




6/25/2020

# City of Baton Rouge – Parish of East Baton Rouge

2020 – 2024 HUD CONSOLIDATED PLAN  
DRAFT FOR PUBLIC COMMENT



## The Process

### PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

**1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source**

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	BATON ROUGE	Office of Community Development/Build Baton Rouge
HOPWA Administrator	BATON ROUGE	Office of Community Development/Build Baton Rouge
HOME Administrator	BATON ROUGE	Office of Community Development
ESG Administrator	BATON ROUGE	Office of Community Development

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

## **PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)**

### **1. Introduction**

The City of Baton Rouge and unincorporated East Baton Rouge Parish (City-Parish) apply as one jurisdiction for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) Funding. The City-Parish Office of Community Development (OCD) is the lead agency for overseeing the development of the Consolidated Plan as well as the subsequent implementation and monitoring of the activities funded by the Annual Action Plans. The OCD oversees the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) entitlement grants for the City-Parish and the funded activities are implemented by Build Baton Rouge (BBR) and the City-Parish Department of Human Development and Services (DHDS). BBR is responsible for administering projects funded by CDBG and HOME, whereas DHDS is responsible for administering projects funded by ESG and HOPWA. Both BBR and DHDS operate according to the terms of Cooperative Endeavor Agreements they entered into with the City-Parish. The OCD serves as the lead agency and monitors EBRRA and DHDS to ensure compliance with all local, state and federal requirements.

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

In late 2018 and early 2019 and in cooperation with BBR, OCD held two Stakeholder Meetings and three Community Meetings to obtain public input and assistance with establishing the primary needs and concerns of the community. The Stakeholder Meetings consisted of a presentation, followed by a breakout session with roundtable discussions and then concluded with the presentation of the summaries of each roundtable discussion. Stakeholders who participated represented various organizations, including developers, social service agencies, housing providers, healthcare agencies, homeless service providers, law enforcement, transportation administrators and economic development agencies. The Community Meetings consisted of a presentation followed by public comments and a question and answer session. Attendees at the Community Meetings included local students, residents, and service providers. These stakeholder and community meetings also provided networking opportunities for the housing providers, health and service agencies to touch base with one another and discuss opportunities for coordination of care and services.

**Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness**

Numerous representatives of the local Continuum of Care (COC), Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH), attended the Stakeholder and Community Meetings. In addition, representatives from the OCD and BBR held a separate meeting with a representative from the CAAH to discuss coordination of services and relevant issues in more detail. Topics discussed at this meeting included housing needs, innovative approaches to addressing those needs, coordinated entry, HMIS, funding availability and the needs of the local homeless and at-risk of homelessness populations. To better address the needs of homeless persons, the CAAH and other homeless providers were encouraged to submit proposals for projects and programs from entitlement funding sources beyond just ESG.

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

The City-Parish annually issues a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for its CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG funding. This NOFA provides local organizations, agencies, nonprofits and developers with an opportunity to submit requests for funding for eligible projects. The proposals are reviewed by an evaluation committee and the results are submitted to the City-Parish Administration. Once approved by Administration, award letters are distributed, and the award process begins. When reviewing proposals, the evaluation committee is tasked with objectively ranking projects based on numerous factors, including proposed outcomes, organizational capacity and cost reasonableness.

As mentioned above, OCD and BBR held a separate meeting with the CAAH to discuss coordination of services, ESG funding, housing needs, coordinated entry, HMIS and other funding opportunities for homeless programs and services. The City-Parish's annual ESG allocation is not substantial, so homeless service providers have been encouraged to coordinate services and apply for other sources of funding, including HOME and CDBG. It was agreed that EBR DHDS staff would also attend the CAAH board meetings to improve communication.

CAAH is a member of the Louisiana Balance of State Continuum of Care (LA BOSCO), which is a coalition of people and housing service providers dedicated to preventing and ending homelessness in Louisiana. Members of the BOSCO share best practices, expand their referral networks and collaboratively develop policies and procedures to guide how people experiencing homelessness are served in their communities. The BOSCO also assists in the management and coordination of local HMIS data as well.

**2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities**

**Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated**

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF EAST BATON ROUGE
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The EBRPHA participated in all Stakeholder Meetings. A separate meeting with the EBRPHA was also held in late 2018. The EBRPHA provided input on the needs of public housing and the residents of public housing.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Health Other government - Federal Other government - State Other government - County Other government - Local Regional organization Planning organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Representatives from the CAAH attended all Stakeholder Meetings as well as the Community Meetings. A separate meeting was held with a CAAH representative to discuss homelessness in further detail. The CAAH was encouraged to apply for other sources of funding besides only ESG. As a result, they submitted project proposals for CDBG, HOME and ESG funds. The CAAH contributed ideas for innovative housing projects and shared valuable information about the needs of the populations they serve.

3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	SVDP Bishop Ott Night Shelter
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Health Services - Victims
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth HOPWA Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Representatives from Bishop Ott shared information about the needs of the populations they serve. They also contributed ideas to enhance coordination of providers.
4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	URBAN RESTORATION ENHANCEMENT CORPORATION
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	UREC provided input on affordable housing needs of the City-Parish.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF GREATER BATON ROUGE
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Habitat for Humanity attended all Stakeholder Meetings. They provided input on the housing needs of the City-Parish as well as the funding needs of Habitat for Humanity. They also stated the need for more repair programs in order to make affordable housing more sustainable.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	OUR LADY OF THE LAKE MEDICAL CENTER - ST. ANTHONY'S HOME
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	HOPWA Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	OLOL St. Anthony's Home attended the Stakeholder Meetings. They provided input as to the housing and healthcare needs of persons infected with HIV/AIDS.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Louisiana Housing Corporation
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Other government - State Regional organization Planning organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The LHC attended the Stakeholder Meetings. They offered assistance with the provision of data as well as feedback regarding housing needs.
8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Interfaith Federation of Greater Baton Rouge
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Basic needs

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Interfaith provides hot meals to the homeless and those in need. They were invited to attend all Stakeholder Meetings. They provide regular feedback to the City-Parish as they currently operate a program funded with CDBG dollars.
9	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Downtown Development District
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - Local Planning organization Business and Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Representatives from the DDD attended the Stakeholder Meetings. They provided input and feedback on the economic development needs of the City-Parish.
10	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Capitol Area Transit System
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization Planning organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	CATS representatives attended the Stakeholder Meetings and provided feedback on the transit needs of the City-Parish.
11	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	SCOTLANDVILLE CDC
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment



	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Scotlandville CDC was invited to participate in all Stakeholder and Community Meetings. Representatives have had meetings with Build Baton Rouge and OCD representatives to discuss the needs of the Scotlandville area.
12	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	HAART(HIV/AIDS ALLIANCE FOR REGION TWO, INC.)
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	HOPWA Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	HAART participated in all Stakeholder Meetings. They provided input on the needs of those diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.
13	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	MID CITY REDEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE, INC.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	MCRA attended the Stakeholder Meetings and provided feedback/input on the affordable housing needs of the mid-city area in Baton Rouge.
14	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, GBR
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	VOAGBR attended all Stakeholder Meetings. VOA provided input and feedback on various aspects of the LMI population in the City-Parish.
15	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	East Baton Rouge Redevelopment Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Regional organization Planning organization Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Economic Development Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	BBR assisted in the planning of all meetings, plans and activities. Build Baton Rouge administers the HOME and CDBG funds under the oversight of the City-Parish OCD.
16	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	EBR Human Development Services
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Other government - Local

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans HOPWA Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	DHDS administers ESG and HOPWA funds under the oversight of the City-Parish OCD. DHDS staff participated in all community and stakeholder meetings. They also assist in the planning, selection and implementation of projects funded by ESG and HOPWA.
17	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	ST VINCENT DE PAUL
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	St. Vincent de Paul staff participated in all Stakeholder and Community Meetings. They provide input on various topics, services and needs of homeless, LMI and special needs populations in the City-Parish.
18	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Plan B
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Plan B participated in the Stakeholder Meetings. They provided input on the affordable housing needs of the City-Parish.
19	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Vital Resource Solutions
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Education
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	VRS attended Stakeholder Meetings and provided input on general community development needs of the community.
20	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Service-Fair Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The GNOFHAC participated in the Stakeholder Meetings and also attended a separate meeting with OCD and Build Baton Rouge staff to discuss the fair housing needs of the City-Parish area.
21	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Lafleur Industries
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	A representative from Lafleur Industries participated in Stakeholder Meetings and provided input on the affordable housing needs of the City-Parish.

22	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE DIOCESE OF BATON ROUGE
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Catholic Charities representatives attended Stakeholder and Community Meetings. They provided input and feedback on the needs of various LMI and special needs populations in the Baton Rouge area.
23	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	100 Black Men of Metro Baton Rouge
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Business Leaders Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization was invited to participate in stakeholder meetings.

24	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Capitol Area Human Services District
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless Services-Health Services - Victims Other government - State
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The CAHSD was asked to participate in the Stakeholder Meetings.
25	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	East Baton Rouge Parish Council
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County Other government - Local Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	All Council Members were invited to attend Stakeholder and Community Meetings. The Council will be responsible for approval the final Consolidated Plan.
26	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Louisiana Workforce Investment
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Employment Other government - State
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Representatives were invited to participate in the stakeholder meetings.
27	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Empower 225
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children

<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Anti-poverty Strategy
<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Empower 225 attended Stakeholder Meetings and provided input on the needs of youth in the Baton Rouge area.

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

The City-Parish made an effort to consult with all applicable providers in the City-Parish.

### **Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan**

<b>Name of Plan</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>	<b>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?</b>
Continuum of Care	Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless	Data, information, and planning efforts are coordinated among the agencies and providers

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

### **Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))**

Starting in 2019, the City-Parish consulted with numerous public entities including the Louisiana Housing Corporation, Build Baton Rouge, the Housing Authority of East Baton Rouge (EBRPHA), the State Department of Health and Hospitals, the Continuum of Care, the Capital Area Transit System, and many others. The City-Parish OCD holds Cooperative Endeavor Agreements with the EBRRDA, EBRPHA and the Division of Human Development and Services to directly administer projects funded with entitlement dollars as guided by the Consolidated Plan. These three partner agencies oversee subrecipients and project implementation under the umbrella of the City-Parish OCD. The OCD holds weekly meetings with its partner agencies who then oversee and communicate directly with all subrecipients that directly administer the projects. All grantees and subgrantees work diligently within the existing social service and housing network of the Greater Baton Rouge Area to ensure services are coordinated and delivered in the most efficient and effective way possible.

## **PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)**

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

The citizen participation process for the development of the Consolidated Plan began in late 2018. Two separate Stakeholder Meetings were held that allowed various partners, agencies and organizations to discuss priority needs in the City-Parish and also suggest ways to address those needs. Comments and feedback from Stakeholders were used as source information for many aspects of the Consolidated Plan. Three Community Meetings were held as well. These Community Meetings consisted of an overview of the HUD Entitlement Planning Process followed by a public comment, question and answer session. A Zoom meeting is being held in June 2020 to present the draft to the public.



Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Email	Stakeholders	The 11/9/18 stakeholder meeting was attended by 16 people.	Three roundtable discussions were held on homelessness, housing, and economic development and non-housing needs. Each table discussed needs, opportunities, resources, priorities, strengths, and overall administration of the grant funds. See Attachment xx for details.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Email	Stakeholders	The 1/31/19 stakeholder meeting was attended by 33 people.	Three roundtable discussions were held on homelessness, housing, and economic development and non-housing needs. Each table discussed needs, opportunities, resources, priorities, strengths, and overall administration of the grant funds. See Attachment xx for details.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Notice	Non-targeted/broad community	The 1/30/19 community meeting was attended by 7 people.	Attendees provided input on proposed target areas, homeless nuisance issues, citizen participation, availability of planning documents, and housing. See Attachment xx for details.	All comments were accepted.	
4	Public Notice	Non-targeted/broad community	TBD – Zoom meeting on 6/25/20	TBD – Zoom meeting on 6/25/20		

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

## **Needs Assessment**

### **NA-05 Overview**

#### **Needs Assessment Overview**

The community needs assessment was developed with input from local agencies and organizations, including private, non-profit and for-profit entities as well as members of the community. A series of Stakeholder and Community Meetings were held to provide all attendees with an opportunity to share their thoughts and ideas. The City-Parish Office of Community Development partnered with Build Baton Rouge to assess, establish, prioritize and address community needs.

## NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

### Summary of Housing Needs

In 2008, the Mayor-President commissioned the new City-Parish Comprehensive Plan update called FUTUREBR. Thousands of Parish residents and stakeholders gave input on their vision for the future. The FUTUREBR update included ten community workshops in 2017 and 2018 with hundreds of citizens reviewing the Plan and providing comments. The EBR HUD Consolidated Plan is being developed in conjunction with information gathered, studied and presented during the development and update of FUTUREBR. All Comprehensive Plan documents may be located at the following web address: <https://www.brla.gov/662/FUTUREBR>.

According to the City-Parish's Comprehensive Plan, current housing goals for the City-Parish are as follows:

1. Create a balanced housing supply.
2. Coordinate housing planning with the region.
3. Ensure that East Baton Rouge Parish's existing neighborhoods are stable and strong.
4. Coordinate housing and economic development efforts.
5. Promote sustainable, energy-efficient housing in transportation-efficient neighborhoods.

The above five goals were developed to address the variety of housing needs of the current and future residents of the City-Parish.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	229,493	305,385	33%
Households	90,202	117,295	30%
Median Income	\$35,436.00	\$0.00	-100%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

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

### Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	23,875	15,445	20,145	11,670	46,160
Small Family Households	6,340	5,185	7,060	4,155	22,215
Large Family Households	1,584	865	1,175	825	3,335
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	3,394	2,995	3,940	2,019	9,165

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,222	1,864	2,414	1,104	3,750
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	4,054	2,070	2,656	1,541	4,254

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS  
**Source:**

DRAFT

## Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	354	33	84	55	526	84	40	10	0	134
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	160	80	185	0	425	20	15	45	39	119
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	654	349	290	50	1,343	50	118	190	100	458
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	11,945	2,415	490	105	14,955	2,965	1,760	610	205	5,540

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,270	4,379	3,520	645	9,814	1,065	1,460	2,535	920	5,980
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,769	0	0	0	1,769	725	0	0	0	725

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	13,115	2,870	1,050	215	17,250	3,130	1,930	850	345	6,255
Having none of four housing problems	2,830	6,215	9,290	5,285	23,620	2,310	4,410	8,965	5,835	21,520
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,769	0	0	0	1,769	725	0	0	0	725

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:



### 3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	3,875	2,640	1,220	7,735	969	1,340	1,257	3,566
Large Related	1,074	312	109	1,495	250	199	274	723
Elderly	1,687	789	635	3,111	1,617	1,057	827	3,501
Other	7,574	3,375	2,135	13,084	1,300	675	830	2,805
Total need by income	14,210	7,116	4,099	25,425	4,136	3,271	3,188	10,595

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

### 4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	3,440	595	40	4,075	754	775	173	1,702
Large Related	979	85	0	1,064	195	50	59	304
Elderly	1,278	370	150	1,798	1,054	553	319	1,926
Other	7,145	1,445	315	8,905	1,025	375	105	1,505
Total need by income	12,842	2,495	505	15,842	3,028	1,753	656	5,437

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

### 5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	813	369	320	50	1,552	25	110	120	114	369

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Multiple, unrelated family households	49	64	139	35	287	44	33	115	25	217
Other, non-family households	15	0	15	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	877	433	474	85	1,869	69	143	235	139	586

**Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Data Source  
Comments:

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

Almost 30,000 households, or 32% of all households in Baton Rouge, are single-person households. Homeless counts from the Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH) made during their 2019 Point-In-Time survey identified 185 single person households living in emergency shelters and 117 single person households that were unsheltered. Of the sheltered population, 43 were veterans, 13 were victims of domestic violence and 11 were youths. When the sheltered population was surveyed regarding health status, 42 were victims of substance abuse, 17 had physical disabilities, 16 suffered from mental illness and 10 had chronic health conditions. Of the unsheltered population, 8 were veterans, 8 were victims of domestic violence and 2 were youths. For that same population, 60 suffered from mental illness, 40 were physically disabled, 40 suffered from substance abuse and 18 had chronic health conditions.

