

City of New Orleans



Mitchell J. Landrieu, Mayor



Office of Community Development

Ellen M. Lee, Director

2017 - 2021 Consolidated Plan

and

2017 Annual Action Plan

August 16, 2017

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The mission of the Office of Community Development is to improve neighborhoods by providing economic opportunities, decent housing and suitable living environments, particularly for persons of low and moderate income, to improve their quality of life.

The Consolidated Plan is the City's planning and application document for four formula grants for community development and affordable housing: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME); the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Grant (HOPWA); and the Emergency Solutions Program Grant (ESG). This document is the City of New Orleans' 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan. HOPWA funds cover seven parishes in the New Orleans Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA): Orleans, Jefferson, Plaquemines and St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and St. Tammany Parishes.

The Consolidated Plan is divided into four sections. The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis outline the relative needs in the area of affordable housing, homelessness, special needs, and community development. Based on the findings of the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, the City developed a Strategic Plan which details how the City will address its priority needs. The fourth section is the Year 1 Action Plan which presents a summary of the actions, activities, and programs that will occur in the program year. The Action Plan addresses the priority needs and goals identified in the Strategic Plan.

The plan will enable the City of New Orleans to utilize these scarce federal funds to improve its neighborhoods and create opportunity for its citizens. The realization of this vision depends on quality of program design, partnerships and leveraging. The successful implementation depends on overcoming impediments including limited resources and funding constraints. The plan must include measurable goals, evidence based practices, and a long term plan for addressing housing issues.

The City of New Orleans will utilize a combination of strategies to transform a broad vision into clear actions that will result in a more resilient New Orleans with vibrant neighborhoods and more affordable housing. This plan will build on the extensive, community-based work of Housing for a Resilient New Orleans and work already completed through HousingNOLA.

The Consolidated Plan is consistent with the City's Assessment of Fair Housing Plan (AFH) and *Housing for a Resilient New Orleans* plan, which sets the goal of building or preserving 7,500 affordable housing units by 2021. The City and HANO also understand that, in order to lay the foundation for efforts to affirmatively further fair housing, the Consolidated Plan must address more than affordable housing and must factor in discrimination on the basis of race and national origin. The

Consolidated Plan must also identify other barriers to access to opportunity and address factors contributing to those disparities in developing affordable housing. This is the reason to take a more in-

depth look at the issues in the AFH Plan and the existing *HousingNOLA* Plan, which provided a data framework that, addressed a number of issues that create barriers to housing and opportunity in New Orleans.

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

The priorities for affordable housing developers in New Orleans are shifting from recovery-based programs to multifaceted development that prioritizes community development. Many neighborhoods have not recovered from Hurricane Katrina and the levee breaches, and many residents continue to search for a way to return home. In addition to continued recovery needs, affordable housing developers face new challenges including rapid increases in the cost of land, construction costs, insurance premiums, and property taxes.

Funding for non-profit developers is becoming more scarce. With disaster recovery funds running out, funding at the federal level declining, increased sequestration at the federal level, and few resources at the state level, affordable housing developers have to do more with less in a competitive real estate market.

The HousingNOLA 10 year plan, a partner to the strategies in this plan, encourages housing developers and their partners in the public, philanthropic, and private sectors to work toward a vision that creates quality neighborhoods with a mix of affordable options across New Orleans. Affordable housing developers must commit to shifting their work from recovery to proactive neighborhood revitalization that builds safe, accessible communities.

A major guiding principle for this five year plan is the Assessment of Fair Housing. In 2015 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) released a final rule, revamping the process by which certain federal grantees demonstrate that they are affirmatively furthering the purposes of the Fair Housing Act. In response to the regulation, the City of New Orleans (City) and the Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO) collaborated to produce a joint Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan designed to provide meaningful goals and strategies that can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change in disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity; replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns; transforming racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity; and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws.

In developing the AFH Plan, the City and HANO, along with partner organizations and residents, were guided by the PolicyLink philosophy of equity that is defined as “just and fair inclusion into a society in which all can participate, prosper, and reach their full potential.” More specifically, the City and HANO stressed the equity principles throughout the planning process.

The AFH Plan discusses these barriers to fair housing, as well as the fair housing enforcement and outreach infrastructure in New Orleans, and identifies contributing factors that have a causal relationship to those fair housing issues. The City and HANO found a number of contributing factors

through the process of developing the AFH Plan. Factors such as community opposition to the placement of affordable housing, lack of public or private investment, zoning and land use laws, and economic pressures, among many others, contribute to fair housing issues. Identifying contributing factors was integral to crafting specific goals for affirmatively furthering fair housing.

3. Evaluation of past performance

OCD is casting a wider net to include additional organizations as Community Stakeholders. Ongoing collaboration through dialogue and shared initiatives, with other continuous planning efforts in the CNO that includes, but not limited to the development of the CNO's City Planning Commission 'Master Plan' provides awareness of the range of community-focused planning activities that is erasing the images of a damaged Hurricane Katrina New Orleans to a Vibrant Resilient New Orleans. Evaluation of Past Performance referencing OCD and HANO's 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) displays expanded Outreach efforts to Stakeholders and Citizens in encouraging and engaging everyone in providing their input and comments on the plan. The 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan is consistent with strategies and actions that address the priorities and goals from the AFH. The CNO and HANO scheduled and participated in a number (17 Total Meetings) of stakeholder, public hearings and community meetings during the course of the development of the AFH Plan. These community meetings were open to the general public with feedback from Citizens extensive. Outreach methods utilized for Citizen feed-back in the AFH also included: additional print media, social media and local radio and television coverage. The 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan will incorporate these Outreach methods to the Consultation and Citizen Participation Process (CPP), as in evaluating its past performance in developing the Assessment of Fair Housing was successful in widening the net in reaching Citizens and receiving their input and comments.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The CNO's Office of Community Development has expanded the Stakeholders List for the 2017-2021 Consolidated Planning Consultation & Citizen Participation Process (CPP), available for the general public to access general information available regarding housing and community development services in throughout the City of New Orleans. The Stakeholders List is a valuable **resource tool** that is fluid, allowing OCD to increase its public outreach goals, as well as, align Citizen Participation goals with specific strategies developed by categorized Stakeholder Groups (See Appendix A 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan Community Stakeholders). (For more detail, see Appendix A in the plan)

5. Summary of public comments

Appendix B

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

The feedback from the public through the **1st Public Hearing** held Wednesday, March 8, 2017 at the New Orleans Public Library Mid-City Branch – 4140 Canal Street from 5:30-7:30 was extensive. With seventeen (17) people in attendance, Ms. Ellen M. Lee, Director of Housing Policy & Community

Development (OCD) welcomed everyone in attendance, providing an overview of how the Consolidated Plan details how HUD federal funds are used by the City of New Orleans (CNO) to address priority needs identified by public input and engagement. Ms. Lee stated OCD's mission: "The Office of Community Development (OCD) facilitates the development and preservation of quality housing, and suitable living environments for persons of low and moderate income through strategic investments and partnerships with public, private, philanthropic, non-profit, and resident stakeholders. The 1st Public Hearing for 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan (CP) specifically sought input into how goals identified in the CNO's 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) inform the priorities and objectives of the Consolidated Plan. As an ice-breaker, Ms. Lee suggested that since there were less than twenty (20) people in attendance, everyone could introduce themselves. After introductions, Ms. Lee introduced OCD staff person, Ms. Donna Jones-Pearson from the Planning & Resource Development Unit to present a power-point presentation describing the Consolidated Planning process, as well as, present the goals identified in the 2016 AFH inform the priorities of this CP. Ms. Pearson began the presentation by again welcoming everyone, emphasizing the important role of the Community Participation Process (CPP), as the **Public** serves as the main form of community engagement in the development of the Consolidated Plan. Citizens attending the 1st public Hearing were asked to serve as messengers to the community on how goals identified in the CNO's AFH inform the priorities and objectives of the CP. Ms. Pearson went on to identify nine (9) Goals (driving the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan) that supported the development of new affordable rental & homeownership opportunities, lowering barriers to expand affordable housing, preserving affordability, expanding efforts in creating equitable healthy housing, stabilizing neighborhoods vulnerable to gentrification, expanding access to opportunity, reducing housing segregation and discriminating through Fair Housing Education and Awareness, increasing accessibility for vulnerable populations, and ensuring that internal policies and practices advance access to safe affordable housing that include people with disabilities, people with limited English proficiency, and people with criminal records. Ms. Pearson concluded her presentation with a breakdown of how the four (4) formula grants: HOME, CDBG, ESG & HOPWA funding was utilized, providing affordable housing and community development services to the people of New Orleans. Ms. Pearson then turned the platform back to Ms. Lee who sparked the Consolidated Plan discussion asking if those in attendance had any questions and or comments on the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan Goals stated in the presentation.

7. Summary

The City of New Orleans recognizes the important role affordable housing plays in promoting equity guiding principles, and the overall importance of helping low- and moderate-income New Orleanians, including people of color, persons with disabilities, and families with children, building financial stability and living in thriving communities with linkages to jobs and transportation.

With equity, collaboration and openness as the guiding principles at the forefront of the AFH planning process. This strategy transforms a broad vision into clear actions that will result in a more resilient New Orleans with vibrant neighborhoods and more affordable housing.

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
Lead Agency	NEW ORLEANS	
CDBG Administrator	NEW ORLEANS	Office of Community Development
HOPWA Administrator		Office of Community Development
HOME Administrator		Office of Community Development
ESG Administrator		Office of Community Development
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

City of New Orleans - Office of Community Development

Planning and Resource Development Unit

<https://www.nola.gov/community-development/contact-us/>

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)

1. Introduction

The mission of the Office of Community Development (OCD) is to improve neighborhoods by providing economic opportunities, decent housing and suitable living environments, particularly for persons of low and moderate income, to improve their quality of life. The Consolidated Plan is divided into four sections. The Consolidated Plan enables the City of New Orleans to utilize federal funds to improve its neighborhoods, provide affordable housing and community development services to citizens.

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)).

The City of New Orleans (CNO) and the Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO) enhanced its coordination efforts in addressing public and assisted housing with one another in jointly completing the 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing. The CNO and HANO through collaboration and the Consultation process undertook a number of activities to broaden and encourage meaningful Citizen Participation. The result of this Consultation provided the opportunity to cast a wide-net in identifying numerous Stakeholders throughout the community to ensure input for residents engaged in the Community Participation Process.

The 2016 AFH Plan identified over One-Hundred (100) Stakeholders. As The Consultation and Citizen Participation Process (CPP) was completed, more Stakeholders have been added to the list (Appendix A) expanding the participation in the 2017-2021 Consolidated Planning Consultation & Citizen Participation Process (CPP). The following governmental, and Non-Profit agencies, Private Industry and Businesses are listed in the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan as Stakeholders: Community Leaders/CNO Departments/ Other Government Agencies/Housing/Non-Profit/For-Profit Organizations/Community Development Organizations/Developers/Faith-Based Organizations/Transportation/ Education/Schools/Recreation/Parks/ Economic Development/Social Service Advocates/ Planning Consultants/Limited English Proficiency (LEP)/Special Needs/ Homeless/Seniors /Youth/Public Safety/Universities/Hospitals/Foundations – Philanthropic Organizations/ Private-Sector/Lending Institutions.

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

Continuum of Care (CoC) efforts through Unity of Greater New Orleans (Unity GNO) and many of its sixty (60) member agencies collaborates collectively with the City of New Orleans (CNO) to determine the best means to allocate Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds. VIA Link continues to maintain data on the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). This HUD mandated system is a partnership with Unity of Greater New Orleans. The goal of the City of New Orleans is to continue its implementation of the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness, applying the same focus and best practices to not only veterans but also those chronically homeless, youth and families. Outreach teams are on the grounds 5 days a week and are on call on weekends. All the emergency shelters have direct contact with the various outreach teams. All providers are using the same coordinated system. The homeless have access to the Community Resource and Referral Center (CRRC) which is a one stop shop resource and day shelter that provides resource linkage based upon the homeless needs. Based upon the 2017 Point in Time (PIT) count (which reflects the 2016 accomplishments, conducted on one night nationally), the homeless number has decreased from 1,703 in 2015 individuals to 1,626 in 2016 .

OCD also collaborates with active HOPWA agencies and those who are members of the New Orleans Area Organization CHANGE (Coalition of HIV/AIDS Non-Profits and Governmental Entities) who regularly provide input on the components of the plan dealing with HOPWA.

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 CNO's Consultation process involves collaboration with Unity of Greater New Orleans and several of its sixty (60) members providing homeless persons with shelter in transitional housing or an emergency shelter Building on the success of reaching "functional zero" in veterans' homelessness, the CNO will pursue the same goal for family, youth, and chronic homelessness through a coordinated, multi-faceted effort utilizing ESG funding. In addition, OCD collaborates with Unity of Greater New Orleans as the organization reports data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), designated by the Continuum of Care to comply with HUD's data collection, management, and reporting standards.

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	Agency/Group/Organization	Unity of Greater New Orleans
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Provides services that address housing, health, social services, victim assistance services, employment services, as well as, educational needs to the following populations: low-income persons, Homeless persons, Homeless Veterans, Youth, Elderly, & Persons with Special Needs.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority of New Orleans
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HANO collaborated to produce a joint Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan designed to provide meaningful goals and strategies.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Took the lead in convening the stakeholder capacity sessions targeted to smaller community-based and advocacy groups.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater New Orleans Housing Alliance
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Assisted in developing goals to create quality safe affordable housing through stabilizing neighborhoods, supporting a wide-range of neighborhood projects that create green space, public infrastructure and accessibility to neighborhood amenities
5	Agency/Group/Organization	PROVIDENCE COMMUNITY HOUSING
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Provided input at public hearings in the area of preserving affordability & improving quality of existing rental & homeownership. Stabilize neighborhoods vulnerable to gentrification by preserving existing ownership and affordable rental housing.

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

All Agency types were consulted

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Unity of Greater New Orleans	Consistent with above Goals of Strategic for housing Resilient New Orleans, & Housing NOLA. Provides services that address housing, health, social services, victim assistance services, employment services, as well as, educational needs to the following populations: low-income persons, Homeless persons, Homeless Veterans, Youth, Elderly, & Persons with Special Needs.

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))

The goals of the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan are consistent, overlapping with the CNO’s: 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing, 2016 Housing for a Resilient New Orleans, 2015 HousingNOLA, 2011 A 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, & the New Orleans Interagency Council on Housing (NOICH). The CNO’s closely interwoven fabric connecting these plans with consistent goals and strategies linked to the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan transforms a broad vision into clear actions that will result in a Resilient New Orleans with vibrant neighborhoods, more affordable housing and enhanced community services. The CNO will continue to collaborate its efforts from local, state, and federal partners, private-partners, NORA, HANO and the Greater New Orleans Housing Alliance for more affordable housing and Unity of Greater New Orleans and New Orleans Interagency Council on Housing (NOICH) in providing preventive homelessness and supportive services. Finally, **Openness** identified in both the AFH and Resilient New Orleans seeks to create a transparent accountability for CNO initiatives connecting proposed activities to the performance management system called Results NOLA. This tracking system helps Citizens to track the CNO’s progress on its housing goals.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The City of New Orleans (CNO) through the Office of Community Development (OCD) provides a detailed process for its Citizen Participation Process (CPP) that is in compliance to HUD's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Final Rule. Stakeholders collaborating with OCD serve as messengers to the community widening the footprint to increase citizen participation feedback through outreach efforts for citizens to exercise their voice in the Consolidated Planning (CP) process. The CPP for the 2017-2021 CP provides citizens with reasonable and timely access to local meetings (two required Public Hearings with thirty a (30) day comment period), written information on the CP, as well as, utilizing a wide-range of outreach techniques to advertise for the CP to encouraging citizen participation. Citizens can to comment on the CP, as well as, speak directly (e-mail and telephone numbers listed on CNO Resource list & Public Notices) to OCD Staff if they have any questions. The CPP will be in a format accessible to persons who are LEP and or disabled upon request to encourage and engage citizens' input, regarding the development of the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan. Concurrent with the two (2) Public Hearings and Stakeholder Meetings, outreach methodology engaging the input of Citizens is a continuous process as the flow of information is fluid.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish, Vietnamese Persons with disabilities	Seventeen (17) Citizens Attended the 1st Public Hearing for the 2017-2021 CP. Citizens response was positive and engaging. Citizens input led to discussion on affordable housing & community development needs in New Orleans Full summary in CP Citizens Participation Section	See appendix B	All comments made by Citizens at the 1st Public Hearing for the 2017-2021 CP were accepted.	
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	NA	See appendix B	All comments are 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	Internet Outreach	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Stakeholders	NA	See appendix B	All comments accepted	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City of New Orleans – Office of Community Development (OCD) facilitates the development and preservation of quality housing, suitable living environments for persons of low and moderate income through the Consolidated Planning process. It is essential that the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan's (4) four formula grants: HOME (Home Investment Partnership Act), CDBG (Community Development Block Grant), ESG (Emergency Solutions Grant), and HOPWA (Housing Opportunities for People Living with HIV/AIDS) are used effectively and efficiently to provide quality affordable housing and community development services to the low-to-moderate income population and special-needs population. The City of New Orleans (CNO) identifies housing and community development needs through a data driven process that includes statistics obtained through the 2015 HousingNOLA, 2016 Housing for a Resilient New Orleans, 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), as well as, the 2016 HousingNOLA Annual Report Card *Evaluation of Progress towards a More Equitable New Orleans*. The data identified in these reports are consistent with HUD Data Tables populated in the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan template. Prior to Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans was an insular city, populated primarily by people whose families go back for generations, deeply rooted in their perspective neighborhoods, traditions, history, and unique culture. When asked about describing 'quality neighborhoods' through online surveys and public hearings in the AFH process, residents identified access to neighborhood amenities such as churches, job location, quality schools, shopping areas, transportation, medical services, and recreation/greenspace in a safe healthy environment being a quality living environment. Close to twenty-five (25%) of New Orleans residents expressed that rising housing prices, violent crime, disparities in access to public transit and good schools are key demographic trends assessing the needs of the citizens. Through the 2017 EquityNewOrleans plan, '*a snapshot of conditions in New Orleans*', as well as, the listed CNO plans, a story that describes disparities and citizen needs exist in the following areas: **Housing Needs Assessment:** The HUD Data Table shows the most recent data from 2012 showing an overall population decrease to 357,013. HUD Data Tables confirms that those who are at the lowest end of the income spectrum, owners and renters who make 0 to 30% of the New Orleans median family income, have more housing problems, have more severe housing problems that include substandard housing problems: lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, experience severe overcrowding are more cost burdened and more severely cost burdened than their higher income counterparts. This pattern is especially true for households with one or more children under the age of six, as well as, elderly renters and owners. Data provided by 2015 HousingNOLA's preliminary report, there is a demand for approximately 33,600 housing units over the next eight (8) years.

Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment: Non-profit organizations such as Unity of Greater New Orleans Continuum of Care (CoC) service providers, providing Permanent Supportive Housing Services (PSH) to the Non-Homeless Special Needs Population. Through PSH services, affordable and permanent

rental housing linked to supportive services designed to enable a person to become and remain stably housed. Through Unity's "Housing First" principle, perseverance in providing PSH services include ongoing leasing assistance and case management services to maintain the special needs population in housing. ESG funding to non-profit organizations serve the special needs population with alcohol and or substance abuse challenges, as well as, those victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and or stalking; providing transitional housing, as well as, case management services. In addition, the CNO's Health Department works to help coordinate the City's response to domestic violence and sexual assault. **Disproportionately Greater Need:** HUD provided tables indicate that African Americans' have a disproportionately greater need of one or more severe housing problems, as well as, housing cost burdens (30% or more income going towards housing), than other races and ethnicities. HUD tables indicate that there is a greater concentration of housing problems for lower income families. The HUD provided tables indicate that low-income African American families are more likely to live in substandard housing, experience overcrowding, and be severely cost burdened. **Homeless Needs Assessment:** Providers often do not have complete data on everyone who is homeless estimating some data. UNITY and the agencies of the Continuum of Care to identify constituents living on the streets or in abandoned and unsafe dwellings, address needs and services specific to identified sub-populations of homeless constituents, and ensure unsheltered clients establish immediate linkages to low barrier transitional shelters, safe havens, and emergency shelters, while also connecting them with permanent housing resources. The City of New Orleans is in the 7th year of implementing the Mayor's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness. The CNO has assisted in ending Veterans homelessness along with the Continuum of Care (CoC) and its partnering agencies. The City uses the Emergency Solutions Grant and State Emergency Solutions Grant to fund Rapid Re-housing activities, which are activities to help the needs of homeless individuals and families move into permanent housing. These funds minimize an individual's time between the street and a voucher to move into housing. Although Chronic and Family homelessness continues to be challenging, through the Mayor's Ten-Year Plan to End Homeless, as of February 2017, the Annual Point-In-Time reports a reduction in homelessness in the City of New Orleans with only 1,626 reported as homeless. <https://datadriven.nola.gov/results/families/3-4/homeless-point-in-time-count/>

Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment: Non-profit organizations such as Unity of Greater New Orleans Continuum of Care (CoC) service providers, providing Permanent Supportive Housing Services (PSH) to the Non-Homeless Special Needs Population. Through PSH services, affordable and permanent rental housing linked to supportive services designed to enable a person to become and remain stably housed. Through Unity's "Housing First" principle, perseverance in providing PSH services include ongoing leasing assistance and case management services to maintain the special needs population in housing. ESG funding to non-profit organizations serve the special needs population with alcohol and or substance abuse challenges, as well as, those victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and or stalking; providing transitional housing, as well as, case management services. In addition, the CNO's Health Department works to help coordinate the City's response to domestic violence and sexual assault.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

According to HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research's (PDR) *Comprehensive Market Analysis* of October 2015, housing demand in the sales market is expected to return to a more moderate demand level from its highly frenetic pace over the past five years. In the rental market, PDR expects demand for market rate units to be met by projects currently under construction.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Population	484,674	357,013	-26%
Households	215,091	148,398	-31%
Median Income	\$27,133.00	\$37,146.00	37%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2008-2012 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	32,130	20,000	23,440	11,495	61,335
Small Family Households	9,755	7,050	8,485	4,140	26,945
Large Family Households	2,095	1,080	1,635	940	3,310
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	4,870	3,980	4,575	2,160	10,545
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,710	2,445	2,415	890	4,090
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	5,340	2,940	3,525	1,270	4,890

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	700	350	235	125	1,410	105	95	165	50	415
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	355	155	235	60	805	10	4	65	35	114
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	890	300	450	65	1,705	100	170	75	75	420
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	14,505	6,970	2,380	255	24,110	4,320	2,775	2,300	760	10,155
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,835	3,470	6,390	1,690	13,385	975	1,430	2,285	1,360	6,050
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	3,865	0	0	0	3,865	930	0	0	0	930

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	16,450	7,780	3,300	505	28,035	4,530	3,040	2,605	915	11,090
Having none of four housing problems	4,540	5,380	10,325	5,120	25,365	1,815	3,800	7,210	4,950	17,775
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	3,865	0	0	0	3,865	930	0	0	0	930

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2008-2012 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	6,065	4,355	3,095	13,515	1,500	1,430	1,775	4,705
Large Related	1,515	540	475	2,530	240	205	375	820
Elderly	2,480	1,655	1,055	5,190	2,410	1,820	1,515	5,745
Other	7,860	4,560	4,570	16,990	1,295	790	1,000	3,085
Total need by income	17,920	11,110	9,195	38,225	5,445	4,245	4,665	14,355

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2008-2012 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	5,555	2,595	680	8,830	1,290	1,055	865	3,210
Large Related	1,420	290	95	1,805	210	120	115	445
Elderly	1,770	1,100	520	3,390	1,760	1,055	700	3,515
Other	7,170	3,285	1,190	11,645	1,185	560	630	2,375
Total need by income	15,915	7,270	2,485	25,670	4,445	2,790	2,310	9,545

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2008-2012 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	975	250	510	45	1,780	35	120	170	45	370
Multiple, unrelated family households	180	130	150	45	505	79	55	10	65	209
Other, non-family households	125	80	45	35	285	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	1,280	460	705	125	2,570	114	175	180	110	579

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

According to HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research's (PDR) *Comprehensive Market Analysis* of October 2015, housing demand in the sales market is expected to return to a more moderate demand level from its highly frenetic pace over the past five years. In the rental market, PDR expects demand for market rate units to be met by projects currently under construction.

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

According to the 2011 ACS of Disability Characteristics of Income-Based Government Assistance Recipients, of the 783, 716 Louisiana recipients of federal assistance, 33.8% have disabilities 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 is high.

What are the most common housing problems?

According to Data Driven NOLA and the Data Center New Orleans, recent data in 2015 reported that one of the most common housing problems is the ability to afford stable housing. Data reported in February 2017 indicates that 53% of New Orleans renters report that unaffordable rental cost is their most common problem regarding housing <https://datadriven.nola.gov/results/community/4-2/percent-of-renters-paying-unaffordable-housing-cos/>. Unaffordable rent impacts a family's well-being, and a common measure of affordability communitywide is the percentage of households paying more than 30 percent of their pre-tax income on all housing costs. This 30 percent threshold as a signal of housing cost distress is also relevant because participants in the federal Housing Choice Voucher program generally must pay at least 30 percent of their monthly adjusted gross income. The provided HUD Data Tables report that 14,505 low-income families (0-30%AMI) pay over 50% of their income on rent. In addition, following close behind unaffordable rent, HUD Data Tables report that low-income residents (0-30%AMI) report common housing problems as having 1-4 problems with unfinished kitchen and or bathrooms facilities (24,855 households) and/or overcrowding (16,450 households).

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

According to the HUD Data Tables, the population/household types most affected by these housing problems are low-income 0-30% AMI New Orleans residents. In addition, 2015 HousingNOLA reports disproportionate housing needs in African American households, as compared to other races and ethnicity. African American households

The low-income, single parent, African American, female-headed population/household type is more impacted than others by this housing problems due to the high percentage of these persons living in poverty. Typically, the lack of education impacts the head of household's earning potential, which is the prime factor in determining the household's overall status. In a city which is heavily dependent upon tourism, many within this population are working in low-paying service jobs. Additionally, low-income,

single parent households often incur childcare expenses, which further exert demands on household income.

Another population impacted by housing problems, are those classified as disabled. The US Census Bureau categorizes types of disabilities into communicative, physical, and mental domains. People with disabilities often rely on various charitable and government programs to maintain their participation in the community. Federal programs like Social Security and Medicare and smaller federal and state-level programs provide a variety of assistance including income, health care, and other support services. In 2010, the US Census Bureau reported that 30.4 percent of the 56.7 million individuals with disabilities receive some kind of public assistance. In the State of Louisiana of those receiving assistance, 33.8 percent have some kind of disability.

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

The most telling characteristics of this population is its lack of financial resources available to meet overall needs. The needs found in this population revolve around the day-to-day basics—food and shelter. Among this population, a large percentage of household income is spent on housing. This is particularly true in renter households. The most common problem is that of housing cost burden of greater than 50% of income.

Given the data on housing needs of the multiple problems and cost burdens, it is clear the high cost of renting has led numerous households to seek rental assistance. The City's Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing program has served over 2,262 persons and 1,374 households in homeless prevention and housing assistance. Economic issues are evident with need for job training and job readiness apparent throughout the community. The gap between fair market rents and available assistance such as SSI payments demonstrate the perilous position faced by those with special needs.

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:

Advocates estimate that 3,162 of the 7,839 people living with HIV/AIDS in the New Orleans Metropolitan Statistical Area have unmet housing subsidy needs. New Orleans residents with HIV/AIDS face stigma in securing a place to live. The qualitative and quantitative data indicates that this is a high-risk population that needs both affordable housing and dedicated services tailored to meet their needs.e

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

Overcrowding, safe and decent housing specifies the particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness.

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.

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	22,000	3,355	4,840
White	4,050	565	1,115
Black / African American	16,430	2,620	3,145
Asian	425	40	265
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	55
Hispanic	815	105	205

Table 13 - Disproportionately Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	15,910	3,690	0
White	2,810	710	0
Black / African American	11,920	2,710	0
Asian	390	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	555	150	0

Table 14 - Disproportionately Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	14,345	8,145	0
White	4,100	1,770	0
Black / African American	9,050	5,480	0
Asian	54	290	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	19	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	905	440	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,625	6,730	0
White	1,900	1,850	0
Black / African American	2,345	4,075	0
Asian	44	310	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	245	390	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Over the jurisdiction as a whole, it appears the African American population is the racial group that has disproportionately greater need. Across all income levels, the identified housing problems are more prevalent in the African American population. At all levels of income, the proportion of African American residents with one or more of the four housing problems is two to four times that of African American residents with none of the four housing problems. Based on the Number of Households Table, roughly 60% of the households are at less than 100% of HAMFI.

As indicated in the households most impacted with housing problems are those in the 0%-50% of Area Median Income range. These households are impacted by cost burdens among both renters and homeowners. Additionally, those in this range are more impacted by the other housing problems to a greater degree than in the higher income ranges.

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

In all but one of the income categories, the racial/ethnic group with disproportionately greater need, within the categories of severe housing problems, is African Americans. Only in the 80%-100% of Area Median Income category do the proportions show any variation. In this category, the numbers of White and African American resident differs by about ten percent.

The high cost of housing is linked to the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in 2005, which decimated roughly 80% of the City's housing stock. Material costs for new construction and rebuilding existing structures escalated, along with increases in taxes, insurance, and utilities which created barriers to home affordability. More than a decade later, the market for housing continues to struggle with the impact of the disaster. The decrease in housing stock has impacted all buyers especially those at the lower income levels as prices have increased for the available units.

Renters in the New Orleans area pay an average of \$908.00 per month in rent. The median income for renters in Orleans Parish is \$36,792, indicating that almost a third of their income is spent on housing, according to statistics from the American Community Survey 2015. While the metro area has seen a rise in incomes, lower income individuals have not had the opportunity to benefit from any increase of housing units due to factors such as the cost of the units and location of units outside of established neighborhoods and away from social supports.

Over time, as more rental units have been developed, the costs for renters have begun to come down. However, costs in areas which experienced little increase in the supply of affordable units in the recent past, have only increased over the past few years, driven by increases in insurance, taxes, and utilities, which contribute to keeping the cost of homeownership high in Orleans Parish.

To respond to these issues, Housing Counseling programs funded by the Office of Community Development have assisted many potential homeowners with credit repair problems and prepared people for the responsibility of owning a house. The Fair Housing Action Center has also been vital in taking the lead in alerting the public to beware of predatory lending practices often aimed at those in the community who can least afford borrowing money at high rates. Attracting better paying jobs for people in Orleans Parish would help considerably with housing affordability.

Following the success of the \$52 million Soft Second Mortgage Program funded through the State of Louisiana, the City of New Orleans has initiated its own Soft Second Mortgage Program, to assist families in pursuing homeownership. For existing low income homeowners with problems at their properties, the City operates several owner-occupied rehabilitation programs. Among these are the Home Modification Program focusing on those with disabilities, the Aging in Place Program geared to the

senior citizen population, and the Health and Safety Program. Through these types of programs the Office of Community Development continues to work at making housing more affordable for the low income population of Orleans Parish.

In April of 2017, the City announced its *EquityNewOrleans Strategy* which will “seek to address inequities due to economic, racial or geographic disparities that prevent New Orleans from growing to its full capacity. Additionally, the strategy will inform City decision-making and development of future policies, program and services, leading to a more equitable government for the benefit of all New Orleanians.”

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	19,725	5,635	4,840
White	3,780	840	1,115
Black / African American	14,525	4,525	3,145
Asian	370	100	265
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	55
Hispanic	795	125	205

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	11,320	8,280	0
White	2,210	1,310	0
Black / African American	8,265	6,360	0
Asian	260	205	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	30	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	450	255	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,770	16,720	0
White	1,965	3,905	0
Black / African American	3,200	11,330	0
Asian	54	295	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	395	955	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,340	10,015	0
White	675	3,080	0
Black / African American	475	5,945	0
Asian	15	345	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	160	470	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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%

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:

Examination of the given data, makes clear that for those at lower incomes ($\leq 30\%$ MFI) housing cost burden is the same across racial groups. However, as the housing cost burden takes a greater percentage of household income, more African American households suffer due to this factor. Many in this category have found themselves newly since the disasters of 2005, which upended their lives. Many were faced with a lack of employment, an inability to fill available positions due to lack of education, inappropriate skill set or lack of transportation.

In all but one of the income categories, the racial/ethnic group with disproportionately greater need, within the categories of severe housing problems, is African Americans. Only in the 80%-100% of Area Median Income category do the proportions show any variation. In this category, the numbers of White and African American resident differs by about ten percent.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	$\leq 30\%$	30-50%	$> 50\%$	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	74,850	26,910	37,025	5,070
White	31,970	8,695	9,465	1,180
Black / African American	35,800	16,180	24,885	3,310
Asian	2,180	325	655	265
American Indian, Alaska Native	225	70	60	0
Pacific Islander	20	0	0	55
Hispanic	3,745	1,290	1,495	205

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

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?

Examination of the given data, makes clear that African Americans in the <= 30% MFI and the <= 50% MFI income ranges have disproportionately greater need among racial and ethnic groups. This population is impacted by the overall lack of housing along with those of lack of economic opportunity. As detailed in the City's AFH plan, this population is especially found in the City's racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPS). The residents living in R/ECAP areas are predominantly low-income, African-American renters and those seeking to buy homes have had to move out of neighborhoods where access to opportunity is increasing because the private market in those areas has combined with the high demand for housing to reduce the amount of affordable housing.

Land-use and zoning laws make it more difficult for low-income people of color to obtain quality housing in their neighborhoods of choice when density restrictions and aesthetically oriented design standards make affordable housing infeasible in certain neighborhoods.

There are limited areas of public land on which to site affordable housing, particularly in high opportunity areas; therefore, it is highly important that zoning laws assist private development of affordable housing to address the overwhelming need.

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

Challenges exist regarding the location and type of affordable housing available in areas not designated as R/ECAPs. Rentals in high opportunity and gentrifying neighborhoods are being converted to single family homes to be sold, not rented as affordable. This causes a reduction in affordable rentals in high opportunity and gentrifying neighborhoods which forces African-Americans and Latinos to seek rentals in concentrated areas of poverty where affordable rentals is more prevalent.

This appears to be a main factor in creating R/ECAPs as landlords in gentrifying areas near job centers and transportation hubs are converting rental properties into owner-occupied homes for high income residents and pushing low income, predominantly African-American residents toward areas of concentrated poverty where rent is affordable.

Some of the R/ECAP areas have little community revitalization activity taking place which does not attract a diverse representation of residents across the income spectrum. Although areas like New Orleans East, the 9th Ward, Hollygrove/Dixon, Gert Town, and BW Cooper are listed as placed based areas (PBA) by the City of New Orleans, they have not seen the level of revitalization strategies that have been placed on other placed based areas like Tremé, Mid-City, 7th Ward/St. Roch, and Central City. The PBAs that received more dollars dedicated to renovating NORDC centers, roads, schools, business facades are now considered gentrifying neighborhoods. The PBAs that did not receive this level of funding continued to be categorized as R/ECAP areas.

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

While this population can be found throughout the City, these groups are especially prevalent in areas identified in the AFFH process as racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs). The City has been focused on this population and has directed resources to these areas.

Four of the five race and ethnic groups experienced a decline in 2010.

The black population saw a drastic decline, losing 121,152 people with a population that was 326,018 residents in 2000 to a population of only 204,866, which represents a loss of 37% of the black population between 2000 and 2010.

The white population also experienced a decline but to a smaller degree, decreasing almost 19% from 128,857 to 104,770--a loss of 24,087 residents.

Native Americans who had a huge increase between 1990 and 2000 saw a decline during the 2000 to 2010 period. From 2000 to 2010, their population went from 1423 to 827, a decline of 596 residents, a 42% loss of population.

The Asian-Pacific Islander community decreased from 11,740 people to 9,988, a decline of 1,752 (15%).

Despite Hurricane Katrina, the Hispanic population saw an increase of 22% to 18,051 in 2010 during this period. The Hispanic population experienced a 13% decline in 1990, then grew by 3,239 people increasing from 14,812 in 2000 to – a 22% increase.

The black population was 67% of the population in 2000 and was reduced to 60% in 2010; whereas, the white population which was declining pre-Katrina, began to increase from 27% of the current population to 30%. According to the City of New Orleans 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan, the significant decrease of 99,650 fewer African Americans and 11,494 fewer Whites in New Orleans post-Hurricane Katrina could be attributed to the following factors directly linked to Hurricane Katrina:<http://www.nola.gov/getattachment/Hazard-Mitigation/Hazards-and-Planning/Orleans-Parish-2010-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-Final-032311.pdf>

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

HANO clients are overwhelmingly African-American and the demolition and redevelopment the "Big 4" public housing developments removed 5,000 units of public housing from the city's inventory and doubled the size of the HCVP. To mitigate the impact of this significant shift on African-American voucher holders, HANO enabled households to use vouchers to access housing throughout the New Orleans area and in other jurisdictions by not having onerous portability restrictions.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	2,053	16,602	1,022	15,431	72	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	0	12,410	11,170	9,590	11,204	12,242	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	8	2	0	2	1	0	
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	499	1,831	311	1,504	14	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	370	3,114	131	2,938	35	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	2,053	16,602	1,022	15,431	72	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	10	234	60	166	8	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	2,036	16,285	959	15,186	63	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	33	0	33	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	4	34	3	30	1	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	3	16	0	16	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	55	690	18	662	5	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	1,998	15,912	1,004	14,769	67	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)

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

As detailed in the 2016 New Orleans AFH plan, with respect to race and ethnicity, African-Americans are the predominant group residing in publicly supported housing in New Orleans. This is the case across three of the four reported housing categories – public housing, HCVP, and Project-Based Section 8. Although the Other Multifamily category is significantly smaller than the other three housing types, it exhibits a more diverse distribution with Whites at 35.79%, African-Americans at 26.11%, Asians or Pacific Islanders at 19.37%, and Hispanics at 15.37%. The AFH plan goes on to say that the HANO HCV wait list greatly exceeds available units.

In 2016, the HCV waitlist had 24,207 households and the Public Housing waitlist has 10,322. While permanent supportive housing vouchers have been successful in securing housing for persons with disabilities, but there are too few total vouchers to meet the demand (<http://housingnola.com/main/uploads/File/HousingNOLAReport.pdf>)

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

In the new public housing developments, the average annual income is below \$12,500, placing most of these households well below the AMI of the jurisdiction. It can safely be said that improved income opportunities are the most immediate need of public housing residents. While the developments do offering some training programs, most positions are of an unskilled variety.

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

As detailed in the 2016 New Orleans AFH plan, these needs greatly reflect those of the population at large, in that all people want a clean, safe place to live, and the opportunity to support one's self or family. Whether in private housing or publically subsidized housing, household incomes are low. Those with incomes at 50-80% AMI are subject to housing problems of overcrowding, substandard conditions and cost burdens. In the City of New Orleans, the need for workforce development is great for all citizens.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Overall, homelessness in New Orleans continues to be a challenge for the City. While there has been some success, there remains much to be done. While the City and its partners have seen success with combatting the incidence of homelessness among veterans, it faces the challenge of homelessness of families and youth. The City has begun to implement the Mayor’s Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness and is tracking its success. Results are available for citizens at <https://datadriven.nola.gov/results/families/>.

On that City website, the City’s clearly states its objective: “Facilitate the provision of effective human services to City residents, ending chronic and family homelessness by 2020.” Through its data driven process, the City tracks measures by which it can determine its success in achieving its objectives.

The measures to determine our success in meeting this objective are:

Percent of adult clients exiting homeless services with an increase in income

Percent of adult clients exiting homeless services with employment

Number of individuals with AIDS who received housing assistance

Percent of clients exiting homeless services with mainstream benefits

Percent of Permanent Supportive Housing clients who stay more than 6 months The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development requires federally funded providers of homelessness services to collect reliable data on the total number and characteristics of all people residing in the provider’s geographic area who are homeless on a single night, known as the point-in-time count. New Orleans homeless point-in-time count conducted in February of 2017, which covers both Orleans and Jefferson parishes, counted 1,626 homeless people. In 2014, the City effectively brought veterans’ homelessness to zero by working closely with the local Continuum of Care (CoC). The Continuum of Care’s 60 partner service providers make up a “rapid response system,” through which the CoC is able to place homeless veterans in permanent housing within 30 days off contact. With the determined hard work of our partners in the Continuum of Care and the lessons learned the efforts utilized in ending homelessness among veterans, the City hopes to achieve the same success ending chronic and family homelessness by 2020. There is optimism the objective of ending chronic and family homelessness by 2020” can be achieved. The City announced plans to convert a portion of the old Veterans Administration hospital in the downtown area of the City into a low-barrier shelter. The City’s resources for the homeless will also benefit from a philanthropic gift to an existing shelter provider to make physical improvements and add services for its residents. As these added resources come on-line, the homeless will have more options and opportunities to improve their situations. The City has made resources available through a public Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) and leveraged additional resources to meet the challenge of ending Homelessness with the exception of Disaster relief funds since there were no McKinney-Vento funded shelters and housing for the homeless destroyed by Hurricane Isaac.

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):

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source

Comments:

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

Many poor people are at risk of homelessness due to the lack of affordable housing in the City. Some families, due to the housing crisis following the disasters of 2005, have chosen to live “doubled up” with family or friends. Along with unemployment and housing cost burden, living doubled up is seen as an indicator affordability issues in housing. (National Alliance to End Homelessness, *State of Homelessness in America 2016*). The City of New Orleans has one of the highest rates per capita of homelessness in the nation (<https://www.bestofneworleans.com/gambit/young-and-homeless-in-new-orleans/>). This may be due to young people who run away from their home,"age out" of the foster care system, or age out of the juvenile justice system, or are simply abandoned by their families. The City, along with the Continuum of Care, and philanthropic partners must continue to endeavor to provide programs to meet the need of our homeless population.

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

In New Orleans the racial group most seen in the homeless population is African American. While men are the largest population, there is also a steady population of unaccompanied youth and families.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness' 2016 report, *State of Homelessness in America*, between the years 2014 and 2015, homelessness decreased by 2%. That report found that there has been a decrease in family homelessness throughout the country. The Office of Community Development Administers the Emergency Solutions Grant, and through the first quarter of 2017, our community partners/service providers have provided shelter and rapid rehousing services to 887 clients.

The New Orleans homeless point-in-time count conducted in February of 2017, which covers both Orleans and Jefferson parishes, counted 1,626 homeless people. According to the *2016 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress* from November 2016, there were 3,994 homeless persons in the State of Louisiana. That total represents 3,176 individuals and 818 people in families with children. Among the number of individuals, there were 400 veterans, 570 chronically homeless persons and 408 unaccompanied youth. Of these totals, 2,853 (71.4%) were sheltered and 1,141 (28.6%) were unsheltered.

Discussion:

Since the City has set as an objective to “Facilitate the provision of effective human services to City residents, ending chronic and family homelessness by 2020,” strategies must be implemented to prioritize resources to develop permanent supportive housing for persons experiencing homelessness. As previously detailed, the measures to determine our success in meeting this objective are already in place. These measures are to ensure those exiting homeless services do so with an increase in income; that adult clients exit homeless services with employment; when needed and available, that clients exit homeless services with mainstream benefits; that Permanent Supportive Housing clients stay in their housing placement more than 6 months. While the objective is ambitious, it is not seen as impossible. The City and its partners have seen success with combatting the incidence of homelessness among veterans and can take the lessons it learned in that endeavor and utilize them in approaching ending chronic and family homelessness by 2020.

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

Introduction:

This Plan will address the housing needs of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing as well as homeless persons.

Homeowners and renters who are racial or ethnic minorities or who have disabilities tend to live in R/ECAPs. The City of New Orleans has adopted a Place-Based Area Strategy, which is designed to prioritize investments in areas that are in need of public subsidy to rebuild their flood protection systems, roads, bridges, schools, parks, and public facilities.

In addition, Homeless and chronically homeless individuals and families who suffer from chronic mental disabilities, HIV/AIDS, and/or substance abuse disorders are offered supportive housing services by several non-profit agencies throughout New Orleans. Mental health and substance abuse counseling and education for clients, family members, caregivers, and significant others is available.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	4,263
Area incidence of AIDS	0
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	0
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	8,241
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	0
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 26 – HOPWA Data

Data Source Comments:

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

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

Table 27 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

According to the State of Louisiana's 2015 *STD/HIV Surveillance Report*, in New Orleans this population is overwhelmingly male (75.1%), black (72.9%) and typically between the ages of 20-44 years. By the same source, the rate of black males living with an HIV diagnosis is 2.2 times that of white males; the rate of Hispanic/Latino males living with an HIV diagnosis is 0.9 times that of white males. Among women, the rate of black females living with an HIV diagnosis is 9.5 times that of white females. The rate of Hispanic/Latina females living with an HIV diagnosis is 3.3 times that of white females.

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

These medical advances in the treatment of HIV-AIDS have enabled those afflicted with the disease to live longer with improved quality of life. The needs of this population have undergone a shift from end-of-life care needs (such as long-term facilities/hospice care) to more immediate, on-going needs. While the nature of a diagnosis of HIV-AIDS has changed, those living with the disease must face challenges of daily life. In the New Orleans area, major challenges include poverty and lack of decent, affordable housing. The challenge for service providers is to redesign programs serving this special needs population--Persons Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) to maximize number of people receiving appropriate, adequate, quality housing.

To meet these needs, the City supports, through its NOFA process, community organizations which serve the needs of this population: needs such as medications, medical services and/or payment of rent/mortgage and utilities. Through the first quarter of 2017, the Office of Community Development's contracted Service providers served 323 clients, nearly halfway to its target of 763. While services are available, the challenge of finding safe, decent housing remains as much a challenge for this population, as for the larger population.

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

Although the HIV/HOPWA (Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS) population is greatly benefitting from medical treatment advances, according to data from AIDSvu of Emory University's Rollins School of Public Health, in 2014, 74% of those diagnosed with HIV were men and 26% were women; racially, 65% were black, 28% white and 6% Hispanic/Latino. Racially, these numbers reflect the greater population. The gender data is indicative of how HIV has expanded in the population beyond homosexual males. In addition, many of these individuals living with HIV/AIDS are also low income.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Following the disasters of 2005, the City undertook actions to repair or replace its public facilities. New Orleans has invested over \$450 million in HUD disaster recovery funds and FEMA Public Assistance funds in order to reintroduce to its citizens services and state-of-the-art facilities which serve their needs (<https://www.nola.gov/city-planning/master-plan/master-plan-documents/adopted-master-plan/volume-3-current-conditions/vol-3-ch-10-community-facilities>). According to the City’s website, in 2015, the City completed 19 priority facilities with a total investment of over \$89.3 million. Since 2010, the City has completed 161 capital improvement projects across New Orleans totaling over \$312.6 million. This includes new fire and police stations, community centers, and parks and recreation facilities in underserved neighborhoods.

In addition, The City of New Orleans has been engaged continuously with response and recovery to the impact of Hurricane Isaac. Our analysis of unmet need clearly demonstrates that the most significant unmet need resulting from the impact of Hurricane Isaac is in the area of infrastructure repair and improvement of water and drainage areas that failed or were negatively impacted during Hurricane Isaac. The City has worked closely with FEMA to identify areas and secure funds to address activities that required immediate attention. It is clear that the infrastructure needs described in the disaster action plan were caused or exacerbated by the tremendous amount of water and rain that occurred during Hurricane Isaac. These activities are of primary importance for the protection of life and property within the levee system. Failure to address these infrastructure needs jeopardizes any investment or future investment in vulnerable areas.

