX (318) 222-6464
SHREVEPORT	CADDO BOSSIER CENTER	6220 GREENWOOD ROAD	(318) 747-1161 FAX (318) 747-0311
SHREVEPORT	CHRISTIAN SERVICES - MOTHER STEWART HOUSE	1248 SPRAGUE STREET	(318) 221-4857, FAX (318) 221-2355
SHREVEPORT	CHRIST'S CENTER OUTREACH FOR THE HOMELESS	1445 CLAIBORNE AVENUE	(318) 636-4203
SHREVEPORT	MCADOO HOTEL	1002 TEXAS AVENUE	(318) 221-6554, FAX 227-0035
SHREVEPORT	PROJECT REACH	1101 HIGHLAND AVENUE	(318) 865-1422, FAX 865-4566
SHREVEPORT	S.T.E.P.S.	525 CROCKETT ST.	(318) 222-1289, FAX (318) 222-1205
SHREVEPORT	SHREVEPORT-BOSSIER RESCUE MISSION	2033 TEXAS STREET	(318) 227-2868, FAX 222-3248
SHREVEPORT	THE SALVATION ARMY CENTER OF HOPE - S'PORT	1207 CORNWELL	(318) 424-3200, EXT 21 FAX (318) 424-7221
SHREVEPORT	TRANSITIONS	CONFIDENTIAL SCATTERED SITES	(318) 865-1422, FAX 865-4566
SHREVEPORT	YWCA FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM	710 TRAVIS STREET	(318) 222-2117, 888 411 1333, FAX 429-4665
SHREVEPORT-BOSS	PROVIDENCE HOUSE HOMELESS FAMILY SHELTER	814 COTTON STREET	(318) 221-7887 FAX (318) 221-7881
SLIDELL	HOPE I COMMUNITY OUTREACH/HOMELESS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 774-6315
SLIDELL	MIRAMON CENTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 646-0357, FAX 646-0377
SLIDELL	SAFE HARBOR	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 781-4856, FAX (985) 781-4858
SLIDELL	THE CARING CENTER OF SLIDELL	1020 JOE BUCCARAN DRIVE	(985) 646-1368
ST JOHN THE BAP	THE NEW LIFE WOMEN'S CENTER (NLWC)	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 652-8007, FAX (985) 652-8458
ST. MARTINVILLE	NEW START CENTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 394-8559, FAX (337) 394-7861
THIBODAUX	CHEZ HOPE, INC.	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 449-1301, FAX 0521
VINTON	CITY OF REFUGE	5899 HIGHWAY 3112	(337) 589-4407, 589-6404, FAX 433-2508
WINNSBORO	UNITED MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE HOMELESS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	318-435-3148, FAX (318) 435-5810
WINNSBORO	WELLSPRING HOUSING AND SUPPORT SERVICES	SCATTERED SITE APTS: WINNSBORO	(318) 412-0226, FAX (318) 412-0226

REGIONAL CONTINUUM OF CARE
RESOURCE COLLABORATIVES FOR THE HOMELESS

Region 1

UNITY for the Homeless

2475 Canal Street, Suite 300
New Orleans, LA 70119
Phone: (504) 821-4496, FAX: (504) 821-4704
Contact: Martha J. Kegel, Executive Director
mkegel@unityforthehomeless.org

Region 2

Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless

5850 Florida Boulevard
Baton Rouge, LA 70806
Phone: (225) 201-0696, FAX: (225) 201-1792
Contact: Randy Nichols, Executive Director
rknichols@gctfs.org

Region 3

Region III Homeless Coalition

c/o Gulf Coast Teaching Family Services
154 N. Hollywood Road
Houma, LA 70364
Phone: (985) 851-4488, FAX: (985) 872-0985
Contact: Kim Adams
kima@gctfs.org

Region 4

ARCH – The Acadiana Regional Coalition on Homelessness and Housing, Inc.

P.O. Box 3936
Lafayette, LA 70506
Phone: (337) 235-4972, FAX: (337) 234-0953
Contact: Eric Gammons
egammons@catholicsservice.org

Region 5

Southwestern LA Homeless Coalition, Inc.

P.O. Box 3052
Lake Charles, LA 70602
Phone: (337) 433-6282, FAX: (337) 433-0093
Contact: Linda Banks
homelesscoal@aol.com

Region 6

Central LA Coalition to Prevent Homelessness

Post Office Box 1303
Alexandria, LA 71309
Phone: (318) 443-0500, FAX: None
Contact: Cassandra Crawford
clhc@cox-internet.com

Region 7

HOPE for the Homeless

1002 Texas Street
Shreveport, LA 71101
Phone: (318) 227-2100, FAX: (318) 227-0035
Contact: Terri Brock, Executive Director
tbrock@centerpt.org

Region 8

Northeast Louisiana Housing and Supportive Services Corporation

c/o The Wellspring Alliance for Families
1515 Jackson Street
Monroe, LA 71203
Phone: (318) 651-9314, FAX: (318) 323-1361
Contact: Judy Bell
jbelle@wellspringalliance.org

Region 9

Northlake Continuum of Care Coalition

% Southeastern Louisiana University
P.O. Box 10509
Hammond, LA 70402
Phone: (985) 549-5373, FAX: (985) 549-5375
Contact: Erin Matheny
Erin.matheny@selu.edu

Region 10

Jefferson Alliance for the Homeless

c/o Responsibility House
P.O. Box 640548
Kenner, LA 70064
Phone: (504) 366-6217, 371-0206
FAX: (504) 469-5273
Contact: Mike Martyn, Chair
wmartyn@cox.net