### **Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.**

During the annual Point-in-Time count in 2019, there were 353 homeless persons in Baton Rouge:

- 82 suffered with substance abuse issues

- 76 had mental health issues
- 57 were physically disabled
- 28 had chronic health conditions
- 11 had developmental disabilities
- 4 suffered from HIV/AIDS
- 21 were victims of domestic violence
- 51 were veterans
- 13 were youths

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

Lack of safe, adequate, accessible and affordable housing continues to be the biggest issue facing the Baton Rouge area. The aging housing stock continues to deteriorate, even more so after the 2016 floods, and this has led to substandard housing conditions for many low-income families. According to the maps in the Louisiana Housing Corporation's 2019 Housing Needs Assessment, notable housing problems in Baton Rouge are:

- Aging housing stock
- Overcrowding
- Inadequate rental facilities
- Rent stress

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

Families and households with a high housing cost burden have been significantly affected by these problems. The same can be said for small, related low- and extremely-low income households. Cost burden and overcrowding among renter households exceeds that of owner households across all income categories. Household types that are more affected than others are single-family households with incomes between 0 - 30% of the area median income (AMI).

For example, housing data presented in FUTUREBR states approximately 51% of East Baton Rouge Parish's renters spend more than 30% of their income on housing. Unaffordable housing costs have most greatly affected renter households earning less than \$15,000, making them particularly prone to overpaying.

**Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance**

Low-income individuals and families with children who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered often have numerous issues to contend with. These populations are most likely to be cost burdened while in overcrowded and/or substandard housing units. Some may have mental health issues, physical disabilities and/or may be victims of domestic violence. If an LMI family household is headed by a single female, she may not be able to work if she does not have reliable or affordable child care.

Formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance are in need of permanent housing and housing placement services. If they are chronically homeless or suffer from mental issues, physical health issues and/or are veterans, they may not be mentally or physically capable of obtaining and maintaining permanent housing on their own.

**If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:**

Definitions are as follows:

**Rent Stress:** Broadly used to refer to rental affordability, or the lack thereof. As a measure, rental households are designated as rent-stressed if they spend more than 35 percent of their income on gross rent. When used in this document, rent stress is accompanied by data from the ACS. Note that this term is distinct from HUD's terminology of cost burden and severe cost burden and are accompanied by CHAS data, which is based upon the threshold of 30% and 50% of household income, respectively.

**Overcrowding:** One of the four HUD housing problems. In accordance with the CHAS definition, refers to households with more than one person per room.

**Very low-income households:** When using CHAS data, households whose incomes do not exceed 50 percent of the HUD area median family income. When using ACS data, very low-income households refer to those with household incomes less than \$10,000 a year.

**Aging housing stock:** Units that were built prior to 1950.

**Cost burden:** Households whose monthly housing costs exceed 30 percent of a household's monthly income.

**Inadequate facilities:** A combination of two of the four HUD housing problems; housing units that lack complete plumbing and/or kitchen facilities.

Veterans: those who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States, not including inactive military reserves or the National Guard, unless called to active duty.

Chronic homelessness: an individual or the head of a household who has a disabling condition of long duration and has experienced a period of homelessness lasting for a full year or longer, or who has experienced four periods of homelessness in the past three years, adding up to 12 months or longer.

Youth: age 17 and younger

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

Particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness are:

- Renter households with an extremely low income
- Veterans
- Persons with mental and/or physical disabilities
- Persons with substance abuse issues
- Victims of domestic violence

## NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### Introduction

The below data is used to determine whether a disproportionately greater need exists for households experiencing housing problems. A disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need, who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group, is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	18,580	2,803	2,494
White	5,520	713	725
Black / African American	11,734	1,869	1,570
Asian	374	70	110
American Indian, Alaska Native	19	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	570	59	25

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	10,655	4,790	0
White	3,108	1,785	0
Black / African American	6,609	2,790	0
Asian	295	69	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	4	0
Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Hispanic	485	119	0

**Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

#### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,955	12,190	0
White	3,520	4,454	0
Black / African American	3,880	6,570	0
Asian	190	610	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	29	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	124	397	0

**Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

#### 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,130	9,535	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
White	1,215	3,625	0
Black / African American	780	4,955	0
Asian	79	304	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	30	469	0

**Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

## Discussion

According to the above data and the definition of a 'disproportionately greater need,' there is not one racial or ethnic group that meets this definition. However, the data does demonstrate that 87% of extremely low-income households in the 0% to 30% AMI range experience one or more of the four housing problems; whereas only 18% of households in the 80% to 100% AMI range experience one or more of four housing problems.



## NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### Introduction

The below data is used to determine whether a disproportionately greater need exists for households experiencing severe housing problems. A disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,245	5,140	2,494
White	4,975	1,290	725
Black / African American	10,109	3,514	1,570
Asian	344	100	110
American Indian, Alaska Native	19	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	485	139	25

**Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,800	10,625	0
White	1,900	3,000	0
Black / African American	2,445	6,964	0

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Asian	150	224	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	34	0
Pacific Islander	0	20	0
Hispanic	285	320	0

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

#### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,900	18,255	0
White	960	7,020	0
Black / African American	719	9,755	0
Asian	90	710	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	84	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	44	477	0

**Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	560	11,120	0
White	250	4,585	0
Black / African American	194	5,555	0
Asian	59	324	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	30	469	0

**Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

## Discussion

The above data indicates that no racial or ethnic group is subject to a disproportionately greater need in terms of severe housing problems. However, the data does indicate that 76% of households in the 0% to 30% AMI range suffer from one or more of the four housing problems; whereas only 4% of households in the 80% to 100% AMI range has one or more of the four housing problems.

## NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### Introduction:

The below data is used to determine whether a disproportionately greater need exists for households experiencing high housing cost burdens. A disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	74,430	18,410	21,884	2,600
White	38,665	6,875	8,145	740
Black / African American	29,750	10,269	12,245	1,655
Asian	2,474	390	433	110
American Indian, Alaska Native	92	85	19	0
Pacific Islander	0	20	0	0
Hispanic	2,600	575	644	25

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

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### Discussion:

The above data indicates no racial or ethnic group is subject to a disproportionately greater need in terms of high housing costs. Data does indicate, however, that a greater number of households (74,430) in the 0% to 30% AMI range suffer from housing cost burden that those (21,884) that are in the 50% and above AMI range.

## **NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)**

**Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?**

The EBR Assessment of Fair Housing (EBR AFH) found the following:

- Across the board, non-White residents face higher rates of housing problems within the jurisdiction. Those living in the jurisdiction generally have slightly higher rates of housing problems than those in the region, though severe housing problems are more pronounced in the jurisdiction compared to the region. Compared to White residents in the jurisdiction having a 27.76% rate of experiencing housing problems, Black residents have a rate of 44.24%, Hispanic residents, 48.38%, Asian or Pacific Islander, 34.44%, and Native American, 50.00%. These are significantly higher than the rate for White residents, though both the jurisdiction and the region experience high rates of housing problems. Disparities are slightly lower for severe housing problems, though Hispanic residents notably face almost double the rate of severe housing problems as White residents.
- Severe Housing Cost Burdens are higher in the jurisdiction than in the region, overall, though clear disparities exist in both. Black and Hispanic residents face higher rates of severe cost burdens than do White and Asian or Pacific Islander residents. While severe cost burdens are slightly higher in the jurisdiction than in the region for most racial/ethnic groups, the difference is largest for White residents, who face significantly higher cost burdens in the jurisdiction than in the region.
- While not a racial or ethnic category, the AFH found, “Persons with disabilities experience housing problems at disproportionately high rates based on 2012-2016 CHAS data. Among households including individuals with hearing or vision impairments, 40.1% have one or more housing problems. 40.2% of households including persons with ambulatory disabilities have one or more housing problems. 45.1% of households including persons with cognitive disabilities have one or more housing problems. 40.2% of households including persons with self-care or independent living disabilities have one or more housing problems. By contrast, just 36.1% of households that do not include persons with disabilities have one or more housing problems. This data shows that housing instability is greatest among the categories of persons with disabilities who have also had the highest risk of unjustified institutionalization historically.”

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

The EBR AFH states:

- Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes is a significant contributing factor to disproportionate housing needs and segregation for persons with disabilities in both Baton Rouge and the broader region.

- Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services is a significant contributing factor to disproportionate housing needs and segregation for persons with disabilities in both Baton Rouge and the broader region. housing. New non-federal resources will be necessary to any attempt to overcome this contributing factor.
- Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing is a significant contributing factor to segregation for persons with disabilities in Baton Rouge and the broader region.
- The location of accessible housing is a significant contributing factor to the segregation of persons with disabilities in Baton Rouge and the broader region.

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

As stated in the EBR AFH:

- R/ECAPs are geographic areas with significant concentrations of poverty and non-White populations. HUD has developed a census-tract based definition of R/ECAPs. In terms of racial or ethnic concentration, R/ECAPs are areas with a non-White population of 50% or more. With regards to poverty, R/ECAPs are census tracts in which 40% or more of individuals are living at or below the poverty line or that have a poverty rate three times the average poverty rate for the metropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower. In Baton Rouge, the former threshold applies.
- There are currently 11 census tracts in Baton Rouge that are R/ECAPs. These R/ECAPs are found along the Mississippi River, by the Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport, and other areas north of Florida Blvd. The first R/ECAP is located directly along the Mississippi River, stretching from the Devils Swamp to Chippewa St. This area includes Southern University and A&M College and a few different railway lines. It is relatively less populated but has a high concentration of Black residents. To its east, another R/ECAP borders the Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport. Both of these R/ECAPs may be classified as such because of the effects of these features on the areas. A third R/ECAP is located at the intersection of the Great River Road and Airline Highway, in a similarly less populated area. Further south, two R/ECAPs are found in relatively residential areas in the Istrouma neighborhood. Moving east, one R/ECAP surrounds Melrose Canal and includes the Bon Carie Mall, and the easternmost R/ECAP is another more residential area by Red Oak and Forest Oaks. The last four R/ECAPs are located in the south of the City, along the Mississippi River and immediately south of the Garden District. Two of these R/ECAPs overlap with the campus for the Louisiana School for the Deaf.

## NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

### Introduction

The East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority (EBRPHA) is an independent agency. Its leadership and policy making are bested in a Board of Commissioners who are appointed by the City-Parish. The mission of the EBRPHA is to provide and develop affordable housing opportunities for individuals and families while promoting self-sufficiency and neighborhood revitalization. According to EBRPHA's website, there are 11,493 people in EBRPHA programs and 5,185 apartments and houses in the EBRPHA system. There are 9,306 people in the Housing Choice Voucher Program and 42% of the people in EBRPHA housing are employed.

### Totals in Use

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	4	917	3,125	0	3,088	18	0	0

**Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type**

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	4,666	9,201	11,556	0	11,501	13,534	0
Average length of stay	0	1	4	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	2	2	0	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	114	310	0	307	2	0
# of Disabled Families	0	2	301	722	0	702	15	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	4	917	3,125	0	3,088	18	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

**Data Source:** PIC (PIH Information Center)



## Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	14	88	0	87	1	0	0
Black/African American	0	4	903	3,034	0	2,998	17	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	8	21	0	21	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	4	909	3,104	0	3,067	18	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

**Data Source:** PIC (PIH Information Center)

DRAFT

**Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:**

The East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority (EBRPHA) reports that there are 894 HCV applicants. There are 2,528 applicants on the Public Housing site-based waiting lists. The EBRPHA will make accommodations to units, including installation of ramps and other modifications for persons with physical disabilities. The EBRPHA will also consider requests for assistance animals, live-in aides and designated parking spaces when needed. In certain circumstances, priority will be given to persons on the wait lists who have disabilities.

**Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders**

According to the EBRPHA's 2019 Annual Plan, there are 894 applicants for Housing Choice Vouchers. There are 2,528 applicants on the Public Housing site-based waiting lists. The most immediate needs are for accessible units for the elderly and disabled residents.

**How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large**

As stated in the EBR AFH in regard to the population at large, "Persons with disabilities experience housing problems at disproportionately high rates based on 2012-2016 CHAS data."

## NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

### Introduction:

The 2019 Louisiana Balance of State Continuum of Care Point-in-Time 2019 survey was used as the primary data resource for the Homeless Needs Assessment section of this Plan. The Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH) works with the Louisiana Balance of State Continuum of Care to execute the count and compile the data.

### Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	51	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	117	185	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	8	43	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	2	11	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is:      Has No Rural Homeless

**If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):**

The PIT count records three types of household information about persons being surveyed. Adults are defined as age 18 and older and children are defined as age 17 and younger. In 2019, most persons in all household types were in sheltered locations. This is especially true for households that included one or more child.

Of the homeless persons with disabling conditions: 76 have mental health issues, 57 have physical health issues, 82 suffer from substance abuse issues, and 28 have a chronic health condition. Of those surveyed, 228 are male, 125 are female and 21 are identified as LGBTQ.

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

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	69	38
Black or African American	166	75
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	2
Pacific Islander	0	2
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic	2	1
Not Hispanic	234	116

Data Source

Comments:

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

Veterans are defined as those who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. The 2019 count identified 51 veterans; 43 of those veterans were sheltered and 8 were unsheltered. There were 51 persons in "family" households with adults and children, of which 100% were sheltered. In addition, 21 homeless persons were in households that had experienced incidents of domestic violence. Of that population, 13 were sheltered and 8 were unsheltered.