How were these needs determined?

The City’s extensive capital projects rebuilding campaign is being implemented collaboratively with a diverse set of stakeholders. Each project is developed by engaging multiple stakeholders and community members through public hearings and feedback sessions throughout the development process. City staff incorporates stakeholder and community feedback into the project design, making efforts to balance the needs of groups and deliver the best quality project.

Other forms of outreach are used in determining need like the ones used in Emergency Storm responses: in 2012, **Outreach: OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPPAREDNESS provided outreach in the Hurricane Isaac Recovery Program Grant: In anticipation of Hurricane Isaac making landfall, Mayor Landrieu declared a state of emergency on Sunday, August 26. The City of New Orleans Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness immediately activated its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate disaster response and recovery resources with 45 City, State, Federal and Non Profit agencies to ensure an effective and efficient response to Hurricane Isaac. Altogether over 150 personnel worked around the clock. Outreach: OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS. During that period, the City’s emergency information website, ready.nola.gov, received a peak of 27,000 unique, external daily views. The City’s 311 phone service received over 29,000 calls and registered an additional 1,500 residents for the City’s Citizen Assisted Evacuation Program (CAEP). During the**

weather event, 34 full-time agents and the City's Office of Information Technology & Innovation (ITI) staff were on duty together with a dozen volunteers. Social media was fully utilized with over 1,500 tweets viewed through the City's two Twitter handles: @nolaready and @mayorlandrieu. There were also dozens of posts on Facebook and YouTube. The City hosted 10 press conferences that were viewed by 16,000 individuals and issued 37 press releases.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The need for Public Improvements is on-going. Following the disasters of 2005, the City undertook an aggressive campaign to repair and replace public buildings such as police and fire stations, public spaces, roads and bridges, and a variety of other public services. While much of this work in the public sector has been completed, there is still work to be done after more than a decade.

How were these needs determined?

The process is the same as that for public facilities and is implemented collaboratively with stakeholders. Projects are developed by engaging stakeholders and community members through public hearings and feedback. City staff incorporates stakeholder and community feedback into the project design, making efforts to balance the needs of groups and deliver the best quality project.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Examining the demographics of the City, you can see the need for Public Services is high. Data indicates a large percentage of the population lives in housing with housing problems, are crowded, and are cost burdened. Data also illustrates a population that while the City has made strides in recent years, there is still a need for resources to sustain and further its progress. These needs include many households, renter and owner, at less than 50% AMI, hampered by housing problems and cost burdens. The data also identifies this population as being predominantly African American; 50%-80% of AMI. And most of the City's public housing population is African American.

How were these needs determined?

These needs are determined based upon a number of variables. The City examines current data relative to prior performance. In addition to data, the City works to ensure that residents are a part of the process. The City gathers citizen input in a variety of ways including public meetings and surveys, and through digital means via its on-line resources. City leaders are often at both ends of the process—putting forward suggestions initially and accepting, revising or countering proposed ideas.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Currently, the housing market in New Orleans is beginning to slow down after a decade of rising prices and brisk activity. After an unprecedented series of traumatic events, the housing market may be settling into a “new normal.”

While the population of the City has been dropping, there has been a slight trend of new residents. The housing market will have to respond to the desire of “baby boomers” seeking to downsize from large family homes. At the same time, the market will need to respond to younger buyers—seeking either smaller residences or “starter homes” as they begin their families.

The home buying market for those of lower income offers some opportunities due to subsidy programs which assist with down payments and closing costs. Additionally, for those at the lowest incomes, the local public housing environment has undergone tremendous change in the last decade. With newly constructed complexes, a range of options are available in public housing from basic subsidized units to market rate units.

Following the loss of roughly 80% of housing stock in 2005, much construction has occurred, including repair and rehabilitation as well as construction of new units. The impetus for this activity is replacement of damaged housing stock and construction of new stock to meet the demand of new buyers. This new demand may be driven by new economic stimulus from the newly opened medical complex and new IT businesses.

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	84,111	44%
1-unit, attached structure	25,394	13%
2-4 units	42,477	22%
5-19 units	17,491	9%
20 or more units	18,802	10%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,852	1%
Total	190,127	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	215	0%	3,361	4%
1 bedroom	3,214	5%	23,018	29%
2 bedrooms	15,951	23%	31,061	40%
3 or more bedrooms	50,795	72%	20,783	27%
Total	70,175	100%	78,223	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

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

HANO has increased its reliance on Housing Choice Vouchers, which allow voucher holders to rent in the private market from landlords that accept vouchers. HANO and its development partners have also created another 2,424 homes and apartments – a combination of affordable and market rate units. The 2016 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV waitlist has 24,207 households and the Public Housing waitlist has 10,322 residents.

The assisted public housing units under HANO’s auspices is (3981 AFH) public housing units and (18,193 HANO) vouchers which include project-based and tenant-based vouchers.

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 demolition and redevelopment of the “Big 4” public housing developments removed 5,000 units of public housing from the city’s inventory and doubled the size of the Housing Choice Voucher Program

HCVP. In 2013 the City received Disaster Relief to assist with its recovery from the impact Isaac. The Plan provided post storm data for Orleans Parish from FEMA and HUD: Damaged Rentals Units = 3441; Damaged Owner Occupied Units = 8498

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. The current level of federal funding will not be enough to support strategies that will help preserve and expand affordable rental and homeownership opportunities in New Orleans.

In 2016, the new AFH process has created an opportunity for further collaboration between the City of New Orleans, HANO, and housing stakeholders in New Orleans to actively support the strategies which will support the needs of the population

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes New Orleans has growing challenges related to the lack of affordable housing and how it is a contributing factor to disproportionate housing needs. Data shows a number of areas where residents are paying 50% or more of median income for housing.

Data highlights the fact that 70,459 New Orleans households are income-eligible for publicly supported housing. The data also illustrates that 24,423 (34%) of New Orleans income eligible-households reside in publicly supported housing – with 2.07% residing in Public Housing; 5.74% residing in Project-Based Section 8 developments; .65% living in Other Multifamily Housing; and 26.20% using vouchers.

The data also shows that these publicly supported housing types are frequently located either within or in close proximity to Race/Ethnicity and Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs).

Discussion

Additional impact and unmet needs assessments during 2013 following Hurricane Isaac indicated that the majority of New Orleans’s hospitality industry, mainly hotels, continued to operate during Hurricane Isaac, taking care of the needs of visitors in town during the storm as well as residents who sought housing during and following the storm, when most residents were still without power. Reaching a high in occupancy of 98% over the weekend of Labor Day (September 1st–3rd, the weekend after the storm), the city’s hotels and restaurants, as well as attractions, continued to operate in face of power and service challenges. Many if not all were back on line by the end of the Labor Day weekend. The New Orleans Metropolitan Convention and Visitors Bureau, in coordination with the New Orleans Marketing and Tourism Corporation, executed an emergency strategy that began well before Hurricane Isaac approached the city.

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

Introduction

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Median Home Value	88,100	183,700	109%
Median Contract Rent	378	765	102%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2008-2012 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	18,316	23.4%
\$500-999	41,620	53.2%
\$1,000-1,499	13,601	17.4%
\$1,500-1,999	3,447	4.4%
\$2,000 or more	1,239	1.6%
Total	78,223	100.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	5,940	No Data
50% HAMFI	13,405	4,870
80% HAMFI	41,665	15,530
100% HAMFI	No Data	23,535
Total	61,010	43,935

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	669	787	963	1,219	1,464
High HOME Rent	648	739	889	1,018	1,116
Low HOME Rent	542	581	697	805	898

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Sufficient housing for households at all income levels have limited housing options, fewer public resources due to federal and state budget cuts, coupled with loss of “income-affordable” units, low-wage jobs, and inadequate transportation options.

Over the last decade, the loss of income-affordable units, along with rising rents and home values, has resulted in an insufficient supply of high-quality, affordable housing options, especially for persons and families making less than \$35,000 annually. Plus, the overall number of housing units have declined from a pre-Katrina level of 215,091 to 191,310 units.

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

In the recent past, the City has seen a steady rise of home prices; however that trend seems to be slowing. According to a March 7, 2017 article in on The Times Picayune/nola.com, a slowdown of that trend has been noticed in the price per square foot of homes. Between 2014 and 2015, there was an increase per square foot of 13.9%. However, from 2015 to 2016, there was an increase of only 2.6% per square foot. This slowing may contribute to affordability of housing as long as the costs of financing are also reasonable to buyers.

The City will play a central role in boosting affordable housing production, especially in areas with access to transit, quality schools, and essential services. Key strategies to add new rental and for-sale homes over the next five years include:

Leverage city-owned property and other public land for affordable housing development, especially in high-opportunity neighborhoods.

Increase the supply and availability of affordable workforce housing.

Introduce policies that require inclusion of affordable housing units in market-rate housing 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?

In New Orleans, 55% of renters are cost burdened. The impact area median rents have on affordable housing strategies is that it requires the city and developers to have more creative incentives to preserve income affordable rents at unsubsidized properties. Low income renters within the private market have found affordable housing only in certain areas of the City which is a major factor in creating disproportionate housing needs for low-income households. Lack of renter protection that would limit rent increases and eviction prevent low income residents, especially those of color, from remaining in neighborhoods that are gentrifying.

Discussion

The home buying market for those of lower income offers some opportunities due to subsidy provided through its Soft Second Mortgage Program, which assists buyers with down payment and closing costs assistance. The City has worked closely with developers to produce affordable units for this program.

Additionally, for those at the lowest incomes, the local public housing environment has undergone tremendous change in the last decade. With newly constructed complexes, a range of options are available in public housing from basic subsidized units to market rate units.

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

Introduction

According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, in 2014 21% of housing units were estimated to be vacant, with 11% considered abandoned (or "other" vacant

Definitions

OCD’s Construction Bureau ensures that a property meets HUD’s Housing Quality Standards (HQS) Form #52580. OCD utilizes HQS as its property standard for all Affordable Housing projects, including the HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance program. OCD’s HQS process involves housing codes standards, specifically inspecting the basic living and structural conditions for existing properties. The Construction Bureau’s HQS inspection is utilized to determine if an existing property is habitable, as well as, identify health and safety conditions associated with the property. OCD’s HQS inspection also involves Lead-Based Paint testing, specifically for properties built prior to 1980. If the owner is required to correct any lead-based paint hazards at the property including deteriorated paint or other hazards identified by OCD’s Rehabilitation Specialist reduction activity is required, including pain stabilization, interim controls, standard treatments and abatement. Re-inspections of existing Affordable Housing projects to identify needed repairs and appropriate improvements are conducted by the Construction Bureau annually, followed by 30 day re-inspection to ensure needed repairs have been addressed. The purpose of the Construction Bureau’s annual HQS inspection is to ensure that existing housing unless is decent, safe, and sanitary. OCD’s Construction Bureau’s ‘Condition of Housing Standards’ utilizing HQS standards is consistent with HUD’s Notice 7420.8 ‘Housing Choice Voucher’, as well as, the CNO’s Safety & Permits ‘Certificate of Occupancy’.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	23,155	33%	40,978	52%
With two selected Conditions	430	1%	2,728	3%
With three selected Conditions	196	0%	302	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	46,394	66%	34,215	44%
Total	70,175	100%	78,223	99%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	5,146	7%	8,511	11%
1980-1999	8,822	13%	9,336	12%
1950-1979	29,178	42%	28,242	36%
Before 1950	27,029	39%	32,134	41%
Total	70,175	101%	78,223	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	56,207	80%	60,376	77%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	5,570	8%	1,990	3%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS (Total Units) 2008-2012 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The sales housing market in the Orleans Parish submarket has not entirely recovered from the effects of Hurricane Katrina, although it has made great strides. The hurricane damaged more than 66,600 owner-occupied homes in the submarket, which was about 81 percent of the existing owner-occupied inventory (2005 ACS data), of which more than 44,000 homes were severely damaged or completely destroyed. The current number of abandoned homes and properties citywide below 35,000, a total not seen since before Katrina.

Over 50% of renters and 34% of the owners have at least one of the selected conditions from the above table. Moreover, almost half of the houses were built before 1944. Even the most expensive, best maintained houses that are of that age need constant upkeep. Given the large number of low income residents who are on fixed incomes, in addition to those who are working yet have low incomes, the need for housing rehabilitation for both owners and renters is evident

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

Discussion

Immediately following the storm in August 2012, the City's Office of Community Development inspected all the properties in the City's inventory, including public buildings and housing units under long term compliance obligations. But even with the amount of damaged properties, the City continues to utilize traditional federal allocations funds in a manner that takes into account any unmet housing needs and encourages development and rehabilitation which will protect people and property from future harm and mitigate hazard risk. The greatest need and best use of the CDBG-DR funds is to assist in recovery from the effects of Hurricane Isaac in a strategy that mitigates the impact of future storms by completing the infrastructure work necessitated and exacerbated by Hurricane Isaac. The City will carry out those activities directly.

Damage Data: FEMA ESTIMATE OF DAMAGED RENTAL UNITS

ORLEANS PARISH Moderate= 2750, Major=154, Substantial=533, Destroyed=4 Grand Total = 3441

HUD ESTIMATE OF DAMAGE TO OWNER OCCUPIED PROPERTIES

Damage Category: Minor Low; Count: 7876, Total Loss \$ 5,412,345; Average Loss \$ 687/ Minor High 471 \$ 2,151,139 \$ 4,567/ Major High 52 \$ 533,275 \$10,255 / Major Low 74 \$ 793,167 \$10,718 / Severe 25 \$802,434 \$32,097 Grand Total: 8498 \$9,692,359 \$ 1,141

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

Introduction

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	0	3,844	17,071	723	16,348	0	0	25
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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:

To help address this growing housing affordability crisis, more than \$1 billion in new publicly financed affordable housing has been built or is about to come online. Public housing has been completely redeveloped around the city including the new Desire Estates, Faubourg Lafitte, Florida, Harmony Oaks, Columbia Parc, Marrero Commons, and Bienville Basin.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

HANO has encountered many challenges in rebuilding its communities but is encouraged by the resiliency of New Orleans residents and the many partners that have championed the recovery. Collectively, there has been remarkable progress in restoring the public housing developments.

When Hurricane Katrina struck in August 2005, HANO assisted 14,129 households comprised of 8,981 (64%) voucher families and 5,148 (36%) public housing families. In Katrina's aftermath, a significant number of disaster related vouchers were allocated to provide housing assistance to displaced public housing residents and other eligible families – creating a sizeable shift in HANO's program utilization. By August of 2016, HANO assisted 20,143 households comprised of 18,193 (90%) voucher families and 1,949 (10%) public housing families. Thus, between 2005 and 2016, there was an overall increase of 6,014 households, representing a 42% rise in the number of households served by HANO. This also underscores the large shift in program utilization, with voucher families currently comprising 90% of HANO's total assisted households.

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

As stated in HANO's 2016 Annual Plan, the Agency's core strategies include: maximizing affordable housing opportunities through continuous program improvements and management efficiencies; leveraging additional resources to replace public housing units and implement mixed-finance, mixed-income redevelopment; and generating new housing opportunities by applying for additional vouchers should they become available – including special purpose vouchers for targeted groups such as the elderly, disabled, veterans, and the homeless.

Coordination with other investment strategies and redevelopment plans geared toward improving neighborhood quality of life, including public transportation, employment, education, health care, recreation, and other initiatives.

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

Introduction

The ESG program provides shelter and case management to individuals and families.

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)	177	0	104	1,325	0
Households with Only Adults	495	59	286	1,881	439
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	1,849	439
Veterans	10	0	162	380	0
Unaccompanied Youth	82	0	0	17	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source
Comments:

Data supplied by HMIS administrator.

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

Building on the success of reaching “functional zero” in veterans’ homelessness, the City will pursue the same goal for family, youth and chronic homelessness through a coordinated, multifaceted effort. Actions to improve the effectiveness of homeless services include:

- Action 1. In partnership with HANO and the Veterans’ Administration, prioritize new Veterans experiencing homelessness for available rent subsidies.
 - Action 2. Encourage existing owners and managers of affordable multifamily rental housing to adopt a homeless preference for vacant apartments, getting tenant referrals from UNITY’s waitlist.
 - Action 3. Support the Rapid Rehousing for Families program.
 - Action 4. Support the use of navigators to assist homeless families in connecting to supportive services tailored to their needs and completing necessary paperwork to determine eligibility and gain access to mainstream assistance programs, such as TANF.
- Action 5. Work with partners to expand or maintain emergency shelter capacity for homeless families and other special populations.
- Action 6. Establish a best-practice “low-barrier” shelter that serves as the front door for homeless persons entering the broader Continuum of Care. This shelter provides immediate assistance to homeless individuals, with connections to mental health and medical services while case managers pursue permanent housing options.
 - Action 7. Match the Downtown Development District’s annual contribution to support operations for the low-barrier shelter.
 - Action 8. Work with existing homeless shelters to lower barriers to entry.
 - Action 9. Consider additional federal resources, such as Medicaid, to support homeless persons as they seek to access permanent supportive housing, substance abuse or mental health treatment, and recovery support services.
 - Action 10. Leverage existing partnerships with the philanthropic, faith-based, and service sectors to create financial “match” opportunities to expand high-priority homeless services that are not Medicaid-eligible.
 - Action 11. Work with LHC to continue making permanent supportive housing projects a priority for Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) and prioritize these projects for gap funding from the City.
 - Action 12. Dedicate more funds to emergency rental assistance for homeless individuals and families.
 - Action 13. Create a master plan for the soon-to-be-vacant Veterans’ Administration campus that maintains or expands the existing homeless service facilities at that location.

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 following are ESG Facilities and activities:

New Orleans Women's and Children's Shelter (2 locations) Central City (Liberty), Uptown (Baronne) Emergency shelter for homeless families. Agency has capacity for homeless boys up to age 18 years old at Liberty location. Agency serves homeless men with children at Baronne location. Both shelters are accessible for persons with disabilities. Agency provides GED training, job search assistance, financial literacy training and parenting classes. Shelter operates 24/7, 365 days a year.

The Harry Tompson Center (2 locations) Downtown, Community Resource Referral Center (CRRC): Day shelter where homeless clients have access to receive showers, bathroom usage, clothing and laundry services.

New Orleans Family Justice Alliance: Emergency shelter for domestic violence survivors. Agency assists homeless women with children. Clients receive food, clothing, and individualized counseling. Shelter operates 24/7, 365 days a year. Rapid Rehousing services provide rental assistance for families to regain secure permanent housing upon exiting the shelter.

Covenant House New Orleans: Emergency shelter for homeless youth ages 15-22. Youth receive food, clothing, individual and group counseling. Shelter operates 24/7, 365 days a year. Rapid Rehousing services provide rental assistance for youth 18 and older to regain secure permanent housing upon exiting the shelter.

Ozanam Inn: Emergency Shelter for homeless men and women. Women do not sleep at the facility but are given vouchers for Salvation Army for overnight stay. Agency provides food, clothing, dental care, job training, medical services, and a recuperation area for homeless clients recently released from area hospitals. Shelter operates 24/7, 365 days a year. Rapid Rehousing provides rental assistance for homeless men to regain secure permanent housing upon exiting the shelter.

Travelers Aid Society New Orleans: Day shelter for homeless adults to receive case management and service referrals. Clients have access to a day room with television, restrooms, telephones and a place to receive mail.

Total Community Action: A referral agency that provides utility assistance to avoid disconnection of services that could lead to homelessness. And rapid rehousing rental assistance for homeless clients either discovered by outreach or partnering agency referrals.

Southeast Louisiana Legal: An agency that provides legal representation to low income clients to avoid becoming homeless or to intervene on behalf of housed clients to settle tenant/landlord issues.

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

Introduction

Supported Living for adults with behavioral health needs is available in five regions of the state (New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Houma/Thibodaux, Alexandria and Shreveport). Limited funding is available to assist individuals who are making or have made the transition from institutional settings to the community. Support coordination, rental assistance, furniture, and transportation are the types of assistance that are available.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOPWA 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 41– 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

Homeless and chronically homeless individuals and families who suffer from chronic mental disabilities, HIV/AIDS, and/or substance abuse disorders are offered supportive housing services by several non-profit agencies throughout New Orleans. Mental health and substance abuse counseling and education for clients, family members, caregivers, and significant others is available.

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

Since 2000, Responsibility House has offered supportive housing to the homeless and chronically homeless individuals and families who suffer from chronic mental disabilities, HIV/AIDS, and/or substance abuse disorders. Their Supportive Housing program was awarded the 2011 UNITY for the Homeless “Best Homeless Service Provider” award.

Concerned Citizens for a Better Algiers (CCFBA) Home Again serves any eligible client within the New Orleans EMSA providing quality mental health and substance abuse counseling and education for clients, family members, caregivers, and significant others.

Crescent Care receives HOPWA to provide housing assistance to eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families to prevent homelessness and improve housing stability. The Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program goal is to use the funding to provide assistance to as many disabled and homeless clients as possible.

Project Lazarus provides transitional supportive housing to individuals living with HIV/AIDS. Project Lazarus has been providing housing and full supportive services to individuals living with HIV/AIDS since 1985.

HANO's PSH Program for disabled tenants receive individualized services specific to their needs including: pre-tenancy supports; move-in supports; housing stabilization; and service coordination in collaboration with community providers.

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)

The Place-Based Area Strategy incorporates the principle that a vibrant, sustainable neighborhood contains an array of resources for its residents including but not limited to housing, jobs, transportation, education, and social services to assist those with special needs. Various City of New Orleans departments, including Public Works, Capital Projects, Health, and City Planning Commission, participate in the City's Place-Based Area Strategy for building strong, vibrant neighborhoods for all residents.

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))

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

In 2015 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) released a final rule, revamping and the process by which certain federal grantees demonstrate that they are affirmatively furthering the purposes of the Fair Housing Act. In response to the regulation, the City of New Orleans (City) and the Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO) collaborated to produce a joint Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan designed to provide meaningful goals and strategies that can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change in disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity; replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns; transforming racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity; and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws.

According to the CNO's '2016 Housing for a Resilient New Orleans' plan Housing costs in the City has been consistently on the rise since Hurricane Katrina, creating an affordable housing barrier, specifically in the rental market. In addition, the CNO's housing market is changing, as new residents appear with financial capacity to pay higher rents and buy property at higher rates, resulting in higher assessments in traditionally 'affordable neighborhoods'. The result is a large population of longtime City residents' inability to pay the higher rent, as well as, defer homeownership. At the same time, fewer public resources due to federal and state budget cuts, coupled with the loss of "income-affordable" units, low-wage jobs, and inadequate transportation options, have limited housing options. OCD addresses any negative effects on an ongoing basis, involving public policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment through ongoing implementation of its Affordability Period, as well as, provide a listing of vacant Affordable Rental Units in the CNO website. In addition, the CNO addresses any negative effects of public policies on Affordable housing & Residential Investment through its implementation of the '2017 Equity New Orleans 'The Road to Equitable Government':

Equity Guiding Principles

- Equity – AFH participants recognize the important role affordable housing plays in promoting equity, and the overall importance of helping low- and moderate-income New

Orleanians, including people of color, persons with disabilities, and families with children, build financial stability and live in thriving communities with linkages to jobs and transportation.

- Collaboration – The City and HANO acknowledge that they alone cannot meet the growing need for affordable housing and community assets in New Orleans. They will need support from committed local, state, and federal partners, including for profit, nonprofit, and governmental entities. In particular, collaboration between the City, the New Orleans Redevelopment Authority (NORA), HANO, and the Finance Authority of New Orleans (FANO) will be critical to meeting unmet needs.

- Openness – The AFH Plan seeks to create transparent accountability for all initiatives by connecting proposed activities to metrics and milestones. The AFH Plan builds on the extensive, community-based work already completed through *HousingNOLA 10 Year*

Strategy and Implementation Plan, Housing for a Resilient New Orleans, and NORA’s Rental Housing Report, which all document the state of housing within the city, noting challenges and providing recommendations for overcoming barriers.

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

Introduction

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	1,132	2,525	1	2	1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	30,083	41,694	25	27	2
Construction	5,164	6,601	4	4	0
Education and Health Care Services	28,494	35,823	24	24	0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7,110	8,463	6	6	0
Information	3,034	3,851	3	3	0
Manufacturing	4,384	4,383	4	3	-1
Other Services	4,308	5,397	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	11,345	18,107	9	12	3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	15,644	13,873	13	9	-4
Transportation and Warehousing	5,721	8,132	5	5	0
Wholesale Trade	3,627	3,531	3	2	-1
Total	120,046	152,380	--	--	--

Table 42 - Business Activity

Data 2008-2012 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)
Source:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	180,655
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	158,984
Unemployment Rate	12.00
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	32.74
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.51

Table 43 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	38,996
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	5,293
Service	19,948
Sales and office	32,732
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	11,484
Production, transportation and material moving	5,921

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	107,170	71%
30-59 Minutes	35,089	23%
60 or More Minutes	8,552	6%
Total	150,811	100%

Table 45 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	10,302	3,301	12,641
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,978	5,029	15,250
Some college or Associate's degree	39,340	4,195	12,337
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,816	2,469	10,478

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	657	1,416	1,575	4,334	4,485
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6,589	4,554	4,055	10,321	6,401
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	11,180	13,426	10,253	23,606	10,896
Some college, no degree	17,239	14,416	10,408	21,811	6,557
Associate's degree	710	2,315	2,285	4,795	1,085
Bachelor's degree	5,182	16,188	8,446	16,180	5,659
Graduate or professional degree	490	9,229	7,236	12,910	5,011

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	16,046
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22,492
Some college or Associate's degree	28,222
Bachelor's degree	42,645
Graduate or professional degree	58,704

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

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

Examination of the Business Activity Table show that the major employment sectors within the jurisdiction are: Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations; Education and Health Care Services; Retail Trade; and Professional, Scientific, Management Services.

In the Business Activity Table as presented, the sector with the highest number of workers is the Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations sector. New Orleans has always had a reputation for being a highly popular destination city as well as for producing some of the best known musicians in popular entertainment. These elements have generated a large hospitality industry presence which is responsible for the greatest number of jobs in the local economy.

The Education and Health Care Services sector follows and employs workers across the educational attainment spectrum. This sector employs the second largest percentage of workers across the range of educational backgrounds. The third largest sector is retail trade, which employs the third highest number of workers and has the fourth highest number of jobs.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

In most sectors, there are not enough workers to fill the available jobs as shown in the Business Activity Table. While the unemployment rate for the jurisdiction is 12%, the unemployment rate for those 16-24 is almost three times that at 32.7%. The vast majority of workforce has a commute of less than thirty minutes.

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.

As a tourist driven economy, the City must work closely with its existing businesses, ensure that job seekers can meet the needs of businesses and pursue new economic growth opportunities. To help those in need of assistance in the job market, the City has undertaken several initiatives to create a more prepared workforce. Through Job1, StriveNOLA, and the Network of Economic Opportunity and Prosperity NOLA, the City is working to ensure all citizens have the opportunity to participate fully in civic life.

Job1, a division of the Office of Workforce Development, prepares workers to fit the needs of local businesses. STRIVE NOLA specifically seeks to connect disadvantaged jobseekers to employment opportunities by providing workforce case management, foundational skills training and supportive services.

The Network for Economic Opportunity's primary objectives is to support local businesses. This City department's provides services for small businesses and programs for recruiting, training and retaining employees.

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

An examination of the Educational Attainment Table demonstrates that those in the ages of 18-24 and 25-24, fewer individuals possess degrees, but those who do have greater median earnings (Table 21). At present, large percentage of the population 16 and older across all levels of educational attainment, are not in the labor force. Table 20 shows that a greater portion of the population has education at less than an associate's degree. It is possible that the population lacks the education for the available jobs. As the Business Activity Table shows, two sectors with high numbers of jobs are Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations sector and retail trade. While both sectors offer many positions, in general, both have more positions which do not require an extensive educational background.

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.

Job1, a division of the Office of Workforce Development, prepares workers to fit the needs of local businesses. Job1 monitors needs of the local economy, and provides career counseling and training to job seekers in order to link the capabilities of job seekers to fill available positions. To improve the chances of job seekers, Job1 works with businesses to customize training, screen applicants and forecast demand. .STRIVE NOLA specifically seeks to connect disadvantaged jobseekers to employment opportunities by providing workforce case management, foundational skills training and supportive services.

In addition, the Network for Economic Opportunity's primary objectives is to support businesses. This City of New Orleans' network provides services for small businesses and programs for recruiting, training and retaining employees. Their BuildNOLA program provides training and support for small construction and professional services businesses. While the HireNOLA initiative is a workforce development program focused on addressing unemployment in New Orleans.

The Network for Economic Opportunities is initiating programs to provide opportunities for residents and businesses to provide the skills, training, education, and support. Its programs focus on of residents who live in poverty and are faced with limited access to quality jobs, transportation, and safe housing. Through partnerships with local industries, small businesses, residents, non-profits, philanthropy, and city agencies, the Network for Economic Opportunities coordinates activities in six areas: economic opportunity, affordable housing, cultural economy, transportation, environmental sustainability, and safe and healthy neighborhoods.

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

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 City does not participate in Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for community and economic development strategic planning.

The Network for Economic Opportunities is initiating programs to provide opportunities for residents and businesses to provide the skills, training, education, and support. Its major initiatives are the Claiborne Corridor and the Anchor Initiative.

The Claiborne Corridor extends through the core of New Orleans. It includes a broad range of some of the City's most well-known neighborhoods. This area has received tremendous public and private investments, yet continues to be the site of some of the City's most glaring socio-economic disparities. It includes thirteen neighborhoods where a disproportionate number of residents live in poverty and are faced with limited access to quality jobs, transportation, and safe housing.

One of the Network for Economic Opportunity's primary objectives is to support small and local cultural businesses. This City department's goal is to provide services for small businesses and cultural endeavors including programs for recruiting, training and retaining employees to improve the business climate and the lives of citizens in this historic area.

Through the Anchor Initiative, industries in New Orleans and the region work together to offer quality jobs with career and small business growth potential. The Network for Economic Opportunity is engaging the leadership of these industries to strengthen employment and procurement opportunities for area job seekers and small businesses.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

According to the AFH Plan, contributory factors leading to multiple housing problems are concentrated in the RE/CAP areas (Racially Ethically Concentrated Areas of Poverty due to limited amenities).

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

As detailed in the New Orleans *Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Plan*, there are thirteen R/ECAP (racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty) areas in the City. These RECAP areas in City of New Orleans define areas of concentrated poverty. For purposes of this document, "concentrated" is defined as a census tract with majority non-white population, living at or below 50% AMI.

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

The market characteristics in the R/ECAP areas are a concentration of racial/ethnic groups, a high poverty rate, high crime, low educational attainment, low home ownership, and a lack of private investment. In New Orleans, these neighborhoods are spread across the City, following historic patterns of expansion.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas have received the attention City government and public investments including infrastructure projects such as streets, public buildings and parks, as well as financial resources directed to them in the form of initiatives specifically directed at some of these areas. These areas are often historically and culturally significant and are home to human and material resources. The asset most lacking in these areas is private investment to compliment the public funds.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

In some of these areas, their very geographic location is an asset due to their proximity to vital economic and educational assets. In the City, people and resources often follow well established routes which focus on existing historically and culturally significant locations. For some of these areas, their very significant locations are assets which draw people and attention to them.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City has benefited from significant infusion of federal funding to facilitate this rebuilding. However, the nation's and the world's economic health has changed and new public resources have become scarce. Federal Fiscal Year 2017, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is focused on helping Americans to secure and maintain quality, affordable housing, ending homelessness, making our communities more resilient from natural disasters and protecting people from housing discrimination. The City of New Orleans has adopted a Place-Based Strategy, which is designed to make investments in areas that are in need of public subsidy to reach full potential, and that have or will have investments that can be leveraged. The City has utilized its Disaster Recovery funds to rebuild its flood protections, its roads, bridges, schools, parks and public facilities. The Place-Based Strategy is utilized to direct new investments that take full advantage of prior investments. The City, while focusing on the eleven Place-Based Development Areas, will invest funds in all areas of the City. Since the Place-Based Development Strategy has been successful and difficult-to-rebuild neighborhoods flourish as a result of this strategy, new Place-Based Areas will be identified, if necessary, and the boundaries of the existing Place-Based Areas will be amended to reflect progress and support emerging need. The Place-Based Strategy incorporates the principle that a vibrant, sustainable neighborhood contains an array of resources for its residences including but not limited to housing, jobs, transportation, education and social services to assist those with special needs. The various City departments, e.g., Public Works, Capital Projects, all are participants in the City's Place-Based Strategy for rebuilding and development. The successful implementation of Place-Based Strategy is dependent upon resident and neighborhood engagement. Successful and meaningful resident and neighborhood engagement is a process that requires expertise and the commitment of the residents and the local leaders. The Mayor has created and staffed the Neighborhood Engagement Office to lead this effort. This office facilitates community engagement for all aspects of City government with the community. The development of the Place-Based Strategy and of this Consolidated Plan relied heavily on community participation and reflects the views and opinions of individuals and community based organizations from across the City.

Strategic Plan for New Orleans Goal:

Build and Rebuild Vibrant Sustainable Neighborhoods throughout the City

Strategy: Utilize a Place Based Initiatives to link and leverage investments and partners

Plan: Eliminate Vacant and Blighted Properties, Enhance Neighborhood Services and Facilities, Expand and Preserve the Supply of Affordable Housing for all persons

Activities: Neighborhood Services: Planning and Zoning, Infrastructure and Public Facility improvement, Youth services and employment, Economic Development, Senior Services,

Housing Activities: Code Enforcement, Housing Preservation, Homebuyer Assistance, New Construction, Rental Assistance, Emergency Housing Assistance, Homeless Prevention, Public Housing Redevelopment

Institutional Capacity Development: Community Housing Development Organizations, City Government Staff Training, Technical Assistance to Awardees, Section 3 Participation Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Development

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 49 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	BW Cooper
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	S. Claiborne Avenue – Napoleon Avenue - S. Broad Avenue - Washington Avenue – Earhart Boulevard
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?		
2	Area Name:	CENTRAL CITY
	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.	Louisiana Avenue – S. Claiborne Avenue – Martin Luther King Boulevard – Oretha Castle Haley Boulevard – Philip Street – S. Saratoga Street
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
3	Area Name:	Citywide
	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:	Gerttown
	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.	S. Carrollton Avenue – Pontchartrain Expressway – S. Broad Street – Dart Street
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?		
5	Area Name:	Hollygrove
	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.	S. Carrollton Avenue – S. Claiborne Avenue – Monticello Street – Palmetto Avenue – Cherry Street – Dixon Street – Mistletoe Street- Hamilton Street– Pontchartrain Expressway (Interstate-10)

	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?	
6	Area Name:	Lower Ninth Ward
	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.	Forstall Street – Galvez Street - Avenue F - St. Claude Avenue
	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?	
7	Area Name:	Mid City
	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.	Tulane Avenue - S. Carrollton Avenue, N. Carrollton Avenue – Bienville Street - S. Broad Avenue
	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?	
8	Area Name:	N.O. 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.	Read Boulevard – Morrison Avenue – Vanderkloot Drive – Hayne Boulevard – Bullard Avenue – Interstate-10
	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?	
9	Area Name:	Pontchartrain Park
	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.	Chef Menteur Highway, Gentilly Boulevard – St. Roch Avenue - Leon C. Simon Avenue– France Road
	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?		
10	Area Name:	Riverview/Landry
	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.	Mardi Gras Boulevard – Mississippi River – Opelousas Street – Elmira Street – Patterson Avenue – Leboeuf Street – Homer Street - Sumner Street
	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?	
11	Area Name:	Seventh Ward
	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.	St. Claude Avenue, N. Rampart Street – Esplanade Avenue – N. Broad Avenue – Florida Avenue – Elysian Fields Avenue

	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?	
12	Area Name:	St. Roch
	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.	Elysian Fields Avenue – Hope Street – Press Street – St. Claude Avenue
	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?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City's AFH will guide identification of target neighborhoods, with priority given based on access to transportation, jobs, healthcare, and quality schools. The City will also leverage public land near transit to support equitable transit-oriented development, which creates opportunities for low-income people and families to live near transit, lowers household costs by reducing dependence on driving, and increases access to job opportunities.

Creating opportunity and mobility for low-income households in New Orleans will involve these key strategies:

These neighborhoods will be integrated into the City's affordable housing investment strategies. While these neighborhoods have not been identified yet, *Housing for a Resilient New Orleans* draws on the City's fair housing approach to ensure strategies and actions within this document support a balanced approach to affirmatively furthering fair housing.

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

Priority Needs

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Development of New Rental Housing Rehabilitate Existing Rental Housing Stock Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock Provide New Homebuyer Assistance Provide Assistance to Prevent Homelessness Prevent Homelessness HIV/AIDS Code Enforcement - Demolition Acquisition /Rehabilitation of Blighted Properties

	Description	The development and preservation of quality housing, and suitable living environments for persons of low and moderate income through strategic investments and partnerships with public, private, philanthropic, non-profit stakeholders and citizens.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Lower barriers to expanded affordable housing in high opportunity areas through inclusive strategies.
2	Priority Need Name	Homeless Prevention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Rehabilitate Existing Rental Housing Stock Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock Provide Assistance to Prevent Homelessness
	Description	Programs giving priority to individuals and families who are currently in housing but are at risk of becoming homeless and temporary rent or utility assistance would prevent them from becoming homeless or, who need assistance to move to another unit;

	Basis for Relative Priority	The most common problem facing this population is that of housing cost burden of greater than 50% of income.
3	Priority Need Name	Chronic Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Provide Assistance to Prevent Homelessness Prevent Homelessness HIV/AIDS
	Description	Assist persons on the streets and emergency shelter by moving them directly into permanent housing coupled with client-centered flexible services focused on helping them maintain their housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Approximately 10-20% of the homeless are “chronically homeless
	4	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High
Population		Extremely Low Low Moderate

	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Facility Code Enforcement - Demolition Acquisition /Rehabilitation of Blighted Properties
	Description	Following the disasters of 2005, the City undertook actions to repair or replace it's public facilities. The Network for Economic Opportunities is initiating programs to provide opportunities for residents and businesses to provide the skills, training, education, and support. Its programs focus on of residents who live in poverty and are faced with limited access to quality jobs, transportation, and safe housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	As detailed in the New Orleans <i>Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Plan</i> , there are thirteen R/ECAP (racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty) areas in the City. The market characteristics in the R/ECAP areas are a concentration of racial/ethnic groups, a high poverty rate, high crime, low educational attainment, low home ownership, and a lack of private investment.
5	Priority Need Name	Job Training
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Job Training
	Description	Economic developemnt

	Basis for Relative Priority	Job training is a relative priority because many individuals are faced with a lack of employment, an inability to fill available positions due to lack of education, inappropriate skill set or lack of transportation.
6	Priority Need Name	Neighborhood Stabilization
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Development of New Rental Housing Rehabilitate Existing Rental Housing Stock Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock Provide New Homebuyer Assistance Code Enforcement - Demolition Acquisition /Rehabilitation of Blighted Properties
	Description	Providing code enforcement, acquisition/ rehabilitation of blighted properties to stabilize the quality of life in neighborhoods.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Over 50% of renters and 34% of the owners live in deplorable conditions and have at least one item in need of repair (Mold, termites, lead paint, general disrepair, Leaks and nonfunctioning air conditioners) . Moreover, almost half of the houses were built before 1944. Even the most expensive, best maintained houses that are of that age need constant upkeep. Given the large number of low income residents who are on fixed incomes, in addition to those who are working yet have low incomes, the need for housing rehabilitation for both owners and renters is evident.
7	Priority Need Name	Public Improvement and Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Facility Acquisition /Rehabilitation of Blighted Properties
	Description	Prioritize public investments in transit, street repair, homeless prevention, quality schools, housing, parks, and other amenities in underserved communities as identified as a goal in the 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).
	Basis for Relative Priority	The need for Public Improvements is on-going. Following the disasters of 2005, the City undertook an aggressive campaign to repair and replace public buildings such as police and fire stations, public spaces, roads and bridges, and a variety of other public services.
8	Priority Need Name	Public Service
	Priority Level	High

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
Associated Goals	Public Service
Description	Provide oversight of ten (10) senior citizen center, including information and assistance tailored, transportation, recreation and physical fitness to enhance their quality of life. In addition, recreation programs for youth, including reading and math instruction, interpersonal skills training, athletic programs such as swimming, creative arts and crafts sessions, and educational and cultural field trip experiences
Basis for Relative Priority	A large percentage of the population 16 and older across all levels of educational attainment, are not in the labor force thus needing alternative activities to provide youth enhancement. In addition, Seniors are living longer and benefit from daily activities and companionship outside the home.

Narrative (Optional)

The CNO & HANO's '2016 Assessment of Fair Housing Plan' (AFH) is consistent with the Priorities and Goals of the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan. As stated in the 2016 AFH efforts to 'Affirmatively Further Fair Housing' (AFFH) include: expanded affordable housing in high opportunity areas, prioritize public investments in transit, quality schools, housing, parks, and other amenities in underserved communities, expand efforts in creating equitable healthy housing, as well as, stabilize neighborhoods vulnerable to gentrification by preserving existing ownership and affordable rental housing and developing affordable homeownership and rental housing. Consistent with the 2017-2021 CP goals the 2016 AFH Plan is designed to facilitate efforts to 'affirmatively further fair' housing by working towards the goals of ensuring that everyone who calls New Orleans home is able to access similar opportunities.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Market conditions and data from the 2016 Housing NOLA report address a majority of jobs pay wages below the citywide median annual income of \$26,500, creating a gap in affordable rent. TBRA's program provides rental assistance to eligible, HOPWA clients to fill the gap in housing costs. TBRA addresses immediate housing needs, as well as, health, social and psychological needs.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	According to the 2016 Housing NOLA report, market indicators and data indicate a demand to provide up to 1,500 TBRA Housing Units for the Low-Income Non-Homeless Special Needs Population by 2021.
New Unit Production	According to the 2016 Housing NOLA report, market indicators and data indicate a demand of New Unit Construction estimated at 33,600 over the next ten years.
Rehabilitation	According to the 2016 Housing NOLA report, market indicators and data indicate 58% of households pay more than 1/3 of their income on housing costs. The CNO's NHIF funds projects \$2.5 million in 2016 for homeowner and rental rehabilitation.
Acquisition, including preservation	Market indicators and data reported by the 2016 Housing NOLA report Housing creation, acquisition and preservation spurred the development of 1,991 new affordable housing opportunities.

Table 51 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City's will use prior year funding totaling \$7,814,495 to support the 2017 HUD allocation in the amount of \$18,085,930 to address the projects described in AP-35 of the Plan. The total 2017 budget in expected resources will be \$19,057,427.

The City understands the important role affordable housing plays in promoting equity and the overall importance of helping low- and moderate-income New Orleanians live healthy lives. Through this plan and the federal funding it provides, the City of New Orleans will build or preserve affordable housing units, support public improvements, and provide job training to increase wealth in our communities through 2021.

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	11,242,932	0	7,814,495	19,057,427	0	The City of New Orleans obligates no more than the statutory limit of 15 percent of its Community Development Block Grant Funds each fiscal year to public service activities. The focus of CDBG funding is on youth employment and recreation, senior services, street repair and office operations and administration.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,938,021	0	4,786,518	6,724,539	0	The City in partnership with local nonprofit groups - to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people

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	3,888,841	0	4,652,782	8,541,623	0	The City utilizes these funds to assist persons affected/invested with HIV/AIDS. These services include facility based housing , housing information services, permanent housing, short term rental mortgage and utility assistance and tenant based rental assistance. The funding serves approximately 1,200 individuals/families in the Eligible Metropolitan Areas that include Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Tammany, Plaquemines and St. John parishes.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	1,016,136	0	1,019,132	2,035,268	0	The City serves over 3,000 individuals who are imminently homeless or actually living on the street by providing shelter operations, rapid rehousing services, which moves individuals living on the street or in emergency shelters into permanent housing and homeless prevention services that assist low income individuals and/or families to remain housed and prevent them from living on the street
Shelter Plus Care	public - federal	Financial Assistance TBRA	577,841	0	0	577,841	0	The Shelter Plus Care program will provide rental assistance for 62 homeless persons with disabilities. As the match component of the grant, supportive services will also be provided to clients through partnerships with case management agencies and other service provider agencies.

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: \$		
Other	public - federal	Admin and Planning	2,609,279	0	0	2,609,279	13,046,395	Funds for staff salaries and office operations.

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: \$		
Other	public - federal							<p>The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Pub.L.113-2, approved January 29, 2013) allocated funding for the Community Development Block Grant Program. These funds were for necessary expenses related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing and economic revitalization in the most impacted areas resulting from a major disaster. On May 29, 2013 the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) allocated \$15,031,000 to the City of New Orleans to assist with its recovery from the impact of Hurricane Isaac which made landfall August 29, 2012. The following is a list of CDBG-DR Activities allocated funding for the Hurricane Isaac Disaster:RESPONSE: CDBG-DR allocation priorities: Catch Basin Cleaning (LOW-MODERATE INCOME OBJECTIVE) Debris Removal and Monitoring (URGENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEED) City Infrastructure Permanent Work (URGENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEED) Public Services-Force Account Labor-URGENT</p>
		Consolidated Plan			NEW ORLEANS			

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: \$		
Other	public - state	Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Supportive services	371,926	0	0	371,926	0	Sub-recipients both government and nonprofits may use S-ESG funds for eight program components: Street outreach, emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing assistance, and HMIS.

Table 52 - 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

Federal funds will leverage additional resources:

New Orleans received a \$141 million grant through HUD's National Disaster Resilience Competition and will use the grant to leverage additional private sector capital to support a range of neighborhood projects, including demonstration projects that create and combine green space, public infrastructure, and storm water management. Also, NORA and the City launched the Lower 9th Ward Initiative, which will accelerate the redevelopment of 229 vacant or blighted properties in one of the areas hardest hit by Hurricane Katrina.

Private entities will make the decisions on whether to invest based on existing information about an area and whether there are government incentives or prior public investments that they can leverage to create a profit if they invest in an area.

The NHIF will provide funds to support the development of two new programs: 1. Loan Loss Reserve Program (\$600,000) which will provide financial assistance in the form of a low interest loan to leverage additional financial resources preserving owner-occupied and rental housing. 2. The Preserving Affordability Program (\$500,000), which will extend the period of affordability providing an incentive to developers of affordable housing. In implementing match requirements, the HOME Program stresses the leveraging of Federal money with external sources, which may be private, foundation, nonprofit, and/or local dollars. Therefore, each year, there is a HOME Match requirement which Participating Jurisdictions (PJs) or Grantees, such as the City of New Orleans must adhere. In general, there is a 25% Match requirement. However, due to the City being classified as being in Fiscal distress, based upon approximately 20.5% of local residents living in poverty, we have experienced a match reduction of 50%; therefore, OCD's Match obligation amounts to 12.5%. Matching contributions must be: A permanent contribution to affordable housing; From non-Federal sources; and Provided by public and private donors, such as local government agencies, state agencies, charitable organizations/foundations, and private sector organizations (e.g. lending Institutions and corporate donors).

Eligible sources 01 Match include the following: • Cash or cash equivalents from non-Federal sources; • Value of waived taxes, fees, or charges associated with HOME projects; • Value of donated land or real property; • Cost of infrastructure improvements associated with HOME projects; • A percentage of the proceeds of single- or multifamily housing bonds issued by state, state instrumentality or local government; • Value of donated materials, equipment, labor, and professional services; • Sweat equity; • Direct costs of supportive services to residents of HOME projects, and • Direct costs of homebuyer counseling to families purchasing homes with HOME assistance.

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

The City of New Orleans, HANO, NORA, and the city's other public benefit corporations are some of the largest property holders within New Orleans – with access to vacant land, single-family properties, or underused/obsolete buildings. The City can also exert its authority over hundreds of tax-adjudicated or lien-foreclosure properties in order to push them into commerce for affordable housing, including properties located in desirable areas.

In coordination with HANO, NORA, and the city's other public benefit corporations, the City will develop a comprehensive asset management strategy for its property holdings and set an annual target for affordable housing production on public land. Actions as part of this strategy include:

Action 1. Reserve a percentage of tax-adjudicated properties for affordable housing development in target neighborhoods as identified through the City's AFH process.

Action 2. Increase NORA's use of priority bids at sheriff's auctions to secure blighted properties for affordable housing along major corridors and corners with its \$5 million strategic acquisition fund. Identification of future properties will be informed and coordinated with place-based strategies through the City's AFH process.

- **Action 3.** Evaluate the City's disposition process for city-owned land and propose adjustments to this process to quickly identify targeted properties that can be reserved for affordable housing.

- **Action 4.** Reinvest a portion of proceeds from the sale of public property to develop affordable housing.

- **Action 5.** Develop a public education and outreach campaign to the local development community about availability of tax-adjudicated property and hold training sessions prior to each auction of these properties.

- **Action 6.** Issue a "call to action" for other public agencies, such as Orleans Parish School Board, to use their property holdings to support affordable housing development.

Discussion

EGS Sub-Recipients shall be required to secure matching funds in an amount equal to its ESG funding amount unless exempted on grounds of severe incapacity to provide matching funds based on information submitted in grant application. Matching contributions may be obtained from any source, including any federal source other than the ESG program, such as CDBG, as well as State, local, and private sources. Please verify source conditions and regulations for using funds to meet matching requirements. The requirements for matching ESG funds are described in section 576.201 of the ESG and the requirements for documenting matching contributions are described in section 576.500(o).

In general, federal (other than ESG), state, local, or private funds may be used to satisfy the requirement that the recipient provide matching contributions to ESG, so long as the following conditions are met:

- 1) The matching funds are contributed to the ESG program and expended for the recipient or sub-recipient's allowable ESG costs.*
- 2) If the matching funds are from another federal program, there is no specific statutory prohibition on using those funds as match;
- 3) The matching funds are used in accordance with all requirements that apply to ESG grant funds, except for the expenditure limits in 24 CFR 576.100. This includes requirements such as documentation requirements, eligibility requirements, and eligible costs.
- 4) The matching funds are expended (that is, the allowable cost is incurred) after the date HUD signs the grant agreement for the ESG funds being matched.
- 5) The matching funds are expended by the expenditure deadline that applies to the ESG funds being matched;
- 6) The matching funds have not been and will not be used to match any other Federal program's funds nor any other ESG grant;
- 7) The recipient does not use ESG funds to meet the other program's matching requirements; and
- 8) The recipient keeps records of the source and use of the matching funds, including the particular fiscal year ESG grant for which the matching contribution is counted

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
NO AIDS TASK FORCE	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
Office of Community Development	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Unity of Greater New Orleans	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Planning	Region
City of New Orleans	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of New Orleans	PHA	Planning Public Housing	Jurisdiction
NEW ORLEANS REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	Redevelopment authority	Ownership Rental	Other
Greater New Orleans Housing Alliance	Non-profit organizations	Planning	Other
PROVIDENCE COMMUNITY HOUSING	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Other

Table 53 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

A City fund and tax millage, NHIF, provides additional financial resources to support homeowner and rental rehabilitation in order to create neighborhood stability across the city. Gaps in the institutional delivery system continue to be limited financial resources.

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

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

Table 54 - 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)

Services are made available to and used by homeless persons with a wide range of housing, social services. These include: costs for facility operations; rental assistance; and short-term payments to prevent homelessness. An essential component in providing housing assistance for this targeted special needs population is the coordination and delivery of support services. In addition, services include

assessment and case management, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, nutritional services, job training and placement assistance, and assistance with daily living.

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

\$8,241 PLWH in the New Orleans area struggle daily to live safe, healthy lives. Two leading factors in this struggle are poverty and lack of decent, affordable housing. The lack of affordable housing has long been an issue for low-income New Orleans area residents. Paramount among the challenges is a severe housing shortage and greatly escalated rental costs, both of which threaten the safety and stability of low-income households in general. For those living with HIV, the risks are even greater, leaving many PLWH increasingly vulnerable to homelessness and serious health problems. See additional information in Appendix B

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

HOPWA goals are identified to cover the three main outcomes of the HOPWA program as established by the Office of Community, HIV Housing and HUD. These include:

1. Increase housing stability
2. Increasing access to care and supports
3. Decreasing the risks of homelessness

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Public Facility	2017	2021	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	Pontchartrain Park CENTRAL CITY Citywide Gerttown Seventh Ward Hollygrove Mid City BW Cooper St. Roch Lower Ninth Ward Riverview/Landry N.O. East	Non-Housing Community Development Public Improvement and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,981,085	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 30000 Persons Assisted
2	Development of New Rental Housing	2017	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Neighborhood Stabilization	HOME: \$5,237,604	Rental units constructed: 775 Household Housing Unit
3	Rehabilitate Existing Rental Housing Stock	2017	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Homeless Prevention Neighborhood Stabilization	CDBG: \$2,604,847 HOME: \$1,293,133	Rental units rehabilitated: 752 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock	2017	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Homeless Prevention Neighborhood Stabilization	CDBG: \$1,400,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 280 Household Housing Unit
5	Provide New Homebuyer Assistance	2018	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Neighborhood Stabilization	CDBG: \$1,610,024	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 40 Households Assisted
6	Provide Assistance to Prevent Homelessness	2017	2021	Homeless	Citywide	Affordable Housing Homeless Prevention Chronic Homelessness	ESG: \$2,035,268	Homelessness Prevention: 5000 Persons Assisted
7	Prevent Homelessness HIV/AIDS	2017	2021	Affordable Housing Homeless	Citywide	Affordable Housing Chronic Homelessness	HOPWA: \$8,541,623	Housing for Homeless added: 1000 Household Housing Unit
8	Code Enforcement - Demolition	2017	2021	Non-Housing Community Development Demolition	Citywide	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development Neighborhood Stabilization	CDBG: \$2,748,016	Buildings Demolished: 1200 Buildings

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	Job Training	2017	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Job Training	CDBG: \$117,895	Jobs created/retained: 795 Jobs
10	Public Service	2017	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Service	CDBG: \$1,568,545	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5057 Persons Assisted
11	Acquisition /Rehabilitation of Blighted Properties	2017	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development Neighborhood Stabilization Public Improvement and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 3720 Household Housing Unit

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public Facility
	Goal Description	Prioritize public investments in transit, street repair, homeless prevention, quality schools, housing, parks, and other amenities in underserved communities as identified as a goal in the 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).
2	Goal Name	Development of New Rental Housing
	Goal Description	Lower barriers to expanded affordable housing in high opportunity areas through inclusive strategies as identified as a goal in the 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).
3	Goal Name	Rehabilitate Existing Rental Housing Stock
	Goal Description	Lower barriers by stabilizing vulnerable neighborhoods, as well as, high opportunity areas through inclusive strategies to expand affordable housing by preserving and rehabilitating existing affordable rental housing units identified as a goal in the 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).
4	Goal Name	Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock
	Goal Description	Rehabilitate neighborhoods vulnerable to gentrification by preserving and rehabilitating existing homeownership housing as identified as a goal in the 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).
5	Goal Name	Provide New Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide Soft Second Mortgage Assistance to new homebuyers as identified as a goal in the 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).
6	Goal Name	Provide Assistance to Prevent Homelessness
	Goal Description	Programs giving priority to individuals and families who are currently in housing but are at risk of becoming homeless with temporary rent or utility assistance as identified as a goal in the 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).
7	Goal Name	Prevent Homelessness HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Programs giving priority to individuals and families who are currently at risk of becoming homeless as identified as a goal in the 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).

8	Goal Name	Code Enforcement - Demolition
	Goal Description	Expand efforts in creating equitable healthy housing that recognizes the direct connections between healthy housing and quality of life as identified as a goal in the 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).
9	Goal Name	Job Training
	Goal Description	Employ youth ages 15-21 years or older for summer employment. CDBG funds will provide salaries for youth to participate in the “Junior Camp Counselors” Program. Summer youth will participate in the “Work and Learn” Program which includes half day education and half day vocational learning. CDBG funds will be utilized to pay salaries for the junior camp counselors and provide a stipend for the “Work and Learn” Program participants.
10	Goal Name	Public Service
	Goal Description	Provide oversight of ten (10) senior citizen center, including information and assistance tailored, transportation, recreation and physical fitness to enhance their quality of life. In addition, recreation programs for youth, including reading and math instruction, interpersonal skills training, athletic programs such as swimming, creative arts and crafts sessions, and educational and cultural field trip experiences
11	Goal Name	Acquisition /Rehabilitation of Blighted Properties
	Goal Description	Perform interim nuisance abatement and inspections of disposed properties

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)

Based on the results of OCD's Key Performance Indicators reports, approximately 212 households will be 0-30% of the area median income (AMI); 135 households will be 31-50% AMI; and 39 will be 51-80% AMI.

For homeowner activities, 12 households will be 0-30% AMI; 16 households will be 31-50% AMI; and 15 households will be 50-80% AMI.

For homebuyer activities, 8 households will be 0-30% AMI; 54 will be 31-50% AMI; and 125 households will be 51-80% AMI."

In addition, the City will continue to utilize available funds in a manner that takes into account any unmet housing needs and encourages development and rehabilitation which will protect people and property from future harm and mitigate hazard risk. The Disaster Relief allocation performance measures are based on project completions not annual timelines.

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)

All of the new HANOconstructed units (5-15), are built according to Section 504 accessibility standards.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Residents have been invited to be involved with the development of recent Plans for the City of New Orleans. The City of New Orleans (CNO) and the Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO) held Public Hearings for the 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing Plan (AFH) to receive public comments to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH). The Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO) also schedule additional public hearings inviting its residents and community stakeholders to review and provide comments on draft plans and policy revisions. The Office of Community Engagement working group and Executive Committee engaged residents in the *HousingNOLA* process through neighborhood meetings and community roundtables. Many of these events involved working group members and residents sitting side by side, eating together, and discussing the hard realities of daily life in this city.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

NA

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

In 2015 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) released a final rule, revamping and the process by which certain federal grantees demonstrate that they are affirmatively furthering the purposes of the Fair Housing Act. In response to the regulation, the City of New Orleans (City) and the Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO) collaborated to produce a joint Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan designed to provide meaningful goals and strategies that can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change in disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity; replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns; transforming racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity; and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws.

According to the CNO's '2016 Housing for a Resilient New Orleans' plan Housing costs in the City has been consistently on the rise since Hurricane Katrina, creating an affordable housing barrier, specifically in the rental market. In addition, the CNO's housing market is changing, as new residents appear with financial capacity to pay higher rents and buy property at higher rates, resulting in higher assessments in traditionally 'affordable neighborhoods'. The result is a large population of longtime City residents' inability to pay the higher rent, as well as, defer homeownership. At the same time, fewer public resources due to federal and state budget cuts, coupled with the loss of "income-affordable" units, low-wage jobs, and inadequate transportation options, have limited housing options. OCD addresses any negative effects on an ongoing basis, involving public policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment through ongoing implementation of its Affordability Period, as well as, provide a listing of vacant Affordable Rental Units in the CNO website. In addition, the CNO addresses any negative effects of public policies on Affordable housing & Residential Investment through its implementation of the '2017 Equity New Orleans The Road to Equitable Government':

Equity Guiding Principles

- Equity – AFH participants recognize the important role affordable housing plays in promoting equity, and the overall importance of helping low- and moderate-income New

Orleanians, including people of color, persons with disabilities, and families with children, build financial stability and live in thriving communities with linkages to jobs and transportation.

- Collaboration – The City and HANO acknowledge that they alone cannot meet the growing need for affordable housing and community assets in New Orleans. They will need support from committed local, state, and federal partners, including for profit, nonprofit, and governmental entities. In particular, collaboration between the City, the New Orleans Redevelopment Authority (NORA), HANO, and the Finance Authority of New Orleans (FANO) will be critical to meeting unmet needs.

- Openness – The AFH Plan seeks to create transparent accountability for all initiatives by

connecting proposed activities to metrics and milestones. The AFH Plan builds on the extensive, community-based work already completed through *HousingNOLA 10 Year*

Strategy and Implementation Plan, Housing for a Resilient New Orleans, and NORA's Rental Housing Report, which all document the state of housing within the city, noting

challenges and providing recommendations for overcoming barriers.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

In 2015 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) released a final rule, revamping and the process by which certain federal grantees demonstrate that they are affirmatively furthering the purposes of the Fair Housing Act. In response to the regulation, the City of New Orleans (City) and the Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO) collaborated to produce a joint Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan designed to provide meaningful goals and strategies that can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change in disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity; replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns; transforming racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity; and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws.

Equity Guiding Principles

- Equity – AFH participants recognize the important role affordable housing plays in promoting equity, and the overall importance of helping low- and moderate-income New Orleanians, including people of color, persons with disabilities, and families with children, build financial stability and live in thriving communities with linkages to jobs and transportation.
- Collaboration – The City and HANO acknowledge that they alone cannot meet the growing need for affordable housing and community assets in New Orleans. They will need support from committed local, state, and federal partners, including for profit, nonprofit, and governmental entities. In particular, collaboration between the City, the New Orleans Redevelopment Authority (NORA), HANO, and the Finance Authority of New Orleans (FANO) will be critical to meeting unmet needs.
- Openness – The AFH Plan seeks to create transparent accountability for all initiatives by connecting proposed activities to metrics and milestones. The AFH Plan builds on the extensive, community-based work already completed through *HousingNOLA 10 Year Strategy and Implementation Plan, Housing for a Resilient New Orleans*, and NORA's

Rental Housing Report, which all documents the state of housing within the city, noting challenges and providing recommendations for overcoming barriers.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City has retooled its homeless Crisis Response System to coordinate services and reorient programs to a Housing First approach that emphasizes rapid connection to permanent housing, while mitigating the negative experience of homelessness. Action items for this process were to expand centralized intake to increase access to services, working with UNITY and the agencies of the Continuum of Care to identify constituents living on the streets or in abandoned and unsafe dwellings, address needs and services specific to identified sub-populations of homeless constituents, and ensure unsheltered clients establish immediate linkages to low barrier transitional shelters, safe havens, and emergency shelters, while also connecting them with permanent housing resources.

Goals

1. Decreasing the number of unsheltered homeless
2. Decreasing the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to permanent supportive housing, and affordable housing units. Utilize Homeless prevention for individuals and/or families that are in imminent danger of becoming homeless

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

New Orleans is one of the few cities in the U.S. in need of additional emergency shelter beds. Through use of its ESG funds, the City will invest in maintaining the beds that are currently available and will use other resources such as private philanthropic dollars to bring additional low barrier transitional and shelter beds online. Also to address the shortage of emergency shelter beds, the City in partnership with the Downtown Development District (DDD) and others are committed to the development of a 100-bed, 24 hour/7 days a week, Low Barrier Shelter for homeless men and women. The overall goal is to provide a safe community environment within which homeless individuals can be engaged, connected to essential stabilization services, sheltered and supported while they rapidly move to appropriate housing.

Through consultation with agencies of the CoC, ESG funding priorities recommendation was made to meet goals based upon the community needs:

Shelter Operations is limited to the greatest of 60% of ESG funding to assure continued operation of existing shelter beds.

Rapid Rehousing and homelessness prevention 40 to 60% of ESG funding to be used for:

Rapid Rehousing: financial assistance to bridge the move from shelter or streets to permanent housing.

Prevention: short –term rental and utility assistance: legal assistance to prevent eviction

Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) 10% of ESG funding

In addition, actions to improve the effectiveness of homeless services include Supporting the use of navigators to assist homeless families in connecting to supportive services tailored to their needs and completing necessary paperwork to determine eligibility and gain access to mainstream assistance programs, such as TANF.

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 goal is to continue implementing our Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness, applying the same focus and best practices to not only veterans but also those chronically homeless, youth, and families.

The City is in the 5th year of implementing the Mayor’s Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness. Among the City and CoC’s goals is the targeted use of data to coordinate services toward performance-based outcomes. The City’s Data Committee uses data to assess the needs of the homeless community, to evaluate the manner in which we are addressing those needs, and to realign services towards the most effective and efficient means to that end. Through its NOFA process, the City of New Orleans will require cross-sector collaboration in order to provide the necessary wraparound services (e.g. job training, using Medicaid and other sources of income to pay for client services) that are essential for long lasting housing outcomes. The City has established a coordinated intake and a universal assessment tool (VI-SPDAT) that will allow us to do progressive engagement, which allows for better targeting the use of federal funds.

The City uses the Emergency Solutions Grant and State Emergency Solutions Grant to fund Rapid Re-housing activities, which are activities to help homeless individuals and families move into permanent housing. These funds minimize an individual’s time between the street and a voucher to move into housing. They also help individuals develop the resources to maintain permanent affordable housing. In conjunction with these efforts, the City is increasing the availability of permanent supportive housing, affordable housing, and exploring opportunities to reorganize existing housing stock to better serve the needs of homeless constituents.

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 City will work with partners to expand or maintain emergency shelter capacity for homeless families and other special populations.

The City's priority is to re-house homeless clients living on the streets or in shelters. Through HUD, the City of New Orleans provides Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and State Emergency Solutions Grant (SESG) funding to sub-recipients to provide case management services and outreach services to homeless persons living on the streets of Orleans Parish. The outreach worker and case managers develop Individual Service Plans for the homeless, which aids in meeting their needs and the ultimate goal of obtaining permanent housing.

ESG and SESG also fund the operation of shelters. The shelters provide case management services to their residents and assist the clients in meeting their needs (permanent housing and supportive services). Those clients who are threatened with homelessness due to an eviction or utility disconnect notices are also aided with ESG and SESG funds. These clients are eligible for homeless prevention services which include rent/utility assistance as well as legal intervention services. The City is retooling its discharge planning to prevent people being discharged into homelessness from public institutions. Clients being discharged are assessed through the VI-SPDAT and referred to housing options based upon the clients' need. Toward the goal of economic security, the City is linking homeless constituents with resources across local, state, and federal systems, including particular focus on income-related benefits, developing capacity for job training among provider agencies via collaboration with the City Workforce Investment Board and the business sector.

Direct more federal funding through HOPWA to support rental housing opportunities for persons living with HIV/AIDS. The City is currently receiving technical assistance to reallocate HOPWA funding in ways that expand tenant-based rental assistance.

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

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

OCD ensures that all housing rehabilitation and repair work it administers meets the requirements of the City's Lead-Based Paint Ordinance, which is enforced by the Department of Safety and Permits and the Department of Health and HUD's Lead-Safe Housing Regulation.

One of the strategies identified in the HousingNOLA 10 year Plan, is to identify funding sources to create an affordable abatement program to address home health issues including mold and lead-based paint.

OCD will continue its dialogue with the State Department of Environmental Quality which has been a resource in refining our various strategies to Lead Hazard reduction

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

This type of holistic treatment of the problem of the lead-based paint hazard is intended to prevent health problems among low and moderate-income children and create safe housing environments for families.

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

All rehab work scopes generated, or received by OCD's Inspection Unit for dwellings constructed prior to 1978 are submitted to OCD's Environmental Unit for a site specific environmental review and a request for a Lead-Based Paint and Risk Assessment Report. This inspection and report is conducted by a certified Lead Risk Assessor, and includes an investigation of all proposed work areas, and exposed soil in the immediate vicinity of the structure, or back yard.

The recommendations for remediation of potential hazards provided by the Lead Risk Assessor are added to the work scope, and must be performed by personnel who have been properly trained in lead safe work practices, and or under the supervision of a certified renovator, or lead remediation contractor or supervisor.

A lead clearance inspection report provided by a certified lead risk assessor is required upon completion of all remediation work tasks, stating that the areas to which the work was performed are clear of any lead based paint hazards, or debris, and all soil contamination has been abated or remediated.

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

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

The City will ensure that these goals are achieved by integrating the strategies, actions and investments identified through the coordination of plans (*AFH, Housing NOLA , Housing for a Resilient New Orleans and HANO's public housing plan*) developed over the last 3 years to address affordable housing in New Orleans

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

In addition to these plans, OCD, JOB1 and the New Orleans Recreation Development Commission have joined forces to combat chronic poverty in the low-income community by targeting a population that can cease the generation enduring level of poverty. The programs are intended to have a long-lasting and long-term impact on each participant. Youth gain experience that helps them define and advance their career goals while earning a much-needed paycheck. OCD will provide funds for the Mayor's Earn and Learn Summer Program which is a paid work experience for approximately 2100 youth. Participants will be linked with public and private sector employers that partner with JOB1 to provide meaningful summer work opportunities for youth. The types of job offerings will expose youth to career opportunities that include clerical, child care, maintenance, retail, hospitality, law enforcement, banking, education, social service, accounting, and many others. All youth that participate in the program are assessed and must attend a 15 hour work readiness orientation prior to starting the six week summer experience.

The Office of Economic Development has launched the Contractor's College of New Orleans designed to assist disadvantaged business enterprise construction firms to compete in the highly competitive construction industry. This will help them get access to billions of dollars' worth of public and private facilities being rebuilt, from schools to hospitals to roads to parks.

Through the NOFA process, OCD encourages organizations competing for funds to become Section 3 businesses by granting bonus points for those who participate in the Section 3 program. Section 3 is designed as a means to provide low-income persons the opportunity to become business owners and become self-sufficient.

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

The City standards and procedures for monitoring activities supported with funds from HUD track all federal and state statutory and regulatory guidelines, as well as municipal legislative mandates. All State recipients, sub-recipients, grantees and awardees of HUD funds are specifically required to evidence their familiarity with and intent to be bound by all federal, state and municipal regulations applicable to the assistance provided. Specific regulatory requirements of specific HUD Programs, ensure that comprehensive planning requirements are fulfilled, as well as, ensure funding is made available to City recipients, sub-recipients, grantees and awardees with the requirement to comply with other federal requirements. The City uses various tools to guide the monitoring process to ensure consistency among staff conducting monitoring. The following tools are utilized in conjunction with the monitoring plan: The City of New Orleans HOME Policy and Procedures Manual, Form Letters, Project Portfolio Risk Assessment Protocol, Staff Relationships, Occupancy Reports, IDIS Reports, and a Monitoring Findings Database. These tools are utilized during desk reviews of information submitted by sub-recipients, job site inspections, and on-site file reviews, as well as, Agency Staff interviews conducted by City Staff. The emphasis may be on one or more of various monitoring tools from year-to-year. Emphasis may be placed on areas that prior monitoring reviews have identified as common compliance issues.

The compliance standards required by a specific HUD program funding source, as well as, the standards required by other applicable federal requirements have been universally adopted by those City agencies administering HUD funds. Agency staff is charged with the responsibility of assuring that all recipients of funding from the particular administering agency carry out their program activities in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. In carrying out this responsibility, Agency staff has been directed to identify problems early in program implementation, as well as, isolate the causes and assist in corrective measures. These monitoring activities are conducted in a positive, assistance-oriented manner and, when feasible, deficiencies are corrected on-site through technical assistance. Funding applications, regulatory agreements, reporting forms and audit formats have been established by each State agency which makes compliance with all applicable federal laws and regulations a "threshold" responsibility. To ensure that the goals and objectives set forth in this Consolidated and Action Plans are met, program monitoring and evaluation by OCD of sub-recipients consists of three (3) major functions: Education, Ongoing Evaluation and On-Site Assistance. The primary source of OCD monitoring of subrecipients are through monthly programmatic reports submitted by agencies to OCD, as well as, and the fiscal cost control statements submitted to the City's Monitoring and Prompt Payment System Unit and copied to OCD. It is through the latter office that subrecipients are reimbursed for eligible costs. These reports are due from the subrecipients to the respective offices on the fifth working date of each month.

Periodic on-site visits are also undertaken to ensure that the subrecipient program is operating in accordance with the contract and that all necessary records and bookkeeping are in order. The

monitoring of housing construction activities states: The City will inspect properties assisted with federal funds in accordance with applicable program regulations: HOME-assisted rental projects - On-site inspections will be performed in accordance with 92.504 of the HOME regulations, which requires periodic inspections at intervals dictated by the total number of units in the project, in order to insure compliance with property standards. Annually, for projects with 25 or more units, Bi-annually for projects with 5 to 24 units and Tri-annually for projects with 1 to 4 units. The inspections will be done on a sample basis of at least 20 percent of the units. If a high number of units fail the inspection, the sample size will be increased to determine if the lack of maintenance is a widespread problem or just limited to a few units. A list of deficiencies will be compiled and sent to the project owner with a deadline for compliance and re-inspection. The deadline will be dependent upon the nature and severity of the deficiencies. Any hazardous structural, electrical, plumbing or fire-safety issues must be corrected immediately. Lesser deficiencies will have to be corrected within 30 days. The Office of Supplier Diversity (OSD) oversees certification, compliance, training, outreach and capacity building for the City of New Orleans' Equal Business Opportunity Programs. In 2014, Mayor Landrieu launched the Mayors Economic Opportunity Strategy to connect disadvantaged job seekers and businesses to new opportunities. As part of the strategy, he created the Network for Economic Opportunity to implement tactics that help improve access to job training and procurement opportunities for the most vulnerable jobseekers across the City.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City's will use prior year funding totaling \$7,814,495 to support the 2017 HUD allocation in the amount of \$18,085,930 to address the projects described in AP-35 of the Plan. The total 2017 budget in expected resources will be \$19,057,427.

The City understands the important role affordable housing plays in promoting equity and the overall importance of helping low- and moderate-income New Orleanians live healthy lives. Through this plan and the federal funding it provides, the City of New Orleans will build or preserve affordable housing units, support public improvements, and provide job training to increase wealth in our communities through 2021.

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	11,242,932	0	7,814,495	19,057,427	0	The City of New Orleans obligates no more than the statutory limit of 15 percent of its Community Development Block Grant Funds each fiscal year to public service activities. The focus of CDBG funding is on youth employment and recreation, senior services, street repair and office operations and administration.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,938,021	0	4,786,518	6,724,539	0	The City in partnership with local nonprofit groups - to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people

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	3,888,841	0	4,652,782	8,541,623	0	The City utilizes these funds to assist persons affected/invested with HIV/AIDS. These services include facility based housing , housing information services, permanent housing, short term rental mortgage and utility assistance and tenant based rental assistance. The funding serves approximately 1,200 individuals/families in the Eligible Metropolitan Areas that include Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Tammany, Plaquemines and St. John parishes.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	1,016,136	0	1,019,132	2,035,268	0	The City serves over 3,000 individuals who are imminently homeless or actually living on the street by providing shelter operations, rapid rehousing services, which moves individuals living on the street or in emergency shelters into permanent housing and homeless prevention services that assist low income individuals and/or families to remain housed and prevent them from living on the street
Shelter Plus Care	public federal	Financial Assistance TBRA	577,841	0	0	577,841	0	The Shelter Plus Care program will provide rental assistance for 62 homeless persons with disabilities. As the match component of the grant, supportive services will also be provided to clients through partnerships with case management agencies and other service provider agencies.
Other	public federal	Admin and Planning	2,609,279	0	0	2,609,279	13,046,395	Funds for staff salaries and office operations.

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: \$		
<i>Other</i>	<i>public federal</i>	<i>Public Improvements</i>	7,806,107	0	0	7,806,107	7,224,893	The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Pub.L.113-2, approved January 29, 2013) allocated funding for the Community Development Block Grant Program. These funds were for necessary expenses related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing and economic revitalization in the most impacted areas resulting from a major disaster. On May 29, 2013 the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) allocated \$15,031,000 to the City of New Orleans to assist with its recovery from the impact of Hurricane Isaac which made landfall August 29, 2012. The following is a list of CDBG-DR Activities allocated funding for the Hurricane Isaac Disaster:RESPONSE: CDBG-DR allocation priorities: Catch Basin Cleaning (LOW-MODERATE INCOME OBJECTIVE) Debris Removal and Monitoring (URGENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEED) City Infrastructure Permanent Work (URGENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEED) Public Services-Force Account Labor-URGENT NEED OBJECTIVE Facility Emergency/Permanent Repairs (URGENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEED) Residential Demolitions (LOW TO MODERATE INCOME (32 UNITS) / URGENT NEED (9 UNITS) NATIONAL OBJECTIVE) Drainage Point Repairs (LOW-MODERATE INCOME OBJECTIVE) Isaac Recovery Program Website: https://www.nola.gov/community-development/programs-and-funding/isaac-recovery-program/

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: \$		
Other	public state	Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Supportive services	371,926	0	0	371,926	0	Sub-recipients both government and nonprofits may use S-ESG funds for eight program components: Street outreach, emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing assistance, and HMIS.

Table 56 - 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

Federal funds will leverage additional resources:

New Orleans received a \$141 million grant through HUD's National Disaster Resilience Competition and will use the grant to leverage additional private sector capital to support a range of neighborhood projects, including demonstration projects that create and combine green space, public infrastructure, and storm water management. Also, NORA and the City launched the Lower 9th Ward Initiative, which will accelerate the redevelopment of 229 vacant or blighted properties in one of the areas hardest hit by Hurricane Katrina.

Private entities will make the decisions on whether to invest based on existing information about an area and whether there are government incentives or prior public investments that they can leverage to create a profit if they invest in an area.

The NHIF will provide funds to support the development of two new programs: 1. Loan Loss Reserve Program (\$600,000) which will provide financial assistance in the form of a low interest loan to leverage additional financial resources preserving owner-occupied and rental housing. 2. The Preserving Affordability Program (\$500,000), which will extend the period of affordability providing an incentive to developers of affordable housing. In implementing match requirements, the HOME Program stresses the leveraging of Federal money with external sources, which may be private, foundation, nonprofit, and/or local dollars. Therefore, each year, there is a HOME Match requirement which Participating Jurisdictions (PJs) or Grantees, such as the City of New Orleans must adhere. In general, there is a 25% Match requirement. However, due to the City being classified as being in Fiscal distress, based upon approximately 20.5% of local residents living in poverty, we have experienced a match reduction of 50%; therefore, OCD's Match obligation amounts to 12.5%. Matching contributions must be: A permanent contribution to affordable housing; From non-Federal sources; and Provided by public and private donors, such as local government agencies, state agencies, charitable organizations/foundations, and private sector organizations (e.g. lending Institutions and corporate donors). **Eligible sources 01 Match include the following:** • Cash or cash equivalents from non-Federal sources; • Value of waived taxes, fees, or charges associated with HOME projects; • Value of donated land or real property; • Cost of infrastructure improvements associated with HOME projects; • A percentage of the proceeds of single- or multifamily housing bonds issued by state, state instrumentality or local government; • Value of donated materials, equipment, labor, and professional services; • Sweat equity; • Direct costs of supportive services to residents of HOME projects, and • Direct costs of homebuyer counseling to families purchasing homes with HOME assistance.

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

The City of New Orleans, HANO, NORA, and the city's other public benefit corporations are some of the largest property holders within New Orleans – with access to vacant land, single-family properties, or underused/obsolete buildings. The City can also exert its authority over hundreds of tax-adjudicated or lien-foreclosure properties in order to push them into commerce for affordable housing, including properties located in desirable areas.

In coordination with HANO, NORA, and the city's other public benefit corporations, the City will develop a comprehensive asset management strategy for its property holdings and set an annual target for affordable housing production on public land. Actions as part of this strategy include:

Action 1. Reserve a percentage of tax-adjudicated properties for affordable housing development in target neighborhoods as identified through the City's AFH process.

Action 2. Increase NORA's use of priority bids at sheriff's auctions to secure blighted properties for affordable housing along major corridors and corners with its \$5 million strategic acquisition fund. Identification of future properties will be informed and coordinated with place-based strategies through the City's AFH process.

- **Action 3.** Evaluate the City's disposition process for city-owned land and propose adjustments to this process to quickly identify targeted properties that can be reserved for affordable housing.

- **Action 4.** Reinvest a portion of proceeds from the sale of public property to develop affordable housing.

- **Action 5.** Develop a public education and outreach campaign to the local development community about availability of tax-adjudicated property and hold training sessions prior to each auction of these properties.

- **Action 6.** Issue a "call to action" for other public agencies, such as Orleans Parish School Board, to use their property holdings to support affordable housing development.

Discussion

EGS Sub-Recipients shall be required to secure matching funds in an amount equal to its ESG funding amount unless exempted on grounds of severe incapacity to provide matching funds based on information submitted in grant application. Matching contributions may be obtained from any source, including any federal source other than the ESG program, such as CDBG, as well as State, local, and private sources. Please verify source conditions and regulations for using funds to meet matching requirements. The requirements for matching ESG funds are described in section 576.201 of the ESG and the requirements for documenting matching contributions are described in section 576.500(o).

In general, federal (other than ESG), state, local, or private funds may be used to satisfy the requirement that the recipient provide matching contributions to ESG, so long as the following conditions are met:

- 1) The matching funds are contributed to the ESG program and expended for the recipient or sub-recipient's allowable ESG costs.*
- 2) If the matching funds are from another federal program, there is no specific statutory prohibition on using those funds as match;
- 3) The matching funds are used in accordance with all requirements that apply to ESG grant funds, except for the expenditure limits in 24 CFR 576.100. This includes requirements such as documentation requirements, eligibility requirements, and eligible costs.
- 4) The matching funds are expended (that is, the allowable cost is incurred) after the date HUD signs the grant agreement for the ESG funds being matched.
- 5) The matching funds are expended by the expenditure deadline that applies to the ESG funds being matched;
- 6) The matching funds have not been and will not be used to match any other Federal program's funds nor any other ESG grant;
- 7) The recipient does not use ESG funds to meet the other program's matching requirements; and
- 8) The recipient keeps records of the source and use of the matching funds, including the particular fiscal year ESG grant for which the matching contribution is counted

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	Public Facility	2017	2021	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Homeless Prevention Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$1,981,085	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 110 Persons Assisted
2	Development of New Rental Housing	2017	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$6,237,604	Rental units constructed: 42 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 155 Household Housing Unit
3	Rehabilitate Existing Rental Housing Stock	2017	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Homeless Prevention	CDBG: \$4,004,847	Rental units rehabilitated: 110 Household Housing Unit
4	Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock	2017	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$1,400,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 56 Household Housing Unit
5	Provide New Homebuyer Assistance	2018	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Homeless Prevention	CDBG: \$1,610,024	Homeowner Housing Added: 40 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Provide Assistance to Prevent Homelessness	2017	2021	Homeless	Citywide	Affordable Housing Homeless Prevention	ESG: \$2,035,268 Shelter Plus Care: \$1,155,682 State ESG: \$371,926	
7	Prevent Homelessness HIV/AIDS	2017	2021	Affordable Housing Homeless	Citywide	Affordable Housing Homeless Prevention	HOPWA: \$8,541,623	
8	Code Enforcement - Demolition	2017	2021	Non-Housing Community Development Demolition	Citywide	Affordable Housing Neighborhood Stabilization	CDBG: \$2,748,016	Buildings Demolished: 300 Buildings
9	Job Training	2017	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Job Training Public Service	CDBG: \$117,895	Jobs created/retained: 159 Jobs
10	Public Service	2017	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Service	CDBG: \$1,568,545	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5057 Persons Assisted
11	Acquisition /Rehabilitation of Blighted Properties	2017	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing Neighborhood Stabilization	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 3720 Household Housing Unit

Table 57 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public Facility
	Goal Description	DPW, Low Barrier Shelter and Global Green
2	Goal Name	Development of New Rental Housing
	Goal Description	
3	Goal Name	Rehabilitate Existing Rental Housing Stock
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock
	Goal Description	
5	Goal Name	Provide New Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	
6	Goal Name	Provide Assistance to Prevent Homelessness
	Goal Description	
7	Goal Name	Prevent Homelessness HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	
8	Goal Name	Code Enforcement - Demolition
	Goal Description	
9	Goal Name	Job Training
	Goal Description	
10	Goal Name	Public Service
	Goal Description	
11	Goal Name	Acquisition /Rehabilitation of Blighted Properties
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City of New Orleans will use prior year funding totaling \$7,814,495 to support the 2017 HUD allocation in the amount of \$18,085,930 to address the projects described in AP-35 of the Plan. The total 2017 budget in expected resources will be \$19,057,427. The City of New Orleans 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) provided the guiding principles for the programs and activities planned this program year. 2017 Housing Programs: \$17.9M (overall) Rental Housing Development: Rehab/New Construction subsidies to non-profit and for-profit developers for the development of affordable rental housing in targeted neighborhoods in New Orleans. Funds will be awarded to qualified affordable housing developers through a competitive selection process for infill, new construction, and adaptive reuse developments.(CDBG/HOME/NHIF: Owner Occupied Rehab: The Aging in Place program will provide assistance to low-income seniors to make minor modifications to their homes to allow them to maintain independence and remain in their homes. Owner Occupied Rehab assists low income homeowners in making needed repairs to their homes to meet minimum safety standards, reduce Health & Safety hazards, maintain independent living and remain in their homes and neighborhoods. Funds will be awarded to qualified agencies through a competitive selection process. (NHIF/CDBG/HOME: Rental Assistance to Individuals: Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for Special Needs Populations to provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, rental assistance, and permanent supportive housing to special needs populations including the homeless, ex-offenders, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. Funds will be awarded through a competitive selection process. (Shelter Plus Care/HOPWA) :Homeless and Other Special Needs Population: Provide emergency shelter (including a low barrier shelter), emergency rental assistance and assisted living housing to special needs populations including the homeless, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. Funds will be awarded through a competitive selection process. (NHIF/ESG/SESG/HOPWA): Homeownership Assistance to Individuals: Provide soft second mortgage assistance that facilitates the purchase of homes that stabilize neighborhoods and creates wealth for low-income families. The program will be administered through qualified lenders. Also, the creation of a revolving loan fund that provides below market rate loans to owner occupied households to make needed repairs to bring properties to housing quality standards and that allow them to remain in their homes, prevent displacement, and improve property values. Funds will be awarded to partner lending institutions through a competitive selection process. (CDBG/NHIF): Global Green Climate Action Center: community center in the Lower 9th Ward - Holy Cross Neighborhood to provide education on sustainability and energy efficiency.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Public Service - NORDC
2	Public Service Job Training - Job 1
3	Public Service - Senior Services
4	New Orleans Redevelopment Authority - NORA
5	Housing Code Enforcement
6	Code Enforcement - Demolition
7	Neighborhood Stabilization
8	Intake Unit - Administrative -Project Delivery
9	Construction Unit - Administrative - Project Delivery
10	Operations and Administrative
11	Public Facility - Low Barrier Homeless Shelter & Engagement Center
12	HOME Administrative
13	HOME Program - NOFA
14	HOME CHDO
15	ESG17 New Orleans
16	2017 - 2020 City of New Orleans LAH17F001 (CNO)
17	2017 - 2020 HOPWA Resource Identification LAH17F001
18	2017 - 2020 HOPWA Sponsor TBD LAH17F001
24	Public Facility - Global Green USA Green Project
25	Shelter Plus Care

Table 58 – Project Information

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

The City and HANO acknowledge that they alone cannot meet the growing need for affordable housing and community assets in New Orleans. The support of committed local, state, and federal partners, including for profit, nonprofit, and governmental entities is critical. The priorities for affordable housing developers in New Orleans are shifting from recovery-based programs to multifaceted development that prioritizes community development yet funding for non-profit developers is becoming scarcer.

Along with the PBA strategy, the Assessment of Fair Housing Plan, approved in November 2016, is designed to facilitate efforts to affirmatively further fair housing by working towards a mission of ensuring that everyone who calls New Orleans home is able to access similar opportunities without being burdened by substantial barriers.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Public Service - NORDC
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,181,791
	Description	Funds for the New Orleans Recreation Department Commission for summer recreational programs for 4,800 youth. Activities begin June 5, 2017 thru July 28, 2017 and will include reading and math instruction, interpersonal skills training, athletic programs such as swimming, creative arts and crafts sessions, and educational and cultural field trip experiences.
	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4800 low to moderate youth
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Will include reading and math instruction, interpersonal skills training, athletic programs such as swimming, creative arts and crafts sessions, and educational and cultural field trip experiences.
2	Project Name	Public Service Job Training - Job 1
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Job Training Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$117,895
	Description	Job 1 to employ 159 youth ages 15-21 years or older for summer employment. CDBG funds will provide salaries for 65 youth to participate in the Junior Camp Counselors Program; 94 summer youth will participate in the Work and Learn Program which includes half day education and half day vocational learning. CDBG funds will be utilized to pay salaries for the junior camp counselors and provide a stipend for the Work and Learn Program participants.
	Target Date	12/31/2017

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	159 low to moderate youth
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	CDBG funds will be utilized to pay salaries for the junior camp counselors and provide a stipend for the "Work and Learn" Program participants
3	Project Name	Public Service - Senior Services
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$386,754
	Description	Provide oversight of ten (10) senior citizen centers as per the project entitled; Council on Aging. Services will be provided to 257 low-to-moderate income seniors that include information and assistance tailored to the senior population, transportation, recreation and physical fitness to enhance their quality of life.
	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	257 low to moderate income individuals
	Location Description	transportation, recreation and physical fitness
	Planned Activities	
4	Project Name	New Orleans Redevelopment Authority - NORA
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Facility Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock Acquisition /Rehabilitation of Blighted Properties
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,000,000

	Description	NORA will implement the strategies with respect to Residential Blighted and Abandoned property disposition funded by Entitlement funds; Disposition of Blighted Properties and Interim Nuisance Abatement of approximately 3,665 properties and approximately 55 property inspections. NORA will coordinate with the City to ensure that any and all dispositions are in accordance with the City goals and objectives with respect to development.
	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	NORA will perform interim nuisance abatement services for properties in its inventory; NORA will dispose of properties that come into its inventory pursuant to its Residential Disposition Policies & Procedures. NORA will make blighted properties in targeted areas available for transformation into “active outdoor space” or other City initiatives such as its Soft Second Mortgage Program. NORA will lead and/or support the City’s redevelopment and neighborhood revitalization planning.
5	Project Name	Housing Code Enforcement
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,389,097
	Description	Staff salaries for Inspectors.
	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Salaries for Code Enforcement Inspectors.
6	Project Name	Code Enforcement - Demolition
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock Code Enforcement - Demolition

	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,748,016
	Description	Fund allocated to demolish structures that have been declared imminent danger of collapse or is beyond repair
	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Demolish properties cited for violations
7	Project Name	Neighborhood Stabilization
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$4,004,847
	Description	Owner Occupied Rehabilitation and Affordable Rental programs that will provide assistance to low income families. Prior year = \$2,670,385
	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	166 Low to Moderate income families.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Make needed repairs to homes that will bring properties to housing quality standards
8	Project Name	Intake Unit - Administrative -Project Delivery
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Development of New Rental Housing Rehabilitate Existing Rental Housing Stock Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$344,259
	Description	Salaries for Staff associated with the Affordable Housing Rehabilitation activities.

	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Salaries for staff completing housing programs eligibility applications .
9	Project Name	Construction Unit - Administrative - Project Delivery
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Development of New Rental Housing Rehabilitate Existing Rental Housing Stock Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,340,026
	Description	Salaries for Staff associated with the Affordable Housing Rehabilitation inspection and monitoring activities.
	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	low to moderate income persons and families
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Affordable housing inspections, write-ups and monitoring activities.
10	Project Name	Operations and Administrative
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Facility Development of New Rental Housing Rehabilitate Existing Rental Housing Stock Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,248,587
	Description	P/A 20% Cap (\$2,248,786.00)breakdown: Costs for staff salaries: Planning \$487,255, Fiscal Monitoring-(MOPPS) \$69,185 (prior yr. \$16,730) & Operations and Administrative \$813,242 (Prior year \$168,339), Financial & Fiscal Affairs \$466,321 (prior year \$62,885) and Neighborhood Service and Facilities \$164,630. (Prior Year rollover = \$247,954)

	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Office operations and staff salaries.
11	Project Name	Public Facility - Low Barrier Homeless Shelter & Engagement Center
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Facility Provide Assistance to Prevent Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homeless Prevention Chronic Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$700,000
	Description	The City of New Orleans, agencies in the Homeless Continuum of Care and the Downtown Development District (DDD) plan to develop and operate a 100-bed, 24-hours-a-day/7-days-a-week Low-Barrier Shelter and Engagement Center for homeless men and women, with an annual operating budget of \$1.5 million. (CDBG: \$700,000, NHIF: \$900,000, DDD: \$1,000,000).
	Target Date	12/31/2018
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	110 clients served per day
	Location Description	1530 Gravier Street, 2nd Floor, New Orleans, LA 70112
	Planned Activities	This new shelter will serve as an initial and temporary place for homeless persons to stay as they are navigated to permanent housing.
12	Project Name	HOME Administrative
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Development of New Rental Housing Rehabilitate Existing Rental Housing Stock Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	HOME: \$193,802

	Description	Affordable Housing Unit administrative costs;10% Administrative Cap = \$193,802
	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
13	Project Name	HOME Program - NOFA
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Development of New Rental Housing Rehabilitate Existing Rental Housing Stock Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$6,237,604
	Description	Home Funds will be used for the development of affordable housing in targeted neighborhoods in New Orleans. Prior Year Rollover = \$4,786,518.00
	Target Date	12/31/2018
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	155 low to moderate income persons/ families
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Funds will be awarded to qualified affordable housing developers through a competitive selection process
14	Project Name	HOME CHDO
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Development of New Rental Housing Rehabilitate Existing Rental Housing Stock Stabilize Owner Occupied Housing Stock
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$290,703
	Description	Required 15% HOME program CHDO set-aside = \$290,703 to address Affordable Rental Housing and Homeownership development
	Target Date	12/31/2018

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	42 low to moderate income persons/ families
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Non-profit capacity building, CHDO training and rental housing developement.
15	Project Name	ESG17 New Orleans
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Assistance to Prevent Homelessnes
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Prevention
	Funding	ESG: \$2,035,268
	Description	The ESG Grant provides funding to :1. engage homeless individuals and families living on the street; 2. improve the number and quality of individuals and families; 3. help operate shelters; 4. provide essential services to shelter residents; 5. rapidly re-house homeless prevent families/ individuals from becoming homeless. The required 7.5 for Administrative Cap Sub fund is \$76,210. Prior year funds totaling \$1,019,132 will be available for homeless services.
	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
16	Project Name	2017 - 2020 City of New Orleans LAH17F001 (CNO)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Prevent Homelessnes HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	HOPWA: \$116,665
	Description	This activity is used to fund allowable administration costs for the project; 3% Admin = \$116,665. In addition, the City will act as the administrative agent for the TBRA program. The remaining \$3,772,176 will be allocated to Project Sponsors to be determined following the NOFA process.
	Target Date	12/31/2017

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
17	Project Name	2017 - 2020 HOPWA Resource Identification LAH17F001
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Assistance to Prevent Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Prevention
	Funding	HOPWA: \$50,000
	Description	Resource identification dollars will be used to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources for eligible persons. This may include conducting preliminary research and making expenditures necessary to determine the feasibility of specific housing related initiatives; for the HOPWA Formula Modernization process.
	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
18	Project Name	2017 - 2020 HOPWA Sponsor TBD LAH17F001
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Prevent Homelessness HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Prevention
	Funding	HOPWA: \$3,722,176
	Description	The balance (\$3,722,176) of the 2017 HOPWA allocation will be allocated after the 2017 NOFA is completed and have been identified by December 31, 2017
	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	833 HIV/AIDS individuals/ families
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	
19	Project Name	Public Facility - Global Green USA Green Project
	Target Area	Lower Ninth Ward
	Goals Supported	Public Facility
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$300,000
	Description	Construction of a new community center in the Lower Ninth Ward of Orleans Parish (LMI neighborhood). The function of the center will be to educate citizens on energy and water efficiency and to provide social service activities. The total funded amount for this project is \$2,200,000.00
	Target Date	12/31/2018
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Lower Ninthh Ward - Holy Cross Neighborhood
	Planned Activities	Provide education on sustainability and energy efficiency.
20	Project Name	Shelter Plus Care
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Assistance to Prevent Homelessnes
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Prevention
	Funding	Shelter Plus Care: \$577,841
	Description	The Shelter Plus Care program will provide rental assistance for 62 homeless persons with disabilities. As the match component of the grant, supportive services will also be provided to clients through partnerships with case management agencies and other service provider agencies.
	Target Date	12/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	62 homeless persons with disabilities
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

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

Funds from Continuum of Care programs such as HOPWA and ESG will be distributed citywide or in the case of HOPWA throughout the Eligible Metropolitan Area. An estimated **60%** of the CDBG funds will be distributed to place-based areas as explained below and at least approximately **80%** of HOME funds being directed toward place based areas based on need.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Pontchartrain Park	
CENTRAL CITY	
Citywide	
Gerttown	
Seventh Ward	
Hollygrove	
Mid City	
BW Cooper	
St. Roch	
Lower Ninth Ward	
Riverview/Landry	
N.O. East	

Table 59 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City of New Orleans has benefited from significant infusions of federal funding to facilitate recovery efforts. It has adopted a Place-Based Area Strategy, which is designed to make investments in areas that are in need of public subsidy to reach their full potential and that have or will have other investments that can be leveraged with city funds. These priorities will help stabilize neighborhoods vulnerable to gentrification by preserving existing ownership and affordable rental housing and developing affordable homeownership and rental housing.