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

The 2019 Point-in-Time count found that of the 353 homeless persons counted: 241 were African American, 107 were white, 3 were American Indian or Native Alaskan, 2 were Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 350 were non-Hispanic and 3 were Hispanic. Of the sheltered population: 166 were African American, 69 were white, 1 was American Indian, 234 were Non-Hispanic and 2 were Hispanic. Of the unsheltered population: 75 were African American, 38 were white, 2 were American Indian, 2 were Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 116 were non-Hispanic and 1 was Hispanic.

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

The 2019 Point-in-Time count found 117 persons were unsheltered and 236 persons were sheltered. Of the unsheltered persons: 75 were African American, 38 were white, 93 were male, 24 were female, 158 had disabling conditions, 8 were victims of domestic violence, 8 were veterans and 2 were unaccompanied youth. Of the sheltered persons: 166 were African American, 69 were white, 85 had disabling conditions, 13 were victims of domestic violence, 43 were veterans and 11 were unaccompanied youth.

## NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

### HOPWA

<b>Current HOPWA formula use:</b>	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	5,944
Area incidence of AIDS	128
Rate per population	15
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	150
Rate per population (3 years of data)	18
<b>Current HIV surveillance data:</b>	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	5,097
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	610
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	107

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Data Source Comments:

### HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

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

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

### Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Special needs subpopulations are those that are not homeless but may require special needs housing or supportive services. These populations include the elderly, the frail elderly, persons with HIV/AIDS and persons with mental and/or physical disabilities. Persons in these categories are more likely to experience a high housing cost burden, lack of transportation and/or substandard housing.

### What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Special needs populations in the City-Parish may be in need of one or more of the following housing and supportive services:

- Permanent supportive housing
- Emergency shelter
- Transitional housing
- Transportation assistance
- Prescription drug assistance
- Healthcare assistance
- Mental health services

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

According to the CDC HIV Surveillance Report Volume 29 released in 2018, the Baton Rouge MSA ranked fifth in HIV case rates (26.9 per 100,000) among large metropolitan areas in the nation. The same report also states that the Baton Rouge MSA ranked second in AIDS case rates (15.3 per 100,000) among large metropolitan areas in the nation. Currently, there are 5,944 people living with AIDS in Metro Baton Rouge. Volume 28 of the CDC HIV Surveillance Report states that the Baton Rouge MSA ranks fifth in HIV case rates among African American males (115.3 per 100,000) and African American females (41.7 per 100,000) in large metropolitan areas. The quality of life for the person diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and for the family members of a person infected with HIV/AIDS will be impacted by the diagnosis. Depending on the structure of the impacted household and/or family, HIV/AIDS diagnoses can lead to employment challenges, financial strain, and an increased risk of homelessness.



## **NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)**

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

Public facilities are defined as structures that are provided by government or other public or private non-profit entities to serve the public needs of the community. According to the Infrastructure section of FUTUREBR, "Adequate and efficient public services must be maintained to provide a level of service that will make the City-Parish a safe community with integrated and coordinated services for basic needs including food, shelter, medical care, safety and human services." The City-Parish owns and operates more than 150 buildings, which include everything from wastewater treatment facilities to police stations to community centers. There are 5 community centers, 14 libraries and 57 buildings that house a variety of combinations for police, fire stations, emergency medical and sheriff locations.

The City-Parish's goals for public buildings/facilities are as follows:

1. Provide all residents with access to needed services
2. Create an intergovernmental building committee
3. Ensure all government office locations are coordinated
4. Promote partnerships in the planning and funding of public buildings
5. Ensure all public buildings are outlined in the City-Parish Emergency Operations Plan
6. Develop public facilities that are consistent with land use and transportation plans
7. Ensure all facilities are accessible to all residents
8. Encourage the use and retrofit of existing public buildings

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

The City-Parish conducted several stakeholder and community meetings before, during and after the development of the Consolidated Plan. Persons representing various organizations attended, including non-profit, for-profit, state, and local agencies. Workgroups discussed community needs, available resources, strengths and ideas during breakout sessions.

During the development of FUTUREBR, a group of residents and stakeholders representing East Baton Rouge Parish provided input through workshops, open houses, interviews, focus groups and survey discussions. Respondents cited the following core values that relate to infrastructure and public facilities:

City planners then developed an infrastructure plan and approach based on specific drainage, water quality, and public facility needs in conjunction with public feedback regarding priorities and overall vision.

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

Public improvement and infrastructure includes water and sewer improvements, street improvements, sidewalks, solid waste disposal improvements, flood/drainage improvements, and other infrastructure

related needs that are provided by government or other public or private non-profit entities to serve the needs of the community.

The City-Parish's infrastructure and public facilities goals, as listed in FUTUREBR, are as follows:

1. Collect wastewater and provide effective treatment in an efficient, reliable, sustainable, and environmentally sound manner.
2. Reduce the impact of flooding.
3. Improve the drainage system to improve water quality.
4. Public buildings should be sustainably constructed, strategically located, and comprehensively planned.

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

The City-Parish conducted several stakeholder and community meetings before, during and after the development of the Consolidated Plan. Persons representing various organizations attended, including non-profit, for-profit, state, and local agencies. Workgroups discussed community needs, available resources, strengths and ideas during breakout sessions.

During the development of FUTUREBR, a group of residents and stakeholders representing East Baton Rouge Parish provided input through workshops, open houses, interviews, focus groups and survey discussions. Respondents cited the following core values that relate to infrastructure:

City planners then developed an infrastructure plan and approach based on specific drainage, water quality, and public facility needs in conjunction with public feedback regarding priorities and overall vision.

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

Public services are the programs provided by local government and other non-profit entities that assist the community in meeting the health, welfare and public safety needs of its residents. The City-Parish's overall objective is to establish programs that provide needed new public services and/or increase the level of service provided by existing programs that primarily benefit low- and moderate-income persons. Specific public service needs for the City-Parish include:

- Basic needs (food, nutrition, etc.)
- Education services
- Domestic violence prevention
- Homeless prevention
- Youth services
- Substance abuse services
- Senior services

- Health services
- Employment training

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

The City-Parish conducted several stakeholder and community meetings before the development of the Consolidated Plan. Persons representing various organizations attended, including non-profit, for-profit, state, and local agencies. Workgroups discussed community needs, available resources, strengths and ideas during breakout sessions.

- Prosperity
- Equity
- Diversity
- Safety
- Strong neighborhoods and communities
- Convenient transportation
- Healthy environment
- Sustainability

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Market Analysis, in conjunction with the Needs Assessment, provides the basis for the Strategic Plan and the programs and projects that will be administered during the course of the upcoming Consolidated Plan cycle. The majority of the data tables in this section are pre-populated with default data provided by HUD.

Additional market analysis data was obtained from the Louisiana Housing Corporation, the U.S. Census, the Office of Community Development, the East Baton Rouge Redevelopment Authority, the Baton Rouge Area Chamber and various City-Parish departments.

## MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	79,340	59%
1-unit, attached structure	3,348	2%
2-4 units	12,360	9%
5-19 units	21,965	16%
20 or more units	14,510	11%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,957	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,480</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	113	0%	1,680	3%
1 bedroom	885	1%	14,415	27%
2 bedrooms	8,270	13%	21,315	39%
3 or more bedrooms	53,807	85%	16,810	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,075</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>54,220</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The City-Parish and its partners oversee a large number of housing units that have received assistance/are being assisted with federal, state and local dollars and programs.

The East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority (EBRPHA) oversees the public housing program for the City-Parish. The EBRPHA owns, operates and maintains 14 public housing development sites containing 907 units. These sites have special accommodations to house elderly, handicapped and disabled families. This program provides rental assistance to low-income and moderate-income families and individuals.

The EBRPHA also oversees the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program for the City-Parish. The HCV program is the federal government's major program for assisting extremely-low and very-low income families, the elderly and the disabled with affording decent, safe and sanitary housing in the private

market. At the time the EBRPHA submitted its 2019 PHA Plan to HUD, it held 3,948 housing choice vouchers.

Partners Southeast, a developer and partner of the City-Parish, Build Baton Rouge and the EBRPHA, has developed six affordable housing communities in the Baton Rouge area. These communities contain a mixture of apartments, townhomes and single-family homes that are available for rent or purchase. These units are targeted toward low-income and moderate-income individuals and families. Approximately 311 affordable units have been added to the Baton Rouge area, with an additional 65 units under construction.

There are 44 other HUD multifamily properties that contain approximately 4,000 affordable rental units in the Baton Rouge area as well. These properties are managed by numerous different nonprofits and property management companies and are targeted to low-to moderate-income individuals and families as well as seniors.

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

The EBRPHA, in conjunction with the EBRRRA and the City-Parish have been awarded a Community Neighborhood Implementation grant to create a new neighborhood community in North Baton Rouge. This planning effort, BRChoice, will revitalize three adjoining neighborhoods, Melrose East, Smiley Heights and East Fairfields. This is known as the Ardenwood region. Some current affordable units will be temporarily lost from the affordable housing inventory during the demolition and construction process, but they will be replaced in Phases. Phase 1 of the project includes the construction of 168 affordable units; Phase 2 will include the construction of 120 units; and Phase 3 will include the construction of 260 units.

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

The availability of housing units does not meet the needs of the population. There is a lack of adequate, affordable rental housing in Baton Rouge. According to LHC's 2019 Housing Needs Assessment:

- A significant number of the housing stock in central and north Baton Rouge are aging (built before 1950);
- More than 2,500 rental units and 1,200 owner-occupied units are overcrowded (more than one person per room);
- More than 29,000 households experience rent stress (the household expends more than 30% of its income on rent); and
- More than 19,000 households experience extreme rent stress (the household expends more than 50% of its income on rent).

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

There is an undeniable need for affordable rental units in Baton Rouge. As stated in the housing report in FUTUREBR, "In recent years renting has become an increasingly desirable, and in many cases necessary, option for individuals and families. Within the Parish, more than half (55%) of African-American households rent, compared with 39.5% of white households. An increasingly mobile workforce values flexibility; renting allows for flexibility and choices that homeownership does not. Younger households and students contribute greatly to rental demand." Also, the EBRPHA's 2019 Annual Plan states that there are 2,528 applicants on the Public Housing site-based waiting list for affordable rental units. In addition as mentioned above, there are almost 50,000 households that experience various levels of rent stress in East Baton Rouge Parish.

Feedback from homeless and special needs providers who attended the Stakeholder Meeting indicated the need for permanent, supportive housing. Chronically homeless individuals, extremely low-income families, the frail elderly and persons with mental and physical disabilities are often unable to secure and successfully maintain housing on their own. Without the provision of long-term, regular support services and case management, they are unable to take care of themselves and maintain a home.

The existing, aging housing stock is in need of maintenance, repair and substantial rehabilitation assistance. Many owner-occupied residences are in severe disrepair. The owner may be low-income, disabled and/or elderly and does not have the financial means to make repairs to their homes. Without repair assistance, these aging homes will become unsafe and inhabitable.

## MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	137,300	0	(100%)
Median Contract Rent	558	0	(100%)

**Table 31 – Cost of Housing**

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	13,707	25.3%
\$500-999	30,143	55.6%
\$1,000-1,499	7,468	13.8%
\$1,500-1,999	1,955	3.6%
\$2,000 or more	877	1.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,150</b>	<b>99.9%</b>

**Table 32 - Rent Paid**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 ACS

### Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	3,575	No Data
50% HAMFI	17,535	7,513
80% HAMFI	38,464	18,787
100% HAMFI	No Data	25,887
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,574</b>	<b>52,187</b>

**Table 33 – Housing Affordability**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS

### Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	719	849	981	1,259	1,567
High HOME Rent	719	849	981	1,230	1,353
Low HOME Rent	655	701	842	972	1,085

**Table 34 – Monthly Rent**

**Data Source:** HUD FMR and HOME Rents



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

There is not sufficient housing for households at all income levels. According to LHC's 2019 Housing Needs Assessment:

- More than 2,500 rental units and 1,200 owner-occupied units are overcrowded (more than one person per room);
- More than 29,000 households experience rent stress (the household expends more than 30% of its income on rent); and
- More than 19,000 households experience extreme rent stress (the household expends more than 50% of its income on rent).

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

As stated in LHC's 2019 Needs Assessment, "housing affordability has been an increasing concern for the past decade, especially as rents have risen in excess of real earning." Owner affordability and rental affordability are both issues in Baton Rouge. As the population in Baton Rouge continues to increase, the need for more affordable housing will continue to increase along with it.

The housing report in FUTUREBR states that, "In particular, developing subsidized affordable housing for households earning less than \$25,000 will be critical" when it comes to meeting the housing needs of Baton Rouge. It also says that, "Equally important will be encouraging the market to provide additional housing options to owner and renter households earning between \$35,000 and \$100,000 annually. Because these households can afford \$875 - \$2,500 per month in housing costs, a larger range of housing types should be come feasible for development."

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

- Fair market rent for East Baton Rouge Parish is \$678 and Area Median Rent is \$811
- HOME 2Br rent limits for 2020 are set at \$883 (Low Limit < 50% MFI) and \$894 (High Limit <80% MFI)
- Section 8 2Br fair market rent for 2020 is set at \$842 for <50% MFI households and \$1,072 for <65% MFI households.

These favorable HOME and Section 8 allowable rent limits may be used as a tool to encourage developers to build more affordable housing units.

## MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

### Definitions

Substandard housing means housing which is dilapidated, without operable indoor plumbing or a usable flush toilet or bathtub inside the unit for the family's exclusive use, without electricity or with inadequate or unsafe electrical service, without a safe or adequate source of heat, and should but does not have a kitchen, or has otherwise been declared unfit for habitation by the government.

Through the Single-Family Owner-Occupied Housing Repair and Rehabilitation Program (SFOOHR), the City-Parish and its partners will address substandard housing conditions, remedy health and safety hazards and make homes in which a mobility-impaired person resides more easily accessible and navigable for that resident. Housing inspections are done to ensure that the home is suitable for rehabilitation. The inspection is then parlayed into a Scope of Work. All work requiring a permit must be code compliant.

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	14,010	22%	26,425	49%
With two selected Conditions	260	0%	1,339	2%
With three selected Conditions	34	0%	130	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	48,795	77%	26,300	49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,099</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>54,194</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	8,353	13%	10,785	20%
1980-1999	16,018	25%	14,359	26%
1950-1979	32,705	52%	23,930	44%
Before 1950	6,030	10%	5,115	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,106</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>54,189</b>	<b>99%</b>

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	38,735	61%	29,045	54%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	8,003	13%	3,565	7%

**Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

## Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

**Table 38 - Vacant Units**

**Data Source:** 2005-2009 CHAS

## Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Much of Baton Rouge's affordable housing stock, especially single-family homes, are aging. The 2016 floods and subsequent severe weather events have compounded the pre-existing issue. Housing units located in low-income areas are in need of repair, weatherization and rehabilitation so that they may maintain affordability and become more sustainable.