Discussion

The place-based strategic areas and their boundaries are:

Mid-City - Tulane Avenue - . Carrollton Avenue, N. Carrollton Avenue – Bienville Street - S. Broad Avenue

B. W. Cooper – S. Claiborne Avenue – Napoleon Avenue - S. Broad Avenue - Washington Avenue – Earhart Boulevard

River View Landry – Mardi Gras Boulevard – Mississippi River – Opelousas Street – Elmira Street – Patterson Avenue – Leboeuf Street - Sumpter Court

Hollygrove – S. Carrollton Avenue – S. Claiborne Avenue – Monticello Street – Palmetto Avenue – Cherry Street – Dixon Street – Mistletoe Street- Hamilton Street– Pontchartrain Expressway (Interstate-10)

New Orleans East – Read Boulevard – Morrison Avenue – Vanderkloot Drive – Hayne Boulevard – Bullard Avenue – Interstate-10

7th Ward – St. Claude Avenue, N. Rampart Street – Esplanade Avenue – N. Broad Avenue – Florida Avenue – Elysian Fields Avenue

Lower Ninth Ward – St. Claude Ave., Bayou Bienvenue, Industrial Canal, Jackson Barracks

Pontchartrain Park – Chef Menteur Highway, Gentilly Boulevard – St. Roch Avenue - Leon C. Simon Avenue– France Road

Central City – Louisiana Avenue – S. Claiborne Avenue – Martin Luther King Boulevard – Oretha Castle Haley Boulevard – Philip Street – S. Saratoga Street

St. Roch – Elysian Fields Avenue – Hope Street – Press Street – St. Claude Avenue

Gert Town – S. Carrollton Avenue – Pontchartrain Expressway – S. Broad Street – Dart Street

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	45
Non-Homeless	110
Special-Needs	115
Total	270

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	487
The Production of New Units	18
Rehab of Existing Units	166
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	671

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

The City will ensure that the use of HOME funds to provide access to quality, secure housing. The City will also ensure not to exceed 95 percent of the median purchase price for the New Orleans area as published by HUD for existing single family housing, or as determined through market analysis. This will be accomplished by utilizing the HUD-published after-rehabilitation value limit established at 92.254(a)(2)(iii):

All New and Existing Homes HOME Purchase Price Limit for Orleans Parish: Unadjusted medium Value for Orleans Parish = \$232,250 Existing & \$235,500 New

# of Units	HUD Published Existing Home Purchase Price Limit	95% Value	HUD Published New Home Purchase Price Limit	95% Value
	1	\$221,000	\$209,950	\$224,000
2	\$282,000	\$267,900	\$286,000	\$271,700
3	\$342,000	\$324,900	\$347,000	\$329,650
4	\$424,000	\$402,800	\$430,000	\$408,500

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

HANO's 5-Year and Annual PHA Plans provide a ready source for interested parties to locate basic PHA policies, rules, and requirements concerning the PHA's operations, programs, and services, and informs HUD, families served by the PHA, and members of the public of the PHA's mission, goals and objectives for serving the needs of low- income, very low- income, and extremely low income families.

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

In the upcoming fiscal year, HANO will implement a variety of strategies to address the shortage of affordable housing as reflected in the above waiting list statistics and in the attached Statement of Housing Needs. HANO's strategies emanate from the Agency's proposed 5-Year Plan goals and objectives and are aligned with HUD's strategic framework. They are also consistent with the City of New Orleans' Consolidated Plan and link to many of the broader community strategies currently underway.

Core strategies include: maximizing affordable housing opportunities through continuous program improvements and management efficiencies; leveraging additional resources to replace public housing units and implement mixed-finance, mixed-income redevelopment; and generating new housing opportunities by applying for additional vouchers should they become available – including special purpose vouchers for targeted groups such as the elderly, disabled, veterans, and the homeless.

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

Collaborating with partnering entities as well with community agencies, HANO's Client Services Department assists residents in becoming self-sufficient through a continuum of social services, career training, educational development, financial fitness, recreation, health, and wellness programs. The agency's Homeownership and Family Self-Sufficiency Programs assist residents to become first-time homeowners, providing support through all phases of the homebuyer process. These collective efforts are reinforced by three core strategies: partnering with economic development groups and employers to increase economic opportunity; maximizing Section 3 and local hiring for HANO projects and contracts; and providing funding to support job training.

Since the Homeownership Program's inception in 1999 through the end of 2016, HANO has helped to facilitate 396 closings for first-time homebuyers. While HANO is very proud of the progress made thus far, we recognize there are still many challenges faced by our residents. There is an extremely limited supply of decent homes for sale that are affordably priced for our clients. Also, with skyrocketing insurance rates and other escalating property expenses, many residents are faced with high mortgage premiums. HANO will collaborate closely with policymaking bodies and partners in all sectors to confront these challenges while assisting families on the path to homeownership. We will also use our scattered site inventory as an important resource to create more affordable homeownership opportunities for New Orleans families.

With respect to management involvement, HANO continuously engages residents in developing its agency plans, shaping public housing and voucher policies, and in implementing its redevelopment and revitalization initiatives. Venues include Resident Advisory Board meetings, public hearings, stakeholder workshops, community and

neighborhood meetings, as well as master planning forums, working teams, and design charrettes associated with HANO's various redevelopment initiatives.

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

N/A

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

Introduction

Building on the success of reaching “functional zero” in veterans’ homelessness, the City will pursue the same goal for family, youth and chronic homelessness through a coordinated, multifaceted effort. Many actions to improve the effectiveness of homeless services will be included.

The City will integrate its housing work across sectors, aligning its work across City departments and agencies and with external partners to coordinate the development of housing investment plans with external housing partners, such as the Interagency Council on Homelessness, Greater New Orleans Housing Alliance, New Orleans Regional AIDS Planning Council, LHC, and philanthropic partners, among others.

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

The City has retooled its homeless Crisis Response System to coordinate services and reorient programs to a Housing First approach that emphasizes rapid connection to permanent housing, while mitigating the negative experience of homelessness. Action items for this process were to expand centralized intake to increase access to services, working with UNITY and the agencies of the Continuum of Care to identify constituents living on the streets or in abandoned and unsafe dwellings, address needs and services specific to identified sub-populations of homeless constituents, and ensure unsheltered clients establish immediate linkages to low barrier transitional shelters, safe havens, and emergency shelters, while also connecting them with permanent housing resources.

Goals

1. Decreasing the number of unsheltered homeless
2. Decreasing the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to permanent supportive housing, and affordable housing units. Utilize Homeless prevention for individuals and/or families that are in imminent danger of becoming homeless

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

New Orleans is one of the few cities in the U.S. in need of additional emergency shelter beds. Through use of its ESG funds, the City will invest in maintaining the beds that are currently available and will use other resources such as private philanthropic dollars to bring additional low barrier transitional and shelter beds online. Also to address the shortage of emergency shelter beds, the City in partnership with the Downtown Development District (DDD) and others are committed to the development of a 100-bed, 24 hour/7 days a week, Low Barrier Shelter for homeless men and women. The overall goal is to provide a safe community environment within which homeless individuals can be engaged, connected to essential stabilization services, sheltered and supported while they rapidly move to appropriate housing.

Through consultation with agencies of the CoC, ESG funding priorities recommendation was made to meet goals based upon the community needs:

Shelter Operations is limited to the greatest of 60% of ESG funding to assure continued operation of existing shelter beds.

Rapid Rehousing and homelessness prevention 40 to 60% of ESG funding to be used for:

Rapid Rehousing: financial assistance to bridge the move from shelter or streets to permanent housing.

Prevention: short –term rental and utility assistance : legal assistance to prevent eviction

3. Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) 10% of ESG funding

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 City is in the 5th year of implementing the Mayor’s Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness. Among the City and CoC’s goals is the targeted use of data to coordinate services toward performance-based outcomes. The City’s Data Committee uses data to assess the needs of the homeless community, to evaluate the manner in which we are addressing those needs, and to realign services towards the most effective and efficient means to that end. Through its NOFA process, the City of New Orleans will require cross-sector collaboration in order to provide the necessary wraparound services (e.g. job training, using Medicaid and other sources of income to pay for client services) that are essential for long lasting housing outcomes. The City has established a coordinated intake and a universal assessment tool (VI-SPDAT) that will allow us to do progressive engagement, which allows for better targeting the use of federal funds.

The City uses the Emergency Solutions Grant and State Emergency Solutions Grant to fund Rapid Re-housing activities, which are activities to help homeless individuals and families move into permanent housing. These funds minimize an individual’s time between the street and a voucher to move into housing. They also help individuals develop the resources to maintain permanent affordable housing. In conjunction with these efforts, the City is increasing the availability of permanent supportive housing, affordable housing, and exploring opportunities to reorganize existing housing stock to better serve the needs of homeless constituents.

The goal is to continue implementing our Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness, applying the same focus and best practices to not only veterans but also those chronically homeless, youth, and families. And, to support the use of navigators to assist homeless families in connecting to supportive services tailored to their needs and completing necessary paperwork to determine eligibility and gain access to mainstream assistance programs, such as TANF.

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

The City will work with partners to expand or maintain emergency shelter capacity for homeless families and other special populations.

The City's priority is to re-house homeless clients living on the streets or in shelters. Through HUD, the City of New Orleans provides Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and State Emergency Solutions Grant (SESG) funding to sub-recipients to provide case management services and outreach services to homeless persons living on the streets of Orleans Parish. The outreach worker and case managers develop Individual Service Plans for the homeless, which aids in meeting their needs and the ultimate goal of obtaining permanent housing. ESG and SESG also fund the operation of shelters. The shelters provide case management services to their residents and assist the clients in meeting their needs (permanent housing and supportive services). Those clients who are threatened with homelessness due to an eviction or utility disconnect notices are also aided with ESG and SESG funds. These clients are eligible for homeless prevention services which include rent/utility assistance as well as legal intervention services. The City is retooling its discharge planning to prevent people being discharged into homelessness from public institutions. Clients being discharged are assessed through the VI-SPDAT and referred to housing options based upon the clients' need. Toward the goal of economic security, the City is linking homeless constituents with resources across local, state, and federal systems, including particular focus on income-related benefits, developing capacity for job training among provider agencies via collaboration with the City Workforce Investment Board and the business sector.

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

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	300
Tenant-based rental assistance	60
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	11
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	180
Total	551

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

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

In order to remove or ameliorate the negative effects that serve as barriers to affordable housing, the City of New Orleans developed the Assessment of Fair Housing Plan in joint with the Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO), a task force of citizens, non-profit organizations and community leaders to address the Fair Housing Act's AFFH Ruling. And the New Orleans Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance (CZO) effective August 12, 2015 establishes some guidelines for land use.

The City also partnered in a broad-based initiative that produced a community-led 10 year housing plan, Housing NOLA released December 10, 2016. Ellen M. Lee, City of New Orleans Housing Policy and Community Development Director, is a member of the HousingNOLA Executive Committee. This housing initiative establishes goals and strategies to create affordable housing help strengthen our investments, our partners and our resources. The 10 year HousingNOLA Plan lays out how our community can provide high-quality housing for individuals and families of all income levels throughout the City.

The CNO Neighborhood Participation Plan (NNP) Program for Land Use actions will provide timely notification of any proposed land use action affecting a neighborhood and provide the opportunity for meaningful neighborhood review of and comment on such proposals. The City Charter calls for "a system of organized and effective neighborhood participation in land use decisions and other issues that affect quality of life (Land Use Policy 28:898-906). The City will regulate land use to support safe, vibrant neighborhoods and preserve historic properties by collaborating with city department such as, the Historic District Landmark Commission, Safety and Permits, Parks and Parkways, and the Vieux Carre' Commission.

Discussion:

The City will continue to review project marketing and continue outreach to special needs organizations as part of the marketing effort for all projects. It will also continue to ensure compliance with Section 3 and DBE requirements and provide appropriate training and technical assistance to funding applicants and recipients and program administrative staff.

The City will utilize City funds to finance the retrofitting of homes of low income persons with disabilities in order to enable them to remain in their homes.

The City will continue to administer programs such as the Soft Second Homebuyer Assistance program in a manner that enables low income renters to build equity and become homeowners anywhere in the City.

The City has worked with the City Planning Commission to provide input and comments on the New Orleans Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance (CZO) effective August 12, 2015 which establishes guidelines for reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

The City will continue its NOLA for Life initiative which is designed to enhance public safety through justice and police reforms and by creating jobs and opportunities for disadvantaged youth and dedicating resources to revitalizing neighborhoods.

The City will continue to prioritize and encourage the development of housing for persons with special needs by providing additional points to applicants for funding who include housing for persons with special needs.

The City will prioritize activities that improve occupied housing conditions for low income renters and homeowners.

The City will enhance its citizen education and outreach efforts to make citizens aware of their rights and remedies under the Fair Housing Laws.

The City will continue its efforts to provide job training and provide recreational activities and leadership programs for disadvantaged youth.

The City will continue its efforts to eliminate homelessness by 2022 through the efforts of the Interagency Council on Homelessness.

The City, with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs will open and operate a services “drop in center” for homeless persons to provide comprehensive medical and social services and referrals at a single site.

The City in partnership with a qualified Non-profit will administer an Affordable Housing Loan Program (AHL) which will facilitate the development of affordable housing. The Affordable Housing Loan program will make short term acquisition, pre-development, and/or construction bridge loans to Developers of projects containing HOME assisted units in the City of New Orleans.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Goal #1: Support development of new affordable rental & homeownership opportunities in less than one (1) year

Goal #2: Lower barriers to expanded affordable housing in high-opportunity areas through inclusive strategies in less than one (1) year

Goal #3: Preserve affordability and improve quality of existing rental & homeownership opportunities in less than one (1) year

Goal #4: Expand efforts in creating equitable healthy housing that recognizes the direct connections between healthy housing and quality of life in less than one (1) year

Goal #5: Stabilize neighborhoods vulnerable to gentrification by preserving existing ownership and affordable rental housing, as well as, developing affordable homeownership and rental housing in less than one (1) year

Goal #6: Expand access to opportunity and promote mobility by leveraging the AFH process and other fair housing principles in less than one (1) year

Goal #7: Reduce housing segregation and discrimination by aggressively conducting fair housing education and enforcement activities, in coordination with fair housing organizations

Goal #8: Increase accessibility for vulnerable populations in 1-3 years

Goal #9: Ensure that internal policies and practices advance access and mobility for groups with significant challenges in accessing safe and affordable housing including people with disabilities, people with limited English proficiency, and people with criminal records

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The largest obstacle to reaching the underserved is the City's economic structure which makes it difficult to provide jobs with wages high enough to support a family. This obstacle is made more challenging because the economic structure has become technologically driven. The City of New Orleans, in partnership with the Foundation for Louisiana (FFL), has secured the services of Foresite Group to design a fiber optic network to connect public facilities across New Orleans and help the city be better positioned for the future. The partnership between FFL and the City of New Orleans is supported by the Ford Foundation as part of their work on Internet freedom by promoting digital rights and access for citizens through improved technology for the public interest. Foresite Group has committed to contracting with two disadvantaged business enterprises (or DBEs) in New Orleans, as well as engaging in other workforce opportunities for the benefit of residents of New Orleans.

The City's Placed-Based Area Strategy has contributed to important investments in underserved areas but also requires some re-thinking as parts of some PBAs are now seeing increasing market activity and rising home prices. Specifically, property values and rents are climbing quickly in parts of Mid-City, Central City, the 7th Ward, and St. Roch. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds are often used to fund the public investments in these neighborhoods, and their use must affirmatively further fair housing.

Other obstacles are:

1. Lowering barriers to expand affordable housing in high opportunity areas through inclusive strategies
2. Reducing housing segregation and discrimination through education and enforcement
3. Advancing access and mobility for vulnerable populations
4. Prioritizing public investments in transit, schools, housing, parks
5. Housing that recognizes the direct connections between healthy housing and quality of life
6. Stabilizing neighborhoods vulnerable to gentrification by preserving existing and developing
7. Providing reliable access to multiple transportation options to transit-dependent populations

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

OCD will promote and preserve homeownership through its homebuyer development and owner-occupied housing rehab program. The affordable rental program is geared toward those who are extremely low income thus ensuring that they have a place to live that is decent and affordable. OCD will continue to monitor those properties which have received HOME funds in the past to make sure that they are still in compliance with the current housing codes. In the NOFA selection criteria, OCD encourages organizations that provide ideas on how to implement longer regulatory and affordability periods and will consider funding innovative concepts on a pilot basis. An example is the community land trust (CLT) concept which typically provides affordable housing by owning land and buildings, holding the land portion of the parcel in trust, and selling the buildings to families or individuals. Home buyers enter into a long-term land lease with the trust for the use of the land and agree to a shared-equity provision, should they decide to sell the home in the future. Family members and/or the CLT have the first option to repurchase the building when the homeowner chooses to sell. The model works to preserve both existing residential units and new construction on CLT land. CLTs also provide rental housing and offer ownership opportunities in multi-family housing cooperatives.

2017 AAP (AFH Project Plan): OCD will support development and preserve affordable homeownership through its homebuyer and owner-occupied housing rehab program. The affordable rental program is geared toward those who are extremely low income thus ensuring that they have a place to live in which is decent and affordable. The City will reinvest program income in the development of affordable housing by creating an Affordable Loan Program. OCD will continue to monitor those properties which have received HOME funds in the past to make sure they are in compliance with current housing codes. Along with expanding access to opportunity and promote mobility by leveraging the AFH process and other fair housing principles which will increase accessibility for vulnerable populations.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

OCD will continue to use its lead-based policy of ensuring that every house that is rehabbed under its auspices is free from lead-based paint contamination. The documentation, when applicable, will include copies of the lead-based paint risk assessment, the notification of lead hazards, the clearance report and the lead hazard reduction notice. When the lead-based regulations do not apply to a site or a project OCD will document under which exemption it does not apply. The project files verifying OCD lead hazard response activity will be made available to HUD upon request.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The 2016 completion and approval of the AFFH rule can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change of poverty-level families in disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity; replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns; transforming racially or ethnically areas of poverty into areas of opportunity.

In addition, empowering youth through the Job initiative will provide valuable learning opportunities for young people to learn rules of employment and valuable like skills which aide in decreasing the reduce the number of poverty-level families in our communities.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

OCD will strive to ensure that all entities that receive funding and also those that apply for funding understand that these limited resources must be used carefully and wisely. OCD will stress in all of its communications the goals that the Fundamentals, Leveraging, and Outcomes of each project will be weighed not only during the application and selection process but after funds are rewarded. Those organizations that cannot fulfill their contractual duties will lose their funding. It is also incumbent upon OCD to ensure that organizations completely comprehend what is expected of them and must make agencies aware of any training opportunities that may arise in addition to providing training on either on one-on-one basis or in periodic group sessions.

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

The citizen participation process utilized in developing the AFFH Plan has opened the dialogue between OCD, its non-profit partners, financial institutions, for-profit organizations, other governmental units, and community stakeholders and residents by allowing everyone to understand the rationale behind the formation of priority needs, goals and objectives. The limitations of city government both financial and legal have been discussed. The obstacles faced by agencies charged with addressing the problems faced by residents have been heard and will be taken into account on developing future NOFAs and Plans. Organizations will receive training to expand their capacity and specific activities such as the Assessment of Fair Housing Approach.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

Not applicable. The CNO does not currently use other forms of investments outside of those identified in Section 92.205.

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:

Under HOME funding, the CNO ensures and provides Affordable Housing for low-income households for an appropriate “period of affordability”. Through HUD required options, “Resale”: HOME-Assisted household sold prior to the period of affordability, property must be re-sold to low-income household or “Recapture”: the property can be sold without income eligibility, with a portion or all of the funds used to subsidize the purchase of another HOME-Assisted eligible household.

The amount of funds subject to recapture is the direct subsidy received by the homebuyer. This includes down payment assistance, closing costs or other HOME assistance provided directly to the homebuyer and/or the difference between the fair market value of the property and a reduced sales price attributable to HOME development assistance. Development subsidies cannot be subject to recapture since the homebuyer did not realize a direct benefit from the funds. Additionally, “direct subsidy” needs to be defined within the policy.

Upon review, CNO determined that the “Recapture” provision meets the needs of the community, fostering a greater degree of economic integration within neighborhoods and provide the greatest choice of assisted housing for low income households. By comparison, the “Resale” option requires that an assisted property always remain available to low income households, limiting neighborhood diversity.

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

The following definitions describe guidelines for “Resale” or “Recapture” that ensures affordability of units acquired with HOME funds for CNO implementation:

Net Proceeds: The sales price less the amount to pay off all loans secured by the property that prime the CNO’s Loan plus closing.

Earned Second Mortgage Subsidy: The CNO’s loan is reduced according to the following formula: The CNO’s loan shall be reduced on the last day of each calendar month by a fractional amount the numerator of which shall be one (1) and the denominator shall be the result of multiplying the number of years of the Period of Affordability times twelve (12). For example, if the Period of Affordability is fifteen (15) years, the fraction shall be one (1) over fifteen (15) times twelve (12), or one (1) over one hundred eighty (180), *i.e.*, 1/180th.

Recapture Amount: The amount necessary to repay the loan made by the CNO to Borrower reduced by the Earned Second Mortgage Subsidy and the CNO’s right to recover and be paid such amount. The right of recapture shall accrue in favor of the CNO in the event the Property ceases to be the principal residence of the Borrower for the duration of the Period of Affordability through private or public sale or otherwise.

Homeowner Investment: The total amount of the Borrower’s down payment and capital improvement investment made subsequent to the purchase of the Property.

HOME Contract Provisions: The following specific provisions apply and are incorporated in the CNO’s Contracts which requires signature of Borrower: The Borrower shall maintain the Property as his or her principal place of residence for the entire Period of Affordability assigned to the Property. The Period of Affordability for the Property is 5-15 years. In the event the Borrower becomes in default of any other terms and conditions of this mortgage or any mortgage which primes this mortgage, the City shall be paid the full Net Proceeds of any private or public sale of the Property up to the original principal balance of the Loan from the City to the Borrower without any reduction of the principal balance by the Earned Second Mortgage Subsidy. In the event (i) the Property ceases to be the principal residence of the Borrower as a result of the sale of the Property by the Borrower during the Period of Affordability and (ii) the Net Proceeds are adequate to repay the City’s Loan reduced by the Earned Second Mortgage Subsidy plus enable the Borrower to recover the Homeowner Investment, the City shall be paid the full recapture amount out of the Net Proceeds of such sale. In the event (i) the Property ceases to be the principal residence of the Borrower as a result of the sale of the Property by the Borrower during the Period of Affordability and (ii) the Net Proceeds are not adequate to repay the City’s Loan reduced by the Earned Second Mortgage Subsidy plus to enable the Borrower to recover the Investment, the Net Proceeds shall be divided proportionally as set forth in the following mathematical formulas: $\frac{\text{HOME Investment}}{\text{HOME Investment} + \text{Homeowner investment}} \times \text{Net Proceeds} = \text{HOME amount to be recaptured}$ $\frac{\text{Homeowner investment}}{\text{HOME Investment} + \text{Homeowner investment}} \times \text{Net Proceeds} = \text{amount to homeowner}$

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:

Not Applicable

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Reference 91.220(l)(4)

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

Service providers will deliver ESG-funded re-housing services to homeless residents of the City of New Orleans. Those households will be assessed for eligibility and barriers to housing as a part of eligibility determination. Required documentation will be collected at time of intake. Services will be delivered and documented in accordance with standards set forth in statute, rule and contracted requirements.

1.) *Standard policies and procedures for evaluating individuals' and families' eligibility for assistance under ESG.*

The City of New Orleans will contract for re-housing services aimed at households which fit the category 1 definition of homelessness under the HEARTH Act. Providers will be expected to first target families with dependents and youth (ages 18-24) who are living on the streets of Orleans Parish.

Providers will be asked to obtain required documentation, by first attempting to get third-party verification of homelessness status; the second option for verification would be a case manager verification of homelessness status; and the third option would be a self-report verification of homelessness along with a justification of the efforts made and the reasons for a lack of success in obtaining third-party or case manager verification of homelessness status.

Verification of resources will also be required to determine the level of need of service applications. Households with income that are at or below 30 percent of area median income will be the primary targets for these re-housing services. Eligibility determination will take place during the intake process of the homeless service providers awarded funds to administer this program on prescribed forms developed by OCD.

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

The City of New Orleans along with the CoC utilized a centralized system for assessing the housing and service needs of homeless people for HPRP. The City will collaborate with the lead CoC to develop a centralized approach to servicing clients for the new ESG.

Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

The City of New Orleans plans to release request for proposals through the Super NOFA process for the second ESG allocation. It will be publicized via advertisement in the Times Picayune Newspaper, on City website, announced at New Orleans Interagency council meetings and emailed to all prior year sub-recipients, as well as any other agencies that express an interest. Prospective sub-recipients will have approximately 1 month after notification to apply. The General Packet for the NOFA will include all the pertinent information contained in the new ESG guidelines and regulations, the definition, type of services and target population to be served with the funds. Copies of the proposal will be provided to the ESG review committee, who will review and score all applications. The ESG committee will forward the award recommendation to the Selection Committee who approval the awardees based upon their score, experience and

capacity to administer the services according to the Emergency Solutions Grant Interim Rule. The selection committee consists of the following members:

1. The City's Chief Financial Officer or a designee
2. The First Deputy Mayor-Chief Administrative Officer, or a designee
3. The employee who will manage and monitor the contract
4. The manager of the User Entity requesting the service, or a designee
5. A professional from within local government who possesses expertise in the relevant field

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.

Sub-recipients will be required to meet the participation requirement in § 576.405(a). It can be a formerly homeless person on their board of directors or currently working within the organization. Sub-recipients must show proof of the participation requirement. Also formerly homeless participation is achieved through the New Orleans Interagency Council on Homelessness governance committee. The NOICH has two seats for formerly homeless persons.

Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The development of standards is a collaboration of the CoC's input. Within the New Orleans Interagency Council on Homelessness there is a Data Committee coming up with these standards as well as a performance measure system for the entire CoC. The goal is to reduce homelessness and will include:

Timely and accurate collection of both required and optional HMIS data

Targeting those that need the assistance the most using a standard coordinated assessment

Proposed versus actual number of individuals & families served

Outcomes such as increasing housing stability, shortened stays in emergency and/or transitional shelters, facilitated access to affordable permanent housing

HOPWA NOFA Process

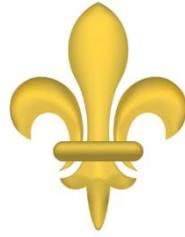
The City of New Orleans (CNO) through the Office of Community Development (OCD), announces the availability of funds to community based, not-for-profit and faith-based organizations that implement programs and/or projects addressing housing needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS. Funding available for the Housing Opportunities for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) grant and is advertised in the Times Picayune newspaper. Organizations applying for HOPWA funds are required to submit a Registry of Community Organizations application and NOFA application. The purpose of the Registry is to ensure that applicants meet minimum eligibility requirements to receive federal and state grant funds through OCD. Placement on the registry does not ensure NOFA funding; it does allow the organization to compete for the limited resources available. OCD's procedure for the NOFA is a public information process that is time driven to ensure deadlines are met in accordance with HUD. Registry and HOPWA NOFA applications are available on the CNO's website or hard copies available at OCD, during the time period advertised for deadlines associated with the NOFA.

Hard copies of the Registry and HOPWA NOFA applications are required to be delivered to: The Office of Community Development, 1340 Poydras Street, Suite 1000, New Orleans, LA 70112 no later than the deadline date advertised in the NOFA, to be considered for funding. OCD's HOPWA NOFA application review and selection process is consistent to Executive order MJL 10-05 using technical review evaluators and a selection review committee. The Technical Review Team consisting of OCD staff, reads, evaluate, scores and ranks submitted applications utilizing OCD's HOPWA NOFA Rating form. HOPWA NOFA applicants are asked to provide detailed information describing their project. Funding Awards are based on the following performance indicators identified on the HOPWA Rating form: **Fundamental** soundness, community need, target population and external data measuring demographic risk factors related to HOPWA needs. **Leveraging** of non-federal funds, as well as, financial accountability is measured. Desired **Outcomes** include a detailed planning process for services delivered, outreach plan including management of services for target population, including number of people served, and overall neighborhood impact that address the housing needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS. The Technical Review Team finalizes the HOPWA NOFA application process to present to the Selection Review Committee which consists of OCD's Executive staff, as well as, representatives of collaborating agencies working with HOPWA. The Selection Review Committee makes their recommendation of HOPWA NOFA Awardees. HOPWA NOFA Awardees and conditionally selected applicants are notified by a letter signed by the Mayor. Multi-Year Contract letters are prepared for organizations funded by OCD on timely expenditures of existing HOPWA NOFA funds, as well as, ability to meet deliverable goals. Those applicants not selected are notified by letter and encouraged to participate in future HOPWA NOFA's. The dollar amount listed on the contract is subject to change. HOPWA NOFA Awardees work closely with OCD's Neighborhood Services and Facilities Project Managers' to ensure contract obligations are met. Failure to comply may result in the termination of a HOPWA NOFA contract with OCD. OCD's HOPWA NOFA process is the vehicle used to generate the implementation of programs and/or projects addressing housing needs for persons living with HIV/AIDS.

APPENDIX A

2017-2021

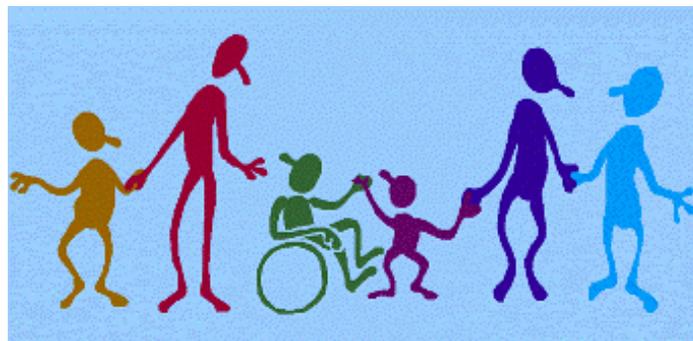
Citizen Participation Plan, Stakeholders & Resource List



CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

MITCHELL J. LANDRIEU

Citizen Participation Plan



Office of Community Development
1340 Poydras Street, Suite 1000 – NOLA 70112
Ellen M. Lee, Director
(504)658-4200 <http://www.nola.gov/community-development/>
2017-2021 Citizen Participation Plan (CPP)

Revised 3/27/2017

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Introduction: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires local government grantees to adopt a Citizen Participation Plan (CPP). The CPP reflects the City of New Orleans (CNO) compliance with HUD regulations for citizen participation in all appropriate HUD programs. The City of New Orleans - Office of Community Development (OCD), along with the engagement and input of citizens, community-based organizations, financial institutions, social service providers, and more, is developing the City's 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan (CP). The CP is a five-year (5) housing and community development plan which serves as: a planning document; an application for the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) formula grants; an Annual Action Plan (AAP) strategy used to implement HUD programs; and a Consolidated Annual Performance & Evaluation Report (CAPER) that provides a basis for assessing performance. Each year, the CNO receives funding for four (4) formula grants. As a condition of receiving these allocations, the City of New Orleans must satisfy annual planning and reporting requirements outlined in HUD's federal regulations at 24 CFR Part 91.105(b). The four (4) formula grants include: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnership Grant (HOME), the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and the Housing Opportunities for People Living with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA). The Citizen Participation Plan outlines the CNO's policies and procedures for obtaining public input in the planning and decision-making process associated with these HUD grants.

Citizen Participation Plan & Outreach Methods: The City of New Orleans (CNO) has devised specific actions to encourage participation in its affordable housing and community development programs. The **Citizen Participation Planning** process is ongoing communication between Citizens and the CNO. Stakeholders, interested groups and individuals are encouraged to provide input into all aspects of the CNO's consolidated planning activities – including assessing and identifying people/community needs, setting priorities & establishing goals, as well as, a performance evaluation. The CNO provides a continuous platform for citizens to contribute information, ideas, opinions, feedback and comments (verbal and or written) on how residents can benefit from the four (4) formula HUD grants programs. Outreach techniques to engage citizens include public hearings, stakeholder meetings, neighborhood meetings, Mayor's Budget Council District Meetings, Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Engagement Meetings, presentations to local organizations, newspaper advertisements, e-mail correspondence, radio & television announcements, individual citizen contact, website presence including the CNO's Office of Community Development's webpage <http://www.nola.gov/community-development/>. The **Citizen Participation Planning** process encourages all citizens to engage, as well as, provide input and feedback to the CNO's Office of Community Development. Under the guidance of HUD, federal programs are designed to **primarily** benefit "low-to-moderate income" persons, who are defined as those earning less than 80% of the area median income, requiring the CNO's Office of Community Development (OCD) to focus on obtaining maximum input and feedback from this population. Furthermore, these federal programs designed to **primarily** benefit specific populations, also identified by HUD includes: minorities, limited English proficiency (LEP) (Non-English speaking persons), Persons with disabilities, and Public Housing residents, as well as, other low-income residents of targeted revitalization areas are **encouraged** to participate in the CPP process.

Consultation Process: In addition to the Citizen Participation Planning process requirements, HUD regulations requires the CNO to identify **Consultation** partners (categories of organizations) to **consult** with during the Consolidated Plan's (CP) development. The CNO through its **Consultation** process consults the Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO) regarding the process of developing and implementing the Consolidated Plan (CP), Annual Action Plan (AAP), & Consolidated Annual Evaluation & Performance Report (CAPER). Through **Consultation**, HANO is aware of activities related to the Consolidated Plan's (CP) development, as well as, makes available the CNO's Consolidated Plan (CP) at their annual public hearing for the Public Housing Authority (PHA) plan.

In addition, the City of New Orleans (CNO) and the **Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO)** enhanced its **Consultation & Coordination** efforts in addressing public housing, assisted housing, in **jointly** completing the **2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH)** to HUD November 17, 2016 <http://www.nola.gov/community-development/> . In order to lay the foundation for efforts to ‘Affirmatively Further Fair Housing’ (AFFH), the AFH Plan addresses more than affordable housing and discrimination on the basis of race and national origin. The CNO and HANO identified barriers to access opportunity, as well as, and addressed factors contributing to those disparities.

The City of New Orleans **Consultation** process involving affordable housing also includes collaboration with **HousingNOLA’s** expanding list of partners (www.housingnola.com). Formed in 2015, HousingNOLA is a Ten (10) Year strategic plan managed by the Greater New Orleans Housing Alliance (GNOHA), represented by a collaborative of home builders and community development organizations advocating for the preservation and production of affordable housing. In addition, the City of New Orleans **Consultation** process includes Unity for **Greater New Orleans (Unity GNO)** and its sixty (60) member agencies, continuously working to house all of the hundreds of disabled, chronically homeless people who live on community streets and the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) shelters. HousingNOLA partners and Unity GNO also served as Community Stakeholders in the development of the **2016 Assessment of Fair Housing Plan (AFH) and 2016 Housing for a Resilient New Orleans Plan**.

The City of New Orleans – Office of Community Development furthers its **Consultation** process, providing continuous efforts collaborating with active HOPWA (Housing Opportunities for People Living with HIV/AIDS) agencies such as the **CHANGE Coalition of HIV/AIDS Non-Profit & Government Entities**. Through the **Consultation** process, the CNO and CHANGE collaborates in effectively getting involved to provide Continuum of Care (COC) services, which includes HIV prevention, treatment, housing and supportive services. The CNO’s Office of Community Development and CHANGE **consults** routinely, promoting and planning for the creation of additional resources for affordable housing, supportive services, medical care, as well as, additional resources to for the nearly seven thousand (7,000) persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in the New Orleans. CHANGE was also a **Community Stakeholder** collaborating with the CNO participating in the **2016 Assessment of Fair Housing Plan (AFH) and 2016 Housing for a Resilient New Orleans Plan**.

Finally, the City of New Orleans utilizes its **Consultation** process, through collaborating with the **Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center (GNOFHAC)**. GNOFHAC collaborated as a major **Community Stakeholder in the 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing Plan (AFH) and 2016 Housing for a Resilient New Orleans Plan**, contributing to Outreach techniques utilized in the Citizen Participation Plan, encouraging public input and engagement to address housing discrimination and segregation patterns in New Orleans’ neighborhoods. Overall the CNO’s **Citizen Participation Plan (CPP)** and **Consultation** process is ongoing, inclusive, transparent, expansive, and fluid as a direct way to engage with Citizens, encouraging participation. Providing a wide net to include all Citizens and Stakeholders, the **Citizen Participation Plan** and **Consultation** process provides a wealth of information on community resources, encouraging engagement and input from Citizens that is ultimately incorporated in the CNO’s Consolidated Plan (CP), Annual Action Plan (AAP), CAPER and Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan (2017-2021 CPP Stakeholders & Resources List Appendix A) .

Outreach Action Item Methods for Citizen Participation Plan Process

The City of New Orleans (CNO) – Office of Community Development (OCD) takes the following **Actions to Encourage Citizen Input**, as an integral part of the **Citizen Participation Planning**, process:

➤ **Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan (CP)**

Stakeholders Meetings & Consultation cast wide-net to Citizen Participation

HUD Requirement: two (2) Public Hearings for Citizen Input & Engagement

HUD Waiver Approved Fifteen (15) Day Review and Comments at OCD, HANO, & Libraries

➤ **Draft Annual Action Plan (AAP)**

HUD Requirement: two (2) Public Hearings for Citizen Input & Engagement

Thirty-Day (30) Draft AAP for review and comments at OCD, HANO & Libraries

➤ **Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA)**

Public Notice in local newspaper & CNO website announcing NOFA activities, requirements and application deadlines.

➤ **Draft Consolidated Application Performance & Evaluation Report (CAPER)**

HUD Requirement: Fifteen-Day (15) Review Period for Citizen Input

Available at OCD – 1340 Poydras Street – Suite 1000 – NOLA 70112

- **Public Hearings:** OCD receives **Citizen Input & Comments** during the thirty-day (30) public review period for the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. A fifteen-day (15) review period for public comment is required for the CAPER. Public Hearing Notices are advertised in the local newspaper and placed on the CNO's OCD website: <http://www.nola.gov/community-development/>. Comments received at the public hearings are included in the final plans. Citizens requiring special assistance or in need of additional information should contact OCD at (504)658-4200. The Consolidated Plan (CP), Annual Action Plan (AAP) and Consolidated Annual Performance & Evaluation Report (CAPER) is available in English; Spanish and Vietnamese upon request. Final plans are submitted to HUD and placed on the CNO website.

The City of New Orleans – Office of Community Development extracts these **Outreach Action Items Methods for Citizen Participation** as an accessible resource for **Citizens** to reference opportunities where they can provide input in the planning process.

Plans & Reports Requiring the Citizen Participation Plan & Consultation Process: The City of New Orleans - Office of Community Development (OCD) provides Citizens the opportunity to participate and comment on the development of the following required plans and reports submitted to Housing and Urban Development (HUD):

The Consolidated Plan (CP): The Consolidated Plan describes the CNO's affordable housing and community development priorities and multi-year goals based on an assessment of housing & community development needs, an assessment of housing & economic market condition, as well as, the availability of identified resources throughout the community. The CNO describes the housing and community development needs of the low-to-moderate income residents, outline strategies to meet these needs, listing resources available to implement those strategies. Citizens are encouraged to engage and provide input in the development of the CP, identifying priorities of affordable housing and community development that is incorporated into the plan. The CP also contains (5) five-year goals based upon the CNO's needs and strategies identified, serving as the benchmark which HUD evaluates the CNO's programs performance.

The Annual Action Plan (AAP): The Annual Action Plan is the (1) one-year portion of the Consolidated Plan (CP) that serves as the CNO's annual application to HUD to receive Community Planning Development (CPD) grant funding. The AAP sets forth annual priorities, strategies, goals and project activities in support and consistent with the Consolidated Plan (CP). The AAP includes the amount of assistance the CNO expects receives, describing specific activities and projects to be implemented during the fiscal year, as well as, actions to be undertaken to achieve goals identified in the CP. OCD sets up all housing and community development activities in HUD's nationwide database, the Integrated Disbursement & Information System (IDIS). IDIS provides HUD with the CNO's current information regarding program activities and funding data. OCD utilizes IDIS as a reporting system of the four (4) CPD formula grant programs (HOME, CDBG, ESG & HOPWA), as well as, to draw down funding on all affordable housing and community development activities listed and **consistent** with the Consolidated Plan (CP).

The Consolidated Annual Performance & Evaluation Report (CAPER): The Consolidated Annual Performance & Evaluation Report describes the accomplishments of each project and activity undertaken during the previous fiscal year, including how funds were actually used and the extent to which these funds were used for activities that benefited minorities, limited English proficiency (LEP) persons, and the special-needs population, who are identified, based on HUD's income eligibility scale as being low-to-moderate income residents. The CAPER provides information on how the CNO is carrying out and meeting the performance benchmarks of housing and community development strategies, projects, and activities listed and **consistent** with the Consolidated Plan (CP).

The Assessment of Fair Housing Plan (AFH): The CNO & HANO's **2016 Assessment of Fair Housing Plan** was submitted and accepted by HUD, as a requirement that federal agencies and federal grantees '*Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH)*', as part of the **Fair Housing Act of 1968**. The joint effort of the CNO and HANO in developing the AFH set goals and established meaningful actions, to address combating discrimination, as well as, overcome patterns of segregation. The AFH addresses disparities in housing, transportation, education, opportunity, health, economics, as well as, the quality of life for persons' identified in the protected class: minorities, national origin, gender, special-needs population, sex, religion, and or limited English proficiency (LEP) persons. The CNO and HANO's AFH plan envelops the AFFH rule which emphasizes expected reasonable material positive change in disparities of housing needs and in access to opportunity; replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns; transforming racially or ethnically areas of poverty into areas of opportunity; fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws; as well as, access the contributing factors that limit choice and access for the CNO's low-income communities and communities of color to develop goals and strategies to overcome these factors.

Consolidated Plan Consistency: The City of New Orleans - Office of Community Development provides HUD with required planning reports that are **consistent** with goals established in the Consolidated Plan. Any organization applying for funding through OCD's Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) process or applying directly to HUD for affordable housing and or community development activities funding is required to demonstrate those activities are **consistent** with the CNO's current Consolidated Plan. The certification process ensures all proposed affordable housing and community development activities are **consistent** with OCD's mission statement to "*facilitate the development and preservation of quality housing, suitable living environments for persons of low-to-moderate income through strategic investments and*

partnerships with public, private, philanthropic, non-profit, and resident stakeholders and citizens". The CNO's OCD plans, & reports OCD website: <http://www.nola.gov/community-development/>, as well as, OCD – 1340 Poydras St., 10th Floor – NOLA 70112 – (504)658-4200.

Amendments to the Consolidated Plan or Annual Action Plan:

The CNO's Office of Community Development (OCD) will amend its 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan (CP) and or Annual Action Plan (AAP) either **Substantial or Non-Substantial** based on the HUD regulation (24 CFR 91.505) when:

Substantial Amendment:

1. Allocation or re-allocation of \$500,000 or greater, either Increase/ Decrease;
2. To carry out an activity not previously described in the Action Plan or deletion on an activity described in the Action Plan; and or
3. To substantially change the priorities, purpose, scope, location, eligibility criteria or beneficiaries of an activity.

Non-Substantial (Minor) Amendments:

Are changes to the Annual Action Plan that do not meet criteria for substantial amendments and do not require the Citizen Participation Plan process; these changes are defined as administrative amendments. Examples of administrative amendments include grammatical and or structural edits that do not substantially change the scope or meaning of an activity and or changes in the coding and or eligibility determination of a project that does not change the scope or location of an activity.

Substantial Amendment Time Frame for Public Notice & CPP Process: A public notice announcing a proposed Substantial Amendment to the Consolidated Plan (CP) and or Annual Action Plan (AAP) for a substantial change will be advertised with reasonable notice of two (2) weeks in the local newspaper and placed on the CNO's website. The public notice will include the date, time, and location of the public hearing, as well as, a brief description of the proposed substantial amendment and dates indicating a thirty-day (30) public comment period. Information regarding the proposed Substantial Amendment's public hearing will be made available in a format accessible to persons with disabilities, as well as, limited English proficiency (LEP) persons, upon request. Citizens are encouraged to provide input and comments written or verbal during the specified thirty (30) day public review period. OCD considers all comments or views of citizens received in writing or orally at the public hearing, in preparing a Substantial Amendment for the CP and or AAP. A summary of Citizens comments concerning the Substantial Amendment to the Consolidated Plan and or Annual Action Plan will be summarized and attached to the amendment submitted to HUD, and posted on the CNO website. In the case of any views not accepted the reasons not accepted by the CNO's OCD will also be attached.

CPD Funds - Disaster Response & Recovery: The City of New Orleans (CNO) will address the potential use of grant funds in the event of a disaster to carry out recovery activities faster and reduce the amount of time needed to revise the consolidated plan and annual action plan. The Consolidated Plan and or Annual Action Plan will include effective pre-disaster planning allowing the CNO to easily access Community Planning & Program Development (CPD) grant funding following a disaster. **Unlike the CNO's Citizen Participation Planning process (CPP) for the Consolidated Plan (CP) and Annual Action Plan (AAP) processes, there is no requirement for a public hearing, streamlining the CPP process to more efficiently address the needs of citizens in the event of a disaster.** The CNO's consolidated planning process specifically states in its strategic plan: (1) How CPD grant funding may need to be reallocated in the case of a disaster, (2) how reallocation decisions will be made, and (3) how CPD grant funds could be used.

Disaster Response & Recovery Public Notice & Comment Period: In accordance with CDBG-DR requirements, the CNO has developed and maintains a comprehensive website regarding all disaster recovery activities, assisted with these funds. The CNO is currently posting one (1) CDBG-DR Action Plan (AP) and amendments to the CNO's website: <https://www.nola.gov/community-development/programs-and-funding/isaac-recovery-program/>, providing citizens the opportunity to read the plan and submit comments. The website is featured prominently on and is easily navigable from the CNO's Office of Community Development Homepage: <https://www.nola.gov/community-development/>. A paper copy of the CDBG-DR Action Plan is available in English and upon request in other languages for "Individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP)", as well as, access of the document to persons with disabilities: Office of Community Development – 1340 Poydras St., 10th Floor – NOLA 70112. A Public Notice is placed in the local CNO newspaper and website, advertised for a thirty (30) day period and comment period of at least seven (15) days as required for review of the AP and or subsequent amendments. Citizens are provided with names and addresses of the person (s) authorized to receive and respond to citizen questions and complaints concerning proposed and funded activities. A timely written response must be made to every citizen complaint, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, based on practicability.

Relocation Assistance: Affordable housing program activities funded or assisted with Community Development Block Grant Funds (CDBG), and/or the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, that result in the permanent displacement of low/moderate income persons through demolished or converted use other than low-income housing, will result in relocation assistance. The CNO will provide relocation services and monetary assistance to the displaced resident as identified under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act of 1970 (amended 1974 re-named Community Development).

Access to Citizen Participation Plan, Local Meetings, Records & Information:

The **Citizen Participation Plan (CPP)** is available on the CNO website, OCD's office, as well as, e-mailed to Stakeholders, OCD's Registry of Community Organizations, Non-Profit Organizations, Businesses, Faith-Based Organizations, Foundations, Philanthropic Organizations, Educational Institutions, Healthcare Agencies, Advocacy Groups, Transportation, Citizens and others. The CPP is available in a format accessible to persons with disabilities, as well as, limited English proficiency (LEP), upon request. The CPP provides citizens' information on all information relative to OCD's affordable housing and community development programs (CPP Stakeholders & Resource List Appendix A).

Public Hearings: The City of New Orleans - Office of Community Development (OCD) provides citizens with reasonable notice of at least two (2) weeks, encouraging citizen attendance, engagement and input at public hearings. Notice of public hearings are publicized (date, time, & location) in the local newspaper, the CNO's website, as well as, e-mailed to a high volume of community stakeholders and the general public. At least two (2) public hearings are conducted with a thirty (30) day public comment period for the required draft (5) five-year Consolidated Plan (CP) and draft Annual Action Plan (AAP). In addition, OCD provides citizens with reasonable notice in the local newspaper, of at least two (2) weeks, announcing the availability to review and comment over a fifteen (15) period on the Consolidated Annual Performance & Evaluation Report (CAPER). The CAPER is made available at the front desk of OCD or e-mailed to citizens upon request. Planning documents and reports are available in a format accessible to persons with disabilities, as well as, limited English proficiency (LEP) persons, upon request. The CNO's Consolidated Plan (CP), Annual Action Plan (AAP), and Consolidated Annual Performance & Evaluation Report (CAPER) provides citizens, public agencies, stakeholders and other interested parties a reasonable opportunity to examine its contents and to submit comments. In addition, OCD has a summary of the Consolidated Plan (CP), a Stakeholders Consolidated Plan Resource list, as well as, a CP Power

Point presented at public hearings for the general public to review and provide comments. The draft Consolidated Plan is also made available at the CNO's Main and Branch Libraries during the thirty (30) day comment period.

In addition, OCD announces its availability of funding for affordable housing and community development programs through its competitive Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) process. A public notice advertised in the local newspaper, as well as, the CNO's website over a thirty (30) day span announcing affordable housing and community development funded activities with information on NOFA application requirements. The NOFA is released to the public with deadline submission of applications within thirty (30) days of the first run date in the local newspaper.

To ensure public access to all records, the City of New Orleans will make the following documents available for review:

Current and previous versions of the CNO's Citizen Participation Plan (CPP), Current and previous versions of the Consolidated Plan (CP), Current and previous versions of the Annual Action Plan (AAP), Current and previous versions of the Consolidated Annual Performance & Evaluation Report (CAPER), and Current and previous versions of the Fair Housing Assessment Plan (AFH) (formally identified as the Analysis of Impediments Plan).

Contact the Office of Community Development (OCD) – Planning & Resource Development Unit – 1340 Poydras St., 10th Floor – NOLA 70112 – Monday thru Friday 8:30am-5:00pm – (504)658-4200. Requests should be made in writing to OCD or e-mailed to the attention of dmpearson@nola.gov. Allow OCD staff at least three (3) business days to respond. Information for OCD can also be found at the CNO's website: <http://www.nola.gov/community-development/>. Additional records related to OCD's four (4) formula HUD grant programs may be available for public review; however, it is the CNO's duty to protect any personal information of beneficiaries. Requests for records other than those listed above will be subject to the CNO's approval, requiring the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): City Attorney's Office Public Records Request.

Technical Assistance: The City of New Orleans - Office of Community Development provides technical assistance to Non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, and others, serving the very-low-to-moderate income population of the CNO. For-profit organizations, businesses, developers, and others who state in their by-laws, an affordable housing and community development component, serving very-low-to-moderate income persons can also request technical assistance. OCD staff schedules technical assistance meetings during normal business hours. OCD staff provides technical assistance that includes discussing the criteria of the Registry of Community Organizations (Registry) and Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) application process. Registry applications are available on the CNO's website and the latest released NOFA General Information Packet & Application is available upon request. Specific technical assistance meeting request related to affordable housing, community development services and the special needs population is provided by OCD staff, in those respective departments. Annual workshops are provided by OCD staff, for HOME, CDBG, ESG and HOPWA Program applicants to provide technical assistance and to answer programmatic questions. **OCD's technical assistance process does not result in grant funding.** Questions or technical assistance meeting request should be directed to OCD staff: (504)658-4200 or e-mail dmpearson@nola.gov. Additional information is available on the CNO website: <http://www.nola.gov/community-development/>

Non-Discrimination Policy & Complaint Review Process: The City of New Orleans – Office of Community Development provides equal opportunity for services without regard to race, color, sex, national origin, gender, religion, political affiliation, disability, and or familial status. Persons who feel that they have been discriminated against by OCD staff or contracted affiliates and or have a complaint can contact OCD staff at (504)658-4200, e-mail dmpearson@nola.gov or write Office of Community Development- Attention Planning & Resource Development Unit –

New Orleans, Louisiana 70112. All complaints must include the name and address of the person(s) filing the complaint; a description of the act or acts considered to be in violation, as well as, other pertinent information which will assist in the review and resolution of the complaint. Such complaints should be filed within thirty (30) days of the alleged discriminatory act. A written response issued by the Office of Community Development's Director no later than fifteen (15) working days following the receipt of the complaint. A person who is dissatisfied with the response to the complaint, or if the response is delayed more than fifteen (15) working days, may appeal in writing to: City of New Orleans – Mayors Office – 1300 Perdido Street – 2nd Floor City Hall – New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

A written response on the disposition of the complaint will be issued by the Mayor's Office within thirty (30) days following the receipt of the complaint. If the complainant is dissatisfied with the response of the Mayor, he/she may submit the complaint, in writing to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development – New Orleans Field Office - Community Planning and Development - Ms. Cheryl Breaux, Director CPD – New Orleans, Louisiana 70130 (504)671-3007

No person shall intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any person because he/she has made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing to a complaint. Identity of complainant(s) is kept confidential, except to the extent to carry out the investigations, hearings, or judicial proceedings. The City of New Orleans – Office of Community Development makes every effort to provide courteous service to everyone, providing accurate information, as well as, current information on affordable housing and community development services available in the CNO.

Concluding Remarks: The City of New Orleans – Office of Community Development's 2017-2021 Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) is a pathway for all **Citizens** to exercise their voice and influence decisions that affect their neighborhoods in New Orleans. The Citizen Participation Planning process is more than words on paper, it is representative New Orleans residents' expressing one vision for everyone to live in a vibrant community with a range of safe, quality housing options that are affordable, access to jobs, as well as, neighborhood amenities that support everyone's quality of life.

2017-2021 Citizen Participation Stakeholders & Resource List

Community Leaders

- **Mayor Mitchell J. Landrieu**
City Hall, 1300 Perdido Street, 2nd Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 658-4900
mayor@nola.gov
- **New Orleans City Council**
City Hall, 1300 Perdido Street, 2nd Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
 - Councilmember-at-Large Stacy Head
shhead@nola.gov | (504) 658-1060
 - Councilmember-at-Large Jason Rogers Williams
jasonwilliams@nola.gov | (504) 658-1070
 - Councilmember “A” Susan Guidry
sgguidry@nola.gov | (504) 658-1016
 - Councilmember “B” Latoya Cantrell
lcantrell@nola.gov | (504) 658-1020
 - Councilmember “C” Nadine Ramsey
districtc@nola.gov | (504) 658-1037
 - Councilmember “D” Jared C. Brossett
councildistrictd@nola.gov | (504) 658-1048
 - Councilmember “E” James Austin Gray, II
jagray@nola.gov | (504) 658-1058

City of New Orleans (CNO) Departments & Government Agencies

- **Mayor’s Office of Housing Policy & Community Development**
1340 Poydras Street, 10th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 658-4200
Ellen M. Lee, Director Housing Policy & Community Development
emlee@nola.gov
- **Jeffrey P. Hebert, First Deputy Mayor, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Chief Resilience Officer (CRO)**
City Hall, 1300 Perdido Street, 9th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 658-8600 | jphebert@nola.gov
- **Mayor’s Office of Economic Development**
1340 Poydras Street, 10th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
Rebecca C. Conwell, Director
(504) 658-4900 | rconwell@nola.gov
- **Network for Economic Opportunity**
1340 Poydras Street, 1st Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112

Ashleigh G. Gardere, Director
(504) 658-4500 | aggardere@nola.gov

- **Mayor's Office of Workforce Development**
3400 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70119
Brandi N. Ebanks, Policy & Program Manager
(504) 658-4545 | bnebanks@nola.gov
- **New Orleans Health Department (NOHD)**
City Hall, 1300 Perdido Street, 8th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
Marsha Broussard, Director
(504) 658-2527 | healthdepartment@nola.gov
- **Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Engagement**
Ray Bolling, Director
(504) 658-4975 | rjbolling@nola.gov
- **City Planning Commission**
City Hall, 1300 Perdido Street, 7th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
Robert D. Rivers, Executive Director
(504) 658-7018 | rdrivers@nola.gov
Todd W. Breckman, Assistant Zoning Administrator
(504) 658-7140 | twbreckman@nola.gov
- **Mayor's Office of Human Relations Commission**
City Hall, 1300 Perdido Street, 8th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
Larry Bagneris, Jr.
(504)658-4020 | lbagneris@nola.gov
Page McCranie, ADA Administrator
(504) 658-4020 | ppmccranie@nola.gov
- **New Orleans Redevelopment Authority (NORA)**
1409 Oretha Castle Haley Blvd.
New Orleans, LA 70113
Brenda Breaux
(504) 658-4452 | bbreaux@nola.gov
Seth Knudsen
(504) 658-4419 | scknudsen@nola.gov
- **New Orleans Recreation Development Commission (NORDC)**
5420 Franklin Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70122
Vick N. Richard, III, CEO
(504) 658-3052 | vnrichard@nola.gov
- **Public Works Capital Projects**
City Hall, 1300 Perdido Street, 6th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112

Vincent A. Smith, CPA (Capital Projects Administrator)
(504) 658-8670 | viasmith@nola.gov

- **Department of Code Enforcement**
1340 Poydras Street, 11th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
Chad C. Dyer, Director
(504)658-5050 | ccdyer@nola.gov
- **Department of Public Works**
City Hall, 1300 Perdido Street, 6th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
Lt. Col. Mark Jernigan, Director
(504) 658-8000 | dpw@nola.gov
- **One Stop Shop (Safety & Permits)**
City Hall, 1300 Perdido Street, 7th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
Jared E. Munster, Ph.D, AICP
(504) 658-7100 | jemunster@nola.gov | <http://nola.gov/onestop/>

Housing

- **Office of Community Development**
Planning & Resource Development Unit
1340 Poydras Street, 10th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 658-4200
<http://www.nola.gov/community-development/>
Jeanette Thomas-Allen
jnthomas@nola.gov
- **Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO)**
4100 Touro Street
New Orleans, LA 70122
<http://www.hano.org/>
Gregg Fortner, Executive Director
(504) 670-3300
Shelly S. Smith, Director Strategic Planning
(504) 670-3456 | ssmith@hano.org
- **Greater New Orleans Housing Alliance (GNOHA)**
4640 S. Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70119
http://gnoha.org/main/about_us
Andreanecia M. Morris, President/Chairman
(504) 224-8300 | amorris@gnoha.org

- **HousingNOLA**
 4605 S. Carrollton Avenue – Suite 160
 New Orleans, Louisiana 70119
 Ciara Stein, Program Coordinator
 (504)224-8305 cstein@housingnola.org
www.housingnola.org
- **Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center**
 404 Jefferson Davis Pkwy.
 New Orleans, LA 70119
<http://www.gnofairhousing.org/>
 Cashauna Hill, Executive Director
 (504) 596-2100 | chill@gnofairhousing.org
- **Coalition for Sound Housing Solutions**
 2424 North Arnoult Road, Metairie, LA 70001
www.home-builders.org
 Rita Bautista, Government Relations Representative
 (504)837-2700 rita@home-buildres.org
- **Bastion New Orleans Community of Resilience**
 1917 Mirabeau Avenue
 New Orleans, LA 70112
<http://joinbastion.org/>
 Dylan Tete, Executive Director
 (888) 737-5577 | dylan@joinbastion.org
- **Crescent City Community Land Trust**
 300 N. Broad Street, Suite 208
 New Orleans, LA 70119
<http://www.ccclt.org/>
 Julius Kimbrough, Executive Director
 (504) 666-9466 | info@ccclt.org
- **Concerned Citizens for a Better Algiers**
 1417 Nunez Street
 New Orleans, LA 70114
<http://www.ccfaba.org/>
 Roberta Brown, Executive Director
 (504) 362-1066 | roberta@ccfbano.org
- **HousingNOLA**
 4605 S. Carrollton Avenue – Suite 160
 New Orleans, Louisiana 70119
 Ciara Stein, Program Coordinator
 (504)224-8305 cstein@housingnola.org www.housingnola.org
- **Gulfcoast Housing Partnership**
 1610 Oretha Castle Haley Blvd.
 New Orleans, LA 70113
<http://www.housingpartnership.net/impact-investing/gchp/>

Kathy Laborde, President & CEO
(504) 525-2505 | laborde@gchp.net

- **Jericho Road Episcopal Housing Initiative**
2919 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70115
Nicole Barnes, Executive Director
(504)895-6662 nicolebarnes@jerichohousing.org
- **Southeast Louisiana Legal Services (SLLS)**
1010 Common Street, 1400A
New Orleans, LA 70112
Laura Tuggle, Executive Director
(504) 529-1000 ext. 270 | ltuggle@slls.org
- **Harmony Neighborhood Development Inc**
3301 LaSalle Street
New Orleans, LA 70115
<http://www.harmonyoaksapts.org/>
Una Anderson, Executive Director
(504) 524-3919 | uanderson@gmail.com
- **Historic Restoration Properties (HRI)**
812 Gravier Street, Suite 200
New Orleans, LA 70112
<http://www.hriproperties.com/>
Josh Collen, VP Development
(504) 525-3932 | jcollen@hriproperties.com
- **Hotel Hope**
422 S. Broad Street
New Orleans, LA 70125
<http://hotelhope.org/>
Sr. Mary Lou Specha, PBVM
(504) 715-9798 | mlsspecha@gmail.com
- **Louisiana Housing Alliance (LHA)**
412 N. 4th Street, #102
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
(225) 381-0041 | info@lahousingalliance.org <http://lahousingalliance.dreamhosters.com/contact/>
- **Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC)**
2415 Quail Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70808
<http://www.lhc.la.gov/page/low-income-housing-tax-credit>
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)
Marjorianna Willman
(888) 454-2001 | taxcredit@lhc.la.gov
- **Mary Queen of Vietnam (MQVN)**
4626 Alcee Fortier Blvd. #E
New Orleans, LA 70129
www.mqvncdc.org

Kim Vu-Dinh, Compliance Director
(504) 939-5279 | vudinhk@gmail.com

- **Preservation Alliance Rebuild Together**
923 Tchoupitoulas Street
New Orleans, LA 70130
<http://www.prcno.org/programs/rebuildingtogether.php>
William Stoudt, Director of PRC
wstoudt@prcno.org
- **Project Homecoming**
2221 Filmore Street
New Orleans, LA 70122
<http://projecthomecoming.net/>
Kristina Podhearst, Executive Director
(504) 942-0444 | kristina@projecthomecoming.net
- **Providence Community Housing**
1050 Jefferson Davis Avenue, Suite 301
New Orleans, LA 70125
<http://www.providencecommunityhousing.org/>
Terri North, Executive Director
(504) 821-7221 | tnorth@providence.org
- **Redmellon, LLC**
2100 Oretha Castle Blvd.
New Orleans, LA 70113
<http://www.redmellon.com/>
Neal Morris, President
(504) 866-2798 | nmorris@redmellon.com
- **Roman-Bienville Homes, LLC**
812 Gravier Street, Suite 340
New Orleans, LA 70112
<http://www.nevilleddevelopment.com/>
James E. Neville, Managing Member
(504) 828-1253 | jamie@nevilleddevelopment.cpm
- **St. Bernard Project**
2645 Toulouse Street
New Orleans, LA 70119
<http://www.stbernardproject.org/>
Liz McCartney, Director of Client Services
(504) 277-6831 | liz@sbpusa.org
- **New Orleans Metropolitan Association of Realtors**
3645 N.I-10 Service Road
Metairie, LA 70002
(504) 885-3200 | <http://www.nomar.org/>

Transportation

- **Regional Transit Authority (RTA)**
2817 Canal Street
New Orleans, LA 70119
(504) 248-3900
<http://www.norta.com/>
- **Ride New Orleans**
P.O. Box 19231
New Orleans, LA 70179
(504) 345-8360 | info@rideneworleans.org
<http://rideneworleans.org/>
Alex Posorske, Executive Director
(504)475-8267 alex@rideneworleans.org

Education & Schools

- **Louisiana Association of Public Charter Schools**
1555 Poydras Street, #750
New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 274-3651 | info@lacharterschools.org
<http://lacharterschools.org/>
- **Louisiana Charter's School 2015-16 Annual Report**
'Expanding Opportunities'
<http://www.louisianabelieves.com/docs/default-source/school-choice/2015-2016-charter-annual-report.pdf?sfvrsn=9>
- **Louisiana Recovery School District**
1615 Poydras Street, Suite 1400
New Orleans, LA 70112
<http://www.rsdl.net/>
Patrick Dobard, Superintendent
(504) 373-6200
- **2016 Best Public Elementary Schools in NOLA**
<https://k12.niche.com/rankings/public-elementary-schools/best-overall/m/new-orleans-metro-area/>

Economic Development

- **The Chamber of Commerce**
1515 Poydras Street, Suite 1010
New Orleans, LA 70112
<http://www.neworleanschamber.org/>
G. Ben Johnson, Director
(504) 799-4260 | bjohnson@nochamber.org

- **New Orleans Regional Black Chamber of Commerce**
P.O. Box 58035
New Orleans, LA 70158
(504) 948-0991
<http://norbchamber.chambermaster.com/contact/>
Kelisha Garrett, Director
kelisha.garrett@nordchamber.org
6600 Plaza Drive, Suite 305
New Orleans, LA 70127
- **Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of Louisiana (HCCL)**
1515 Poydras Street, Suite 1010
New Orleans, LA 70112
Mayra Pineda, Director
(504) 885-4262 | info@hccl.biz
- **Asian Chamber of Commerce of Louisiana (ACCL)**
700 Camp Street
New Orleans, LA 70129
Lucy Chun, Director
(504) 810-5670 | lucychun88@gmail.com
- **Alliance of Minority Contractors (AMC)**
7240 Crowder Blvd.
New Orleans, LA 70127
George White
(504) 220-9179 | george@gwjcccontractors.com
- **Urban League of Greater New Orleans Contractor Resource Center**
4640 S. Carrollton Avenue, Suite 230
New Orleans, LA 70119
Frank Johnson
(504) 620-9647 | fjohnson@urbanleaguela.org
- **Job-1 Workforce Development**
3400 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70119
Brandi N. Ebanks, Policy & Program Manager
(504) 658-4545 | bnebanks@nola.gov

Advocacy Group & Environmental Justice

- **Vera Institute of Justice – New Orleans Office**
546 Carondelet Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
<http://www.vera.org>
Kayemba Mvula, Program Analyst
(504)593-0903 kmvula@vera.org

- **VOTE --- From Chains to Change**
-2022 St. Bernard Avenue – New Orleans, Louisiana 70116
info@vote-nola.org
Bruce Reilly, Deputy Director
(504)571-9599 bruce@vota-nola.org
- **The Deep South Center for Environmental Justice**
2601 Gentilly Blvd.
New Orleans, LA 70122
<http://www.dscej.org/>
Dr. Beverly Wright
(504) 816-4005

Planning Consultants

- **Enterprise Community Partners, Inc.**
643 Magazine Street
New Orleans, LA 70130
Michelle Whetten, VP
(504) 561-0785 |
mwhetten@enterprisecommunity.org
[John Sullivan, Senior Program Director](#)
[\(504\)335-2305.jsullivan@enterprisecommunity.org](mailto:(504)335-2305.jsullivan@enterprisecommunity.org)

Special Needs / Homeless / Seniors

- **Social Security Disability Help**
1515 Poydras Street, Suite 1600
New Orleans, LA 70112
<http://www.disabilitybenefitscenter.org/social-security-disability-attorney/new-orleans>
- **Al-Anon and Alateen**
3000 Kingman Street, #108
Metairie, LA 70006
(504) 888-1356 | alanon@bellsouth.net
<http://www.neworleansafg.org/southshore-meetings.html>
- **Advocacy Center**
8325 Oak Street
New Orleans, LA 70118
<http://advocacyla.org/>
Kevin Hurstell, Director of Special Needs
(504) 522-2337 | khurstell@advocacyla.org
Tara Gass Braden, Advocacy Specialist
tgass-braden@advocacyla.org
- **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)**
1300 Perdido Street, 8th Floor

New Orleans, LA 70112
<http://nola.gov/ada/>
Page McCranie, ADA Administrator
(504) 658-4020 | ppccranie@nola.gov

- **CHANGE Coalition**
<https://nolahousing.wordpress.com/advocacy/>
Dorian-gray Alexander
(504) 358-8880 | Changenolanow@gmail.com
- **Brotherhood, Inc.**
1422 Kerlerec Street
New Orleans, LA 70116
<http://brotherhoodinc.org/>
Mark E. Johnson, Executive
(504) 947-4100 | mjohnson@brotherhoodinc.org
- **Council on Aging**
2475 Canal Street, Suite 400
New Orleans, LA 70119
<http://www.nocoa.org/main/>
Howard Rogers, Executive Director
(504) 821-4121
- **New Orleans Regional AIDS Planning Council (NORAPC)**
2601 Tulane Avenue, Suite 400
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119
<http://www.norapc.org>
Brandi C. Bowen, Program Director
(504)821-9150 brandi@norapc.org
- **NO/AIDS Task Force/Crescent City Care**
2601 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70119
<http://www.noaidstaskforce.org/>
Alice E. Reiner, Director of CCHA
(504)821-2601 Alice.Reiner@crescentcarehealth.org
- **Odyssey House of Louisiana**
1125 N. Tonti Street
New Orleans, LA 70119
(504) 821-9211 | info@online.org
<http://www.ohlinc.org/reach-us.html>
- **Unity of Greater New Orleans**
2475 Canal Street, Suite 300
New Orleans, LA 70119
<http://unitygno.org/>
Martha Kegel, Executive Director
(504) 821-4496 | mkegel@unitygno.org

Public Safety / Universities

- **Xavier University – Student Leadership in Neighborhood Services**
One Drexil Drive, Box #17
University Center, Room 316
New Orleans, LA 70125
<http://www.xula.edu/leadership-service/max.html>
Typhanie Jasper-Butler, Director
(504) 520-5133 | ttjasper@xula.edu
- **Loyola University – SPARK-NOLA Community Engagement & Service Program**
6363 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70118
Joe Deegan, Associate Minister for Service & Justice
(504) 865-2141 | jbdeegan@loyno.edu
- **Dillard University**
2601 Gentilly Blvd.
New Orleans, LA 70122
Nick Harris, Director Community Relations
(504) 816-4704 | nharris@dillard.edu
- **New Orleans Police Department (NOPD)**
715 S. Broad Street
New Orleans, LA 70119
(504) 821-2222
<http://www.nola.gov/nopd/crime-data/>

Foundations / Philanthropic Organizations / Private Sector

- **Foundation for Louisiana**
Sherwood Forest Blvd., Suite 1000
Baton Rouge, LA 70816
Lydia Cutrer, Director of Community Investment Funds
(201) 344-6056 | lcutrer@foundationforlouisiana.org
- **Greater New Orleans Foundation (GNOF)**
1055 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70130
<http://www.gnof.org/>
Cheryl Teamer, Board Chair
(504) 598-4663 | cheryl@gnof.org

Lending Institutions

- **HOPE Credit Union**
1736 Oretha Castle Haley Blvd.
New Orleans, LA 70113
<https://hopecu.org/>
William Bynum, President
(504) 581-4673 | wbynum@hopeec.org

- **ASI Federal Credit Union**
 2372 St. Claude Avenue
 New Orleans, LA 70117
 (504) 733-1733 | tsremail@asifcu.com
<https://asifcu.org/>
- **Capital One CDC II**
 201 St. Charles Avenue, 23rd Floor
 New Orleans, LA 70170
<https://www.capitalone.com/about/corporate-citizenship/economic-development/>
 Mark Boucree, Senior Manager
 (504) 533-3029 | mark.boucree@capitalone.com
- **Liberty Bank & Trust Co.**
 6600 Plaza Drive
 New Orleans, LA 70127
<http://www.libertybank.net/>
 Patrick Guillion, President of Mortgage Lending
 (504) 240-5100 | pguillion@libertybank.net
- **NewCorp Inc. - Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI)**
 2924 St. Bernard Avenue
 New Orleans, LA 70119
<http://www.newcorpinc.com/>
- **Whitney Bank**
 3311 Canal Street
 New Orleans, LA 70119
<https://www.whitneybank.com/index> Sunada Brookins, Affordable Lending
 (504) 619-4144 | sunada.brookin@whitneybank.com

The 2017-2021 Citizen Participation Plan Stakeholders & Resource List adds more participants though out the year.

Appendix B

City of New Orleans



2017-2021 Consolidated Plan
Stakeholders & Citizens

Citizen Participation Process: Comments & Feedback

Appendix B



2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and 2017 Action Plan

1st Public Hearing

City of New Orleans

Office of Community Development

As required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the City of New Orleans is preparing to submit a five-year Consolidated Plan (CP) and an Annual Action Plan (AAP) for the use of federal funds. The Consolidated Plan is the City's planning and application document for four (4) formula grants for Community Development and Affordable Housing: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), the Housing Opportunities for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Programs. The Consolidated Plan details how these federal funds will be used to address priority needs identified through public input and engagement. The Consolidated Plan Public Hearing shall specifically seek input into how the goals identified in the City's Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) inform the priorities and objectives of the consolidated plan. **The City will hold a Public Hearing to discuss the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and the 2017 Annual Action Plan:**

When: Wednesday, March 8, 2017

Where: New Orleans Public Library Mid-City Branch

4140 Canal Street – New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

Time: 5:30p.m. - 7:30p.m.

If you need additional information or require special assistance, please contact the Office of Community Development at (504)658-4347. 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan information is available in English; Spanish & Vietnamese (upon request).

Mitchell J. Landrieu

Mayor

Ellen M. Lee

Director, Office of Community Development

Summary of Public Comment:

The feedback from the public through the **1st Public Hearing** held Wednesday, March 8, 2017 at the New Orleans Public Library Mid-City Branch – 4140 Canal Street from 5:30-7:30 was extensive. With seventeen (17) people in attendance, Ms. Ellen M. Lee, Director of Housing Policy & Community Development (OCD) welcomed everyone in attendance, providing an overview of how the Consolidated Plan details how HUD federal funds are used by the City of New Orleans (CNO) to address priority needs identified by public input and engagement. Ms. Lee stated OCD's mission: "The Office of Community Development (OCD) facilitates the development and preservation of quality housing, and suitable living environments for persons of low and moderate income through strategic investments and partnerships with public, private, philanthropic, non-profit, and resident stakeholders. The 1st Public Hearing for 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan (CP) specifically sought input into how goals identified in the CNO's 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) inform the priorities and objectives of the Consolidated Plan. As an ice-breaker, Ms. Lee suggested that since there were less than twenty (20) people in attendance, everyone could introduce themselves. After introductions, Ms. Lee introduced OCD staff person, Ms. Donna Jones-Pearson from the Planning & Resource Development Unit to present a power-point presentation describing the Consolidated Planning process, as well as, present the goals identified in the 2016 AFH inform the priorities of this CP. Ms. Pearson began the presentation by again welcoming everyone, emphasizing the important role of the Community Participation Process (CPP), as the **Public** serves as the main form of community engagement in the development of the Consolidated Plan. Citizens attending the 1st public Hearing were asked to serve as messengers to the community on how goals identified in the CNO's AFH inform the priorities and objectives of the CP. Ms. Pearson went on to identify nine (9) Goals (driving the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan) that supported the development of new affordable rental & homeownership opportunities, lowering barriers to expand affordable housing, preserving affordability, expanding efforts in creating equitable healthy housing, stabilizing neighborhoods vulnerable to gentrification, expanding access to opportunity, reducing housing segregation and discriminating through Fair Housing Education and Awareness, increasing accessibility for vulnerable populations, and ensuring that internal policies and practices advance access to safe affordable housing that include people with disabilities, people with limited English proficiency, and people with criminal records. Ms. Pearson concluded her presentation with a breakdown of how the four (4) formula grants: HOME, CDBG, ESG & HOPWA funding was utilized, providing affordable housing and community development services to the people of New Orleans. Ms. Pearson then turned the platform back to Ms. Lee who sparked the Consolidated Plan discussion asking if those in attendance had any questions and or comments on the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan Goals stated in the presentation. **The following are questions and or comments from the Public in attendance at the 1st Public Hearing Meeting:**

- Are the amounts listed (in the slide show) the actual amounts the City gets? Ms. Lee explained that the amounts in the presentation were amounts from last year's HUD allocation, since this year's allocations would be made later in the year.
- An audience member suggested the future development should come in the form of rental housing rehabilitation. Ms. Lee responded that the CNO is examining that possibility and that there were options being explored to further address issues surrounding rental housing.
- An audience member commented on the CNO's new Rental Registry and how it was a positive tool; then asked how the City would calculate affordability? Ms. Lee stated that the CNO's Rental Registry Policy was not yet finalized. In addition, Ms. Lee went on to discuss maintaining affordability, explained that the CNO would utilize loans for rehabilitation of housing as well as making use of deed restrictions to maintain affordability.

- Comment regarding substandard properties and how the CNO would deal with those landlords. Ms. Lee explained that the City would utilize NHIF (Neighborhood Housing Improvement Funds) funds to assist citizens with moving out of such properties. Additionally, OCD is coordinating and planning for a funding round to address such properties.
- Comment regarding the Affirmatively Furthering Plan (AFFH) and applauding how local decision making is being pro-active in achieving its goals against discrimination and segregation patterns. Ms. Lee recognized HANO, as well as, all the participants in the process explained that the CNO was planning future funding to educate Citizens on Fair Housing Policy.
- Comment from an attendee from the United Way addressing that a high percentage of low income citizens pay more than 50% of their income housing costs for substandard rentals. This person suggested that utilizing more CDBG funds for Soft Second mortgages coupled with their IDA accounts to increase home ownership. Ms. Lee explained that the CNO would utilize NHIF funds to assist citizens with moving out of such properties. Additionally, OCD is coordinating and planning for a funding round to address such properties.
- A comment was posed regarding expiring affordability periods and inquired what actions are being taken to address the issue and if any actions are being undertaken to assist renters? Ms. Lee explained how the CNO and OCD are seeking to expand and extend affordability periods for publicly funded housing. She cited some options available that OCD could make use of to expand affordability such as: utilizing more properties from the Land Trust; changing the incentives for investments to encourage developers; nurture the relationship with the Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC); encourage the transfer of properties with extended affordability to sellers willing to maintain that affordability; add affordability period to properties on the Rental Registry.
- Comment from an attendee suggested linking properties to HUD funding. Ms. Lee explained that in its latest round of funding (2016 Affordable Housing NOFA) OCD listed available properties in targeted areas in the Choice Neighborhood Initiative (CNI).
- Comment from an attendee suggested that the CNO's Master Plan (City Planning Commission CPC) should address transit concerns. Ms. Lee responded that the Regional Transit Authority (RTA) plays role in the CNO's Master Plan, as well as, serves as a Stakeholder through its www.rideneworleans.org.
- An audience member suggested a CDBG funded program addressing what she described as "First-Time Homebuyer Affordable Housing Crisis", would benefit through post-homebuyer counseling. In addition, the CNO should look more at expanding mixed-income housing for residents. Another attendee would like to see a First Time-Homebuyers model similar to the CNO's Soft-Second Mortgage Program (up to \$65,000 grants), providing up to \$25,000 in grant funding for First Time Homebuyers, as funding has become limited. Ms. Lee expanded the discussion stating that affordability periods are being reviewed to avoid circumstances such as the American Can Company Apartments whose tax credits expire in 2017.
- Another attendee added to the affordability conversation, stating homebuyer counseling should not be limited only to First-Time Homebuyers. It should also include renters and landlords. In addition, post-housing counseling should be available for everyone, to ensure people gain valuable insight on property maintenance and financial responsibility. Case-management should be provided to families finding challenges regarding property maintenance and financial upkeep of their home.
- Various comments circled the room addressing concern about future Affordable Housing programs administered through the newly appointed Dr. Ben Carson of HUD. As proposed cuts to HUD may be unavoidable, Ms. Lee stated that OCD will continue to work diligently with any HUD funding received, as well as, build its collaborative efforts through the public and private sectors on ways to leverage funding to accomplish its goals to provide affordable housing and community development services.

- Comment regarding HOPWA FUNDING, whether or not it should revolve around facilities or based primarily in client service model. Ms. Lee explained that any changes in administering HOPWA funding would be phased in over time as the change from more facility care evolves to a client service model, as the status of this population has been impacted by changes in medical outcomes.
- An audience member commented that more funding for homebuyer education should be provided not only for new homebuyers but also homeowners facing financial challenges brought about due to weather events, etc. Post-Homebuyer Counseling should be available to homeowners, as well as, renters addressing ‘financial fitness’, as well as, a plan to guide people on maintaining their investment, both financially and property upkeep. Ms. Lee explained how the City is responding to the Tornado event in New Orleans East and how it is working to encourage capacity building; working to further homeowner education to include and further financial fitness and self-sustainability beyond the initial purchase.
- Comment from an attendee addressed the issue of accessibility and how it should be included in the CNO’s Rental Registry and if homeownership units could be utilized in emergencies, when a property owner does not have access to their home, as a result of a natural disaster. Ms. Lee responded that the CNO would be attempting to get a waiver to utilize such properties, and will continue to collaborate with agencies such as the New Orleans Redevelopment Authority (NORA), Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO), Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC) and other Housing organizations.
- Ms. Lee asked Citizens if there were any more comments or questions regarding the 1st Public Hearing for the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan. Citizens in attendance responded “No”.

Ms. Lee (OCD) proceeded to describe HUD’s 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing Plan to citizens in attendance. Ms. Lee described the AFFH rule as reasonably achieving a material positive change in disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns; transforming racially or ethnically areas of poverty into areas of opportunity; fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws; as well as, to access the contributing factors that limit choice and access for low-income communities and communities of color to develop goals and strategies to overcome these factors. Ms. Lee emphasized the importance of the CNO’s recent submittal and acceptance by HUD of the 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) and how the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan must include strategies and actions that implement the priorities and goals from the AFH that are intended to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH), which should include, but not limited to, enhancing mobility strategies, and encouraging the development of new affordable housing in areas of opportunity, as well as, place-based area (PBA) strategies to encourage community revitalization, including HUD-assisted housing.

The 1st Public Hearing Notice for the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan (CP) reached out to a wide-net of Citizens in the community, stating that “if you need additional information or require special assistance, please contact the Office of Community Development at (504) 658-4200 and that the 2017-2021 CP information is available in English; Spanish and Vietnamese available upon request. There was no request from anyone for special assistance at the meeting, nor was there any request for CP information availability in Spanish and Vietnamese. Ms. Lee thanked everyone for their attendance and participation in the 1st Public Hearing for the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan (CP), informing Citizens in attendance that they will receive an e-mail with all of the documents received, and asked that this information be forwarded to other interested Citizens. Ms. Lee also added that they will receive by e-mail notification of the upcoming 2nd Public Hearing (TBA). The CP meeting concluded with everyone in attendance exchanging pleasantries and the meeting was adjourned.

2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and 2017 Action Plan

2nd Public Hearing

City of New Orleans

Office of Community Development

As required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the City of New Orleans is preparing to submit a five (5)-year Consolidated Plan (CP) and an Annual Action Plan (AAP) for the use of federal funds. The Consolidated Plan (CP) is the City's planning and application document for four (4) formula grants that provides Community Development and Affordable Housing programs: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), the Housing Opportunities for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, and funds will be used to address priority needs identified through public input and engagement. The Consolidated Plan (CP) Public Hearing shall specifically seek citizen input on the priorities, objectives and goals identified in the *draft* CP. The Draft CP Report will be available beginning July 19, 2017 for citizen feedback comments on the CNO's website: <https://www.nola.gov/community-development/>, as well as, the Main and Branch New Orleans Public Libraries. The Final 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan will be submitted to HUD no later than Wednesday August 16, 2017. **The City will hold a 2nd Public Hearing to discuss the Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and the 2017 Annual Action Plan:**

When: Monday, July 24, 2017

Where: Norman Mayer Branch

3001 Gentilly Blvd. - New Orleans, Louisiana 70122

Time: 5:30p.m. - 7:30p.m.

If you need additional information or require special assistance, please contact the Office of Community Development at (504)658-4347. 2021-2017 Consolidated Plan information is available in English; Spanish & Vietnamese (upon request).

Mitchell J. Landrieu

Mayor

Ellen M. Lee

Director, Office of Community Development

Summary of Public Comment at the 2nd Public Hearing:

The 2nd Public Hearing opened with OCD Director Ellen Lee bringing the meeting to order. With eleven (11) people in attendance, Ms. Lee then gave a brief review of the purpose of the meeting. Following that, Ms. Lee then introduced attending staff including, the members of Planning and Resource Development, Jeanette Thomas-Allen, Donna Pearson, and Adrienne Rochon, along with Tyra Brown of Neighborhood Services and Facilities. Ms. Donna Pearson then began the PowerPoint presentation (PPS), by reviewing OCD's mission and vision statement. Citizens attending the 2nd Public Hearing were asked to serve as messengers to the community on how goals identified in the CNO's AFH inform the priorities and objectives of the CP. Ms. Donna Pearson, OCD's Planning & Resource Development staff person went through parts of the Power Point presentation describing OCD's mission to facilitate the development and preservation of quality housing and suitable living environments for persons of low and moderate income through strategic investments and partnerships with public, private, philanthropic, non-profit and resident stakeholders; as well as, describing the components of the Consolidated Plan. Ms. Lee discussed the importance of 2017-2021 CP being consistent with the CNO & HANO's 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan. The PPS presentation continued on to present an explanation of the Consolidated Plan (CP) and its components: Needs Assessment, Housing Market Analysis, Strategic Plan and an Annual Action Plan. Much of the presentation focused on how OCD is focused on preserving affordable housing in neighborhoods in which changing market conditions are leading to displacement of long-term residents. Ms. Lee stated how OCD defines the term "high opportunity areas" and how it works improve access to these areas by targeting its programs to low-income residents and families (80% AMI or less). One example of this is how OCD is working to preserve existing affordable units by negotiating with owners/landlords to extend expiring affordability periods. Discussion of the Consolidated Plan goals also centered on how OCD works with families, small landlords and investors to ensure that units are safe and any hazards, such as the presence of lead paint, have been eliminated, and that housing units which do not meet housing standards have access to appropriate repair and rehabilitation programs. In addition, discussion of the Consolidated Plan goals involved how OCD and its community partners work to leverage existing resources in order to expand access for residents, while making sure landlords of all types follow principles which do not discriminate or increase segregation. OCD's Consolidated Plan focus will be underserved populations, such as low-income persons, minorities, seniors, special needs individuals and homeless families. OCD and its partners will utilize funding from the HOPWA and ESG grants to aid the special-needs population in accessing available service and becoming stable. The next slide detailed budgeted amounts for 2017 Housing Programs and the units expected to be produced. This slide detailed which activities would be supported through which funding source. Ms. Lee made sure that attendees understood that the OCD looks at the number of units produced as the measure of persons impacted by the collective efforts of OCD and its partners. The following slide specifically looked at Rental Housing and First Time Homeownership Assistance. In its Rental Housing activities, the City is targeting areas to support developments to increase housing, such as Bywater and the Lower Ninth Ward. For First Time Homeownership Assistance the City is limited in financial resources, but will seek to work with the Finance Authority to encourage families to pursue homeownership which can stabilize neighborhoods, but also build wealth. In the arena of Owner Occupied Housing, the City will utilize its Neighborhood Housing Improvement Fund (NHIF) to undertake accessibility modifications for persons with disabilities and for its *Aging in Place* program for seniors. These funds will also be utilized for a planned revolving loan fund that will enable those property owners unable to access traditional funding to receive loans, from participating local financial institutions, to undertake needed repairs to bring properties to housing quality standards which would prevent displacement and improve property values. The next slide continued with two specific 2017 Programs. First, the Global Green Climate Action Center, sited in an LMI area, with the purpose of educating

residents about sustainability and energy efficiency. The second initiative is the Low Barrier Shelter. The shelter will provide assistance to the homeless and connect these individuals with both on-site and community services. This shelter will house service providers and focus on the chronically homeless population. Following the examination of existing housing initiatives, a slide comparing the 2016 to the 2017 funding was presented. It showed how the budgeted allocation had remained fairly stable, overall, funding had only decreased 0.15%. Three of the four programs in the block grant were decreased from 0.29% to 0.83%. Only the HOPWA program saw a slight increase of 0.96%. Ms. Lee made the audience aware, that the President had at some point proposed cutting the budget to zero, and that everyone should encourage their constituencies to contact their elected representatives to remind them of the need and importance of this funding. The next three slides detailed the 2017 budget and the budgeted amounts along with rollover funds from prior years. These slides detailed the wide array of activities supported by the federal funds and exhibited how the remaining disaster funding was being spent down. Following the budget, a slide which presented partners within the City that receive funding from and work closely with OCD to effectively and efficiently make use of the federal funds received by OCD. The last slide showed the timeline of upcoming events related to the Consolidated Plan. The fifteen day public review period began on July 19. The 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan 2017 Annual Action Plan must be submitted to HUD on August 16. At this point, the floor was opened for questions and comments from the audience.

- A question was asked regarding how feedback will be incorporated or attached?
All comments, questions and feedback will be reported in the plan.
- A question from Mark Boucree regarding Slide 18—HOME funds and the Soft Second program—how much money would be used for the program?
- Ms. Lee replied that a lot of housing that had been built remained unsold. Therefore, that while homeownership would remain important, the Finance Authority would continue offer money for down payment and closing costs.
- What is the deadline for comments? The comment period ends on August 7, 2017.
- An audience member asked about the status of some apartments in Gentilly owned by Dillard University which have been vacant since 2005. Ms. Lee replied that the City was not aware of the specific property.
- Another audience member asked about assistance for rehabilitation of vacant properties. Ms. Lee replied that homeowner that met eligibility requirements could participate in existing programs, but developers could not be funded for single property projects. Developers would be more successful in securing funding for a grouping of properties in a specific area.
- An audience member asked about homelessness in the CNO. Ms. Lee responded that Ms. Tyra Johnson-Brown is the Director of Homeless Services and that the goal of zero (0) homeless veterans was met as the first city in the nation. Efforts are ongoing to reduce the 1,300 chronically homeless people in the CNO. In addition, the CNO plans a Low-Barrier Shelter that will cost zero (0) to enter, as well as, allow the person's animal. The homeless person is admitted even if they are intoxicated and or using illegal substances, as long as those substances are disposed of upon entry.
- Ms. Lee asked Citizens if there were any more comments or questions regarding the 2nd Public Hearing for the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan. Citizens in attendance responded "No".

Ms. Lee thanked everyone for their attendance and participation in the 2nd Public Hearing for the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan (CP), informing Citizens in attendance that they will receive an e-mail with all of the documents received, and asked that this information be forwarded to other interested Citizens. Ms. Lee also added that the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan will be submitted to HUD no later than August 16, 2017. All Citizens that attended the 1st Public

Hearing, as well as, Citizens not in attendance are welcomed to provide any comments and feedback on the development of the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan. These comments and feedback are included in this document.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan (CP) 2017 Annual Action Plan (AAP) Available for Review & Public Comment

The Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan is the City's Housing and Community Development Planning and Application document, updated annually. Prior to submission, to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City must allow citizens an opportunity to review and comment on the CP. The Draft 2017-2021 CP available 7/19-8/7 2017 at the Main & Branch N.O Libraries listed and on the CNO's website: <https://www.nola.gov/community-development/>

Main Branch New Orleans Public Library
219 Loyola Avenue, NOLA 70112
(504) 596-2560

East New Orleans Branch Library
5641 Read Blvd. 70127 (504)596-0200

Norman Mayer Library
3001 Gentilly Blvd. 70122 (504) 596-3100

Nix Library
1401 S. Carrollton Avenue, (504) 596-2630

Housing Authority of New Orleans
4100 Touro St. 70122 (504) 370-3300

Robert E. Smith Library
6301 Canal Blvd. 70124 (504) 596-2638

Martin Luther King Library
1615 Caffin Ave. 70117 (504) 596-2695

Alvar Library
913 Alvar Street 70117 (504) 596-2667

Mid-City Library
4140 Canal Street 70119 (504) 596-2654

Algiers Regional Library 70131
3014 Holiday Drive, (504) 596-2641

Milton H. Latter Memorial Library
5120 St. Charles Ave. 70115 (504) 596-2625

Cita Dennis Hubbel Library
725 Pelican Avenue 70114 (504) 366-0657

City Hall Lobby
1300 Perdido St. NOLA 70112

Cita Dennis Hubbel Library
725 Pelican Avenue 70114 (504) 366-0657

Office of Community Development
1340 Poydras, 10th Floor 70112 (504) 658-4200

The deadline for submission of written comments is Monday August 7, 2017 by 3:00pm. Comment forms should be sent to the Office of Community Development's Planning & Resource Development Unit: 1340 Poydras Street, 10th Floor, New Orleans, Louisiana 70112 or e-mailed to dmpearson@nola.gov

Mitchell J. Landrieu
Mayor

Ellen M. Lee
Director, Office of Community Development

**City of New Orleans
Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan
Citizen Participation Input 7-19-2017 thru 8-7-2017**

Name: _____ Home Phone # _____

Address: _____ e-mail address: _____

- Suite 1000 - NOLA 70112

(504)658-4200 <https://www.nola.gov/community-development/>

Prior to your review today were you familiar with the Consolidated Plan/ Action Plan? Yes ____ No

After your review do you feel you have more knowledge than before? Yes ____ No

Explain:

After review of the Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan & Draft 2017 Annual Action Plan please give your comments:

Additional Pages May Be Submitted. Thank you for your input!