LHC's 2019 Housing Needs Assessment states that a significant portion of the housing stock in central and north Baton Rouge was built prior to 1950. While these units may not necessarily be in poor condition, they are prone to expensive upkeep and repairs to ensure occupier and public safety. They may also contain harmful materials that are no longer permitted.

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

HUD's 2011 - 2015 ACS data was used to estimate the number of housing units within the jurisdiction that are occupied by low- or moderate-income families that contain lead-based paint hazards. According to the data, there could be up to approximately 11,500 pre-1980 units that are occupied by families and could contain lead hazards.

## MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

### Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	4	1,184	3,716	0	3,716	0	741	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### Describe the supply of public housing developments:

### Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

The East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority (EBRPHA) maintains an inventory of 877 public housing units in 10 developments throughout the Parish. Interior renovations of Kelly Terrace was planned for the fourth quarter of 2018, but the project was put on hold pending Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) portfolio decisions. To date, the EBRPHA and its nonprofit partner, Partners Southeast, have added 311 affordable units to its portfolio with an additional 65 under or planned for construction in 2020. The City-Parish was recently selected to receive a Choice Neighborhoods Initiative (CNI) grant award from HUD. This award will be used to redevelop Ardenwood Village, which was built in 1971 and renovated in 1995. The redevelopment will increase the number of units from 93 to 168 units.

## Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Monte Sano Village	97
Ardenwood Village	83
River South Way	84
Sharlo Terrace	92
Turner Plaza	94
Zion Terrace	86
Willow Creek	93
Autumn Place	88

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

### Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

The EBRPHA, in conjunction with Build Baton Rouge and the City-Parish have been awarded a Community Neighborhood Implementation grant to create a new neighborhood community in North Baton Rouge. This planning effort, BRChoice, will revitalize three adjoining neighborhoods, Melrose East, Smiley Heights and East Fairfields. This is known as the Ardenwood region. Some current affordable units will be temporarily lost from the affordable housing inventory during the demolition and construction process, but they will be replaced in Phases. Phase 1 of the project includes the construction of 168 affordable units; Phase 2 will include the construction of 120 units; and Phase 3 will include the construction of 260 units.

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

As mentioned above, the EBRPHA has been awarded a Community Neighborhood Implementation grant on a North Baton Rouge revitalization project is submitted along with the City-Parish and Build Baton Rouge. This planning effort, BRChoice, will revitalize three adjoining neighborhoods, Melrose East, Smiley Heights and East Fairfields. This initiative will add affordable units to the affordable housing stock and will improve the quality of life for residents in these areas. The EBRPHA has also been working with a nonprofit partner, Partners Southeast, to develop more affordable housing communities in Baton Rouge. The EBRPHA maintains policies and procedures that dictate housing authority operations, maintenance and services. These policies are available on the EBRPHA's website and copies are provided to residents so that communication remains open and the quality of their living environment is suitable and functional.

## MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

### Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	49	10	13	110	0
Households with Only Adults	99	5	262	182	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	5	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	12	0	5	5	0

**Table 41 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households**

Data Source Comments:

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

The local Continuum of Care's (CoC) One Stop Homeless Services Center has developed a relationship with several facilities that include appropriate referral services to persons discharged who were homeless prior to admission. The One Stop Homeless Services Center routinely fields calls for housing options and directs mental health workers to appropriate resources. Mental health facilities work with the patients, family members, mental health treatment programs and private psychiatrists to ensure patients discharged from publicly funded mental health facilities are not discharged into homelessness. Local service providers coordinate care and services and work together via the local Continuum of Care so that clients are provided with proper information and referrals for health care, mental health care and employment services.

**List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.**

The facilities that provide these services are located in SP-40. Case Management is an integral part of the delivery of services to the homeless. These services are instrumental in the provision of the total continuum of care required to assist homeless persons with the transition from emergency or transitional shelter to permanent housing and independent living. Case Management includes the provision of job training, counseling, adult education, job development, health services, transportation, daily living skills and child care. Service providers focus on the extent to which basic shelter is coordinated with services and delivery capacity and to which it integrates short-term with longer-term self-sufficiency goals as its method of setting priorities for its homeless activities. Homeless Providers who are funded by the City of Baton Rouge are required to submit annual progress reports, which includes outlining the number and type of individuals who meet the chronically homelessness definition.

## MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

### Introduction

Below is a summary of facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing and programs to ensure that those persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.

### HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

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

**Table 42– HOPWA Assistance Baseline**

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

**Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs**

Permanent supportive housing links affordable rental housing with voluntary, flexible and individualized services to people with severe and complex disabilities, enabling them to live successfully in the community. Persons eligible for supportive housing include those with mental, physical or developmental disabilities, persons with chronic health conditions, and the elderly/frail elderly. The supportive housing program addresses the basic need for housing for these special needs individuals while providing ongoing support. The supportive housing services available to qualified populations may include:

- Pre-tenancy support with housing applications and moving;
- Assistance to develop daily living skills specific to managing the home, money, medications, transportation and other self-care requirements;
- Assistance communication with landlord and neighbors;
- Social support;
- Strength-based, solution-focused individual counseling; and
- Crisis intervention and 24-hour emergency services.

**Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing**



In order to ensure that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing, the following programs and services are available:

1. START provides permanent supportive housing, community-based recovery services and assertive community treatment.
2. Capital Area Human Services District (CAHS) provides adult behavioral health, adolescent health, addiction recovery, care coordination and supportive services.
3. Family Service of Greater Baton Rouge provides counseling, care coordination and intervention services.
4. Volunteers of America Greater Baton Rouge provides behavioral health, homeless, disability, senior and housing services.
5. Numerous private clinics and hospitals provide discharge planning assistance to persons returning from institutions as well.

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

During the next year, the City-Parish and its partners plan to undertake the following housing and supportive services activities with respect to non-homeless special needs persons:

1. Rehabilitation and accessibility improvements for owner-occupied housing;
2. Rehabilitation of the One Stop Homeless Services Center;
3. Case management and supportive service programs for at-risk youths and special needs populations and their families;
4. Acquisition of land for supportive housing development;
5. Construction of affordable rental housing units; and
6. Food assistance, hot meals and nutrition programs.

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

N/A

## **MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)**

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

The City-Parish, in conjunction with Build Baton Rouge and the Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center, completed an Assessment of Fair Housing in early 2020. The AFH found the following:

- State or local laws, policies or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from living in apartments, family homes, supportive housing, and other integrated settings are a significant contributing factor to segregation in Baton Rouge and the surrounding region. One key state policy functions to discourage individuals with disabilities from living in integrated settings: Medicaid reimbursement rates that are not adequate to sustain the provision of supportive services to individuals who are dispersed across the community, rather than living in a single group home. Beyond that one important issue, although the jurisdictions in the region (buttressed by the efforts of the State) have not achieved full community integration, the absence of full funding for supportive services and integrated housing are more significant causes of that situation rather than policies such as program rules that discourage community integration.
- Land use and zoning laws are a significant contributing factor to segregation in East Baton Rouge Parish. Aside from the areas near LSU, much of the majority-White southern portion of the parish is zoned for single-family homes, despite investigative reporting revealing that the ongoing construction of suburbs is likely contributed to increased flooding in the region.<sup>75</sup>
- The Office of Community Development has reported difficulty with garnering approval for zoning changes that could usher in affordable multi-family structures in predominantly White areas due to a reluctance to build in wetlands. Despite having lower average ground elevation, much of the southwestern portion of the parish is considered an “Area with Reduced Flood Risks” by FEMA due to levee protections. The only neighborhood in the southern part of the parish that FEMA considers a “Special Flood Hazard Area” is Stevendale.<sup>76</sup> The LSU Ag Center’s flood map shows that if flood risk were the only factor determining where multifamily housing should be located, we would expect apartments to be located throughout the parish, not just in the northern, majority-Black neighborhoods and near LSU.
- The Baton Rouge Metro Council has missed two opportunities to ratify a local civil rights ordinance that would make unlawful discrimination in housing, employment, and public accommodations on the bases of race, color, sex, disability, age, ancestry, nationality, sexual orientation, and political and religious affiliations. First introduced in 2013, the “fairness ordinance” faced opposition from the Louisiana Family Forum and other conservative groups. The bill was supported by local civil rights organizations, LGBTQ organizations, and business leaders. Local activists tried again in 2019 to pass the ordinance with a new Metro Council, but still faced opposition from conservative groups. Shreveport and New Orleans, the two other largest cities in Louisiana, each have local civil rights ordinances that include protections for LGBT residents. Based on the Human Rights Campaign Index, Baton Rouge scored 42 out of the maximum 100. This is far below Shreveport’s score of 77 and New Orleans’ score of 100.<sup>80</sup>

## MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

### Economic Development Market Analysis

#### Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	574	175	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	15,517	22,579	16	13	-3
Construction	9,140	21,439	9	12	3
Education and Health Care Services	20,179	36,767	20	21	1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6,022	10,642	6	6	0
Information	2,579	6,151	3	4	1
Manufacturing	7,218	12,525	7	7	0
Other Services	3,819	6,245	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	9,727	18,635	10	11	1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	16,073	24,654	16	14	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	3,921	5,690	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	4,207	8,712	4	5	1
Total	98,976	174,214	--	--	--

**Table 43 - Business Activity**

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

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	159,377
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	145,435
Unemployment Rate	8.74
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	27.02
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.52

**Table 44 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	35,195
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	5,329
Service	18,155
Sales and office	35,035
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	11,505
Production, transportation and material moving	5,705

**Table 45 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	102,510	74%
30-59 Minutes	29,860	21%
60 or More Minutes	6,543	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,913</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 46 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Education:

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

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	8,010	1,985	6,320

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,070	2,195	10,135
Some college or Associate's degree	31,360	2,875	9,184
Bachelor's degree or higher	43,360	1,259	7,525

**Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	570	1,012	701	1,987	2,844
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,385	4,180	2,708	5,717	3,583
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	11,300	9,925	8,285	20,205	10,230
Some college, no degree	27,080	11,170	7,870	16,210	7,225
Associate's degree	1,020	2,874	2,339	3,060	1,125
Bachelor's degree	5,745	12,620	7,654	12,930	5,700
Graduate or professional degree	670	5,228	4,590	9,155	5,755

**Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	333,665
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	477,646
Some college or Associate's degree	621,613
Bachelor's degree	893,194
Graduate or professional degree	1,038,787

**Table 49 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

**Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?**

The Education and Health Care Services, Retail Trade and Arts/Entertainment/Accommodations sectors account for the highest number of employees and jobs in East Baton Rouge Parish.

### **Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:**

The Baton Rouge Area Chamber's (BRAC) Economic Outlook Report states that the top five obstacles for businesses in the Capital Region are:

1. Traffic
2. Crime rate
3. Lack of good public school options/cost of private school tuition
4. Workforce issues
5. Complexity or rate of state tax code

According to the same 2019 Report, the top five workforce concerns of area business leaders are:

1. Unrealistic salary expectations
2. Candidates lacking "soft" skills
3. Losing talented employees to other markets
4. Lack of requisition education/experience
5. Too few applicants

The information gathered from this BRAC report translates into the following workforce and infrastructure needs:

- Workforce development and soft skills training
- Education and job training
- Retention of talent
- General transportation infrastructure improvements
- Crime prevention

**Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.**

The Baton Rouge Area Chamber's (BRAC) website lists the following items as their areas of focus:

1. Small Business and Entrepreneurship
2. Transportation
3. Education and Workforce Development
4. Quality of Place

In an effort to address those issues and according to BRAC's 2018 Annual Report, the City-Parish, in conjunction with BRAC and other stakeholders:

1. Secured substantial funding for transportation infrastructure improvements.
2. Created the Capital Area Road and Bridge District.
3. Passed MovEBR, an infrastructure initiative to fund and relieve traffic congestion throughout the City-Parish.
4. Raised money toward crime reduction initiatives.
5. Supported the opening of two charter schools and funded two more.
6. Opened the Career and Technical Education Center (CTEC).
7. Supported talent cultivation by expanding the InternBR program.

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

Regarding regional workforce services, BRAC states the following: "The Baton Rouge Area is experiencing rapid growth and enjoying significant new capital investment. However, companies are facing significant challenges in their efforts to meet the new demands of the economy. In particular, attracting qualified employees is a top concern for many area businesses. Coordination of the two local workforce boards in the Capital Region, continued strong involvement from key business representatives, and a collaborative workforce assessment with the Louisiana Workforce Commission that identifies areas of market demand will lead to a much stronger regional workforce system."

**Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.**

In an effort to cultivate the region's talent, BRAC will work with the City-Parish on the following:

1. Expanding STEM learning and partnerships in PK-12 public education;
2. Aligning regional workforce development systems to meet business needs;
3. Attracting and retaining top talent that supports targeted business sectors; and
4. Promoting the business case for diversity and inclusion.

**Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?**

Yes

**If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.**

The Capital Region Planning Commission (CRPC) is designated at the 11-parish region's economic development district by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Economic Development Administration and serves as the local development district for the federal-state agency, the Delta Regional Authority. The

CRPC is in charge of maintaining the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) as required by the EDA. The CEDS was designed to bring together the public and private sectors in the creation of an economic roadmap to diversify and strengthen regional economies. The City-Parish's Entitlement funding will be used to address needs of low- and moderate-income residents and neighborhoods through housing projects and public service programs. CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG projects will complement the larger, long-term regional planning initiatives that are designed and implemented by the CRPC and their stakeholders by addressing the immediate needs of our low-income residents and communities.



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

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

HUD defines an "Area of Minority Concentration" as "any neighborhood in which (i) The percentage of households in a particular racial or ethnic minority group is at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of that minority group for the housing market area; (ii) The neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons is at least to percentage points higher that the total percentage of all minorities for the MSA as a whole; or (iii) In the case of a metropolitan area, the neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons exceeds 50 percent of its population." For the purposes of answering this question, "concentration" will be defined as any neighborhood in which the percentage of households that experience multiple housing problems is 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of households for the market area that experience multiple housing problems.

According to CPD Maps data used to identify census tracts that suffer from housing cost burdens, overcrowding, substandard housing and an aging housing stock, it appears that the area of Baton Rouge located north of Interstate 10 and west of Airline Highway and then North of Airline Highway and along I-110 tend to have higher percentages of all of these problems than other areas of the Parish. Maps in the Attachments demonstrate the appearance of a concentrated housing problems.

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

HUD defines an "Area of Minority Concentration" as "any neighborhood in which (i) The percentage of households in a particular racial or ethnic minority group is at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of that minority group for the housing market area; (ii) The neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons is at least to percentage points higher that the total percentage of all minorities for the MSA as a whole; or (iii) In the case of a metropolitan area, the neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons exceeds 50 percent of its population."