Your ticket has been created.

Consolidated Plan Comment Cards



Adrienne Rochon

Wed, 08/09/17 11:48 am

Library Account Number
Library Location Main Library

Message:

Good afternoon,

In July, a draft copy of the City's Consolidated Plan document and comment cards were delivered to library branches to be made available for public review for a period of thirty days. This email is to inquire if any comment cards were received from citizens. If you received any comment cards, please contact us via email so we can make arrangements to retrieve them. Thank you!

Ticket created while on: <http://www.nolalibrary.org/>

Powered by [LiveChat](#)

No Comment Forms were submitted to the CNO's Office of Community Development from the New Orleans Public Library Main Branch Location, as well as, all New Orleans Public Library Branch locations regarding the Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan (CP)/2017 Annual Action Plan (AAP) available for Public Review & Input/Comment for a fifteen (15) day period: 7-19-2017 thru 8-7-2017.

Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan Stakeholder & Citizen Input/Feedback/Comments

The CNO's Office of Community Development's (OCD) 2017-2021 Consolidated Planning process is ongoing with Citizen Participation Engagement & Feedback at the center of each phase. Community Stakeholders and Citizens are vital in providing an effective citizen public participation strategy, engaging everyone in the planning/feedback/implementation cycle. The CNO's Office of Community Development collaborates closely with Community Stakeholders and Citizens to cast a wide net to fellow citizens, encouraging engagement and input that will be a part of the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan **submitted to HUD no later than August 16, 2017**. All input and feedback for the *draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan* was open until August 7, 2017. In addition, the Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan & Comment Forms *were* placed at the New Orleans Main & Branch Libraries, as well as, OCD's webpage <https://www.nola.gov/community-development/> . The following pages of **Community Stakeholders and Citizens Comments** illustrate the magnitude of **collaboration, engagement, input** and **commitment** everyone continues to strive for as we move together in the development of the **CNO's 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan**; ensuring Everyone's neighborhood has quality affordable housing, community development services, safety, transportation, excellent schools, and a clean environment. The CNO's 2017-2021 Consolidated Planning Process **Thanks Everyone** for their effective communication and ongoing citizen involvement!

To: City of New Orleans Office of Community Development
From: Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center
Date: August 4, 2017
Re: Comment on the Draft 2017 Consolidated Plan

Please accept the following comments on behalf of the Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center (GNOFHAC) on the Draft 2017 Consolidated Plan. GNOFHAC commends the City and its Office of Community Development (OCD) on their contributions to our 2016 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan and is encouraged to see many of its goals and strategies acknowledged in the draft Consolidated Plan.

Important commitments to extending terms of affordability and refining Place Based Areas carry through to the Consolidated Plan. Still, we also want to ensure—to the extent possible—that these commitments are directly connected to the use of funds outlined in the five year Strategic Plan and 2017 Annual Plan. With that in mind, GNOFHAC offers the following comments to strengthen the Consolidated Plan and better align it with the goals and strategies of the AFH:

1. Outreach and Public Engagement

Though hampered by a very tight timeline, OCD coordinated well with GNOFHAC and other community partners to ensure robust community engagement on the AFH. Unfortunately, the Consolidated Plan process has not allowed for similar engagement. In particular, none of the community groups that provided feedback on the AFH attended the only public hearing on the draft Consolidated Plan. The draft plan also was not available on the OCD webpage until nearly a week after that hearing. GNOFHAC understands the difficulty of working on federal timelines, but would also suggest that more communication about expected deadlines and plans for reaching community partners may increase future engagement.

2. Place Based Areas

The AFH and Consolidated Plan make an important acknowledgement that the City's Place Based Areas (PBAs) require re-thinking as some PBAs or parts of PBAs are seeing increasing market activity and rising prices (pg 135). This goal is particularly important to making good on the promise of the AFH and balancing out decades of lopsided investment that perpetuated segregation. Including this goal is important, but the Consolidated Plan would also benefit from more specifics about how PBAs will be refined and in what PBAs particular resources will be targeted. Below are a number of examples where more information is necessary:

- Pg 74: The chart here describes the "Revital Type" as "comprehensive" or "housing." Assuming "comprehensive" includes housing and other resources, some of these neighborhoods may be inappropriate for new affordable housing resources if they are low-opportunity areas with little access to jobs, transit, or other amenities.
- Pg 83: Non-Housing Community Development is a great example of resources that should be targeted in persistently underserved areas, rather than "Citywide."

- Pg 93: Housing resources—unless dedicated to repairs or accessibility improvements—are not nearly as appropriate for undeserved areas as investments in transit, quality schools, parks, and other amenities.
- Pg 110: The Rental Housing Development paragraph would benefit from a more specific explanation of what neighborhoods will be targeted with these funds.
- Pg 116: The Demolition project would benefit from a statement that this funding will be used in areas where market pressures are not already assisting with bringing properties back into commerce.
- Pg 122: The high percentage of funds that will be targeted to PBAs emphasizes the importance of refining the PBAs. Better refining PBAs and what types of projects should be funded in each will set an important example for future plans and administrations.

3. Extended Affordability and Community Land Trusts (CLTs)

Pages 136-137 of the draft Consolidated Plan include important intentions related to extended affordability periods and CLTs. Still, it's not clear how either of these goals are incorporated into the funding matrices laid out in the plan. Below are some particular examples of how these strategies could be better connected to funding:

- Pg 110: OCD could explicitly allow CLTs to compete for affordable homeownership funding to develop shared-equity homeownership.
- Pg 136: OCD could commit to use the NOFA selection criteria to not just "encourage" longer affordability terms, but to actually require them.

4. Owner Occupied Rehab

In past Annual Plans and city budgets, Owner Occupied Rehab projects (Pg 110) have specifically included funding for landlords to access low-cost loans to repair units for their tenants. In discussions with OCD, it's also been acknowledged that these low-cost loans should be paired with affordability restrictions similar to the Small Rental Repair Program.

5. Educational Programming

The AFH commits OCD to aggressively conducting fair housing education activities in coordination with fair housing groups and specifically calls out NORD-C as a partner. These goals could be carried forward better in the Consolidated Plan:

- Pg 113: The NORD-C project could specifically include fair housing education as part of the planned activities.
- Pg 114: Similarly, the Job 1 project could also specifically include fair housing education as part of the planned activities.

5. Code Enforcement

The Consolidated plan lists \$2.4 million in CDBG funds earmarked for code enforcement, in addition to \$700,000 from the NHIF budget and millions more expected from local and state short-term rental fees and taxes. OCD should consider directing more CDBG (and NHIF) funding toward direct housing production now that new revenue sources will be available for code enforcement.

(GNOFHAC 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan Comments)



Ellen Lee emlee@nola.gov

Donna M. Pearson dmpearson@nola.gov Jeanette Thomas Allen jnthomas@nola.gov
Office of Community Development, City of New Orleans

Re: Comments from the CHANGE Coalition on the 2017 Consolidated Plan:

May 8, 2017

Dear Ms. Lee, Ms. Pearson and Ms. Allen,

Thank you for inviting us to comment on the City's 2017 Consolidated Plan. We strongly endorse the following recommendations:

- Continue and expand Tenant Based Rental Assistance for People Living with HIV (PLWH) through Housing Opportunities for People Living with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) and any other available funding source.
- Prioritize all eligible categories permitted under HOPWA (list in the Consolidated Plan) and allocate funds to discrete service categories based on documented needs of PLWH (data and PLWH input).
- Specific data and HOPWA funding priorities are attached. Please add these specific goals and data to the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan.
- Allocate additional funds towards developing more affordable housing units for low income individuals with disabilities.
- Use part of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) allocation and HOPWA allocation to fund supportive services to support low income individuals with disabilities so they can remain stably housed. This might include housing-specific case management services or legal services specifically targeted to helping clients apply for social security benefits and employment opportunities and to achieve housing stability.
- Base priorities and funding decisions on updated data and to continue to meet the needs of clients with a full range of housing options including maintaining current service levels.
- Ensure all strategies and plans are coordinated with related programs (Office of Health Policy, Office of Public Health STD/HIV Program) and related plans, such as the Louisiana HIV/AIDS Strategy.
- Tackle misconceptions, reduce stigmatizing language and discrimination by promoting person-centered language and best-practice methods to reduce stigma and empower PLWH.
- Prepare for impact of HOPWA reauthorization implementation with strategic advance planning to mitigate loss of housing resources while maximizing access to a variety of housing services (an example being coordination with Consolidate Plan processes, collaboratively implement a city-wide initiative to end homelessness among PLWH and LGBT and injection drug users).
- Develop and disseminate the Louisiana /New Orleans metropolitan statistical area HIV and Housing Care Continuum to inform planning activities and to improve coordination between RW and HOPWA programs.

Overwhelmingly, the demographics of PLWH in the MSA represent a population with low income, high rent burden, and high levels of housing instability, as demonstrated by affordability challenges. The data reflect a variety of housing needs which are best met by a full range of assistance options coupled with appropriate support services. Please see the attached data report following.

Sincerely,

The CHANGE Coalition (**The Coalition of HIV/AIDS Nonprofits & Governmental Entities (CHANGE)**) advocates on behalf of persons living with or at risk of HIV infection to achieve improved health outcomes and systemic change through collaborative prevention, testing, diagnosis, linkage to care, retention in care, supportive services, and housing throughout the greater New Orleans area.)

1250

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community. / Discuss the size and characteristics of PLWH population in the New Orleans MSA.

Overview of HIV in New Orleans MSA

The HIV epidemic remains critical in New Orleans. As of December 31, 2016, there were estimated 8,241 people living with HIV (PLWH) in the New Orleans Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (Jefferson, Orleans, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, St. Bernard, and Plaquemines parishes). In the Center for Disease Control’s annual HIV Surveillance Report, Louisiana ranked second in the nation in both HIV and Stage 3 HIV (AIDS) incidence in 2015 (29.2 per 100,000 and 13.5 per 100,000, respectively). In the same year, among large MSAs in the nation, the Baton Rouge MSA ranked third (32.0 per 100,000 or 266 new cases) and the New Orleans MSA ranked fourth (31.9 per 100,000 or 403 new cases).

Regarding age, PLWH in New Orleans have a relatively even distribution between the ages of 30 and 60+. There is a growing concentration of aging PLWH who are 50 and older (41% of cases as of December 2016). PLWH in New Orleans are primarily male and Black. A small percentage reported being of Hispanic ethnicity (6%). In New Orleans, Black women make up 80.5% of infections in women. Youth ages 13-24 make up 24% of new infections in New Orleans with 15% being diagnosed with Stage 3 HIV (AIDS). Income varied across samples; however, members of the general population of PLWH reported SSI, SSDI, and Food Stamps as the primary sources of income.

The tables below provide a breakdown of PLWH in the New Orleans Area.

Number of Persons Living with HIV in the 8 Parish New Orleans Eligible Metropolitan Area, as of December 31, 2016

	HIV
Jefferson	1,994
Orleans	5,141
Plaquemines	41
St. Bernard	192
St. Charles	127
St. John the Baptist	183
St. Tammany	488
St. James	75
TOTAL	8,241

Louisiana HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data 4th Quarter 2016

(CHANGE 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan Data Input)

Demographic Characteristics of PLWH in the New Orleans Area as of December 31, 2016

Current Age	PLWH	
	N	%
0-12 years	21	<1%
13-19 years	57	1%
20-24 years	337	4%
25-29 years	734	9%
30-34 years	849	10%
35-39 years	953	12%
40-44 years	893	11%
45-49 years	1,002	12%
50-54 years	1,232	15%
55-59 years	1,022	12%
60+ years	1,141	14%
Gender		
Female	2,078	25%
Male	6,060	74%
Transgender Women	101	1%
Transgender Men	2	<0.5%
Race and Ethnicity		
Black, Non-Hispanic	5,160	63%
White, Non-Hispanic	2,447	30%
Hispanic	523	6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	47	1%

American Indian	7	<1%
Unknown	10	<1%
Multi-race	47	1%

Louisiana HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data 4th Quarter 2016

(CHANGE 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan Data Input)

Demographic Characteristics of Study Samples

	Statewide Needs Assessment 2015 (<i>N</i> = 1,625)	Point in Time 2016 (<i>N</i> = 144)
Age – Mean (<i>SD</i>)		
Gender		
Female	41%	29%
Male	57%	70.5%
Transgender	3%	.4%
Race		
Black	74%	62.5%
White	22%	35.5%
Other	5%	<2%
Ethnicity – Hispanic	3%	4.3%
Income – Mean (<i>SD</i>)	\$501- \$1,000	N/A
Sources of income		
Wages or salary	25.7%	N/A
SSI	30.3%	N/A
SSDI	30.4%	N/A
Child support or alimony	2.4%	N/A
Unemployment	1.5%	N/A
Food Stamps	31.2%	N/A
Section 8	9.7%	N/A
Housing Voucher	6.1%	N/A
TBRA	5.7%	N/A
Other		N/A
Multiple sources of income	71.2%	N/A
Health condition		
Poor	3.8%	N/A
Fair	25.9%	N/A
Good	20.4%	N/A
Very good	29.8%	N/A
Excellent	20%	N/A
Employed	28.8%	N/A
Education – less than high school	18%	N/A

CURRENT System of HOPWA-funded Housing and Services

The HOPWA-funded system is primarily transitional housing facilities.¹ (CHANGE Data Input)

	Number of Units	Funding Source	Supportive Services
Shelter Resources, Inc. a) Belle Reve b) Belle Grace c) Belle Esprit	19 units of housing assistance a) 8 bedrooms of transitional housing b) 7 bedrooms permanent housing c) 4 units (3 one bedroom units and 1 three bedroom unit)	HOPWA HUD SHP Other	Life skills, meals, case management, substance abuse services and psychosocial supports from other funding supports, and client advocacy, health, medical, mental, and intensive care services
Brotherhood, Inc.	2 transitional & 4 long term units	HOPWA	Adult day care and personal assistance, life skills management, and transportation assistance
Project Lazarus	23 transitional one bedroom	HOPWA	Assistance with nutrition, transportation, daily living skills, medication adherence, literacy HiSET/ GED diplomas, employment/SSI/SSDI and securing housing. Outpatient substance abuse program, including one-on-one counseling and groups. Year-round education program offering art therapies, health education and financial literacy. Holistic services (meditation, yoga, acupuncture, and massage therapy) to promote overall Wellness. After Care program to support residents for up to one year after they leave Project Lazarus.
Responsibility House	12 transitional units of housing	HOPWA	
Concerned Citizens for a Better Algiers a) Home Again b) Victory Plaza	a) 11 transitional one bedroom units b) 7 units permanent supportive housing (2 one bedrooms, 5 two bedrooms) c) 19 -3 bedroom units	HOPWA HOME	
CrescentCare a) STRMU b) TBRA c) Emergency assistance	a) Approximately 250 families b) Approximately 45 families c) Approximately 150	HOPWA (City & Unity) Ryan White Part A	
CITY Shelter Plus Care Program	42 families	Shelter Plus Care	

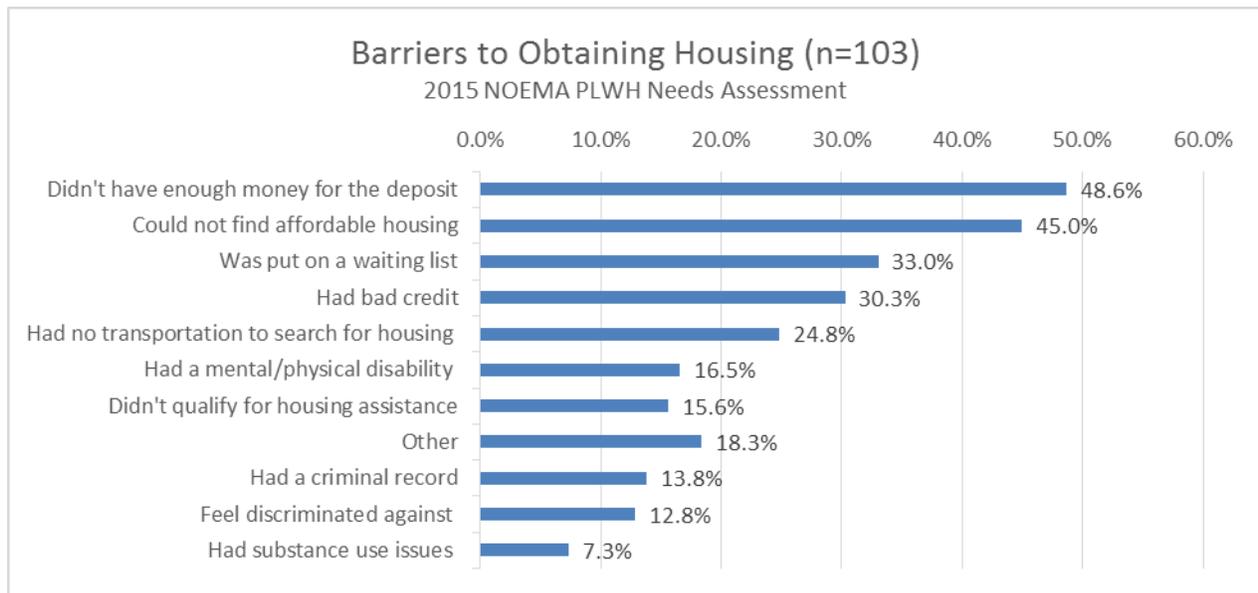
Describe the housing and supportive service needs of the population, and how they are determined.

¹ HUD defines transitional housing as housing for up to 24 months (which can be extended beyond 24 months in some cases).

Housing Need Among PLWH in the NEW ORLEANS EMSA

8,241 PLWH in the New Orleans area struggle daily to live safe, healthy lives. Two leading factors in this struggle are poverty and lack of decent, affordable housing. The lack of affordable housing has long been an issue for low-income New Orleans area residents. Paramount among the challenges is a severe housing shortage and greatly escalated rental costs, both of which threaten the safety and stability of low-income households in general. For those living with HIV, the risks are even greater, leaving many PLWH increasingly vulnerable to homelessness and serious health problems. The graph below records the problems clients encounter accessing housing, from the 2015 Needs Assessment Survey of PLWH in the New Orleans Eligible Metropolitan Area.

General Problems with Getting Housing



Supportive Services Needs Among PLWH in the New Orleans MSA

The 2015 Needs Assessment Survey of PLWH found that the four most needed Support Services were (noted in order of overall ranking):

1. Medical Transportation Services
2. Non-medical Case Management
3. Professional/Legal Services
4. Food Bank

The graph below compares the housing need with the current inventory and illustrates the current housing gap.

Housing Type	Housing Need (Individuals)	Current Inventory (Individuals)	Housing Gap	Percentage of Total Gap
<u>Short-term Assistance</u>	2679	241	2,314	86%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-Term Rent Mortgage and Utility Assistance (STRMU) • Other rent or utility assistance 				
<u>Long-Term Assistance</u>	2164	25	2,139	99%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenant-based Rental Assistance 				

Housing Type	Housing Need (Individuals)	Current Inventory (Individuals)	Housing Gap	Percentage of Total Gap
(TBRA) or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other scattered-site affordable housing options 				
<u>Service Enriched Housing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility-based Housing Assistance (FBHA) provided through operating costs or Project-based Rental Assistance (PBRA) Includes group home or other types of higher care facilities 	206	88	118	57%
<u>Other Housing Supports</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent Housing Placement Housing Case Management Housing information Other supportive services 	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

2016 HOPWA Service Utilization Overview – Summary from 2016 NO MSA CAPER Report	
Housing Service Categories	Number of Households Served
Short-term mortgage, rent and/or utility (STRMU) assistance	241
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	25
Permanent Supportive Housing Facilities	(estimates not available at this time)
Transitional/Short-Term Housing Facilities	175 (estimate)

(CHANGE DATA INPUT 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan)

Planning Estimate of Area’s Unmet Needs for HOPWA-Eligible Households – Estimates from 2016 NO MSA CAPER	
1. Total number of households that have unmet housing subsidy assistance need.	3508

2. Total number of households with unmet housing needs by type of housing subsidy assistance:	
a. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	1584
b. Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments (STRMU)	1874
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance with rental costs • Assistance with mortgage payments • Assistance with utility costs. 	(estimates broken out by STRMU category unavailable)
c. Housing Facilities, such as community residences, SRO dwellings, other housing facilities	50

CHANGE Coalition/Collaborative Solutions Research/ Ryan White Program Selected Findings	
	Data Source(s)
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Population</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated over 8,421 PLWH live in the New Orleans metropolitan statistical area (Jefferson, Orleans, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, St. Bernard, Plaquemines) 	Louisiana HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data 4 th Quarter 2016
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Income</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean income levels (for PLWH) are between \$500 - \$1,000 per month • Primary sources of income reported as SSI/SSDI and Food Stamps. • 21.3% reported no income. 	Ryan White 2015 NOEMA PLWH Needs Assessment
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rent Burden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated 60% are paying more than 30% of their income towards rent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 35% pay >50% of household income on rent ○ 25% pay between 30.1 - 50% of their income for rent • Only 40% of PLWH are paying less than 30% of income for rent 	2013 CHANGE Coalition HIV Housing Analysis
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Housing Instability</u></p> <p>Approximately 75% clients experience one or more indicators of housing instability, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high rent burden; • nights spent homeless without a place to sleep during the past 6 months; • very short tenure in their current housing; • the inability to manage even modest increases in rent without the risk of losing that housing; • Mental Health diagnosis; and • Substance Abuse diagnosis. <p>(CHANGE DATA INPUT 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan)</p>	2013 CHANGE Coalition HIV Housing Analysis
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Common barriers to housing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds for rental deposits • Could not find affordable housing • Placed on waiting list for housing • Poor credit 	Ryan White 2015 NOEMA PLWH Needs Assessment

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Current subsidy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31.1% of PLWH report receiving an ongoing housing subsidy such as Section 8 vouchers, Shelter +Care, etc. 	<p>Ryan White 2015 NOEMA PLWH Needs Assessment</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Housing Affordability</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable rent level in 2013 (based on HUD’s definition of affordable at 30% of household income) would be \$272 per month, including utilities, for most PLWH. • The 2016 Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a 1-bedroom apartment in New Orleans is \$787. 	<p>2016 HUD FMR Data 2013 CHANGE Coalition HIV Housing Analysis</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Housing Need</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of low income PLWH in the New Orleans MSA need housing assistance • 3,508 households have unmet housing need <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1,584 unmet need for Tenant Based Rental Assistance ○ 1,874 unmet need for STRMU ○ 50 unmet need for Congregate Units 	<p>2017 New Orleans Unmet Need Calculations March 2017</p>

STRATEGIC PLAN (CHANGE GOAL & DATA INPUT 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan)

HOPWA Goals for FY 2017-2021

HOPWA goals are identified to cover the three main outcomes of the HOPWA program as established by the Office of HIV Housing and HUD. These include:

1. Increase housing stability
2. Increasing access to care and supports
3. Decreasing the risks of homelessness

New Orleans Service Priorities for FY 2017-2021

Housing Priorities

Short-term Assistance

- Short-Term Rent Mortgage and Utility Assistance (STRMU)
- Other rent or utility assistance

Long-Term Assistance

- Tenant-based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
- Project-based Rental Assistance (PBRA) or
- Other scattered-site affordable housing options
- Resource Identification
- Housing development

Service Enriched Housing

- Facility-based Housing Assistance (FBHA)
- Includes group home or other types of higher care facilities

Other Housing Supports

- Permanent Housing Placement

- Housing Case Management
- Housing information services
- Other supportive services

Supportive Services Priorities

- Housing Case Management – Social Worker – Help Accessing Benefits
- Transportation for Needed Services
- Mental Health Services or Counseling
- Help Finding a Job or Job Training
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Daycare for Children

Goal Special Needs 1

Decrease the risks of homelessness of low-income persons PLWH and their households by increasing access to affordable housing for low income PLWH.

Objectives Special Needs 1

- Objective 1:1 Increased the funding allocated to TBRA, with a goal of placing 200 families on TBRA by 2020.
- Objective 1:2 Continue funding permanent housing placement services.
- Objective 1:3 Continue assisting clients with emergency short-term rent, mortgage, and utility (STRMU) assistance.
- Objective 1:4 Continue funding transitional housing based on the need shown in the data.
- Objective 1:5 Explore ways to fund emergency shelter options for low income people living with HIV, especially for individuals with special needs, such as those in medically needy or in other vulnerable scenarios and transgender clients.

Goal Special Needs 2

Increase housing stability by increasing access to supportive services for low-income HIV populations and their families.

Objectives Special Needs 2

- Objective 2:1 – Increase the provision of housing related supportive services including, yet not limited to, intensive housing case management, transportation, employment services, legal services, and other supports. (CHANGE Goal Input 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan)
- Objective 2:2 – Pair permanent affordable housing units with supportive services and dedicated case management in order to maximize client success and independence in permanent, affordable housing

Goal Special Needs 3

Build the capacity of Office of Community Development and HOPWA project sponsors to plan, establish, administer, and coordinate HIV housing programs to increase available resources and to maximize other affordable housing and housing-related resources.

Objectives Special Needs 3

- Objective 3:1 The City of New Orleans will convene an annual planning and training session geared toward building the capacity of HOPWA project sponsors to plan, establish, and coordinate a systems based affordable housing continuum of housing for persons living with HIV. The CHANGE Coalition will offer input on agenda development, presenter selection, planned outcomes and data to inform prioritization and allocation of funds. During this planning session, input from providers and clients could be given on how to spend any additional funding. This planning and training session should be held no later than October 1, 2017.

- Objective 3:2 Provide training and IT support for a required centralized database system, for all City HOPWA programs to ensure accurate data collection, and accurate reports. This training and support should be delivered no later than November 1, 2017.
- Objective 3:3 Explore data-sharing mechanisms and agreements with the Ryan White programs to facilitate more accurate evaluation of outcomes. These data sharing agreements should be explored no later than December 1, 2017.
- Objective 3:4 The City of New Orleans will commit to collaborating with community partners, including the CHANGE coalition, to continue to improve efficiencies of administrative functions. The desired outcome will be for execution of HOPWA contracts to occur no later than 90 days after the start of the contract year. This outcome once achieved should be sustainable from year to year.

Goal Special Needs 4

Combine the administration of Ryan White and HOPWA funding under one administrative body at the City, as is done at the State.

City of New Orleans



Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan

Citizen Participation Feedback 7-19-2017 thru 8-7-2017

Name: Dorian-gray Alexander Home Phone # 504-358-8880

Address: 2601 Tulane Ave, Suite 500, New Orleans, LA 70119 e-mail address: Changenolanow@gmail.com

- ❖ Please feel free to forward responses to dmpearson@nola.gov or mail:
Office of Community Development

Planning & Resource Development Unit

1340 Poydras Street – Suite 1000 - NOLA 70112

(504)658-4200 <https://www.nola.gov/community-development/>

Thank You for your Input!

Prior to your review today were you familiar with the Consolidated Plan/ Action Plan? Yes XX No

After your review do you feel you have more knowledge than before? Yes No XX

Explain:

After review of the Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan & Draft 2017 Annual Action Plan please give your comments:

Comments and recommendations were sent via email May 9 and May 23, 2017. We don't see any incorporation of these into the draft Consolidation Plan. Please include our recommendations and suggestions for HIV services for HOPWA clients. [attached again] Also attached is Preferred Language for people living with HIV. These are adopted to reduce stigma and barriers in primary care, behavioral health, case management, and housing needs for clients.

Please update information in resource guide for the CHANGE Coalition to

Consolidated Plan

NEW ORLEANS

211

contact: Dorian-gray Alexander email: changenanow@gmail.com phone: 504-358-8880

HIV #LanguageMatters: Addressing Stigma by Using Preferred Language

#NotYourInfection is important to me because people living with HIV deserve respect. A word can be correct, but that doesn't make it nice. I am living with HIV, not an HIV--infected person. I am NOT an infection! –Mina, a teen living with HIV

The language we use to describe HIV can either empower or stigmatize people living with HIV (PLHIV). Researchers, clinicians, advocates and other professionals often use terms such as “HIV infected” and “HIV infections” which further stigmatize PLHIV. Being referred to as “infected” repeatedly by medical professionals, the media, and others begins to have negative consequences on a person's self--worth and confidence. Though these terms have been used for decades, a growing number of individuals in the HIV community have expressed concerns over the unintentional stigma conveyed by these terms. The language we use often does not reflect the current science or the ways that PLHIV feel about themselves. The use of preferred/less stigmatizing language is important in reducing stigma and empowering PLHIV. Reducing stigma can help reduce HIV transmission by increasing disclosure and encouraging HIV testing.

What language could I use to be more respectful?

One of the first steps would be to use *People First Language*, which puts the person before their diagnosis. A person is more than their medical diagnosis. *People First Language* puts the person before the illness or medical condition and describes what a person has, not who a person is. *People First Language* helps to eliminate prejudice and it removes value judgements about the person. When we describe people by labels or medical diagnoses, we devalue and disrespect them as individuals.

Another important factor is to be respectful of aspects of a person's identity that often coincide with elevated rates of HIV. For example, many people of color identify as same--gender loving (SGL) rather than “gay”. Transgender people or gender--diverse people may use a pronoun that is different from what you might assume, so asking *everyone* what pronouns they use can help show trans people they are welcome in your organization. Respecting people's core identity and the words they use to describe themselves is at the heart of putting *People First*.

Additionally, as numerous social determinants of health also impact HIV rates, particularly in marginalized groups such as women, youth, and people of color, it is important to use non--judgmental terminology to be inclusive of PLHIV whose lifestyle choices, relationships, household compositions, living arrangements, etc. may differ from that of more privileged groups.

We want to promote understanding, respect, and dignity for all people no matter what medical conditions they may be diagnosed with. Using appropriate language (Table 1) can help reduce stigma and change the general public's opinion about people living with HIV. The more awareness we bring to the issue the more change we can make for people *living* with HIV.

What can we do?

(CHANGE 2017-2021 CP Comments)

- [Sign on to this letter](#) committing yourself and/or your organization to using preferred, less stigmatizing language (Table 1).
- *Use People First Language when referring to people living with a medical condition.*

- Talk with colleagues and friends and educate others! Encourage use of People First Language and other preferred terminology.
- Change organizational documents and educational materials to reflect preferred language when possible.
- Create future organizational documents and educational materials that reflect preferred language.
 - Include people with diverse backgrounds disproportionately impacted by HIV, such as MSM of color, transgender people, women, and youth in the creation of organizational documents and materials. This will help ensure that language is culturally appropriate beyond just the issue of HIV.

Table 1

Stigmatizing	Preferred
HIV infected person	Person Living with HIV
HIV patient, AIDS patient	Person Living with HIV
Positives or HIVers	Person Living with HIV
AIDS or HIV carrier	Person Living with HIV
Died of AIDS, to die of AIDS	Died of AIDS–related illness, AIDS-related complications or end stage HIV
AIDS virus	HIV (AIDS is a diagnosis not a virus it cannot be transmitted)
Full-blown AIDS	There is no medical definition for this phrase, simply use the term AIDS, or Stage 3 HIV.
HIV virus	This is redundant; use HIV.
<i>Zero new infections</i>	<i>Zero new transmissions/new cases</i>
<i>HIV infections</i>	<i>HIV transmissions, diagnosed with HIV</i>
Number of infections	Number diagnosed with HIV/number of acquisitions
Became infected	Contracted/Acquired/Diagnosed
HIV-exposed infant	Infant exposed to HIV
Unprotected sex	Condomless sex; sex not protected by condoms or antiretroviral prevention methods
Serodiscordant couple	Serodifferent/magnetic/mixed status couple
Mother to child transmission	Vertical transmission, perinatal transmission
Victim, Innocent Victim, Sufferer, contaminated, infected	Person living with HIV (never use the term “infected” when referring to a person), survivor
AIDS orphans	Children orphaned by loss of parents or guardians who died of AIDS related complications
AIDS test	HIV test
To catch AIDS To contract AIDS To catch HIV	An AIDS diagnosis, developed AIDS, to contract HIV
Compliant	Adherent
Prostitute or prostitution	Sex worker, sale of sexual services, transactional sex
Promiscuous	This is a value judgment and should be avoided. Use “having multiple partners.”
Unprotected sex	Condomless sex with PrEP, Condomless sex without PrEP
Death Sentence, “HIV is not a death sentence anymore.”	HIV, chronic health condition, manageable health condition
Fatal condition or life-threatening condition: “HIV does not have to be a life-threatening condition.”	HIV, chronic health condition, manageable health condition.
“Tainted” blood; “dirty” needles	Blood containing HIV; shared needles
Scourge, "Right now we are on track to end the scourge of HIV/AIDS, that's within our	"Right now we are on track to end HIV and AIDS, that's within our grasp." @POTUS

"If we spoke a different language, we would perceive a somewhat different world" -- Ludwig Wittgenstein

Resources Regarding the Appropriate Use of Language

Collins, S., Franquet, X., Swan, T. (2015). HIV--positive vs HIV--infected: Reducing barriers to clinical research through appropriate and accurate language. Conference: AIDS 2010 -- XVIII International AIDS Conference: Abstract no. THPE0516., At Vienna, Austria.

Denver Principles (1983)

Dilmitis S, Edwards O, Hull B et al (2012). Why do we keep talking about the responsible and responsive use of language? Language matters. *Journal of the International AIDS Society*, 15(Suppl 2)

Kaiser Family Foundation. Reporting Manual on HIV/AIDS <http://kff.org/hiv/aids/reporting--manual--on--hiv/aids--updated--aids--organizations/>

UNAIDS (2015) Terminology Guidelines

http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2015_terminology_guidelines_en.pdf

Unesco (2006) UNESCO Guidelines on Language and Content in HIV--and AIDS related Materials

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001447/144725e.pdf>

Authors

Vickie Lynn, MSW, MPH, Tampa, Florida -- 30 year survivor

Caroline Watson, Social Justice & Communications Coordinator, HIVE, San Francisco, California

Morénike Giwa--Onaiwu, MA, Houston, Texas

Venita Ray, Houston, Texas -- 12 year survivor

Brandyn Gallagher, Executive Director, Outshine NW, Seattle, WA

Valerie Wojciechowicz, Sarasota, FL 30 year survivor

(Change NOLA 2017-2021 CP Comments)



Ellen M. Lee
Director of Housing Policy and Community Development
City of New Orleans
1340 Poydras Street – 10th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112

August 7, 2017

Re: 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and 2017 Action Plan Comments

Ms. Ellen Lee,

HousingNOLA is encouraged by the City of New Orleans' commitment to support the goals of the *HousingNOLA 10 Year Strategy and Implementation Plan*, which are to 1) preserve existing affordable housing, and expand the total supply of affordable rental and homeownership opportunities; 2) prevent future displacement of low-income residents; 3) promote and enforce fair housing policies and practices; 4) encourage sustainable design and infrastructure; and 5) increase accessibility for all residents, including those with special needs.

The following are recommendations that HousingNOLA, Unity of Greater New Orleans, and Committee for a Better New Orleans are encouraging the City of New Orleans to prioritize in the coming year to address New Orleans' current affordability crisis.

If you have any questions, please contact us at 504-224-8301 or amorris@housingnola.org.

Sincerely,

Andreanecia Morris, Executive Director
HousingNOLA

Steven Kennedy, President
REO, LLC.

Martha Kegal, Executive Director
Unity of Greater New Orleans

Salvador Longoria, Executive Director
Puentes New Orleans

Keith Twitchell, President
Committee for a Better New Orleans

8/7/2017



HousingNOLA Recommendations

2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and 2017 Annual Action Plan

The City Should Implement a Smart Housing Mix Ordinance

New Orleans is facing an affordable housing crisis – housing costs are rising, yet wages have remained stagnant. New Orleans needs a Smart Housing Mix Ordinance to address economic segregation and fix the mix in our neighborhoods. This policy would leverage market growth to either require or incentivize the inclusion of long-term lower-priced homes within otherwise market rate developments.

The City Should Implement a Healthy Home Ordinance

In 2015, an alarming 56% of New Orleans renters paid more than 30% of their income in housing costs and 33% paid more than 50%. The immense pressure means these renters live in units that are more likely to have issues of deferred maintenance and health and safety violations. Many tenants fear eviction if they file a complaint. New Orleans renters deserve better than this – they deserve a safe and healthy home.

The City Should Support Securing a Dedicated Funding Source for the Louisiana Housing Trust Fund

The Louisiana Housing Trust Fund (LHTF) is an existing state program with a proven track record of meeting Louisiana's housing needs. Passed by the legislature in 2003, the LHTF received a one-time \$22 million allocation, but has not been funded since.

The Louisiana Housing Trust Fund Initiative (LHTFI) was formed in 2014 as a broad-based statewide coalition of housing developers, advocates, local and state banks, small business owners, and a regional economic alliance. Now the LHTFI's primary goal is to establish a dedicated source of revenue for the LHTF. The LHTF would help communities meet the growing demand for affordable and accessible housing which would benefit many of Louisiana's hardworking families, seniors, disabled persons, returning veterans and others.

The City Should Implement Transit-Oriented Development

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) is compact development located near frequent transit service that is designed to make neighborhoods more accessible by transit, walking and bicycling. TOD can increase the supply of housing units in smart ways to relieve pressure on the housing market; encourage use of alternative transportation and take cars off the road; and make jobs and services more accessible to more workers and shoppers. One means of achieving equitable TOD is through the implementation of a Smart Housing Mix ordinance that will fix the mix in New Orleans' neighborhoods.

8/7/2017



The City Should Develop a Process to Reserve Land for the Development of Affordable Housing on Properties Eligible for Disposition

HousingNOLA applauds the City's goal to develop a comprehensive asset management strategy for its property holdings in partnership with HANO and NORA. The development of affordable housing on properties eligible for disposition must be a priority moving forward. This process should also include public land owned by the Orleans Parish School District and Recovery School District as well.

The City Should Study Current Zoning Regulations Prohibiting the Production of Affordable Housing

Producing more affordable housing needs to be a priority in New Orleans as we face an affordable housing crisis where 44% of all households were found to be cost burdened in 2015. Among other strategies, we need to ensure that current zoning regulations are not prohibiting this goal. The City should study the current regulations with the aim of making proposals to amend the CZO.

The City Should Explore Additional Property Tax Relief Measures

In order to face our affordable crisis head on, the City needs to ensure long-term homeowners are not displaced and/or are unable to remain in their homes. The City should explore and draft a proposal for additional property tax relief for low-income homeowners facing increases in property assessments. This tax relief should be based upon how long they have lived in their home and their income. Furthermore, the City should investigate other tax relief measures for investor owners who would agree to preserve and create affordable rental units for their renters.

The City Should Work With Community-Based Organizations on Implementing the Community Reinvestment Act

The City and HANO should work with community based organizations to assess bank lending and performance practices in accordance with CRA metrics to ensure that private investments are expanded in low- and moderate-income areas and other underserved areas. This effort will ensure equitable development across our city and not concentrate investment in only a handful of neighborhoods. It is one tool to ensuring our residents have access to opportunities – including, but not limited to, healthcare, education, transit, and affordable housing.

The City should Increase Accessibility for Special Needs Residents

New Orleans has long struggled to provide services to its most vulnerable residents. Individuals with special needs face many of the same issues as low-income New Orleanians: paying too much in rent or on a mortgage and living in neighborhoods with limited access to services. Individuals with special needs also face additional barriers and require additional supportive services in order to thrive. Further, these population are more at risk of not having safe and affordable housing options. The City should work with the Advocacy Center to pursue additional funds to pay for home modifications to increase accessibility for renters and homeowners with special needs. Additionally, the City should work to produce materials on housing programs and services in Spanish and Vietnamese, and should have a language access plan in place.

8/7/2017



The City Should Implement Strategies for Blight and Vacancy Reduction

The City should work to expand its current blight and vacancy reduction strategies in order to provide more housing opportunities and neighborhood assets. Firstly, the City should work with community-based organizations to track conditions in their neighborhoods. Through this data collection and tracking process, the City can make more informed plans with community buy-in. Furthermore, the City should explore programs to put blighted and vacant properties into the hands of private owners and to promote alternative land use in underserved communities by creating new neighborhood amenities such as community gardens, playgrounds and pocket parks.

The City Should Continue to Work Closely with Partners

In order to work more effectively, the City should continue to improve processes to increase production, efficiency, and organizational capacity among government partners (Finance Authority of New Orleans, HANO, NORA, City of New Orleans and Louisiana Housing Corporation), non-profits (housing counseling agencies and advocates), and developers. The City should work to expand its partnership to work with the Louisiana Housing Corporation (LHC). This effort will enable more units to be built quicker, a goal that should be a priority given the urgency of the affordable housing crisis we are facing.

The City Should Revise its Funding Schedule

In order to allow for the most effective use and planning, the City should clearly post its funding schedule well in advance of its public meetings. Furthermore the allocation of the Notice of Federal Availability (NOFA) should roll out on a predictable schedule that is coordinated with other funding sources.

The City Should Move Forward with its Assessment of Fair Housing Plan

The City should continue to move forward with the implementation of its Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) plan. Regardless of the decisions that are made at the Federal level, this city has decided to eliminate disparities on how it allocates Federal resources. The City, NORA and HANO should continue to follow through with the recommendations to eliminate segregation and concentration of poverty.

8/7/2017

The City should provide funding for homeownership opportunities for low and moderate income individuals

While GNOHA will always advocate for more funding for the Soft Second Mortgage Program, we also believe the City should fund a variety of homeowner assistance programs. Closing cost and down payment assistance programs can make the difference in an individual's ability to buy a home, particularly for first-time homebuyers. The City should work to ensure its homeowners assistance programs can be leveraged with existing homeownership programs, such as those offered by the Finance Authority of New Orleans.

The City should secure more funding for homebuyer education

It is important that the City continue to provide funding to sustain and build local homeownership programs that will educate and prepare residents for potential ownership. Homebuyer education is key to helping potential homebuyers better understand the costs, complexities and responsibility of homeownership that will make them successful, long-term owners. However, homebuyer education programs are not currently adequately funded to meet these needs.

The City should advocate for more state and federal funding

The City should advocate for a dedicated revenue source for the Louisiana Housing Trust Fund (LHTF), and also continue to advocate for Community Development Block Grant and HOME funding, which have been essential funding sources for affordable homeownership and rental opportunities in New Orleans. The LHTF is an existing state program with a proven track record of meeting Louisiana's housing needs. Passed by the legislature in 2003, the LHTF received a one-time \$22 million allocation, but has not been funded since. The LHTF would help communities meet the growing demand for affordable and accessible housing which would benefit many of Louisiana's hardworking families, seniors, disabled persons, returning veterans and others.

If you have any questions, please contact us at 504-224-8301 or amorris@gnoha.org.

Sincerely,

Andreanecia Morris
GNOHA President/Chair



Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan

Citizen Participation Feedback 7-19-2017 thru 8-7-2017

Name: Enterprise Community Partners

Home Phone #: 504-335-2305

Address: 643 Magazine St., Suite 202

e-mail address: jsullivan@enterprisecommunity.org

- ❖ Please feel free to forward responses to dmpearson@nola.gov or mail:
Office of Community Development

Planning & Resource Development Unit

1340 Poydras Street – Suite 1000 - NOLA 70112

(504)658-4200 <https://www.nola.gov/community-development/>

Thank You for your Input!

Prior to your review today were you familiar with the Consolidated Plan/ Action Plan? Yes X No

After your review do you feel you have more knowledge than before? Yes X No

Explain:

After review of the Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan & Draft 2017 Annual Action Plan please give your comments: The city's housing plan, *Housing for a Resilient New Orleans*, and the city's Assessment of Fair Housing Plan (AFH Plan) lay out an impressive vision for improving New Orleanians' access to housing and opportunity. These plans are the products of a significant amount of public consultation and thoughtful consideration spent on determining how the city should confront a variety of housing issues. It is encouraging to see that the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan has incorporated many of the goals and strategies from these plans.

The Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan, however, does not effectively describe how the city will promote the development and preservation of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods, a key goal stated in the AFH Plan and *Housing for a Resilient New Orleans*. Specifically, in the section titled "AP-50 Geographic Distribution," the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan describes the city's plan to leverage

investments to revitalize and enhance designated “place-based strategic areas” and states the estimated percentage of HOME and CDBG funding designated to be distributed to those areas. This section provides an excellent opportunity for the city to describe *both* place-based strategies to leverage affordable housing funding with other investments to bring about neighborhood revitalization *and* strategies that provide access to affordable housing in high opportunity areas.

The city should lay out its intentions and priorities in directing affordable housing resources to high-opportunity neighborhoods in addition to the place-based approach. The plan does not necessarily have to identify high-opportunity areas, but should include a general description of what the city considers to constitute high-opportunity areas (based on the AFH Plan) and its priorities for directing affordable housing investments to those areas. The formalization of these goals in the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan is the best way to begin implementing the AFH Plan, especially considering that the Consolidated Plan will be in effect for the next four years.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments and please let us know if there is any assistance we can provide.

Regards,

John Sullivan

Senior Program Director

State and Local Policy, Gulf Coast

[Enterprise Community Partners, Inc.](#)

643 Magazine Street, Suite 202

New Orleans, LA 70130

504.335.2305 | Fax: 504.561.0785

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[\(Enterprise Community Partners 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan Comments\)](#)

COALITION for 
SOUND HOUSING SOLUTIONS

2424 North Arnoult Road, Metairie, LA 70001
Phone: (504) 837-2700 Fax: (504) 837-4663
www.home-builders.org

August 7, 2017

Ellen M. Lee
Director of Housing Policy and Community Development
City of New Orleans
1340 Poydras Street
New Orleans, LA 70112

Re: 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and 2017 Action Plan Comments

Dear Ms. Ellen Lee,

On behalf of the Coalition for Sound Housing Solutions,² please accept these comments on the proposed 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and 2017 Action Plan Comments.

The Coalition for Sound Housing Solutions greatly appreciates your consideration of these comments and is available to provide additional information where requested.

Sincerely,

Coalition for Sound Housing Solutions

Jon Luther, CEO
Home Builders Association of Greater New Orleans

² The Coalition for Sound Housing Solutions was established in 2016 to educate and inform local residents, business owners, policy makers, and others regarding common sense solutions to important housing issues. Comprised of industry trade and professional organizations representing land development, home construction/renovation, multifamily ownership and rental, housing sales and finance, and property/home insurance, the Coalition 's members possess vast knowledge and resources related to land development, home construction, and rental.

COALITION for **SOUND HOUSING SOLUTIONS**

2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and 2017 Annual Action Plan Recommendations

The Coalition is supportive of recommendations that enhance code enforcement activities, while at the same time providing low-to-moderate and elderly residents the resources to assist with code compliance.