According to 2013 - 2017 ACS Survey Data, the City of Baton Rouge is 54.8% African American, 38.6% White, 3.6% Asian and 3.4% Hispanic or Latino (of any race). The CPD Mapping Tool shows that almost all of the census tracts north of I-10 in East Baton Rouge Parish are over 53% African American. Most of the census tracts south of I-10 are over 50% white. There are low-income families and census tracts throughout the Parish, however it does appear that the greatest concentration of low-income census tracts are in North Baton Rouge, which is also primarily African American.

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

As identified in the Louisiana Housing Corporation 2019 Housing Needs assessment, these areas/neighborhoods in East Baton Rouge Parish are often rent-stressed, cost-burdened, have a higher

number of inadequate housing facilities, are subject to overcrowding and have an aging housing stock. There is also a lack of recent housing construction in these areas as well as a higher percentage of child poverty.

**Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

Community assets in these areas and neighborhoods include local nonprofits and community development corporations that are working toward improving and revitalizing these neighborhoods. For example, the Scotlandville Community Development Corporation is spearheading improvement projects in the Scotlandville area. BR Choice, an initiative headed by the Housing Authority, Partners Southeast, the City-Parish and the EBRRA, was awarded a Choice Neighborhoods grant that will provide a significant housing and community improvement investment in North Baton Rouge. The Walls Project is focusing its efforts on cleaning up the Plank Road area. UREC is developing affordable housing in North Baton Rouge with HOME funds and will utilize CDBG funds in administering education and workforce development projects in the area as well.

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

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

According to <https://broadbandnow.com/Louisiana>, 98.5% of East Baton Rouge Parish households have access to 25 mbps of broadband speed. Baton Rouge is the 20th most connected city in Louisiana. There are 20 internet providers in the Baton Rouge area. The average Baton Rouge home will have 4 to 5 companies serving their location, or exactly 4.30 providers per census block. An estimated 3.7 percent of Baton Rouge residents have only one choice for home broadband service.

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

There are already numerous broadband internet service providers in the jurisdiction.

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

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

According to the City-Parish's 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan (attached), flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes and tropical cyclones are considered medium or high risk. The Plan states:

"The potential destructive power of tropical cyclones and flooding were determined to be the most prevalent hazards to the parish. Nineteen of the twenty-one Presidential Declarations East Baton Rouge Parish has received resulted from either tropical cyclones (12 declarations) or flooding (7 declarations), which validates these as the most significant hazards. Therefore, the issues of hurricanes and floods will both serve as the main focus during the mitigation planning process. Hurricanes present risks from the potential for flooding, primarily resulting from storm surge, and high wind speeds. While storm surge is considered the hazard with the most destructive potential, the risk assessment will also assess non-storm surge flooding as well. Flooding can also occur from non-hurricane events, as flash floods are a common occurrence due to heavy rainfall.

Hurricanes, tropical storms, and heavy storms are fairly common occurrences, and resultant wind damage is of utmost concern. Damage from high winds can include roof damage, destruction of homes and commercial buildings, downed trees and power lines, and damage and disruption to services caused by heavy debris. A wind map for East Baton Rouge Parish is included in the hurricane risk assessment.

East Baton Rouge Parish is also susceptible to tornadoes. Tornadoes can spawn from tropical cyclones or severe weather systems that pass through East Baton Rouge Parish. High winds produced by tornadoes have the potential to destroy residential and commercial buildings, as well as create wind-borne objects from the debris produced by the destruction of the natural and human environment, such as building materials and trees."

The HM Plan also states, "East Baton Rouge Parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. East Baton Rouge Parish lies wholly within the Ouachita River Basin. The parish is bordered on the west by the Mississippi River, and a series of creeks and bayous provide natural drainage from Baton Rouge to the east and to the southeast. Hurricane Creek provides drainage from the Scotlandville area and the industrial district in Baton Rouge's northern section. Since World War II, urban expansion has encroached on low-lying and poorly drained areas in the parish. The principle flooding in the parish is caused by backwater flooding along the Amite and Comite Rivers and their tributaries."

The most recent HM Plan was developed prior to the 2016 floods; the upcoming HM Plan will encompass data obtained from damage sustained during the 2016 floods. When that information becomes available, it will be incorporated into future Consolidated and Action Plans.

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

The EBR Assessment of Fair Housing states the following regarding risks to LMI households:

"In August 2016, the Baton Rouge area suffered significant damage from widespread flooding caused by unprecedented rainfall. The 2016 floods destroyed more than 90,000 homes in Louisiana, including 28,000 rental units. In Baton Rouge, about 12,000 rental units were affected.<sup>67</sup> In Baton Rouge, the loss of units contributed to significant increases in fair market rent.<sup>68</sup> In East Baton Rouge, about 42% of families with Housing Choice Vouchers who were displaced by flooding were unable to locate another unit in the six months after the flood. The age of the housing stock further contributes to problems.

After the Flood of 2016, flood insurance requirements in Baton Rouge have changed. Property owners who were not required to have flood insurance in the past will now have a premium that is tied to their level of flood risk. This added cost of ownership may disproportionately hinder African American families from achieving homeownership and cause them to keep renting in highly segregated neighborhoods.

Flood zones and wetlands also impact the development of affordable housing in higher opportunity neighborhoods in East Baton Rouge Parish. The Office of Community Development has had difficulty getting zoning approval for affordable housing developments in the southern section of Baton Rouge due to concerns of flooding. According to LA Floodmaps, ground elevation levels are generally lower in the southern, majority white neighborhoods than they are in the majority-black parts of northern Baton Rouge.<sup>6</sup> If initiatives are not taken to build affordable housing with adequate flood aversion engineering in the south, environmental factors will continue to discourage needed development and perpetuate segregation in Baton Rouge."

Low- and moderate-income households are more likely to live in a floodplain, less likely to maintain costly flood insurance, and less likely to be able to afford repairs and/or replacement of a flooded structure. LMI households are also most likely to rent; renters are less protected than homeowners when it comes to flood damaged structures.

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

### Geographic Area

Table 50 - Geographic Priority Areas

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

	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
3	Area Name:	Melrose East
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
4	Area Name:	Northdale and Standard Heights
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	

	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	Scotlandville
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Housing
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	Zion City and Glen Oaks
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	



	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	

## General Allocation Priorities

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

Historically, the City-Parish awards Entitlement funding to subrecipients through a Request for Proposals (RFP) process. All project proposals must be for grant-compliant activities that target low- to moderate-

income populations. LMI census tracts are numerous and are located throughout the jurisdiction, therefore the City-Parish selects all LMI census tracts as local target areas.

FuturEBR, the City-Parish's Comprehensive Plan, contains the following components:

- Vision
- Land Use
- Transportation
- Community Design and Neighborhoods
- Housing
- Environment and Conservation
- Parks and Recreation
- Infrastructure
- Economic Development
- Public Services

The "Community Design and Neighborhoods" section of FuturEBR identified "small areas" that would be targeted for community improvements. These areas are as follows:

- Scotlandville
- Zion City and Glen Oaks
- Northdale and Standard Heights
- Choctaw Corridor
- Melrose East

All areas are primarily low-income and in need of housing and other improvements. Entitlement and other funding will be used to address these local target areas as identified in the City-Parish's Comprehensive Plan as communities in need of improvements.

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

### Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Housing Repair
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing Rehabilitation
	<b>Description</b>	Rehabilitation and handicap accessibility improvements for owner-occupied housing.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	There is a high priority need to identify, address, maintain and improve the quality of existing owner-occupied housing units. The housing stock is aging, especially in LMI census tracts, and it needs to be repaired before it becomes inhabitable and unaffordable due to high maintenance and upkeep expenses.
2	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Affordable Housing Development
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Scotlandville Zion City and Glen Oaks Choctaw Corridor Northdale and Standard Heights Melrose East HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Development of Affordable Housing

	<b>Description</b>	Construction of affordable, subsidized housing units
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	There is a significant lack of adequate, sustainable, owner and rental affordable housing units in Baton Rouge. Many LMI households are burdened with high housing expenses and overcrowding. Many special needs populations that are in need of affordable units are unable to access them.
<b>3</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Basic Needs Assistance
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Basic Needs Assistance - Food
	<b>Description</b>	Food, nutrition and hot meals assistance for LMI persons.

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Historical data from local meal service programs show utilization rates are in the thousands on an annual basis.
4	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeless Services & Emergency Shelter
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Chronic Homelessness Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Jurisdictional Boundaries
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Homeless Services Emergency Shelter for the Homeless
	<b>Description</b>	Supportive services, case management, and housing assistance for the homeless
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Homeless shelters, transitional housing, supportive services and permanent supportive housing have been given a high priority based on the needs identified by the data in the Point and Time count and the results of the resident surveys and stakeholder meetings.
5	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Special Needs Supportive Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Jurisdictional Boundaries
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Healthcare Services Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	<b>Description</b>	Services for persons with HIV/AIDS, chronically ill or other special needs category

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	HUD dictates that HOPWA funds must be used for housing and supportive services for persons with HIV/AIDS.
6	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Youth Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Special Needs Supportive Services Healthcare Services Homeless Services Basic Needs Assistance – Food Workforce Development
	<b>Description</b>	Case management and life skills for at-risk youths
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The City-Parish historically funds successful and impactful youth programs that offer a variety of services tailored to specific needs of the community.
7	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Healthcare Assistance
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Jurisdictional boundaries
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Healthcare Services
	<b>Description</b>	Free healthcare services for LMI persons

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The significant low-income and homeless populations in Baton Rouge are not able to afford healthcare services. CDBG funds will be used to address basic needs, such as healthcare.
8	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Blight Removal
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Scotlandville Zion City and Glen Oaks Northdale and Standard Heights Melrose East HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Blighted Homes Demolition
	<b>Description</b>	Demolition of blighted homes, facade improvements, debris removal and beautification.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	There are a significant number of blighted structures in Baton Rouge that are public health hazards and subsequently decrease sustainability of communities. In an effort to improve communities and make neighborhoods safer, blight and debris will be removed. This is a priority of the City-Parish administration and FUTUREBR.
9	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Housing Counseling
	<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Jurisdictional Boundaries
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing Counseling
	<b>Description</b>	Housing counseling for homebuyers and homeowners having affordability issues.

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Many renters are cost-burdened, as demonstrated by LHC data. Housing counseling may provide them with an opportunity to become homeowners. It may also be used to encourage public housing residents to purchase an affordable unit, which then will free up a public housing unit for someone with special needs.
10	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Workforce Training and Education
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Jurisdictional Boundaries
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Workforce Training and Education
	<b>Description</b>	Training and education for youths
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	As stated by BRAC's Annual Report and Strategic Plan, workforce training and education is a significant need in Baton Rouge. Additionally, specific job readiness and training is a high priority to move many from being working poor into self-sufficiency. Resident surveys indicated that the general population rates adult education as a high priority. The unemployment rate also indicates a high priority need to increase the number of job opportunities in the community.
11	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Jurisdictional Boundaries
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Small Business Assistance
	<b>Description</b>	Workforce training and development, job creation and financial assistance for small businesses.



	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Programs to assist small businesses are an important part of community development. Local businesses negatively impacted by the current pandemic are in need of assistance in the form of grants and loans.
12	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Housing Assistance
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Elderly Chronic Homelessness Families with Children Mentally Ill Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS Rent and mortgage assistance for LMI households
	<b>Description</b>	Housing assistance to prevent homelessness
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	There is typically a significant need for rent, mortgage and utility assistance in East Baton Rouge Parish. That need has increased due to the current pandemic.

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

### Influence of Market Conditions

<b>Affordable Housing Type</b>	<b>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</b>
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The availability of affordable rental housing limits opportunities for TBRA voucher holders.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The availability of affordable rental housing limits opportunities for TBRA voucher holders. The lack of available, handicap accessible housing further limits opportunities to find housing.
New Unit Production	Lack of funding, the high cost of new construction, an eligible homebuyers financing are all barriers to the development of new homebuyer housing.
Rehabilitation	The rehabilitation of existing single-family housing is a viable option for the development of affordable housing for both the rental and homebuyer markets. Cost related to rehabilitation of existing housing is lower. The rehabilitation of existing housing can both improve housing conditions for owner-occupied housing and will also increase the sustainability of affordable housing stock.
Acquisition, including preservation	The demolition of adjudicated, vacant and blighted properties in the inner city creates opportunities for acquisition and development.

**Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions**

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

### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	3,284,286	0	0	3,284,286	13,137,144	
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,446,021	0	0	1,446,021	5,784,084	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	2,542,851	0	0	2,542,851	10,171,404	
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	277,199	0	0	277,199	1,108,796	

Table 53 - Anticipated Resources

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

Each subrecipient and developer who will be awarded Entitlement funds for a project will be committing their own or other financial and/or manpower resources to that project. When applying for funding, each applicant must state, in detail, how they will be contributing to the administration of the project or program. Projects utilizing volunteers leverage labor costs. Public service supported activities generate private and other state and local funding to increase the ability of organizations to provide services to those in need. HOME funds used for homebuyer loans leverage private mortgage financing to make owner housing more affordable.

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

The EBR Parish Housing Authority owns property that will be redeveloped as part of BR Choice, an initiative funded by HUD's Choice Neighborhood Implementation grant and spearheaded by the EBRPHA, Partners Southeast, the City-Parish and the EBRRA. This neighborhood initiative is redeveloping approximately 1.6 square miles of three adjoining neighborhoods, known as the Ardenwood Area (Melrose East, Smiley Heights and East Fairfields). This project will include infrastructure, community, and social service improvements as well as affordable housing developments. The grant award for the Ardenwood project is \$30,000,000.

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

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Baton Rouge	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Public Housing neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
East Baton Rouge Redevelopment Authority	Redevelopment authority	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public services	Region
Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless	Continuum of care	Homelessness Planning	Region

**Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

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

At the public meetings, stakeholders were asked to present and discuss strengths and gaps in the institutional delivery system.

#### STRENGTHS:

- The "new" structure of the grant administration system, in which Build Baton Rouge administers CDBG and HOME funds and the City-Parish DHDS administers ESG and HOPWA funds (under the umbrella of the OCD) is an improvement to the "old" delivery system in which OCD directly

managed all projects. This new structure has allowed for a more efficient and effective delivery of funds and services while simultaneously increasing overall grant compliance.

- Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless/Continuum of Care/Louisiana Balance of State Continuum of Care - the homeless delivery system has benefitted from participation and sharing of information in LA BOSCO.
- Stakeholder meetings have allowed all partners to come together to brainstorm and discuss needs and solutions.

#### GAPS:

- The need for a current, consolidated, Parish-wide resource list. Most organizations have their own lists of resources, but the administrators would like for one entity to maintain and update a complete list of social service, housing, health and community resources and make it accessible to all stakeholders.
- The City-Parish contracts process is time-consuming and difficult to navigate for subrecipients and other partners.
- Entitlement allocations have decreased and have left a gaps in services for housing and the homeless.