However, the Coalition strongly **opposes** the imposition of a **mandatory rental registry** and inspection program as a means to achieve code compliance. The Coalition is of the opinion that a rental registry and inspection program is not only unnecessarily invasive in nature, but is ill-suited to police the actual code-violators that own and manage rental properties in the city.

The Coalition is supportive of investment strategies to meet neighborhood needs (in those neighborhoods with limited or increasing market activity), there by promoting equity and access to opportunities, while also preventing the displacement of existing residents.

Catalytic investment and the creation of new home ownership and rental opportunities are encouraged and should take advantage of various creative tools, resources, and the expertise of stakeholders in the public and private sector, including developers and builders of market rate and affordable housing.

The Coalition encourages an emphasis on the maximum use of all available Federal/state dollars, as well as the sufficient introduction and leveraging of private capital and resources. Rote reliance on regressive planning and zoning measures, such as mandatory inclusionary zoning, has proven historically to be a grossly under-performing tool for achieving housing affordability. The Coalition cannot support mandatory inclusionary zoning, but would be available to assist in developing far more dynamic tools to achieve housing affordability.

The Coalition is supportive of enhanced investment in transit, recreation, and economic development (jobs) so that citizens' accesses to opportunities are greatly improved. The exploration of options under state law to identify and designate areas as tax increment finance districts for the purposes of directing long-term locally derived funding to support affordable housing, infrastructure, and blight reduction is greatly encouraged. Market rate developers and builders, along with the nonprofit development community should be encouraged to participate with the City (via a Development & Housing Work Group) in extensive planning and evaluation of opportunities to create, improve, re-habilitate, finance, and maintain a viable affordable housing stock for all of it citizens, particularly those on with low and modest incomes. Removal of unnecessary and costly regulatory barriers to affordable construction and renovation must also be considered.

COALITION for SOUND HOUSING SOLUTIONS

2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and 2017 Annual Action Plan Recommendations

The Coalition strongly supports the creation of a Housing Work Group, which would convene as soon as is practicable to study, evaluate, and make housing policy recommendations to the City. The Development & Housing Work Group would aggressively work to recommend housing policies that support a range of homeownership and rental options for residents of all income levels, while also seeking to prevent future displacement of existing residents. **The Development & Housing Work Group should be comprised of all relevant housing and development agencies of the City, as well as all stakeholders that are involved in the City's land use development and housing construction processes. The Coalition strongly discourages the formation of any such Development & Housing Work Group that does not embrace and include representatives of developers, builders, and owners of market rate for-sale and rental properties.**

The Coalition supports all efforts to expand home repair programs for low-to-moderate and senior homeowners and renters, as well as and measures to explore further investment in energy efficiency and weatherization programs offered by the City, non-profit, and for-profit housing organizations. Furthermore, the Coalition is supportive of enhanced investment in transit, recreation, and economic development (jobs) so that citizens' accesses to opportunities are greatly improved. The exploration of options under state law to identify and designate areas as tax increment finance districts for the purposes of directing long-term locally derived funding to support affordable housing, infrastructure, and blight reduction is greatly encouraged. Market rate developers and builders, along with the nonprofit development community should be encouraged to participate with the City (via Housing Work Group) in extensive planning and evaluation of opportunities to create, improve, re-habilitate, finance, and maintain a viable affordable housing stock for all of it citizens, particularly those on with low and modest incomes. **Removal of unnecessary and costly regulatory barriers to affordable construction and renovation must also be considered.**

(The above information was also forwarded by Ms. Rita Bautista, Government Relations Representative for the Coalition for Sound Housing Solutions (504)837-2700, rita@home-builders.org)



CRESCENT CITY
COMMUNITY LAND TRUST

Crescent City Community Land Trust (CCCLT) supports the following goals in bold of the Consolidated Plan, with our additions in italics:

- **Lower barriers to expanded affordable housing in high opportunity areas through inclusive strategies**
 - *It is critical to include the creation of long-term (50+ years) and permanently (99 years, renewable) affordability, as well as to direct resources towards the preservation of affordability.*
 - *Give preference to Community Land Trusts and long-term or permanent affordability in future Notices of Funds Available (NOFA)*
- **Prioritize investments in transit, quality schools, housing, parks, and other amenities in underserved communities**
 - *Public infrastructure development in previously underserved communities leads to gentrification and displacement. A mitigation strategy is the creation and/or preservation of long-term or permanently affordable housing in those areas before development.*
- **Stabilize neighborhoods vulnerable to gentrification by preserving existing ownership and affordable rental housing and developing affordable homeownership and rental housing**
 - *Link incentives to preserving income-affordable rents to length of affordability, giving preference to permanent affordability and Community Land Trusts*
 - *Inclusionary zoning should be mandated to ensure that developers are required to create long-term or permanently affordable housing*
- **Ensure that internal policies and practices advance access and mobility for groups with significant challenges in accessing safe and affordable housing including people with disabilities, people with limited English proficiency, and people with criminal records**
 - *Promote the Community Land Trust model as another option in any public awareness campaigns regarding the Section 8 homeownership program, engagement among individuals who have significant challenges in accessing safe and affordable housing, and integrating formerly incarcerated individuals back into the community. Work with Crescent City Community Land Trust or Jane Place Neighborhood Sustainability Initiative to incorporate information about the Community Land Trust model.*
- **Provide reliable, frequent, and affordable access to multiple transportation options to transit-dependent populations**
 - *Direct more public land and financial subsidy towards long-term and permanently affordable housing development that is near high-frequency transit stops and proficient schools*
 - *Improve the quality, frequency and comfort of transit service in areas with high concentrations of affordable housing and transit dependent populations.*

Thanks,

Jenga Mwendo, Deputy Director

[Crescent City Community Land Trust](#)

(504) 666-9466 - office

2017-2021 Consolidated Plan Comments:

Nona Bernard, Housing NOLA nonab9@yahoo.com

August 4, 2017

These are very good and necessary steps our City needs. I would also like to point out that as a retired senior on low fixed income there are almost no AFFORDABLE retirement "communities" that include amenities found in places like in Florida or Arizona. Example swimming.

Please add my name to a yes vote.

- nona Bernard



Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan

Citizen Participation Feedback 7-19-2017 thru 8-7-2017

Name: Terri North - Providence Community Housing Home Phone 821-7221

Address: 1050 S. Jefferson Davis Parkway, Suite 301, NO La 70125

e-mail address: tnorth@providencech.org

- ❖ Please feel free to forward responses to dmpearson@nola.gov or mail:
Office of Community Development

Planning & Resource Development Unit

1340 Poydras Street – Suite 1000 - NOLA 70112

(504)658-4200 <https://www.nola.gov/community-development/>

Thank You for your Input!

Prior to your review today were you familiar with the Consolidated Plan/ Action Plan? Yes X No

After your review do you feel you have more knowledge than before? Yes X No

Explain:

After review of the Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan & Draft 2017 Annual Action Plan please give your comments:

Continuum of Care

Consolidated Plan

NEW ORLEANS

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- In a time when low to moderate income families are showing an increase in need for access to resources, it is important that we have a network of supportive services to make referrals to. Supportive services need to continually be made a priority within the Continuum of Care part of the consolidated plan. And, agencies such as ours that develop and own affordable housing, should be connected to agencies that provide services for our families. The City should act as a connector and convener in this regard.

Target Populations

- Target populations should also include Elderly households that hold responsibility for supporting their children and grandchildren. Many times we work with our senior residents who are in charge of looking after their grandchildren, even when those grandchildren may live in a separate house. There is a gap in service and support for Elderly who support additional family but are not claiming them as dependents to the household.
- Regarding welfare to work households, there are both direct and indirect barriers to achieving self-sustainability in our community. For households with individuals able to work full-time hours, lack of education, training and technical jobs are presenting credible challenges. Even when training and promotion/better employment are attained the direct cost-burden of rent (which is calculated as 30% of income for tenants who receive Section 8 subsidy) can be overwhelming to households on the margin. Indirect barriers such as transportation and childcare are present obstacles for individuals trying to move toward self-sufficiency. Therefore, providing housing for low to moderate income families in areas of opportunity that are close to jobs, education, transportation, etc. is very important, as well as making that connection to services as referred to in our comments on continuum of care.

(Providence Community Housing 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan Comments)



RIDE NEW ORLEANS
504 345 8360
Po Box 19231
New Orleans LA 70179

Ellen M. Lee, Director of Housing Policy and Community Development

City of New Orleans - 1340 Poydras Street – 10th Floor

New Orleans, LA 70112

August 7, 2017

Re: 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and 2017 Action Plan Comments

Ms. Ellen Lee,

Please accept these comments from Ride New Orleans on the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and 2017 Action Plan Comments. Ride New Orleans, a 501(c)(3) organization, advocates for safe, convenient, and affordable transportation options that enhance quality of life for residents of the New Orleans region. Our vision is a world class, multi-modal transportation system that promotes a sustainable, healthy, and equitable New Orleans region.

Affordable housing and public transportation are integrally connected in how residents are able to access opportunities, maintain affordability, and get to and from work. The following recommendations are meant to complement and enhance coordination with the City's Master Plan, Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) goals, and the RTA's Strategic Mobility Plan. If you have any questions, please contact us at 504-475-8267 or alex@rideneworleans.org.

Sincerely,

Alex Posorske, Executive Director Ride New Orleans

Ride New Orleans Recommendations

2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and 2017 Action Plan

Prioritize investments within place-based strategic areas

- The consolidated plan wisely focuses investments within place-based strategic areas. However, within these areas there should be prioritization for affordable housing, particularly rental housing, in high opportunity areas and near transit corridors. Prioritizing investments *within* these pre-set boundaries will better address the needs of our residents.

Implement Housing NOLA recommendations on Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)

- Prioritize TOD through the implementation of Housing NOLA's Smart Housing Mix ordinance, to increase the supply of housing units to relieve pressure on the housing market.
- Increase density and affordable development within a quarter mile of high frequency transit corridors.
- Utilize TOD to bring in additional funding resources to provide increased access to housing and transportation.

Shift zoning policy to incentivize affordable housing development near quality transit

- Increased density in proximity to high frequency transit stops is paired with mandatory inclusionary zoning so that it creates opportunity for traditionally marginalized groups to access high opportunity neighborhoods, good jobs, schools, etc.
- The City, NORA, HANO, etc. will prioritize its disposition of public land for affordable housing development on sites in proximity to high frequency transit stops in neighborhoods of opportunity.
- When in high-opportunity or gentrifying neighborhoods, these corridors should also be prioritized for affordable housing development and up-zoning paired with mandatory inclusionary zoning.
- City, NORA, HANO, Industrial Development Board, New Orleans Business Alliance, and other partners should coordinate economic development incentives to match high-frequency transit corridors and affordable housing investments.

Maintain and expand transit access to affordable neighborhoods

- Currently, the average New Orleanian with a car can reach 86 percent of the region’s jobs in 30 minutes or less. But if she is reliant on transit she can only reach 11 percent of the region’s jobs in 30 minutes or less. As 19 percent of New Orleans households are lacking reliable access to a vehicle, a number that is twice the national average, transit is often people’s sole lifeline to work, school, and all the places they need to go. As our city becomes more expensive, a robust transit system that provides access to opportunities to residents no matter what neighborhood they live in will be even more critical.

Better connect residents to regional job centers

- Job opportunities do not stop at the parish boundary line. We need real regional connectivity that easily gets people where they need to go even if that's not in the same parish.
- Prioritize new regional routes connecting job centers and policy changes to make it easier and more affordable to travel between parishes.

(Ride New Orleans Recommendations 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan)

Integrate “complete streets” design on all transportation infrastructure investments

- Ensure that the transportation decisions, strategies and investments are coordinated with land use goals of both the RTA Strategic Mobility plan and AFFH plans, which will include robust community engagement and input. Transportation facility design will reflect the intended pedestrian nature of urban areas and will support goals for compact, accessible, walkable, and “complete streets” neighborhoods. Facilities should incorporate ADA accessibility features and compliance into all plans and projects.

(Ride New Orleans Recommendations 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan)

[Vera Institute of Justice - New Orleans Office](#)

Kayemba Mvula | Program Analyst

546 Carondelet Street - New Orleans, LA 70130

T: (504) 593-0903 kmvula@vera.org www.vera.org

Date: August 7, 2017

Re: 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan Comments

Response: Assessment of Fair Housing Tool

While past convictions may not be a primary driver to inequality in access to housing in the city of New Orleans, they certainly play a significant role. Housing is an important first step, for successful re-entry, for those recently released from a jail or prison facility. Finding a home is often a first step towards gaining stability in re-entry. Access to housing, for individuals with criminal records, is limited, through two primary means, including; 1) Lack of access to employment and 2) Discrimination from landlords or property owners. Research finds that people of color are more likely to be arrested, and consequently more likely to have criminal records resulting in bias in the housing market. The Vera Institute's research in New Orleans using data from January to March of 2016 shows that African American men are fifty percent more likely than white men to be arrested in the city. Similarly, black women are fifty five percent more likely to be arrested than white women.³ Certain sub-populations of New Orleans residents, such as the homeless also deserve special attention to improve their outcomes in order for New Orleans to be an equitable and forward thinking city.

As noted in the Assessment of Fair Housing document, the Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO), over the course of the last year, has been implementing an important new policy, which will allow renters with past-convictions to gain access to public housing, pending review. The review of that new policy on a bi-annual basis is currently underway, and it has been showing some positive results. But it is similarly important that local residents with records seeking accommodations in privately owned buildings be afforded the same consideration. Accordingly, it is important at this point, to work with third party property managers, to persuade them to implement similar policies as those being implemented on HANO managed properties.

Laid out within the Fair Housing Assessment are a number of funded projects that while deserving of public support, will continued public input to help ensure proper implementation. These include the Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) project for Special Needs populations which looks to provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, rental assistance, and permanent housing to special needs populations. These funds specifically target individuals with criminal records, as well as the homeless who tend to be cycled through our criminal justice system, but need to be measured in comparison to the scale of the problem in New Orleans. They will also need to be used strategically, while targeting those most in need. The outlays, and specific use of these dollars also need to be clearly outlined in the plan, in order to allow the community to discuss them.

While it is important that the Fair Housing tool touch explicitly on issues and policies related to individual's criminal records, as well as special needs populations. They need to be scaled of the problem within the city and clearly outlined within the plan. According to a 2015 report from Unity of Great New Orleans, New Orleans has approximately 1,703 homeless people and a higher per capital homeless rate than cities of comparable size.⁴ Among the reason for these high rates of homelessness are lack of affordable housing in the city.⁵ Lack of access to housing is more pronounced for people of color for many reasons including high poverty rates. This is partly why they are over-represented in public

³ Vera Institute of Justice, New Orleans: Who's in Jail and Why?, p.3, https://storage.googleapis.com/vera-web-assets/downloads/Publications/new-orleans-jail-population-quarterly-report/legacy_downloads/Jail-Population-First-Quarterly-Report-Jan-March_web.pdf

⁴ Unity of Greater New Orleans, A Home for Every New Orleansian, p. 4, <http://unitygno.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/A-Home-for-Every-New-Orleanian.pdf>

⁵ Unity of Greater New Orleans, A Home for Every New Orleansian, p. 19, <http://unitygno.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/A-Home-for-Every-New-Orleanian.pdf>

housing in our communities⁶; that lack of access is exacerbated when those individuals have past convictions. Finding a home is often a first step towards gaining stability in re-entry. Thus, working to ensure that all New Orleanians, regardless of race or criminal history have access to safe and affordable housing may not only help reduce crime, but also help all New Orleans residents live more fulfilled lives.

Kayemba Mvula | Program Analyst

Vera Institute of Justice - New Orleans Office

546 Carondelet Street - New Orleans, LA 70130

T: (504) 593-0903 kmvula@vera.org www.vera.org

(Vera Institute of Justice – New Orleans Office 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan Comments)

Kayemba Mvula

8/7/2017

⁶ Urban League of Greater New Orleans, State of Black New Orleans, p. 153, http://urbanleaguela.org/ul/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/StateofBlackNewOrleans_TenYearsPostKatrina.pdf



2022 St. Bernard Ave.
New Orleans, LA 70116

T: 504-571-9559
E: info@vote-nola.org

vote-nola.org

Just yesterday, one of our strongest members contacted us about continual rejections from potential landlords. He has a good job, attends college, is a good father and has very persuasive personal skills. Background checks, however, change everything. He has paid fees only to be rejected. Time and again. He was convicted of a crime at 16, overturned the conviction, yet was convicted again and served a full prison term. Yet his punishment never ends.

The Plan mentions several at-risk populations:

Mentally ill, veterans, homeless, and chronic substance use. And also:

"The low-income, single parent, African American, female-headed population/household type is more impacted than others by this housing problems due to the high percentage of these persons living in poverty. Typically, the lack of education impacts the head of household's earning potential, which is the prime factor in determining the household's overall status. In a city which is heavily dependent upon tourism, many within this population are working in low-paying service jobs. Additionally, low-income, single parent households often incur childcare expenses, which further exert demands on household income."

There is something in common with all of these populations which becomes clear considering:

- The City is discussing construction of a mental health wing to the local jail;
- Most of the homeless population is formerly incarcerated;
- 95% of incarcerated people are men (more than half of whom are fathers);
- Drug possession and distribution fuels mass incarceration;
- Veterans have one of the highest rates of addictions and convictions;
- Katrina ushered in a slew of untreated mental health struggles for the children of New Orleans who now fill the courtrooms today.

The Consolidated Plan has no mention of Reentry Housing.

Will it be a massive litigation strategy that creates access to housing in New Orleans?
Does VOTE need to be the "affirmative" part of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing?
Does VOTE need to build a Disparate Impact case against dozens of corporation in our city?

Will VOTE need to fund and create a First 72+ on every corner?

Or will the City take leadership in ensuring that tens of thousands of people have access to affordable housing, feel safe, employable, and create a sustainable community?

We look forward to working with the next Mayor and City Council Administrations to transform our city into a place where people can create homes rather than forcing potentially hardworking people into scrambling for shelter.





2022 St. Bernard Ave.
New Orleans, LA 70145

T: 504-577-8688
E: info@vote-noia.org

vote-noia.org

August 7, 2017

Ellen M. Lee
Director of Housing Policy and Community Development
City of New Orleans
1340 Poydras Street – 10th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112

Re: 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and 2017 Action Plan Comments

Ms. Lee,

Voice of the Experienced (VOTE) is a grassroots organization led by people directly impacted by the criminal justice system. No city in the world is more impacted than New Orleans, where over 7000 people in Orleans Parish are on probation or parole, and Jefferson Parish not far behind. Roughly 16,000 of our community members are detained in prisons throughout the state, and approximately 1600 people are being held in the local jail, where we boast the highest per capita pretrial detention. Every year, thousands of people either cycle off supervision, or come home from prison, creating a potential 100,000 local people living with a criminal record.

Reading the City's Consolidated Plan, one might not realize that incarceration is an issue at all. Despite nearly 20,000 of our people being held in cages and despite the questionably legal blanket bans on people with criminal records from accessing housing, the Consolidated Plan does not mention prisons until page 137, under "Other Actions" are nine additional goals of the City.

"Goal #9: Ensure that internal policies and practices advance access and mobility for groups with significant challenges in accessing safe and affordable housing including people with disabilities, people with limited English proficiency, and people with criminal records." (Emphasis added).

There are no actions connected with this last of the last goals.

The Plan has no mention of blanket bans by landlords against people with criminal records.

VOTE and allies spent three years confronting both the City and HANO regarding official discrimination against people with criminal records. That work is far from complete, despite the adoption of HANO's criminal background check policy. You and the City have come to champion that change, but it appears from the Consolidated Plan that this embrace is temperamental and fleeting.

From Claims To Change



2522 St. Bernard Ave.
New Orleans, LA 70116

T: 504-571-6686
E: info@vote-nola.org

vote-nola.org

Sincerely,

Bruce Reilly
Deputy Director
bruce@vote-nola.org

Norris Henderson, Executive Director

From Chaos To Change



April 27, 2017

Ellen Lee emlcc@nola.gov
Donna M. Pearson dmpcarson@nola.gov
Jeanette Thomas Allen jnthomas@nola.gov
Office of Community Development
City of New Orleans

Re: Comments from the CHANGE Coalition on the 2017 Consolidated Plan

Dear Ms. Lee, Ms. Pearson and Ms. Allen,

Thank you for inviting us to comment on the City's 2017 Consolidated Plan. We strongly endorse the following recommendations:

- Continue and expand Tenant Based Rental Assistance for People Living with HIV (PLWH) through HOPWA and any other available funding source.
- Prioritize all eligible categories permitted under HOPWA (list in the Consolidated Plan) and allocate funds to discrete service categories based on documented needs of PLWH (data and PLWH input).
- Specific data and HOPWA funding priorities are attached. Please add these specific goals and data to the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan.
- Allocate additional funds towards developing more affordable housing units for low income individuals with disabilities.
- Use part of the CDBG allocation and HOPWA allocation to fund supportive services to support low income individuals with disabilities so they can remain stably housed. This might include housing-specific case management services or legal services specifically targeted to helping clients apply for social security benefits and employment opportunities and to achieve housing stability.
- Base priorities and funding decisions on updated data and to continue to meet the needs of clients with a full range of housing options including maintaining current service levels.
- Ensure all strategies and plans are coordinated with related programs (Office of Health Policy, Office of Public Health STD/HIV Program) and related plans, such as the Louisiana HIV/AIDS Strategy.
- Tackle misconceptions, reduce stigmatizing language and discrimination by promoting person-centered language and best-practice methods to reduce stigma and empower PLWH.
- Prepare for impact of HOPWA reauthorization implementation with strategic advance planning to mitigate loss of housing resources while maximizing access to a variety of housing services (an example being coordination with Consolidate Plan processes, collaboratively implement a city-wide initiative to end homelessness among PLWH and LGBT and injection drug users).
- Develop and disseminate the Louisiana /New Orleans metropolitan statistical area HIV and Housing Care Continuum to inform planning activities and to improve coordination between RW and HOPWA programs.

Overwhelmingly, the demographics of PLWH in the MSA represent a population with low income, high rent burden, and high levels of housing instability, as demonstrated by affordability challenges. The data reflects a variety of housing needs which are best met by a full range of assistance options coupled with appropriate support services. Please see the attached data report.

Sincerely,
/s/

Alice Riener, CHANGE Coalition

City of New Orleans



Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan

Citizen Participation Feedback 7-18-2017 thru 8-7-2017

Name: Brandi C. Bowen Home Phone # 504-821-7334

Address: 2601 Tulane Ave., Ste. 400, NO, LA 70119 e-mail brandi@norapc.org

❖ Please feel free to forward responses to dmpearson@nola.gov or mail:

Office of Community Development
Planning & Resource Development Unit
1340 Poydras Street – Suite 1000 - NOLA 70112
(504)658-4200 <https://www.nola.gov/community-development/>

Thank You for your input!

Prior to your review today were you familiar with the Consolidated Plan/ Action Plan? Yes No

After your review do you feel you have more knowledge than before? Yes No

Explain: See comments below

After review of the Draft 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan & Draft 2017 Annual Action Plan please give your comments:

On behalf of the New Orleans Regional AIDS Planning Council (NORAPC), please add or revise the following:

- p. 11, paragraph re describing coordination, add to end of paragraph: To improve coordination across service systems, OCD will coordinate with Ryan White programs (Office of Health Policy and Office Public Health STD/HIV Program) to enhance data sharing to facilitate development of an HIV & Housing Continuum of Care. (per CHANGE Coalition submission, p. 1, bullet #10)
- p. 11, paragraph on describing consultation, add to end of paragraph: To prepare for impact of HOPWA reauthorization with strategic planning, the CNC should prepare to pursue the same goal of reaching "functional zero homelessness" for persons living with HIV, especially youth, LGBT and IDU. (per CHANGE Coalition submission, p. 1, bullet #9)
- p. 14, paragraph on describing cooperation: explain how and when stakeholders can engage with NOICH. When will NOICH issue service standards? NOICH has not met since 2013. Does it even exist anymore?
- p. 19, sections on non-homeless special needs assessment, add data from attached data

1 | Office of Community Development – 1340 Poydras St., 10th Floor, NOLA 70112
(504)658-4200

sets, including CHANGE-CSI Executive Summary, PLWH NOEMA Needs Assessment, and the attached CHANGE comments with data summary. For example, explain "People living with HIV (PLWH) have an extremely high level of documented Housing Instability. Approximately 75% clients experience one or more indicators of housing instability, including: high rent burden, nights spent homeless without a place to sleep during the past 6 months, very short tenure in their current housing, and the inability to manage even modest increases in rent without the risk of losing that housing. Mental Health diagnosis; Substance Abuse diagnosis; Common barriers to housing; Lack of funds for rental deposits; Could not find affordable housing; Placed on waiting list for housing; Poor credit."

- p. 25, section on populations more affected, see note above and add additional data evidencing the high level of housing instability among PLWH. Please ensure the multiple data sets submitted by stakeholders is reflected in this section.
- P. 30, see two notes above (re pp. 26 & 30) and combine with the fact African Americans disproportionately experience health disparities related to HIV.
- P. 38, section on total vouchers in use, clarify if this is referencing specifically Housing Choice Vouchers only or are other types of vouchers included here.
- Unknown page number, where are Shelter Plus Care vouchers represented within the work plan? Be sure to specify total number of S+C slots available, in use and allocation amount.
- P. 39, table on characteristic of residents, what is the actual number of persons living with HIV receiving services (labelled as "# of HIV/AIDS program participant, but presumably 0 is inaccurate)? Similarly, what is the # of DV victims (preferred term may be people living with domestic violence)?
- P. 41, paragraph re needs of applicants on waiting list, add data about the level of unmet housing subsidy need for PLWH. For example, "60% of low income PLWH in the New Orleans MSA need housing assistance; 4,598 households have unmet housing need; 1,565 unmet need for Tenant Based Rental Assistance."
- P. 42, update bullet #3 with person-first language: "number of individuals living with HIV who received housing assistance." Consider adding other objective measurements of success, including increasing connection with care and improved viral suppression for PLWH.
- P. 42, add language specific to prioritizing the needs of unsheltered or housing-unstable youth under the age of 24 years old.
- P. 46, missing data elements in table on current HOPWA formula use. The data is available.
- P. 46, new unmet need estimates are available. See attached. Unmet TBRA need=1,584; STRMU=1,874, facilities=50.
- P. 47 should reflect person-first language to be consistent with local de-stigmatizing initiatives. Suggested revision may reflect: "Medical advances in treatment and effectiveness of HIV medication allow people living with HIV to live full healthy lifespans with greater quality of life. The needs of this population have undergone a shift from end-of-life care needs (such as long-term facilities/hospice care) to more immediate, on-going needs. While prognoses of HIV disease have improved, people living with HIV still face daily stigma, difficult access to affordable housing, housing discrimination, and income challenges. The challenge for service providers is to redesign programs serving this special needs population--Persons Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) to maximize number of people receiving appropriate, adequate, quality housing. Prioritizing housing stabilization for PLWH has proven to be a structural intervention

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(504)658-4200

to prevent the transmission of new HIV cases, as well as to dramatically improve viral suppression for PLWH.

- P. 61, add an additional goal: "Building on the success of reaching "functional zero" in veterans' homelessness, the City will pursue the same goal for PLWH. The City's prioritization of functionally eliminating homelessness among PLWH will substantially support the Mayor's commitment to the Fast Track Cities initiative."
- P. 63, where are Shelter Plus Care vouchers represented within the work plan? Be sure to specify total number of S+C slots available, in use and allocation amount.
- P. 63, there appears to be missing narrative answers for this entire page.
- P. 74 and thereafter, there are significant gaps and missing information throughout the table. Each table should be completely filled in.
- P. 91, there are significant gaps and missing information throughout the table. Each table should be completely filled in.
- P. 92, what is the summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps? The answer to this question is critical to achieving the goals and objectives outlined within the Con Plan.
- P. 99 add to end paragraph: Overwhelmingly, the demographics of PLWH in the MSA represent a population with low income, high rent burden, and a high level of housing instability, as demonstrated by affordability challenges. The data reflects a variety of housing needs which are best met by a full range of assistance options coupled with appropriate support services. The City will engage stakeholders and the community, including PLWH, while seeking to base priorities and funding decisions on updated data and to continue to meet the needs of clients with a full range of housing options including maintaining current service levels. Ensuring coordination between the City, TA and stakeholders should be designed to sustain existing capacity and to mitigate any resource loss.
- P. 111, mentions HOPWA funding to support an emergency shelter. Is this allowable by legislative statute?
- P. 112, Table list of projects doesn't explicitly mention HOPWA.
- P. 119, Re project 11, Low Barrier Shelter, there are significant gaps in details. The details should be filled in, as the description of planned activities would be important to assess the viability of the project in terms of meeting the real day to-day needs of homeless individuals.
- pp. 121-122, re project 16, this appears to be the section for HOPWA, but it does not reflect services actually being provided. This section should be revised to reflect service delivery in addition to administration.
- P. 131, re #3, HMIS, add "To improve coordination across service systems, OCD will coordinate with Ryan White programs (Office of Health Policy and Office Public Health STD/HIV Program) to enhance data sharing to facilitate development of an HIV & Housing Continuum of Care."
- P. 134 reflects total HOPWA services to 551 individuals or households. However, it does not reflect the gap between unmet need of over 3,508 individuals compared to the scarce resources.
- P. 136, references NOICH, but the community is not aware of any current activities of the Interagency Council.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHANGE COALITION HIV/AIDS HOUSING ANALYSIS: 2008, 2011 & 2013
AN ASSESSMENT OF HIV/AIDS HOUSING NEEDS AMONG PLWHA IN NEW ORLEANS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT

Needs Assessment Overview

The Coalition of HIV/AIDS Nonprofits and Governmental Entities (CHANGE) has worked in partnership with Collaborative Solutions, Inc. (CSI) to investigate the state of HIV/AIDS housing in the greater New Orleans area based on local data collected between 2008 and 2013. The intent of this effort is to examine key housing indicators over time to better understand the housing and support needs of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in the community and to form a valid basis for assessing the current system of housing interventions. In short, this report provides a data-driven approach to promote understanding of the current HIV/AIDS housing needs, to investigate needed system improvements and to help inform funding priorities for HIV/AIDS housing.

Recent HIV/AIDS housing research has found positive relationships between stable housing and health-related outcomes. Along with this research, the recent development of the HIV Care Continuum model provides additional evidence on structural supports needed throughout the sequential stages of HIV medical care in order to achieve viral suppression. The provision of stable housing is identified in this model as an intervention that greatly impacts PLWHA's ability to be diagnosed, be linked and remain in care and to achieve viral suppression. Since housing is so critical to successfully managing HIV, it is important to assess the housing challenges clients face and carefully consider the most effective housing and service strategies to address those needs. To that end, the CHANGE Coalition, with technical and research support from CSI, began conducting housing focused analyses in 2008, utilizing data from the Louisiana Persons Living With HIV/AIDS Statewide Needs Assessment (SNA) made available through the State Office of Public Health, STD/HIV Program. As additional SNA's were completed, in 2011 and 2013, further analyses were conducted to provide both current and longitudinal information. Supplementary information used for this report came from a series of consumer focus groups conducted in 2012 and from the annual HOPWA CAPER reports for the City of New Orleans.

Highlights of the findings/trends

The following are highlights of the findings on housing and service needs of low income persons living with HIV/AIDS in the greater New Orleans area based on the analysis of Louisiana PLWHA Statewide Needs Assessment data from 2008, 2011, and 2013. The full report, including an in-depth review of data sources, analysis methods and results, can be obtained through the CHANGE Coalition or found on-line at the following locations: <http://www.collaborative-solutions.net/> and <https://nolahousing.wordpress.com/>. This executive summary is provided to highlight major findings and key issues resulting from the full investigation of HIV/AIDS housing needs conducted through this effort.

Demographics (current and trends)

Reviewing the demographic data across the three assessments revealed the average survey respondent remained non-Hispanic (77% 85%), black (66%-67%), male (58%-62%) in their early forties (average age ranged from 41.3 to 44.0). Of the subpopulations identified in this analysis, the percentage of younger

1

PLWHA (24 years and younger) remains low (4%), and there is an increasing percentage of transgender (1% to 4%) and female (32% to 38%) survey respondents. The respondents' average income fluctuated over the three years between \$825 and \$985, with a noted increase of consumer respondents who access SSI/SSDI, food stamps, and unemployment benefits. The percent of respondents stating they completed high school has increased steadily over time (65% to 72%), while employment levels dropped in 2011 (33% to 25%) and remain lowered in 2013 (26%).

Key Findings: Demographic Characteristics in 2013*			
• Mean ages:	44	4% age 24 and under	88% age 25 and over
• Gender:	58% Male	38% Female	4% Transgender
• Race:	66% Black	24% White	7% Other
• Ethnicity:	7% Hispanic	86% Non-Hispanic	
• Income Source:	19% Wages	59% SSI/SSDI	2% Unemployment
• Employment:	26% Employed	73% Unemployed	
• Mean Income:	\$909/month		

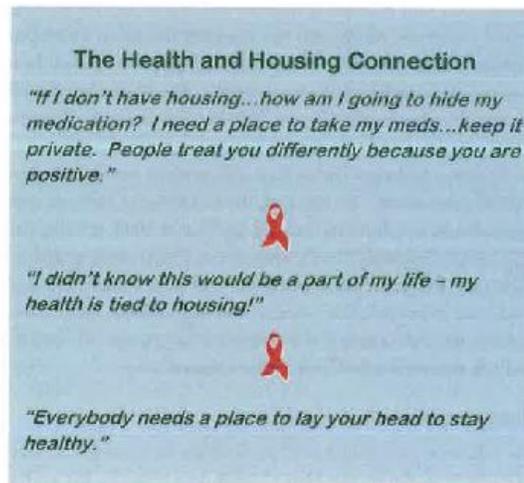
* Some categories will not add to 100% due to "No Response" option

The Housing and Health Connection

Existing HIV/AIDS housing research has consistently demonstrated the connection of housing to health outcomes, showing that housing interventions help increase stability and improve connection to care, resulting in better HIV treatment results, and ultimately, lower transmission rates. Given the importance of stable housing to management of HIV/AIDS, a careful assessment of local housing needs and challenges can be of great value in system planning.

In all three assessments consumer respondents described attributes of housing that "stopped them from taking care of their HIV/AIDS." Across all three assessments, the most frequently cited issues were lack of resources including money for rent and food, and fear that others will know about their HIV status. Of these, "Money to Pay for Rent" was the single highest-rated housing attribute that posed a barrier to HIV care for respondents.

Comments from participants in the consumer focus groups also reflected a concern about finding and keeping housing that is safe and affordable. Key issues common among group members included worries about having a safe place to store medications, stress caused by worries about losing housing and becoming homeless, and concerns about living in unsafe or unhealthy areas of the city.



Current Living Situation

Survey respondents for the three time periods studied were grouped based on their responses into 8 housing categories and then into three housing status types: permanent, transitional, and homeless. By looking at the place of residence alone, it appears that a large portion of the survey respondents are in permanent housing (63% in 2008, 85% in 2011, and 88% in 2013). However, assessing housing need strictly using place of residence can be misleading and provide an underreported statement of need for the community. Place of residence provides some insight into a household's living arrangements; however, it cannot fully define an individual's housing stability status. A household traditionally thought of as living in permanent housing could also experience additional risk factors for housing instability. It is important to note that currently residing in permanent housing does not necessarily equate to a high level of housing stability.

Key Findings: Current Living Situation – Reported in 2008, 2011, and 2013

- Permanent housing – increased over time from 63% to 88% (* Does not necessarily indicate “stable” housing)
- Temporary housing – decreased over time from 9% down to 5%
- Reporting current housing as “homeless” – maintained at approximately 4%

Housing Stability Risk Factors

Using strictly the place of residence as an indicator, less than 15% of respondents across all three years reported their housing as “non-permanent” by indicating their current place of residence as temporarily housed or homeless. This does not, however, fully address the risk of housing instability households may face. In this assessment, six housing risk factors were measured and joined with the place of residence analysis to determine a more accurate assessment of housing instability and need.

Risk Factor:	Indicator:
HOMELESSNESS:	A history of homelessness in the last six months is an indicator of housing instability
AFFORDABILITY:	A rent burden over 30% of the household's income is an indicator of housing instability
RENT INCREASE:	A perceived need to move due to an increase in rent of \$50 or less is an indicator of housing instability
TENURE:	A short tenure at the current residence (less than 1 year) could indicate housing instability
SUBSTANCE ABUSE:	A history of treatment for substance abuse in the last 6 months could indicate housing instability
MENTAL HEALTH:	A history of receiving mental health services in the last 6 months could indicate housing instability

The data analysis included a further examination of PI.WHA housing stability by measuring each of the six additional risk factors among the survey respondents for each of the study years. The result provides an enhanced assessment of the level of housing instability seen among low-income PI.WHA between 2008 and 2013.

Homelessness

While it is generally acknowledged among HIV/AIDS service providers that the risk of homelessness among low-income PI.WHA is high, the extent of that risk, including persons who are periodically or chronically homeless has not been fully investigated. The homeless PIT (Point In Time) counts performed on 2013, for instance, showed that 4.36% of the persons surveyed in New Orleans were HIV+. The SNA data indicates that the percentage of PI.WHA who are homeless may be higher, with 11% reporting they had experienced at least one night of homelessness.

The surveys referenced in this report included questions such as: “In the past year, how many nights have you NOT had a place of your own in which to live and sleep, meaning you were homeless, in a shelter, on the

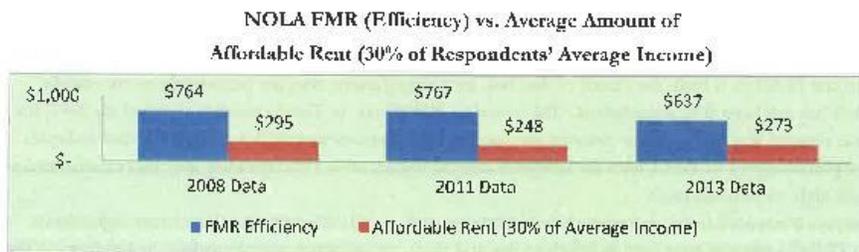
street, or in a similar situation.” For those who indicated they had been homeless for at least one night, a further question provided information on the total number of nights homeless in the last year. Respondents who reported 365 nights of homelessness in the past year were generally categorized as persons who could be considered chronically homeless.

Homeless Risk	Key Findings: Homelessness
<p><i>“Being HIV+ is stressful and depressing enough – homelessness would make it even worse!”</i></p>  <p><i>“To be homeless is bad...[with] no safe place to be...you are more at risk for being sick or getting sicker. It's a chain reaction that starts with not having shelter that may lead you to do risky things.”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of respondents who reported experiencing homelessness “currently” has remained at 4% across the last three surveys. • 28% of respondents stated they had experienced at least one night of homelessness in 2008. This percentage dropped significantly in 2011 (12%) and remained at that level in 2013 (11%). • Based on respondents who reported at least 1 night homeless in the past 6 months, the percentage with housing instability based on a history of homelessness was 5% (2008), 6.5% (2011) and 7% (2013).

Affordability

The second housing stability risk factor used in this analysis addresses housing affordability. Affordability was assessed in two ways, by looking at the affordability gap between typical housing costs and income, and by examining housing cost burden.

The affordability gap represents the difference between the area’s Fair Market Rent (FMR) and 30% of the average household income. (Note: HUD defines affordability as a household paying no more than 30% of income towards housing.) That difference helps demonstrate the gap in affordability and indicates the degree to which housing is or is not affordable. The chart below shows the average affordable rent amount (30% of average income) for 2008, 2011, and 2013 survey respondents along with the FMR for an efficiency unit. The results are striking, demonstrating the stark contrast between what is “affordable” for the average survey respondent and the FMR for the smallest possible unit in the area. The affordability gap, even in 2013 when the FMR dropped by more than \$100, was \$364 or 57%. The full report provides additional information on the affordability gap for larger units, which climbs to 84% for a 1 BR unit.



Housing cost burden represents the percentage of monthly income a household spends on rent/mortgage and utilities. Households who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and often have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing and medical care. Households paying 50% or more of income for housing are considered extremely burdened.

The figure below contains the housing cost burden analysis for PLWHA based on the 2013 data, showing 60% of respondents with either a moderate or extreme cost burden.

HOUSING RENT BURDEN 2013 Statewide Needs Assessment	
Number of Respondents in Rent Burden Analysis	29
No Housing Burden (<=30%)	40%
Moderate Housing Burden (30.1% - 50%)	25%
Extreme Housing Burden (> 50%)	35%

Comments from client focus groups on this topic reinforce the impact of housing burden and affordability measures. Common themes included the large increases in housing costs since Hurricane Katrina, how difficult it is to move out of transitional housing when community rents are so high, concern about only finding housing in "bad" areas, and inability to get into housing due to required deposits.

Affordability	Key Findings: Affordability - 2013
<p><i>"We don't have the income to rent the housing. A 1-BR rents for \$600-\$800 per month with a check of \$674."</i></p>  <p><i>"Wages stay the same, but rents [go] way up – how to make ends meet?"</i></p>  <p><i>"The only housing I can get is in bad areas."</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FMR for a 1-BR in 2013 was \$755 and average income for SNA respondents was \$908. At that income, affordable rent would be \$272 Based on 2103 survey results, 60% of PLWHA have a moderate or extreme housing burden. 35% of PLWHA have an extreme housing burden, paying <u>more than 50%</u> of income for rent/utilities. FMR for an efficiency apartment, the smallest possible unit was \$637 in 2013. The affordability gap on this unit for a PLWHA with an average income of \$908 is \$365/month.

Impact of a Rent Increase:

The next housing stability risk factor addresses the degree to which a household could sustain a fluctuation in housing payment or a rent increase. The SNA surveys asked respondents to indicate the perceived amount of increase in their monthly rent or mortgage payment: \$1-\$50, \$51-\$100, above \$100 - that would necessitate a move to more affordable housing. While the question is subjective and based solely on the respondent's perceived assessment, the results do help inform us on how small a margin of affordability many PLWHA

have in their current situation. This issue was also discussed in the client focus groups, and common themes included concerns about how to handle rising rents, worry about the lack of affordable options and frustration about the lack of housing subsidies or easily found information on how to access that type of assistance. As noted below, nearly a quarter of SNA respondents in 2013 indicated they could no longer stay in their current home if the rent went up by only \$50.

Impact of a Rent Increase	Key Findings: Rent Increase 2103
<p><i>"My rent goes up every six months. My check is never raised."</i></p>  <p><i>"If they keep raising my rent every six months, I can't stay here!"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24% would have to move if rent increased \$1-\$50 • 22% would have to move if rent increased \$51-\$100 • 42% would have to move if rent increased over \$100 • Based on the survey results, <u>nearly one quarter</u> of PLWHA feel they could no longer stay in their current home if the rent went up by only \$50. • Survey results indicate that as many as 48% of PLWHA would have to move if the rent increased by up to \$100.

Tenure in Housing

The length of time a household has lived in their current residence is another measure used to assess stability. A very brief tenure in housing, particularly in addition to other risk factors, can signal potential instability. This is often due to lack of familiarity with a new neighborhood, dealing with life change related stresses and similar circumstances. The first six months in new housing is a time when tenants will likely need additional support and program managers should be on the lookout for stability problems.

The figure below shows the range of housing tenure for respondents across the three years studied. It shows that fewer PLWHA were very new (6 months or less) in their housing in 2013 (18%) than in 2008 (37%), likely due to the more unsettled nature of the New Orleans population overall and housing shortages in the years immediately following Hurricane Katrina. Based on the most current results, it is estimated that approximately 18% of PLWHA may be at risk of housing instability due to brief housing tenure.

HOUSING TENURE			
	2008 SNA (N = 594)	2011 SNA (N = 465)	2013 SNA (N = 487)
Tenure <= 6 MO	37% (219)	29% (134)	18% (87)
Tenure 6MO-1YR	18% (107)	17% (77)	12% (57)
Tenure > 1YR	38% (227)	50% (232)	63% (309)

NOTE: Responses excluded from analysis if reported tenure was missing, "don't know" or "homeless": 41 excluded for 2008; 22 excluded for 2011; and 32 excluded for 2013.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment History

The final two housing stability risk factors examined in this analysis include client history of substance abuse or mental health treatment during the past six months. Survey respondents were asked about their participation in treatment or services to establish a recent history involving either substance abuse or mental health issues. Based on client self-report, these factors, especially in combination with other risk factors, can indicate potential instability, including issues with their housing. The resulting information over the three years studied showed that 7-10% reported recent substance use treatment; 28-31% reported recent mental health treatment, and 3-6% reported both recent substance use and recent mental health treatment.

Housing Stability Assessment

The six housing stability risk factors: homelessness, affordability, rent increase, tenure, substance abuse treatment and mental health treatment, have been used in this analysis to go beyond the survey respondents' place of residence to determine a broader measure for housing stability. By analyzing households with these reported risk factors in addition to the place of residence, a more accurate description of housing stability is captured. Figure 3 summarizes the prevalence of each of the 6 risk factors across the three years of survey data, and indicates the most common risk categories were extreme rent burden (> 50%), recent mental health treatment, and short tenure.

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WITH EACH RISK FACTOR			
	2008 SNA (N = 594)	2011 SNA (N = 463)	2013 SNA (N = 487)
Rent Burden	26% (157)	40% (185)	35% (170)
Homelessness	5% (29)	6% (30)	7% (34)
Short Tenure	37% (219)	29% (134)	18% (87)
Rent Increase	18% (109)	28% (85)	17% (81)
Substance Use Tx	10% (59)	7% (32)	8% (40)
Mental Health Tx	31% (183)	28% (128)	31% (150)

To assess the overall risk from the multiple factors, each respondent received a single "point" for every risk factor they met for a total score that could range from zero 0-6. Across all three years it can be noted that over 75% of respondents have one or more risk factors and over 40% have two or more risk factors. Using "place of residence" alone can under report the amount of housing instability faced by PI.WHA in the New Orleans MSA. In reviewing the number of respondents "living in permanent housing" the results indicate that only 30%-43% of the permanently housed survey respondents indicated they had zero additional risk factors, leaving the vast majority (57%-70%) reporting they live in "permanent" housing but that they are also experiencing one or more of the instability risk factors outlined in the report.

RESPONDENTS CATEGORIZED BY # OF RISK FACTORS PRESENT			
Number of Housing Instability Risk Factors	2008 SNA (N = 594)	2011 SNA (N = 465)	2013 SNA (N = 487)
0 Factors	27% (160)	40% (183)	28% (137)
1 Factor	37% (220)	39% (181)	40% (196)

2 Factors	22% (131)	16% (73)	22% (106)
3 Factors	10% (64)	5% (22)	8% (39)
4 Factors	2% (13)	1% (4)	2% (8)
5 Factors	1% (6)	0% (0)	0% (1)
6 Factors	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)

Key Findings: Housing Stability

- Based on the 2013 SNA, 72% of PLWHA had one or more housing stability risk factors and nearly 1/3 (32%) of respondents had two or more stability risk factors. This suggests that a very large percentage of PLWHA have some degree of housing instability.
- Across all three SNA years, from 2008 to 2013, the housing stability risks reported by PLWHA were consistently high, with the average of 68% showing one or more risk factors and an average of 30% showing two or more.
- In 2013, the most common stability risk factors were Extreme Rent Burden (35%), Mental Health History (31%) and Short Tenure in Housing (18%).
- The percentage of respondents with Extreme Rent Burden (paying more than 50% for rent/utilities) increased from 25% in 2008 to 35% in 2013.