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

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

Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
<b>Other</b>			

**Table 55 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary**

**Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)**

The primary providers of HIV and related services in Baton Rouge are HIV/AIDS Alliance for Region Two (HAART), START Corporation, Baton Rouge Black Alcoholism Council - Metro Health (BRBAC), Our Lady of the Lake - St. Anthony's Home and the City-Parish Division of Human Development and Services (DHDS). HAART provides case management, housing, health insurance, supportive housing, prevention, testing and mental health services. START provides supportive housing, recovery services and treatment. BRBAC offers a wellness clinic, outreach and supportive services. St. Anthony's Home is an assisted living residents for those with HIV/AIDS. DHDS administers the Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility program as well as Ryan White part A program.

Persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) can access physical and mental health care if they are Medicaid/Medicare eligible or have private insurance through a limited number of private and public providers. Those who have no payer coverage may access primary care, including treatment for HIV, through sub-grantee providers receiving Ryan White Part A (RWA) funds from the City-Parish's Division of Human Development and Services. RWA funds pay for primary medical care, medications (including antiretroviral treatments) and laboratory testing, including CD4 and viral load counts and genotype and phenotype testing. RWA also assists clients with Mental Health and Substance Abuse outpatient treatment (counseling), medical transportation to health care appointments, oral health care, case management to assist clients with navigating the health care system and other supportive services.

The Baton Rouge Primary Care Collaborative, a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC/Section 330 facility), operates a clinic on site at the One Stop Homeless Center with funding from a Health Care for the Homeless grant in collaboration with St. Vincent de Paul. Homeless persons identified with HIV, if uninsured, can be referred to one of three RWA providers for access to qualified HIV treatment. They are Capitol City Family Health Center (another FQHC), Our Lady of the Lake Mid-City Clinic (a private facility which is state funded to provide uninsured care) and Caring Clinic of Louisiana which is a subsidiary of HIV/AIDS Alliance for Region Two – HAART, the area's largest funded provider of HUD housing for homeless persons with HIV.

The state health department administers the Ryan White Part B and AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP). Through its LaHAP services it will pay health insurance premiums and cost-shares for persons with HIV up to 300% FPL as well as provide ADAP drugs through a statewide network of pharmacy providers.



Persons needing more intensive care for mental health and substance abuse can access care from Capitol Area Human Services District, a state funded provider of those services.

**Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above**

**STRENGTHS:**

- Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless/Continuum of Care/Louisiana Balance of State Continuum of Care - the homeless delivery system has benefitted from participation and sharing of information in LA BOSCO.
- The One Stop Homeless Services Center
- The existing network of agencies and providers coordinate and communicate well with one another.

**GAPS:**

- The need for a current, consolidated, Parish-wide resource list. Most organizations have their own lists of resources, but the administrators would like for one entity to maintain and update a complete list of social service, housing, health and community resources and make it accessible to all stakeholders.
- Entitlement allocations have decreased and have left a gaps in services for housing and the homeless.
- Transportation - some special needs populations are unable to get to bus stops to access public transportation.
- Affordable housing - need exceeds availability

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

To overcome the gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system, the City-Parish and its partners will:

1. Implement bi-annual stakeholder meetings to discuss strengths, needs and brainstorm solutions to gaps.
2. Develop a comprehensive resource guide for all community stakeholders.
3. Continue to apply for other sources of funding for and coordinate affordable housing/community development projects.
4. Encourage nonprofits to coordinate and leverage resources.
5. Capital Area Transit (CATS) is working on a micro-transit program that will allow vans to provide transit for special needs populations

## SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts	Housing Repair	CDBG: \$xxx	Housing Repaired: 40 units
2	Blighted Homes Demolition	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts	Blight Removal	CDBG: \$xxx	Buildings Demolished: 40 Buildings
3	Housing Counseling	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Jurisdictional Area of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge	Housing Counseling	CDBG: \$xxx	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
4	Healthcare Services	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Jurisdictional Area of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge	Special Needs Supportive Services Healthcare Assistance	CDBG: \$xxx	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted
5	Workforce Training and Education	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Jurisdictional Area of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge	Workforce Training and Education	CDBG: \$xxx	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted
6	Basic Needs Assistance - Food	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Jurisdictional Area of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge	Basic Needs Assistance	CDBG: \$xxx	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Homeless Services	2020	2024	Homeless	Jurisdictional Area of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge	Homeless Services & Emergency Shelter	CDBG: \$xxx ESG: \$277,199	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 800 Persons Assisted
8	Small Business Assistance	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Jurisdictional Area of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge	Economic Development	CDBG: \$xxx	Businesses assisted: 20 Businesses Assisted
9	Development of Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Jurisdictional Area of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge	Affordable Housing Development	HOME: \$1,446,021	Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit
10	Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Jurisdictional Area of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge	Special Needs Supportive Services Housing Assistance	HOPWA: \$2,542,851	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
11	Emergency Shelter for the Homeless	2020	2024	Homeless	Jurisdictional Area of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge	Homeless Services & Emergency Shelter	ESG: \$277,199	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
12	Housing Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Jurisdictional Area of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge	Housing Assistance	CDBG: \$xxx	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted

**Table 56 – Goals Summary**

**Goal Descriptions**

<b>1</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing Rehabilitation
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Single-family owner-occupied housing will receive repairs
<b>2</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Blighted Homes Demolition
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Vacant, blighted homes will be demolished by the EBR Department of Public Works.
<b>3</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing Counseling
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Housing counseling will be performed by local organizations.
<b>4</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Healthcare Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	LMI persons will receive healthcare assistance and related services at little or no cost.
<b>5</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Workforce Training and Education
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Qualified individuals and families will receive education and workforce training.
<b>6</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Basic Needs Assistance - Food
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Local organizations will provide LMI and/or presumed-LMI persons with no-cost meals and food.

7	Goal Name	Homeless Services
	Goal Description	Case management and supportive services for homeless and/or near-homeless persons.
8	Goal Name	Small Business Assistance
	Goal Description	Provision of financial and other assistance for small businesses.
9	Goal Name	Development of Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	HOME funds will be used to build affordable housing units.
10	Goal Name	Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Services, case management, housing assistance and healthcare assistance for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.
11	Goal Name	Emergency Shelter for the Homeless
	Goal Description	Services & Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS
12	Goal Name	Housing Assistance
	Goal Description	Rent, mortgage and utility assistance for LMI and/or presumed LMI households

**Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)**

It is anticipated that an estimated 10 affordable housing units will be added to the existing housing stock through the use of 2020 HOME funds.

## **SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)**

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

Currently the East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority (EBRPHA) maintains a waiting list of more than 2,500 applicants for public housing and \_\_\_\_\_ families for tenant-based vouchers. Of these, over \_\_\_\_\_ have claimed an elderly/disabled preference. These needs are comparable to general housing needs based on the increasing older population.

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

The East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority (EBRPHA) sponsors resident organizations at its complexes. A member from each resident organization serves on a Resident Management Council which participates in management operations and policy formation. The Housing Authority budgets funds for resident initiative programs that assist tenants in acquiring attitudes and skills development to promote independence. Residents Initiatives Coordinators and salaried and operating funds for residents' organizations are provided. Older residents are provided incentives for participating in programs to increase self-sufficiency. The East Baton Rouge Housing Authority participates in programs to provide housing for homeless individuals, increase affordable housing stock, and assist low-income homebuyers.

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

No

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

N/A

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

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The City-Parish, in conjunction with Build Baton Rouge and the Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center, completed an Assessment of Fair Housing in early 2020. The AFH found the following:

- State or local laws, policies or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from living in apartments, family homes, supportive housing, and other integrated settings are a significant contributing factor to segregation in Baton Rouge and the surrounding region. One key state policy function to discourage individuals with disabilities from living in integrated settings: Medicaid reimbursement rates that are not adequate to sustain the provision of supportive services to individuals who are dispersed across the community, rather than living in a single group home. Beyond that one important issue, although the jurisdictions in the region (buttressed by the efforts of the State) have not achieved full community integration, the absence of full funding for supportive services and integrated housing are more significant causes of that situation rather than policies such as program rules that discourage community integration.
- Land use and zoning laws are a significant contributing factor to segregation in East Baton Rouge Parish. Aside from the areas near LSU, much of the majority-White southern portion of the parish is zoned for single-family homes, despite investigative reporting revealing that the ongoing construction of suburbs is likely contributed to increased flooding in the region.<sup>75</sup>
- The Office of Community Development has reported difficulty with garnering approval for zoning changes that could usher in affordable multi-family structures in predominantly White areas due to a reluctance to build in wetlands. Despite having lower average ground elevation, much of the southwestern portion of the parish is considered an “Area with Reduced Flood Risks” by FEMA due to levee protections. The only neighborhood in the southern part of the parish that FEMA considers a “Special Flood Hazard Area” is Stevendale.<sup>76</sup> The LSU Ag Center’s flood map shows that if flood risk were the only factor determining where multifamily housing should be located, we would expect apartments to be located throughout the parish, not just in the northern, majority-Black neighborhoods and near LSU.
- The Baton Rouge Metro Council has missed two opportunities to ratify a local civil rights ordinance that would make unlawful discrimination in housing, employment, and public accommodations on the bases of race, color, sex, disability, age, ancestry, nationality, sexual orientation, and political and religious affiliations. First introduced in 2013, the “fairness ordinance” faced opposition from the Louisiana Family Forum and other conservative groups. The bill was supported by local civil rights organizations, LGBTQ organizations, and business leaders. Local activists tried again in 2019 to pass the ordinance with a new Metro Council, but still faced opposition from conservative groups. Shreveport and New Orleans, the two other largest cities in Louisiana, each have local civil rights ordinances that include protections for LGBT residents. Based on the Human Rights Campaign Index, Baton Rouge scored 42 out of the maximum 100. This is far below Shreveport’s score of 77 and New Orleans’ score of 100.<sup>80</sup>

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

The City-Parish Council's adoption and support for this Consolidated Plan will continue to facilitate the maintenance, development and provision of affordable housing in the City of Baton Rouge-Parish of East Baton Rouge over the next five years.

The City-Parish Office of Community Development currently oversees the administration of federally funded programs aimed at maintaining, improving and adding to the community's inventory of affordable housing. HOME funds are used to build affordable housing. CDBG funds are used to provide housing rehabilitation and counseling services. HOPWA funds provide supportive housing and related services to persons with HIV/AIDS. ESG funds provide homeless service agencies with dollars used to assist homeless persons and hopefully guide them in obtaining affordable housing. The City-Parish, in conjunction the EBRPHA and EBRRA will be receiving Choice Neighborhood grant funds for the redevelopment of the Ardenwood community in North Baton Rouge. The City-Parish will continue to improve existing housing stock and encourage the development of new affordable housing units in an effort to ameliorate housing barriers.



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

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

The City of Baton Rouge will continue to coordinate with organizations that interface with homeless individuals and families in support their efforts to serve and refer clients to the appropriate housing resources. The Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH) is the Continuum of Care (CoC) coordinator for the Baton Rouge area with members who provide a spectrum of supportive services, emergency shelter, and transitional and permanent housing programs.

Information is received annually from the shelter providers that receive funding assistance through ESG, SHP, HOPWA and CDBG grant programs. The annual Point-in-Time survey will also serve to identify needs as identified by homeless persons and to determine the perceptions of homeless persons as to the adequacy of service delivery and unmet needs and activities that have the greatest success in meeting homeless prevention and self-sufficiency goals.

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

The City-Parish will continue to offer housing programs designed to improve the availability, affordability and quality of housing in the jurisdiction with CDBG and HOME program funds. The City of Baton Rouge will continue to use Emergency Shelter Grant funding as available to assist shelters in the jurisdiction with the costs of rehabilitation, essential services, operations and homeless prevention. Assistance through the ESG funds will enable non-profit organizations to improve and preserve their physical property for continued, long-term shelter use, to relieve pressures on operating costs so that those shelters may direct other resources to services and other needs, and to maintain and expand services to shelter residents.

Rehabilitation will be available for rental housing to non-profit organizations for the development of additional transitional and permanent housing facilities that serve the needs of the homeless from shelter occupancy to permanent housing. Availability of rehabilitation resources will be tied to delivery of services to the extent that such services provide for the opportunity of homeless persons to become more self-sufficient. Non-Profit Organizations seeking transitional housing resources through HUD programs other than those resources that pass through the City-Parish will be provided technical assistance in the development of applications that support the provision of transitional housing for the homeless.

Case Management will remain an integral part of services provided to the homeless to support a “continuum of care” approach to assist homeless persons with the transition from emergency or transitional shelter to permanent housing and independent living. Case Management includes the provision of job training, counseling, adult education, job development, health services, transportation, daily living skills and child care. The OCD focuses on the extent to which basic shelter is coordinated with services and delivery capacity and to which it integrates short-term with longer term self-sufficiency goals as its method of setting priorities for its homeless activities.

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

The process of transitioning from homelessness to independent living is seen as a 3-step mechanism: 1) address the immediate shelter needs of homeless 2) initiate services to address the causes of the homelessness in coordination with non-shelter transitional housing, and 3) transition to independent living (permanent housing) as the person or household establishes self-sufficiency through case management. The OCD has embraced the Housing First model, which has three (3) components: 1) crisis intervention, emergency services, screening and needs assessment 2) permanent housing services and 3) case management services. Several of the homeless providers have implemented this model within their shelter, transitional and permanent housing programs under the Continuum of Care (CoC).

The City-Parish requests data from the Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH) in regards to our Consolidated Plans and Action Plans. The OCD reviews the priorities that are identified in the CAAH application along with other information received at stakeholder and public meetings to determine the homeless priorities in the Consolidated Plan. Homeless Providers who are funded by the City of Baton Rouge are required to submit annual progress reports, which includes outlining the number and type of individuals who meet the chronically homelessness definition. The City-Parish will continue to work with the Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH), private and public non-profit entities who seek to provide housing and services to the chronic homeless population under the CoC model.

**Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs**

The OCD will continue to award HUD funds to providers for "Homeless Prevention" services. The services are categorized as those which help people avoid becoming homeless such as short term rent and utility assistance. Individuals and families in East Baton Rouge parish, which pays for the first month's rent and security deposit. Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV (HOPWA) may be awarded to organizations to provide Homeless Prevention services to individuals and families with HIV/AIDS. Emergency Solution Grant (ESG) funds will be used for homeless prevention services to assist homeless persons.

The City-Parish will support the Discharge Planning Policy of the Continuum of Care (CoC) which identifies target populations which are at risk of becoming homeless. These populations include extremely low-income individuals and families and those being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster and youth care facilities and corrections programs and institutions. The policy outlines specific procedures in place to prevent homelessness due to institutional discharge.

The state Foster Care Program operates a “Young Adult Program” that gives youth aging out of Foster Care the option to remain with a foster family or live in housing related to the college or university they attend. When youth do not select this option Foster Care seeks to place them in independent and transitional housing programs. The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals directs publicly funded mental health and substance abuse facilities to “avoid discharging persons into homelessness, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate.” Typically discharge procedures involve housing and household environment assessment including identification of housing resources available to the client. Issues of addiction or mental illness effect the housing options sought.

The Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections adopted a Discharge Planning Protocol stating that the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections is directing publicly funded correctional institutions to “avoid discharging persons into homelessness, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate.” The Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH), the CoC for Baton Rouge, Task Force on Discharge Planning works with the Department of Corrections on appropriate Discharge Planning in our area. Corrections Department policy states that those on probation or parole must be housed; this provision is directly related to the need of parole officers to be able to locate formerly incarcerated persons as a condition of probation or parole.

## **SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)**

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

In accordance with the HUD Lead-Based Paint Regulation (24 CFR Part 35), rehabilitation work on housing built before 1978 that is financially assisted by the Federal government is subject to requirements that will control lead-based paint hazards. EBRRA requires that all contractors complete EPA's Lead-Based RRP (Renovation, Repair, and Painting) training. Contractors must submit a list to EBRRA of all individuals and subcontractors that will be involved in each project stating that each has completed a HUD approved training course on Lead Safe Work Practices. As necessary, EBRRA will conduct a risk assessment to identify lead-based paint hazards, perform interim control measures to eliminate hazards that are identified or, in lieu of a risk assessment, perform standard treatments throughout a unit. The type and amount of Federal assistance and rehabilitation hard costs for the unit will determine the level of lead hazard reduction completed. Lead procedures to be followed will be specified on the bid/contractor on a per project basis

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

The Office of Community Development (OCD) and its subrecipients operate under the presumption that all housing built prior to 1978 contain lead hazards. All workers involved in lead hazard reduction activities must either be supervised by an EPA or State of Louisiana Abatement Supervisor or have received HUD-approved training in lead-safe work practices prior to commencement of work. Actions must be taken to protect occupants from lead-based paint hazards if the unit will not be vacant during the rehab project. Occupants may not enter work site during lead hazard reduction activities. Reentry is permitted only after such activities are completed and the unit has passed a clearance examination. The worksite shall be prepared to prevent the release of leaded dust, and contain lead-based paint chips and other debris from hazard reduction activities within the worksite until they can be safely removed. Practices that minimize the spread of leaded dust, paint chips, soil and debris shall be used during worksite preparation. All objects that cannot be moved (cabinets, appliances, built-in furniture) shall be covered with plastic sheeting at least six mils thick taped securely in place. Floors in the worksite shall also be covered with plastic sheeting at least six mils thick and sealed.

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

The use of lead-based paint is strictly prohibited in any of the Home Rehabilitation Programs. Notification concerning the dangers of lead-based paint will be distributed to the occupants of all homes to be rehabilitated, and signed documentation of the receipt of such information will be made part of the official case file. Each rehabilitation contract shall contain language prohibiting the use of lead-based paint. All exposed surfaces (walls, ceilings, floors, etc.) in all homes built prior to 1978, during the inspection process, will be inspected for the presence of previously applied lead-based paint. If lead-based paint is present, coverage, removal, or other corrective actions taken in accordance with HUD Regulation 24 CFR Part 35 must be conducted in a manner that avoids further diffusion of lead particles throughout the

residence. Contractor training/certification requirements are found in the Construction section of this document.

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

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

The City of Baton Rouge – Parish of East Baton Rouge plans to fund the maximum amount allowed under public services to assist in reducing the number of poverty level families in the Baton Rouge and surrounding areas. CDBG public services will be used to assist low income families with transportation, job skills training, case management, financial literacy and other support services. The City will continue to partner with public and private entities to produce affordable housing and related services for low income individuals and families.

The City-Parish plans to reduce the number of families in poverty through additional strategies such as:

1. Continue funding for housing, community and economic development programs and services to low income residents.
2. Continue to support services to homeless families and families at risk of homelessness to increase housing options.
3. Continued support of information and referral networks to allow easier access to community resources.
4. Dissemination information about programs such as Head Start, Earn Income Tax Credit (EITC) and other programs (TANF, Food Stamps, Workforce Investment Administration and Medicaid).
5. Providing funding for community development projects to assist low income residents to obtain skills and jobs needed to become self-sufficient.
6. The City-Parish will continue its collaborative efforts to build the capacity of individuals, families and community organizations creating suitable living environments, reducing the growth of poverty and increasing economic development opportunities through continued support of public service programs.

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

CDBG funds will be used primarily for public services and rehabilitation of existing housing stock. HOME and other funding sources (tax credits, choice neighborhood grant, Louisiana Housing Corporation awards, etc.) will be used for the development of affordable housing. In an effort to encourage resource sharing and referrals, the City-Parish will implement regular Stakeholder Meetings so that all affordable housing developers have an opportunity to hear from public service providers and vice versa. FUTUREBR, the Parish's Comprehensive Plan, has been taken into consideration during the development of the Consolidated Plan. FUTUREBR contains goals for housing development as well as public services and it incorporates them into a master plan for the City-Parish.

### **SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230**

**Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements**

Please see Attachment \_\_, "Monitoring Plan" of this report for information on monitoring activities to be carried out under this plan to ensure long-term compliance of program requirements.

## Expected Resources

### AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

#### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	3,284,286	0	0	3,284,286	13,137,144	
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,446,021	0	0	1,446,021	5,784,084	



Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	2,542,851	0	0	2,542,851	10,171,404	
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	277,199	0	0	277,199	1,108,796	

Table 57 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Each subrecipient and developer who will be awarded Entitlement funds for a project will be committing their own or other financial and/or manpower resources to that project. When applying for funding, each applicant must state, in detail, how they will be contributing to the

administration of the project or program. Projects utilizing volunteers leverage labor costs. Public service supported activities generate private and other state and local funding to increase the ability of organizations to provide services to those in need. HOME funds used for homebuyer loans leverage private mortgage financing to make owner housing more affordable.

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

The EBR Parish Housing Authority owns property that will be redeveloped as part of BR Choice, an initiative funded by HUD's Choice Neighborhood Implementation grant and spearheaded by the EBRPHA, Partners Southeast, the City-Parish and the EBRRA. This neighborhood initiative is redeveloping approximately 1.6 square miles of three adjoining neighborhoods, known as the Ardenwood Area (Melrose East, Smiley Heights and East Fairfields). This project will include infrastructure, community, and social service improvements as well as affordable housing developments. The grant award for the Ardenwood project is \$30,000,000.

## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

#### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts	Housing Repair	CDBG	40 Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated
2	Blighted Homes Demolition	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts	Blight Removal	CDBG	40 Units Demolished
3	Healthcare Services	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Jurisdictional Boundaries	Healthcare Assistance	CDBG	800 Persons Assisted
4	Basic Needs Assistance - Food	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts	Basic Needs Assistance	CDBG	1,000 Persons Assisted
5	Housing Counseling	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Jurisdictional Boundaries	Housing Counseling	CDBG	100 Households Assisted
6	Workforce Training and Education	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts	Workforce Training and Education	CDBG	50 Persons Assisted; Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Homeless Services	2020	2024	Homeless	Jurisdictional Boundaries	Homeless Services & Emergency Shelter	CDBG, ESG	800 Persons Assisted
8	Small Business Assistance	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Jurisdictional Boundaries	Economic Development	CDBG	50 Businesses Assisted
9	Development of Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Jurisdictional Boundaries	Affordable Housing Development	HOME	Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Units
10	Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Jurisdictional Boundaries	Special Needs and Supportive Services	HOPWA	800 Persons Assisted
11	Emergency Shelter for the Homeless	2020	2024	Homeless	Jurisdictional Boundaries	Homeless Services and Emergency Shelter	ESG	700 Persons Assisted

**Table 58 – Goals Summary**

## Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to administer housing repair programs.
2	Goal Name	Blighted Homes Demolition
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to demolish blighted homes in LMI Census Tracts.

<b>3</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Healthcare Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Funds will be used to provide healthcare assistance and services at no or low costs to LMI or presumed-LMI persons.
<b>4</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Basic Needs Assistance - Food
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Funds will be used to provide food and prepared meals to LMI or presumed-LMI persons.
<b>5</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing Counseling
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Funds will be used to provide homebuyer counseling and foreclosure prevention services to LMI households.
<b>6</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Workforce Training and Education
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Funds will be used to provide workforce training, education and related services to LMI persons and LMI youths.
<b>7</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Funds will be used to provide emergency housing, direct assistance and supportive services to homeless or near-homeless persons.
<b>8</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Small Business Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Funds will be used to provide direct financial assistance and related services to small businesses in East Baton Rouge Parish.
<b>9</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Development of Affordable Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Funds will be used for pre-construction and construction costs associated with the development of affordable housing units in East Baton Rouge Parish.
<b>10</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Funds will be used to provide supportive housing, permanent housing, temporary housing, financial assistance, emergency housing and supportive services to persons who suffer from HIV/AIDS and their families.

11	<b>Goal Name</b>	Emergency Shelter for the Homeless
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Funds will be used to provide support to shelter providers who offer emergency shelter and related services to the homeless in East Baton Rouge Parish.

## Projects

### AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

#### Introduction

A Notice of Funding Availability will be issued in August 2020. Local agencies and organizations will submit proposals for funding based on City-Parish priorities and needs as identified in this Plan. All awardees and projects will be selected by October 1, 2020. Projects will fall likely fall within, but are not necessarily limited to, the below categories.

#### Projects

#	Project Name
1	General Planning and Administration
2	Housing Rehabilitation
3	Blighted Housing Demolition
4	Housing Counseling
5	Healthcare Assistance & Related Services
6	Homeless Assistance & Supportive Services
7	Emergency Housing for the Homeless
8	Basic Needs Assistance - Food
9	Workforce Development, Education & Training
10	Small Business Assistance
11	Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS
12	Supportive Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
13	Supportive Services for Special Needs Populations
14	Supportive Housing for Special Needs Populations
14	Development of Affordable Housing
15	Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance
16	Economic Development Activities

**Table 59 – Project Information**



## AP-38 Project Summary

### Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	<b>General Planning &amp; Administration</b>
	Target Area	Parish-Wide
	Goals/Needs Supported	Program Administration
	Description	Planning and administration of entitlement funds
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Parish-Wide
2	Project Name	<b>Housing Rehabilitation</b>
	Target Area	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts
	Goals/Needs Supported	Single-Family Owner-Occupied Housing Repair
	Description	Rehabilitation and accessibility improvements of owner-occupied housing
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	A minimum of 40 housing units owned by LMI owners will receive rehabilitation services
	Location Description	LMI census tracts
3	Project Name	<b>Blighted Housing Demolition</b>
	Target Area	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts
	Goals/Needs Supported	Blight Removal
	Description	Demolition of blighted housing

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	A minimum of 40 blighted homes will be demolished
	<b>Location Description</b>	Scattered sites in LMI census tracts
4	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Housing Counseling</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Parish-Wide
	<b>Goals/Needs Supported</b>	Housing Counseling
	<b>Description</b>	Homebuyer counseling and foreclosure prevention
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	A minimum of 100 households will receive services
	<b>Location Description</b>	TBD
5	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Healthcare Assistance &amp; Related Services</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Parish-Wide
	<b>Goals/Needs Supported</b>	Healthcare Assistance
	<b>Description</b>	Healthcare Assistance and Related Services
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately 800 people will receive various forms of healthcare assistance
	<b>Location Description</b>	TBD
6	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Homeless Assistance &amp; Supportive Services</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Parish-Wide
	<b>Goals/Needs Supported</b>	Homeless Assistance & Supportive Services
	<b>Description</b>	Provision of services for Homeless persons
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately 800 homeless people will receive various forms of assistance and services

	<b>Location Description</b>	TBD
<b>7</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Emergency Housing for the Homeless</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Parish-Wide
	<b>Goals/Needs Supported</b>	Homeless Services
	<b>Description</b>	Emergency Housing for the Homeless
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately 700 homeless people will receive emergency housing
	<b>Location Description</b>	TBD
<b>8</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Basic Needs Assistance - Food</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	HUD 2019 LMI Census Tracts
	<b>Goals/Needs Supported</b>	Basic Needs Assistance
	<b>Description</b>	Provision of food and prepared meals for presumed LMI or LMI persons
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately 1,000 persons will receive food/prepared meals through various programs
	<b>Location Description</b>	TBD
<b>9</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Workforce Development, Education &amp; Training</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts
	<b>Goals/Needs Supported</b>	Workforce Development
	<b>Description</b>	Job training, education and related services
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	A minimum of 50 people will receive workforce development/training services
	<b>Location Description</b>	TBD

<b>10</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Small Business Assistance</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Parish-Wide
	<b>Goals/Needs Supported</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Description</b>	Direct financial assistance for small businesses
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately 50 businesses will receive assistance
	<b>Location Description</b>	TBD
<b>11</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Parish-Wide
	<b>Goals/Needs Supported</b>	Supportive Housing, Emergency Housing, Transitional Housing, Housing Assistance
	<b>Description</b>	Supportive Housing, Emergency Housing, Transitional Housing, Housing Assistance
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately 800 people with HIV/AIDS will receive housing assistance
	<b>Location Description</b>	TBD
<b>12</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Supportive Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Parish-Wide
	<b>Goals/Needs Supported</b>	Supportive Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	<b>Description</b>	Supportive Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately 800 people with HIV/AIDS will receive supportive services
	<b>Location Description</b>	TBD

13	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Supportive Services for Special Needs Populations</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Parish-wide
	<b>Goals/Needs Supported</b>	Special Needs Services
	<b>Description</b>	Provision of supportive services for special needs populations
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately 500 special needs persons will receive supportive services
	<b>Location Description</b>	TBD
14	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Development of Affordable Housing</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Parish-Wide
	<b>Goals/Needs Supported</b>	Development of Affordable Housing
	<b>Description</b>	Developers will construction affordable housing for LMI buyers and/or renters
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	A minimum of 10 new affordable units will be constructed
	<b>Location Description</b>	TBD
15	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance</b>
	<b>Target Area</b>	Parish-Wide
	<b>Goals/Needs Supported</b>	Housing/Financial Assistance
	<b>Description</b>	Provision of rent, mortgage and utility assistance to LMI households
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately 500 households will receive rent, mortgage, and/or utility assistance
	<b>Location Description</b>	TBD
	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Economic Development Activities</b>

16	<b>Target Area</b>	LMI Census Tracts
	<b>Goals /Needs Supported</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Description</b>	Economic Development Activities
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	TBD
	<b>Location Description</b>	TBD

## **AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)**

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

All areas of the City of Baton Rouge - East Baton Rouge Parish are under the jurisdiction of the grantee, except the incorporated areas of Baker, Zachary and Central.

The Baton Rouge area owes its geographical importance to its site upon the Istrouma Bluff, the first natural bluff upriver from the Mississippi River Delta. In the 1950s and 1960s the region experienced a boom in the petrochemical industry, causing the city to expand away from the original center. In recent years, government and business have begun a move back to the central district. A building boom that began in the 1990s continues today.

The age of the city is reflected in the aging housing stock. Areas of the greatest concentrations of poverty are typically mirrored by areas of aging housing and minority concentration. These are the areas of greatest need. Refer to the "Maps" section for a detailed view of these relationships.

### **Geographic Distribution**

<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Percentage of Funds</b>
Jurisdictional Area of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge	100
Scotlandville	20
Zion City and Glen Oaks	20
Choctaw Corridor	20
Northdale and Standard Heights	20
Melrose East	20
HUD 2020 LMI Census Tracts	80

**Table 60 - Geographic Distribution**

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

The basis for allocating investment geographically is to meet the needs of the lowest income residents, particularly in areas of low-income concentration. As a general rule, program activities and resources are made available parish-wide, except for the incorporated areas of the cities of Baker, Zachary and Central. Historically, the City-Parish awards Entitlement funding to subrecipients through a Request for Proposals (RFP) process. All project proposals must be for grant-compliant activities that target low- to moderate-income populations. LMI census tracts are numerous and are located throughout the jurisdiction,

therefore the City-Parish selects all LMI census tracts as local target areas.

FuturEBR, the City-Parish's Comprehensive Plan, contains the following components:

- Vision
- Land Use
- Transportation
- Community Design and Neighborhoods
- Housing
- Environment and Conservation
- Parks and Recreation
- Infrastructure
- Economic Development
- Public Services

The "Community Design and Neighborhoods" section of FuturEBR identified "small areas" that would be targeted for community improvements. These areas are as follows:

- Scotlandville
- Zion City and Glen Oaks
- Northdale and Standard Heights
- Choctaw Corridor
- Melrose East

All areas are primarily low-income and in need of housing and other improvements. Entitlement and other funding will be used to address these local target areas as identified in the City-Parish's Comprehensive Plan as communities in need of improvements.



## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

#### Introduction

The affordable housing objectives for the Consolidated Plan are based on a five-year time frame. The jurisdiction proposes to use the available housing funds for programs that will provide decent housing for persons with cost burdens and substandard housing. Some of the programs are restricted to the 0- 30% MFI households; some are restricted to the under 50% MFI households, and some are available to households with incomes up to 80% MFI. All programs are designed with the intent to:

1. Improve and preserve the existing stock of affordable housing.
2. Increase the stock of available affordable housing.
3. Increase the ability of persons to afford standard housing.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	3,000
Non-Homeless	5,000
Special-Needs	500
Total	8,500

**Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement**

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	100
The Production of New Units	10
Rehab of Existing Units	40
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	150

**Table 62 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type**

## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

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

The East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority (EBRPHA) maintains an inventory of 907 public housing units in 10 developments throughout the Parish. Interior renovations of Kelly Terrace was planned for the fourth quarter of 2018, but the project was put on hold pending Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) portfolio decisions. To date, the EBRPHA and its nonprofit partner, Partners Southeast, have added 311 affordable units to its portfolio with an additional 65 under or planned for construction in 2019. The City-Parish was recently selected to receive a Choice Neighborhoods Initiative (CNI) grant award from HUD. This award will be used to redevelop Ardenwood Village. Phase 1 of the project includes the construction of 168 affordable units; Phase 2 will include the construction of 120 units; and Phase 3 will include the construction of 260 units.

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

Public Housing is directly managed, including maintenance services, by the EBRPHA. The EBRPHA has policies in place that govern agency operations. Policies include: The Public Housing Admissions and Occupancy Policy (ACOP) including a rent policy, pet policy, community service policy, banning policy, debt repayment policy, VAWA policy, and transfer and reasonable accommodations policy. The EBR Housing Authority will ensure that clients interested in homeownership are referred to the Housing Counseling Program that will be administered by the Mid City Redevelopment Authority and funded with CDBG dollars.

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

The PHA is not designated as "troubled."

## **AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)**

**Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including:**

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

CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA funding will be provided to organizations for administration of homeless assistance programs. ESG funds will fund organizations where outreach is provided. HOPWA funds will be used to provide outreach services and to administer short-term rent and mortgage assistance. The City-Parish anticipates that at least 2,000 homeless individuals will receive outreach assistance during year one. CDBG funds are used to supplement public services provided to the homeless when gaps in funding are left by ESG and HOPWA.

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

Homeless persons that are transitioning out of emergency shelter are typically in need of case Management, which is an integral part of the delivery of services to the homeless. These services are very instrumental in the provision of the total “continuum of care” required to assist homeless persons with the transition from emergency or transitional shelter to permanent housing and independent living. Case Management includes the provision of job training, counseling, adult education, job development, health services, transportation, daily living skills, and child care. The OCD focuses on the extent to which basic shelter is coordinated with services and delivery capacity and to which it integrates short-term with longer-term self-sufficiency goals as its method of setting priorities for its homeless activities. It is estimated that 2,200 persons will receive emergency shelter assistance in year one.

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

The process of transitioning to independent living is seen as generally a 3-step mechanism:

1. Address the immediate shelter needs of homeless.
2. Initiate services to address the causes of the homelessness in coordination with non-shelter transitional housing.
3. Transition to independent permanent housing/ living as the person or household establishes a satisfactory level of self-sufficiency through case management.

The number of available permanent supportive housing units does not meet the demand for the units. Homeless persons will be placed in supportive housing when possible. Others may be referred to affordable rentals without the permanent supportive services.

**Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs**

Health Care - The One Stop Homeless Services Center has developed a relationship with several hospitals that includes appropriate referral for services to persons discharged from hospitals who were homeless prior to admission. Social work staff at Our Lady of the Lake Regional Medical Center and the Baton Rouge General Regional Medical Center coordinates with the patient, any families/friends, and service provider agencies to identify appropriate low-income and special needs housing for the patient in order to not discharge to the street or a place not meant for human habitation. If a patient has Medicaid and the placement is warranted, they go to nursing homes or other short-term placements for housing needs.

Mental Health - CoC agencies work with mental health facility social workers to ensure patients are not routinely discharged into homelessness. The One Stop Homeless Services Center has developed a relationship with several facilities that include appropriate referral for services to persons discharged who were homeless prior to admission. The One Stop Homeless Services Center routinely fields calls for housing options and directs mental health workers to appropriate resources. Mental Health facilities work with the patients, family members, mental health treatment programs, and private psychiatrists to ensure patients discharged from publicly funded mental health facilities are not discharged into homelessness. Patients are routinely discharged to licensed facilities or mental health housing programs.

Foster Care- In the Foster Care system, the efforts to avoid discharge into homelessness for youth involves a continuum of care system which includes case workers, attorneys, CASA workers, Department of Children and Family Services, foster family and the judicial court. Youth Oasis has a youth shelter and transitional housing facility to assist youth in transitional to independent living. Youth Facilities - The effort to avoid discharge into homelessness includes the youth and their case manager, CASA workers, attorneys, Department of Children and Family Services, the Judicial Court, the fostering family, and parents/guardians working on a long term plan. Louisiana also has a program for youth exiting at age 18 to continue working with foster care on a voluntary basis while they pursue education or vocational training. This program is available up to age 21.

Corrections - The Baton Rouge CoC works collaboratively with Capital Area Re-Entry Coalition (CAPARC) to ensure that ex-offenders are not routinely discharged into homelessness. CAPARC is a coalition of service providers who work with and mentor those exiting Corrections. Their efforts begin prior to release and continue with supports on the outside. The CoC is also working with the Discharge Planning Group of

the Louisiana Department of Corrections. Probation and Parole Community Resource Coordinator, Reception and Diagnostic Center personnel, Transition Specialist, offenders, family members, various courts, and the CAPARC Service Providers work together as stakeholders and/or collaborating agencies to ensure the offender being released is not discharged into homelessness.

**AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(3)**

<b>One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:</b>	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	20
Tenant-based rental assistance	200
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	100
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	100
Total	420

## **AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)**

### **Introduction:**

The City-Parish, in conjunction with Build Baton Rouge and the Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center, completed an Assessment of Fair Housing in early 2020. The AFH provides a thorough analysis of the housing market in East Baton Rouge Parish. The AFH is included as an Attachment \_\_\_\_ in this Plan.

**Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment**

The following information is from *Section VI. Fair Housing Goals and Priorities* in the AFH.

"The City-Parish and Build Baton Rouge, in partnership with the East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority, residents, representatives from the business, economic development, non-profit, faith, and other key community stakeholders, propose the fair housing goals and strategies listed below to address the challenges raised in this Assessment of Fair Housing. The goals and strategies reflect the balanced approach of increasing access to high opportunity areas and public investment in underserved neighborhoods.

Goal #1: For underserved and disinvested neighborhoods, improve the conditions of the existing housing stock, target efforts to address vacant buildings and lots, and prioritize investments in infrastructure and amenities.

Goal #2: Combat entrenched segregation by lowering barriers to affordable housing in lower poverty and less segregated neighborhoods, especially in south Baton Rouge

Goal #3: Invest in Fair Housing education, resources, and enforcement.

Goal #4: Advance access for people with disabilities and other marginalized groups."

Further details regarding the strategic steps to be taken to reach each goal may be found in Section VI. of the attached AFH.

## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

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

Although the City-Parish provides assistance to homeless shelters, shelter caseworkers say there are barriers hindering their efforts to move homeless individuals toward self-sufficiency. The lack of decent, low cost housing, single room occupancy units and adequate transportation are just a few barriers. Also, the requirement for credit references is often an obstacle to persons and families attempting to obtain rental housing after a period of homelessness. Furthermore, persons with a history of mental illness and who are homeless, often encounter difficulty obtaining rental housing. The needs of the community have consistently outnumbered the funds available for support.

The major obstacle to meeting underserved needs is a lack of sufficient entitlement funds to address all the non-housing needs. The demand for facilities and services continues to be greater than the resources available to provide them. This problem is illustrated by the large number of projects with high needs that cannot be funded due to lack of available funds. The Office of Community Development and Build Baton Rouge issue a request for proposals (RFP) for its CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds during each program year. Many proposals go unfunded due to the lack of funding availability. In addition, the decline in local revenues and cut backs in State funding have increased the need for CDBG funds.

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

The affordable housing objectives for the Consolidated Plan are based on a five-year time frame. The jurisdiction proposes to use the available housing funds for programs that will provide decent housing for persons with cost burdens and substandard housing. Some of the programs are restricted to the 0- 30% MFI households; some are restricted to the under 50% MFI households, and some are available to households with incomes up to 80% MFI. All programs are designed with the intent to:

1. Improve and preserve the existing stock of affordable housing.
2. Increase the stock of available affordable housing.
3. Increase the ability of persons to afford standard housing.

During the first year of this planning cycle, HOME funds will be used for development of affordable housing units and CDBG funds will be used for rehabilitation of existing housing stock. Housing developers who do not receive funds from the City-Parish will be referred to the Louisiana Housing Corporation for other potential financing opportunities. The City-Parish, in conjunction with the EBRPHA and Build Baton Rouge was awarded funding for the Choice Neighborhood grant, which will allow for the development of a significant number of affordable housing units.

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

In accordance with the HUD Lead-Based Paint Regulation (24 CFR Part 35), rehabilitation work on housing built before 1978 that is financially assisted by the Federal government is subject to requirements that



will control lead-based paint hazards. Build Baton Rouge requires that all contractors complete EPA's Lead-Based RRP (Renovation, Repair, and Painting) training. Contractors must submit a list to EBRRA of all individuals and subcontractors that will be involved in each project stating that each has completed a HUD approved training course on Lead Safe Work Practices. As necessary, EBRRA will conduct a risk assessment to identify lead-based paint hazards, perform interim control measures to eliminate hazards that are identified or, in lieu of a risk assessment, perform standard treatments throughout a unit. The type and amount of Federal assistance and rehabilitation hard costs for the unit will determine the level of lead hazard reduction completed. Lead procedures to be followed will be specified on the bid/contractor on a per project basis.

City-Parish representatives recently participated in a HUD conference call where lead-based paint funding availability was discussed. The City-Parish will look at pursuing this funding opportunity to increase the number of aging houses that receive abatement and reduction services.

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

The City of Baton Rouge – Parish of East Baton Rouge plans to fund the maximum amount allowed under public services to assist in reducing the number of poverty level families in the Baton Rouge and surrounding areas. CDBG public services will be used to assist low income families with transportation, job skills training, case management, financial literacy and other support services. The City will continue to partner with public and private entities to produce affordable housing and related services for low income individuals and families.

The City-Parish plans to reduce the number of families in poverty through additional strategies such as:

1. Continue funding for housing, community and economic development programs and services to low income residents.
2. Continue to support services to homeless families and families at risk of homelessness to increase housing options.
3. Continued support of information and referral networks to allow easier access to community resources.
4. Dissemination information about programs such as Head Start, Earn Income Tax Credit (EITC) and other programs (TANF, Food Stamps, Workforce Investment Administration and Medicaid).
5. Providing funding for community development projects to assist low income residents to obtain skills and jobs needed to become self-sufficient.
6. The City-Parish will continue its collaborative efforts to build the capacity of individuals, families and community organizations creating suitable living environments, reducing the growth of poverty and increasing economic development opportunities through continued support of public service programs.

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

To overcome the gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system, the City-Parish and its partners will:

1. Implement bi-annual stakeholder meetings to discuss strengths, needs and brainstorm solutions to gaps.
2. Develop a comprehensive resource guide for all community stakeholders.
3. Continue to apply for other sources of funding for and coordinate affordable housing/community development projects.
4. Encourage nonprofits to coordinate and leverage resources.

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

The OCD will maintain communication with the agencies parish wide to ensure coordination and avoid duplication of services. A number of public and private social services, mental health, youth, health care, and other agencies operate within the parish, each typically providing services of a particular type and to particular populations. In carrying out affordable and supportive housing strategies, it is often necessary to coordinate housing assistance with other needs, particularly services that enable individuals to become and remain self-sufficient and which contribute to community stability and revitalization. The City-Parish will also implement bi-annual stakeholder meetings to discuss strengths, needs and brainstorm solutions to gaps.

## **Program Specific Requirements**

### **AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)**

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

##### **Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)**

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed
  2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan
  3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements
  4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.
  5. The amount of income from float-funded activities
- Total Program Income

#### **Other CDBG Requirements**

1. The amount of urgent need activities

#### **HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)**

##### **Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)**

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:
2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:
3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:
4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

**Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)**  
**Reference 91.220(l)(4)**

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)
2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.
3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).
4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.
5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.