Other Needs and System Issues Identified by Consumers

Focus groups produced conversations with and among HIV/AIDS services and housing consumers. In addition to information on housing and housing stability, these conversations produced the following top issues of concern to participants:

Additional Participant Concerns

- Clients need more information about housing resources. Communication on what is available is lacking.
- The case management system needs attention. Many feel they do not receive the level of support they need.
- Clients want housing choices. Even with few resources to choose from, the general feeling is they are pushed into bad housing situations – i.e., living in undesirable neighborhoods – without any option.
- There is a common perception that you must become homeless to qualify for and receive “good” housing assistance.
- Clients want to have their hopes for the future acknowledged, including home ownership.

Summary Findings

Summary Findings

Based on the overall survey results, the following describes the evolving issues faced by low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS in the New Orleans area.

INCOME:	Very low income, with a mean income of less than \$1000/month across all 3 years 2013 mean income = \$908.76
INCOME SOURCES:	Income from wages reduced from 24% to 19% between 2008 and 2013 Major sources in 2013 were SSI/SSDI (60%). Increased from 49.8% in 2008.

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	More than 40% receive Food Stamps (44% in 2013)
GENDER:	Female – 38% in 2013. Increased from 32% in 2008. Male – 58% in 2013. Decreased from 63% in 2008. Transgender – 4% in 2013. Increased from 1.2% in 2008.
RACE/ETHNICITY:	Black – 67% in 2013 White – 24% in 2013. Increased from 20% in 2008. Other – 7% in 2013. Hispanic – 7% in 2013. Decreased from 9.4% in 2008.
EMPLOYMENT:	Employed – 26% employed in 2013. Decreased from 33% in 2008. Unemployed – 73% unemployed in 2013. Increased from 62% in 2008.
EDUCATION:	High school/GED – 24% in 2013. Decreased from 33% in 2008. Beyond High school/CFED – 72% in 2013. Increased from 65% in 2008.
LIVING SITUATION: (CURRENT)	Permanent housing – 88% in 2013. Increased from 63% in 2008. Temporary housing – 5% in 2013. Decreased from 9% in 2008. Homeless – 4% in 2013. No change from 2008.
BARRIERS TO CARE:	Highest-rated issues that posed a barrier to HIV care Money to pay for rent Lack of resources Fear of disclosure
HOUSING STABILITY RISK FACTORS:	
HOMELESSNESS:	4% reported “current” homeless in all three years. 11% homeless at least 1 night in 2013. Decreased from 29% in 2008. At risk numbers likely much higher
AFFORDABILITY:	The vast majority – 60% in 2013 – pay more than 30% of income for rent/utilities. 35% had an extreme housing burden – paying more than 50% of income for rent Affordable rent for most PLWHA is \$272/month. TMR for a 1-BR was \$755/month. The affordability gap is high, as is the rent burden for most PLWHA.
RENT INCREASE IMPACT:	Nearly one quarter of PLWHA feel they would have to move if rent increased by just \$50. As many as 46% would have to move if the rent increased by \$100.
HOUSING TENURE:	PLWHA have shown increased tenure in housing since 2008. 37% had lived in their unit for less than 6 months in 2008; only 18% in 2013.
SUBSTANCE ABUSE/ MENTAL HEALTH:	7.13% of respondents reported receiving substance abuse treatment in the past 6 months. 28-31% reported recent mental health treatment, in the past 6 months. 3.6% reported both.
STABILITY:	Across all 3 survey years, nearly 70% of respondents have one or more risk factor

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Even among "permanently housed", 50% - 70% had one or more housing risk factor
In 2013, nearly 1/3 of respondents had 2 or more housing stability risk factors
Very low income households + high housing costs and high cost burden = high need for
Subsidized housing

Conclusions

The data analyzed in this investigation provide a rich source of information on the housing needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS in the greater New Orleans area between 2008 and 2013. This information, including the demographic characteristics of PLWHA, their housing stability risks, their personal views about housing and health, and the suitability and affordability of available housing, is intended for use by local leaders to guide funding decisions and other actions that govern the development and availability of affordable housing for low-income persons affected by HIV/AIDS. We encourage all interested parties to study, question, discuss and utilize the information in this report to further build and strengthen the system of HIV/AIDS housing and care in New Orleans.

People Living with HIV Needs Assessment

New Orleans Eligible Metropolitan Area

Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals
Office of Public Health

July 2017

The Policy & Research Group
8434 Oak Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
www.policyandresearch.com
504.865 1545



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Introduction

Purpose of the Louisiana Statewide Needs Assessment

This report was prepared by The Policy & Research Group (PRG) for the Louisiana Office of Public Health STD/HIV Program (OPH SHP) within the *Department of Health and Hospitals*. The purpose of the *2017 Needs Assessment* is to gain an understanding of the current care service needs of People Living with HIV (PLWH) in the nine administrative regions of Louisiana. In particular, the *2017 Needs Assessment* aims to provide an estimate of the extent of PLWH's unmet primary care and HIV-related support service needs, their experiences in accessing those services, their perceived barriers to those services, and some insight into their reported knowledge of those services.

Layout of the Report

This report presents the characteristics of survey respondents in the New Orleans Eligible Metropolitan Area (NO EMA) and provides basic aggregate results of responses provided to survey questions. A description of the methods used to conduct the *2017 Needs Assessment* and analyze the data, as well as a copy of the survey instrument, are included as appendices to this report.

Survey Respondents

A convenience sample of 471 questionnaires was submitted to PRG after the conclusion of the data collection period (May 1 to June 9, 2017). This represents 79% of the goal of 600 responses as set by *New Orleans Regional AIDS Planning Council (NORAPC)*.

A. Background

HIV/AIDS Status

Figure A1. HIV/AIDS Status of Respondents (n=437)

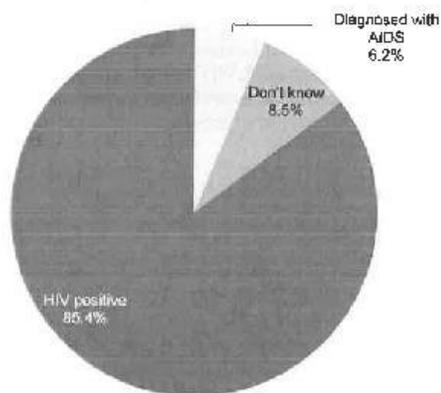
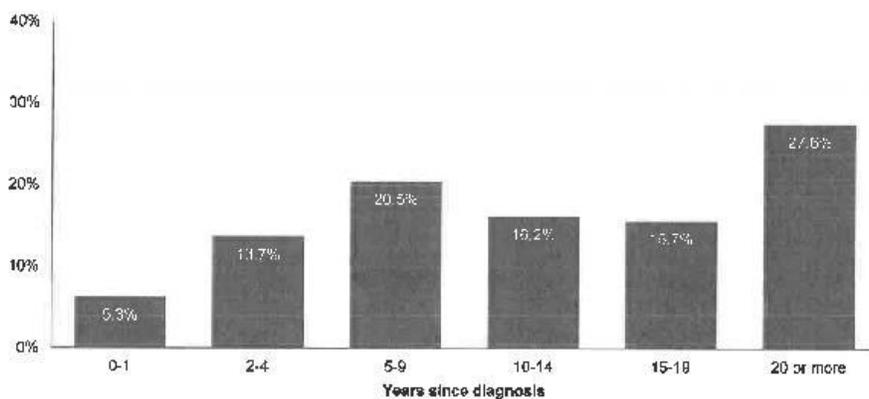
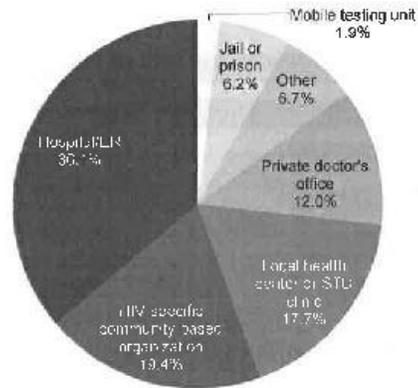


Figure A2. Length of Time Since HIV Diagnosis (n=385)



▪ Included in the 20 or more column are five respondents who reported HIV diagnosis before 1982 (when diagnosis began); years reported were 1964, 1979, 1980 (entered twice), and 1981.

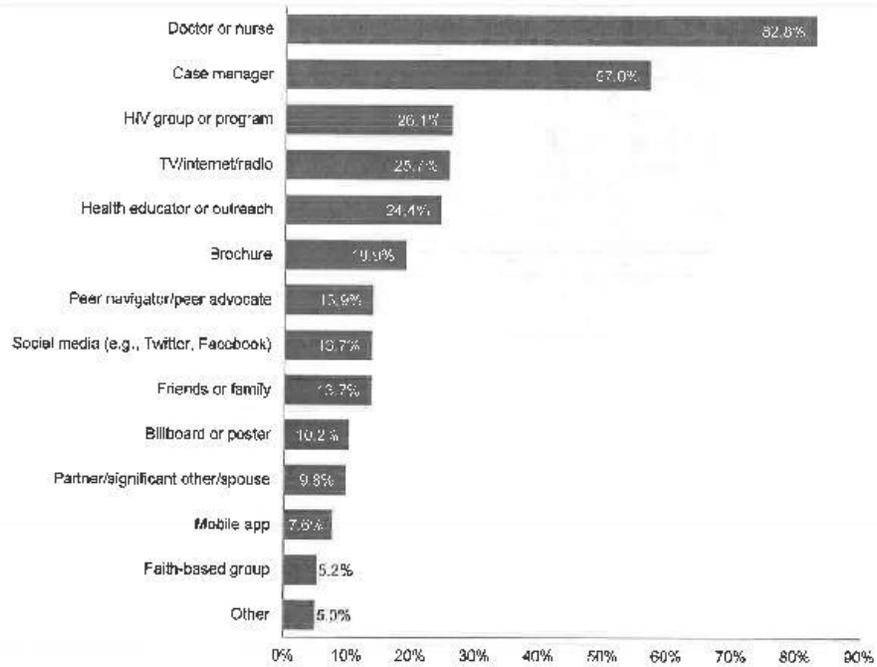
Figure A3. Place Where Respondents Were Told of HIV Diagnosis (n=418)



- The category *other* includes individuals who specifically chose the response option *other* (3.8%) as well as those who selected *organizations providing other services* (2.9%).

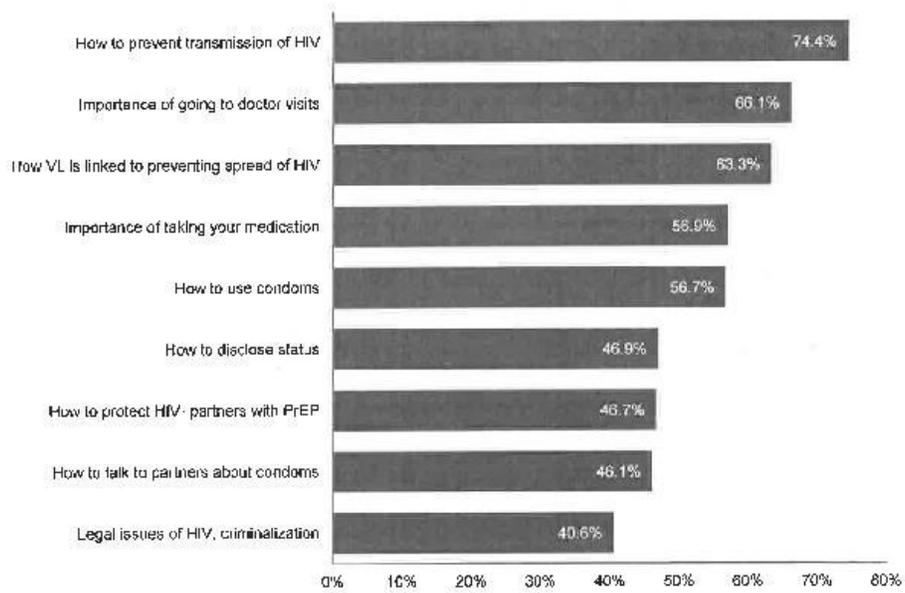
HIV-Related Knowledge

Figure A4. Sources of HIV information (n=460)



• Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 460 individuals who responded to this question, 304 (66.1%) reported two or more sources of HIV information.

Figure A6. Knowledge of Issues Related to HIV (n=360)



- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 26 individuals (7.2%) who selected *No one has explained any of these things to me in the last year*.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 360 individuals who responded to this question, 273 (77.5%) reported having knowledge of two or more issues related to HIV.
- Excluded from calculations are 80 individuals who selected *No one has explained any of these things to me in the last year* as well as one or more topics.

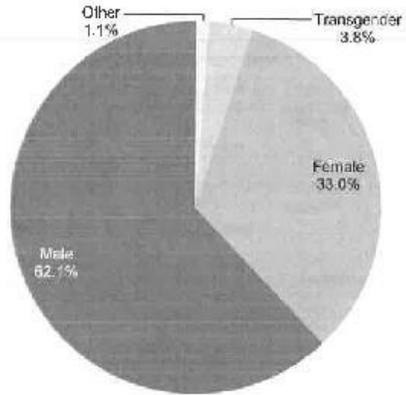
Background Characteristics

Table A1. Current Parish of Residence (n=404)

Parish	Number Reporting	Percent Reporting
Orleans	298	73.8%
Jefferson	73	18.1%
St. Bernard	12	3.0%
St. Tammany	11	2.7%

- All respondents were asked to indicate their ZIP code; a total of 404 respondents provided a response. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development United States Postal Services (HUD USPS) 1st quarter 2017 ZIP Code Crosswalk File (Retrieved May 19, 2017 from http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/lspc_crosswalk.html) was used to determine the parish corresponding to each ZIP code. ZIP codes reported by 11 respondents (20094, 39468, 70027, 70042, 70045, 70108, 70132, 70332, 70418, 75206, 80910) are not valid Louisiana zip codes; therefore, the parish could not be reported. In addition, in some instances, ZIP codes cross county or parish lines (i.e., the same ZIP code is found in multiple counties). In order to address this problem, we assigned a county/parish to a ZIP code if that county accounted for the majority of the population residing in that ZIP code. Out of the 404 respondents for whom we designated a parish of residence, 7 provided ZIP codes that were contained in more than one parish; therefore, in these cases, the parish of residence may not be accurate.
- Not included in the table are the less than 1% of individuals who indicated they reside in Caddo Parish, East Baton Rouge Parish, Plaquemine Parish, Rapides Parish, St. Charles Parish, St. James Parish, St. John the Baptist Parish, or Tangipahoa Parish.

Figure A7. Gender of Respondents (n=449)



* The category *transgender* includes individuals who selected either *transgender: male to female* (3.6%) or *transgender: female to male* (0.2%).

Figure A8. Sexual Orientation (n=444)

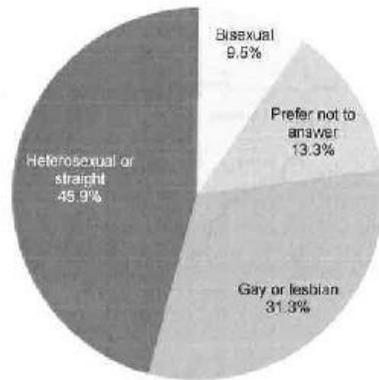
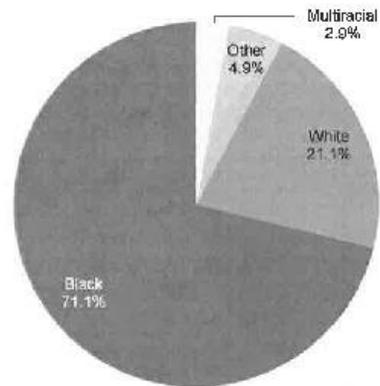


Figure A9. Race of Respondents (n=450)



▪ The category *other* includes individuals who specifically chose *other* (4.0%), along with those who identified as *Native American* (0.7%) and *Asian or Pacific Islander* (0.2%).

Figure A10. Respondent Ethnicity: Latino/Hispanic (n=432)

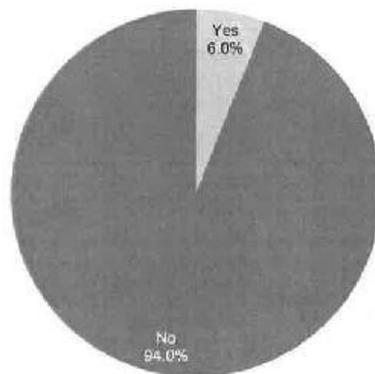
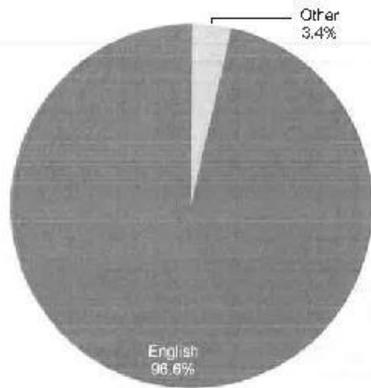
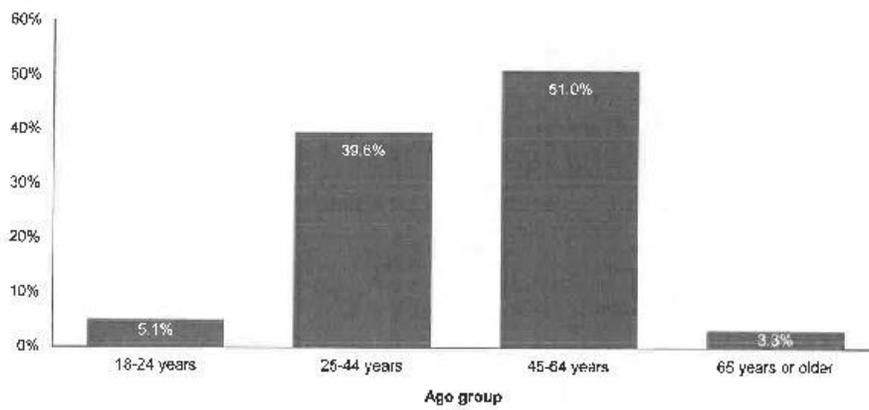


Figure A11. Primary Language of Respondents (n=437)



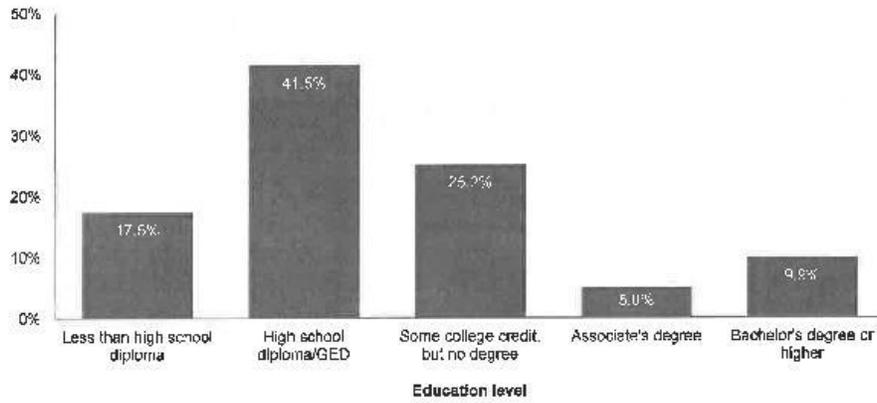
- The category *other* includes individuals who specifically chose *other* (0.9%), along with those who selected *Spanish* (2.5%)

Figure A12. Age of Respondents (n=449)



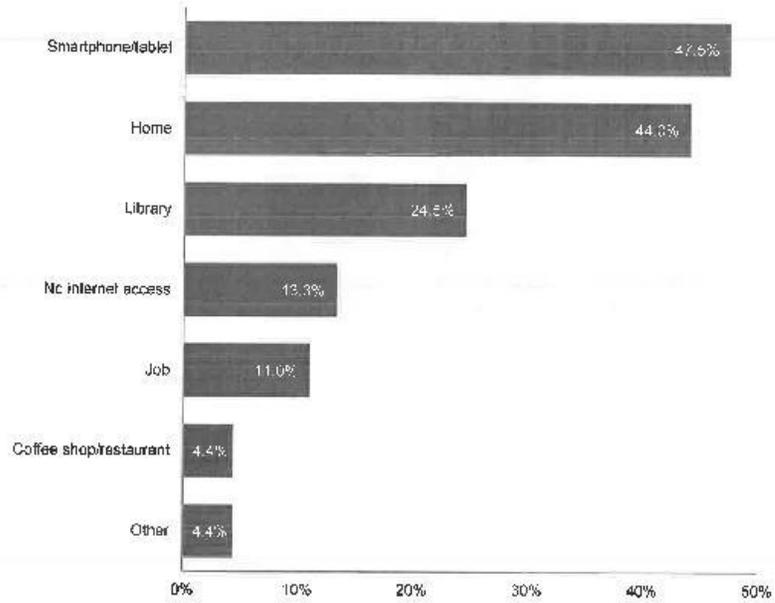
- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are four individuals (0.9%) who reported being under 18 years of age.

Figure A13. Highest Level of Education Completed by Respondents (n=424)



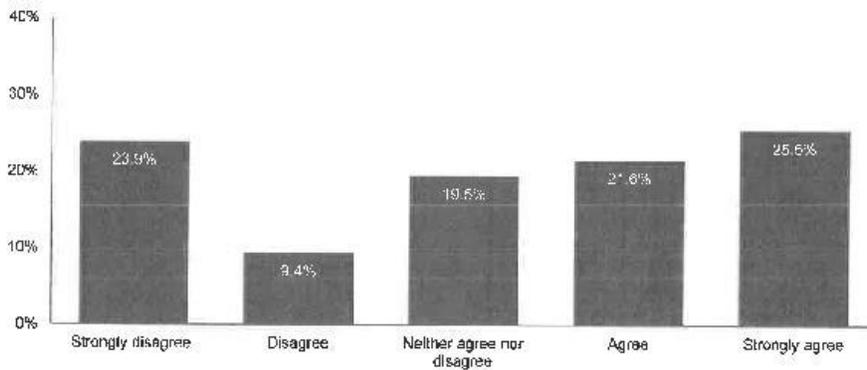
• Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are four individuals (0.9%) who selected *other*.

Figure A14. Access to Internet (n=436)



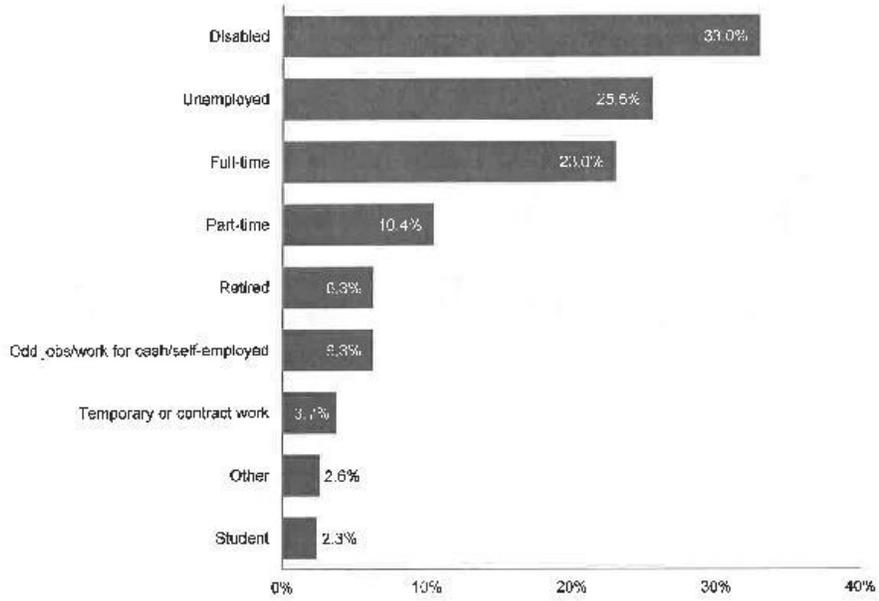
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 436 individuals who responded to this question, 140 (32.1%) reported multiple internet access types.
- Excluded from calculations are six individuals who reported not having access to Internet as well as one or more access type.

Figure A15. Agree or Disagree: I feel comfortable using a computer. (n=435)



Employment

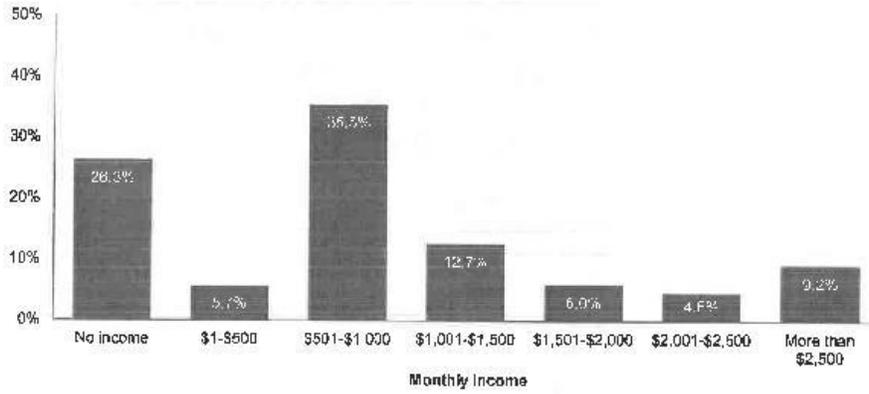
Figure A16. Current Employment Status (n=431)



- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 431 individuals who responded to this question, 49 (11.4%) reported having two or more employment situations in the last six months.
- Excluded from calculations is one individual who reported that they were unemployed as well as employed.

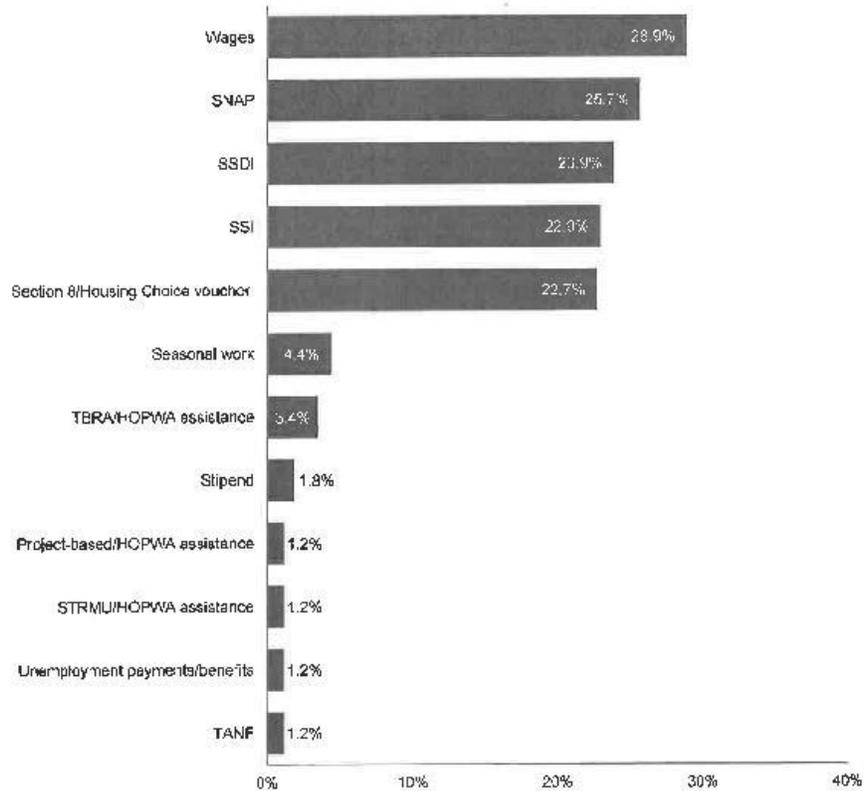
Income

Figure A17. Household Income in Month Prior to Survey (n=369)



- Included in calculations and presented in this figure are 11 outliers reported by 14 respondents in the *More than \$2,500* category. The reported monthly income for these 14 respondents are: \$5,000; \$5,100; \$5,500; \$14,000 (entered three times); \$21,000; \$25,000 (entered twice); \$30,000; \$32,500; \$45,000; \$49,300; and \$80,000.
- Excluded from calculations is one individual who reported they had no income and also reported a monthly income of \$780.

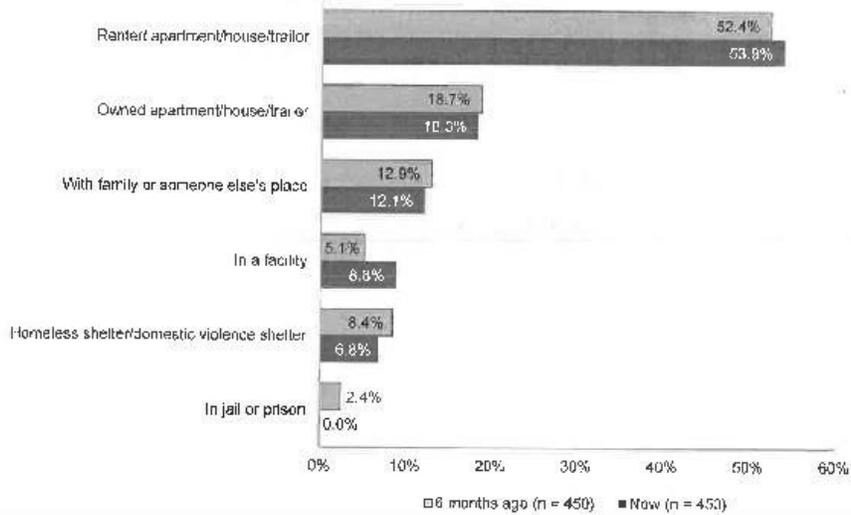
Figure A18. Sources of Income and Assistance (n=436)



- Abbreviations: SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, SSDI = Social Security Disability Income, SSI = Supplemental Security Income, TBRM = Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, HOPWA = Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, STRMU = Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility, TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.
- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 140 individuals (32.1%) who selected none of these, 4 individuals (0.9%) who reported receiving LIHEAP (Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program), 4 individuals (0.9%) who reported receiving child support/alimony, 2 individuals (0.5%) who reported receiving veteran's housing, and 1 individual (0.2%) who reported receiving FEMA assistance.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 436 individuals who responded to this question, 63 (14.4%) reported receiving two or more forms of income and assistance.
- Excluded from calculations are four individuals who reported forms of financial assistance received as well as no financial assistance received.

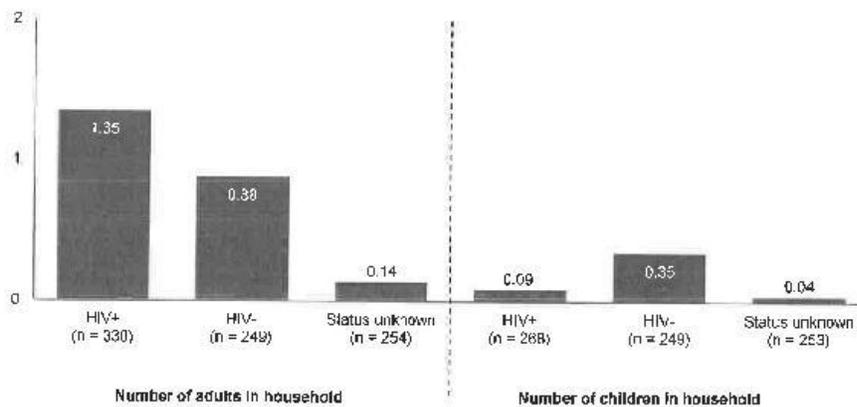
Housing

Figure A19. Places Where Respondents Live Now and 6 Months Ago



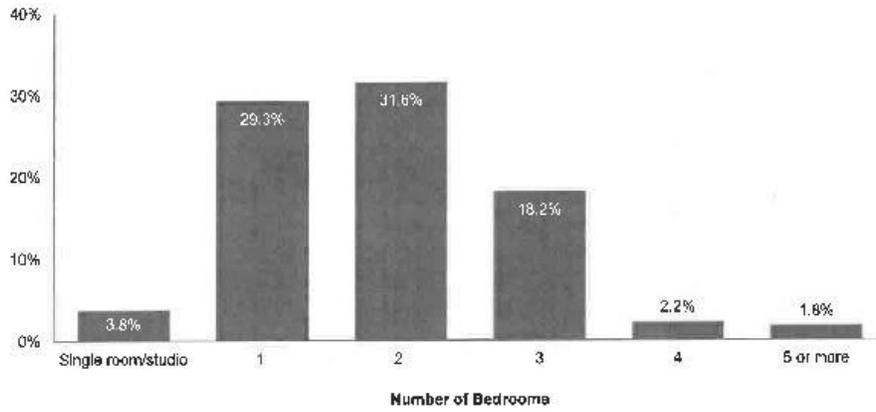
- The questionnaire asked respondents to only select one housing option for each time point. If respondents lived in more than one place during these time periods, they were instructed to select the housing type where they lived most often.

Figure A20. Average Number of Adults and Children in Household by HIV Status



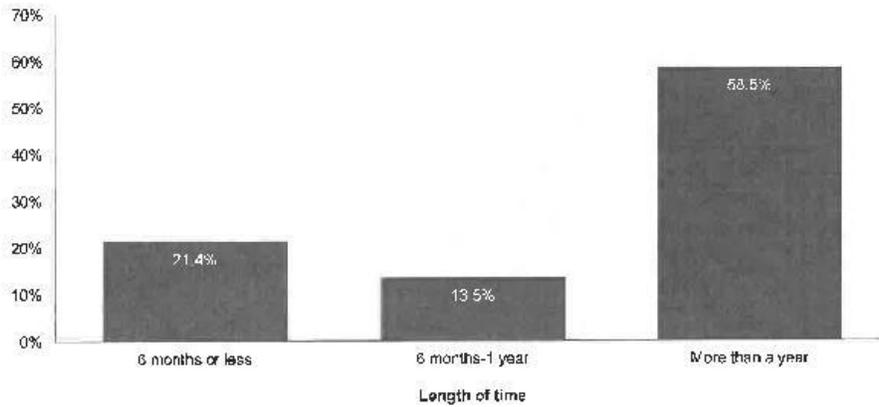
- Excluded from calculations are 78 adult responses and 68 children responses because the number of adults and/or children who are HIV+ or HIV- did not match the total number of adults and/or children in the household.

Figure A21. Number of Bedrooms in Respondents' Residences (n=450)



• Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 58 individuals (13.1%) who selected *Not applicable, I don't live in an apartment, house, or trailer.*

Figure A22. Length of Time at Current Residence (n=443)



• Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 29 individuals (6.6%) who selected *Not applicable, I'm homeless.*

Figure A23. Nights Spent Homeless or Without a Place to Sleep in Last Year (n=342)

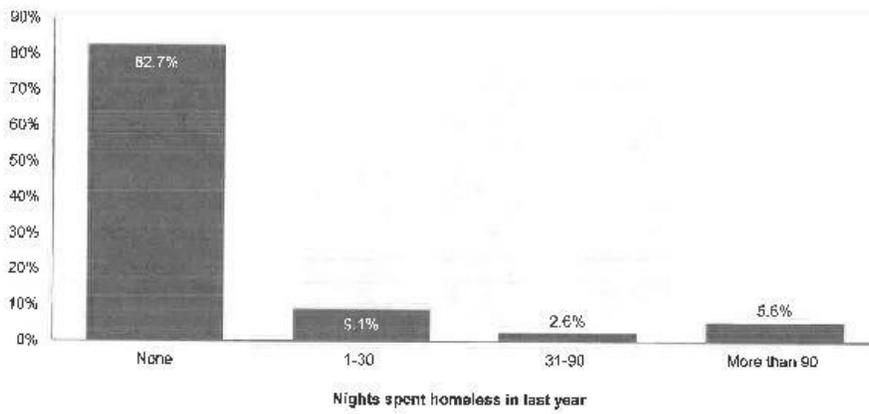


Figure A24. Had Trouble Obtaining Housing in the Last 6 months (n=359)

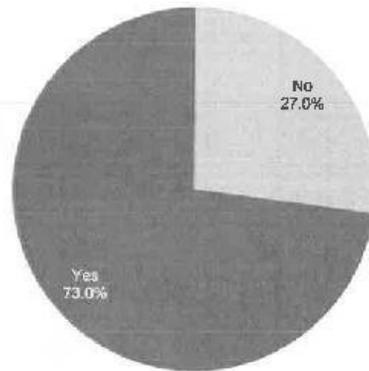
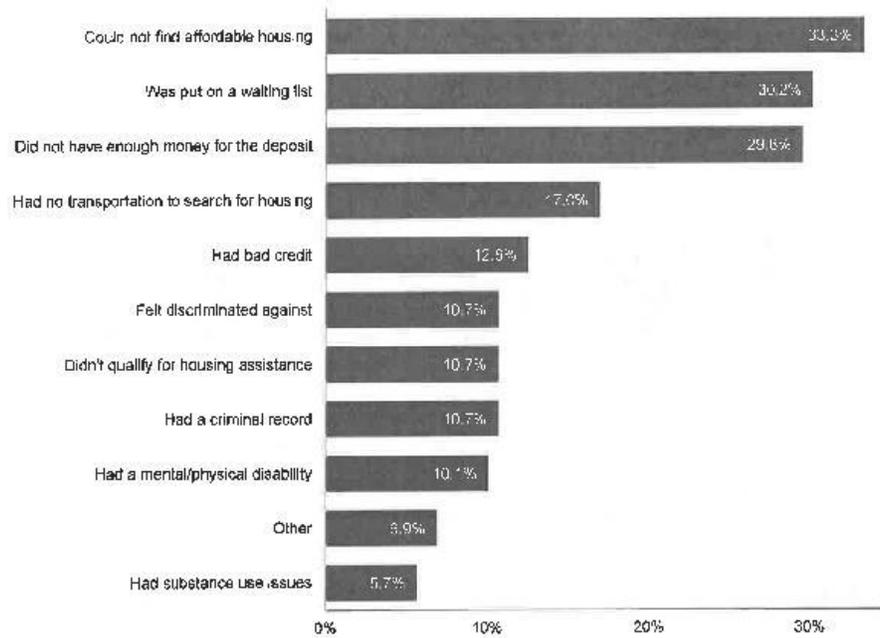
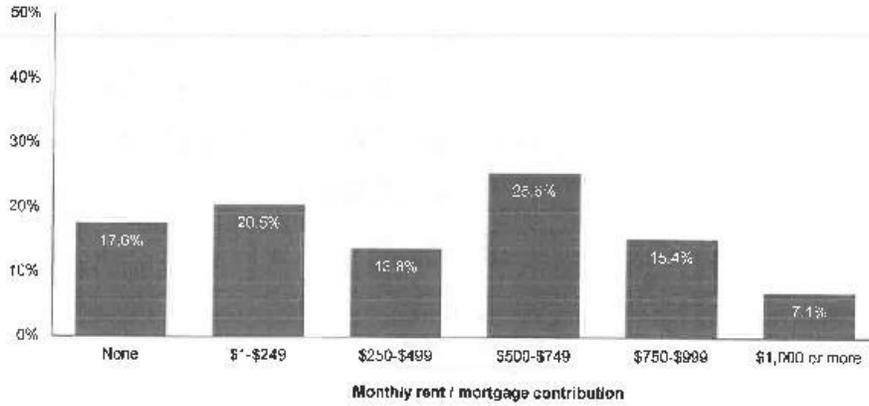


Figure A25. Barriers to Obtaining Housing (n=159)



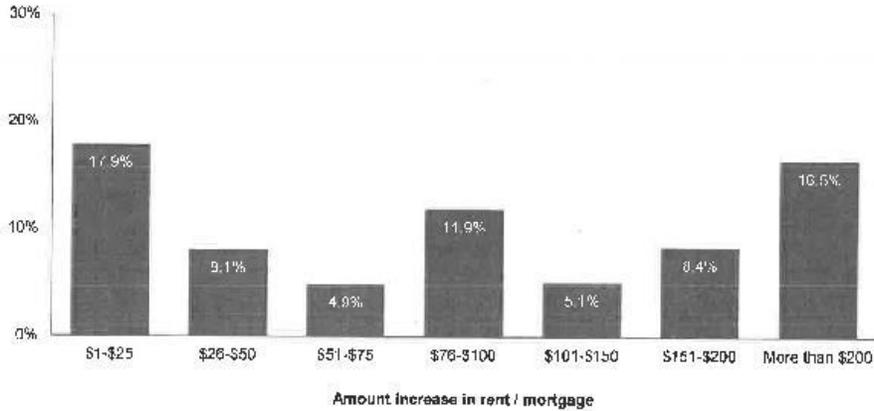
- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 53 individuals (33.3%) who selected *I did not have any problems*.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 159 individuals who responded to this question, 51 (32.1%) reported experiencing two or more barriers to obtaining housing.
- Excluded from calculations are 18 individuals who indicated they had not experienced any barriers to finding housing as well as at least one barrier.

Figure A26. Rent/Mortgage Contribution Paid Out-of-Pocket (n=312)



- Of the 312 individuals who reported that they do contribute to their rent/mortgage, 275 responded to a question about utilities. Out of these 275 individuals, out-of-pocket rent/mortgage payments included water (46.9%), garbage (34.9%), electric (47.3%), gas (24.7%), or no utilities (40.0%). An additional 105 individuals responded to a question about utilities, but did not identify their out-of-pocket rent/mortgage contribution. Out of these 105 individuals, out-of-pocket rent/mortgage payments included water (40.0%), garbage (20.0%), electric (64.8%), gas (22.9%) or no utilities (27.6%).

Figure A27. Increase per Month in Rent/Mortgage That Would Cause Respondents to Move (n=389)



- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 100 individuals (27.1%) who selected none.

Figure A28. Had to Move Due to Inability to Afford Home (n=453)

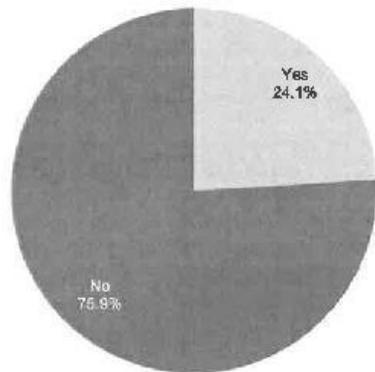


Figure A29. Had Difficulty in Paying Rent, Mortgage, or Utility Bills in Past Year (n=447)

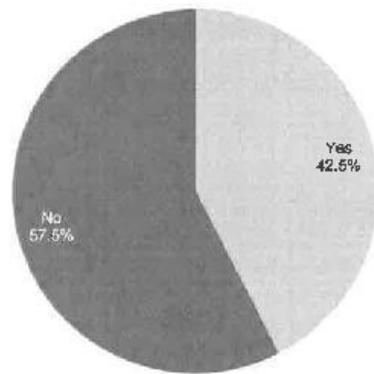
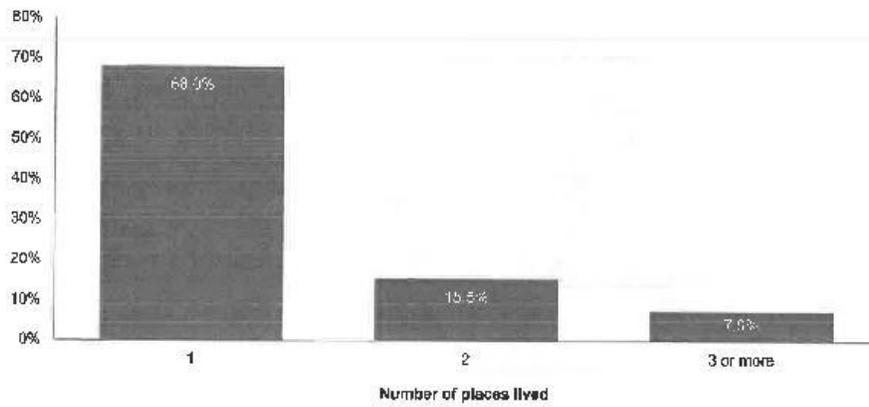


Figure A30. Number of Places Lived in Past Six Months (n=406)

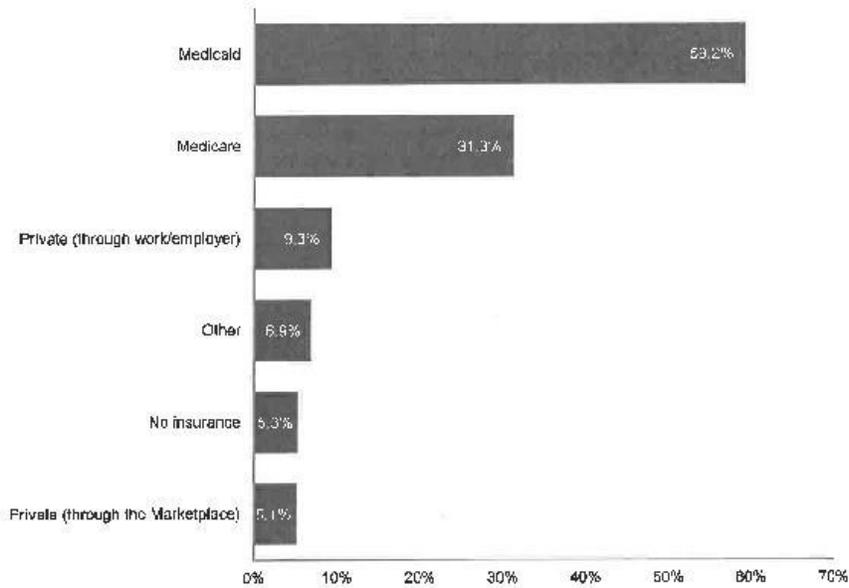


- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 36 individuals (8.9%) who provided a response of zero places of residence in the past six months.

B. Medical Care

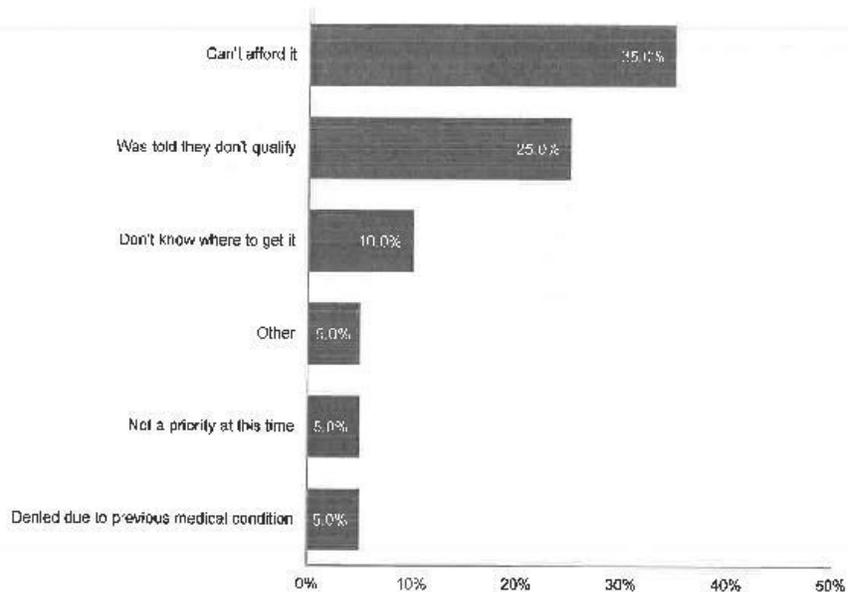
Health Insurance and Medical Coverage

Figure B1. Sources of Health Insurance for HIV/AIDS Medical Care (n=451)



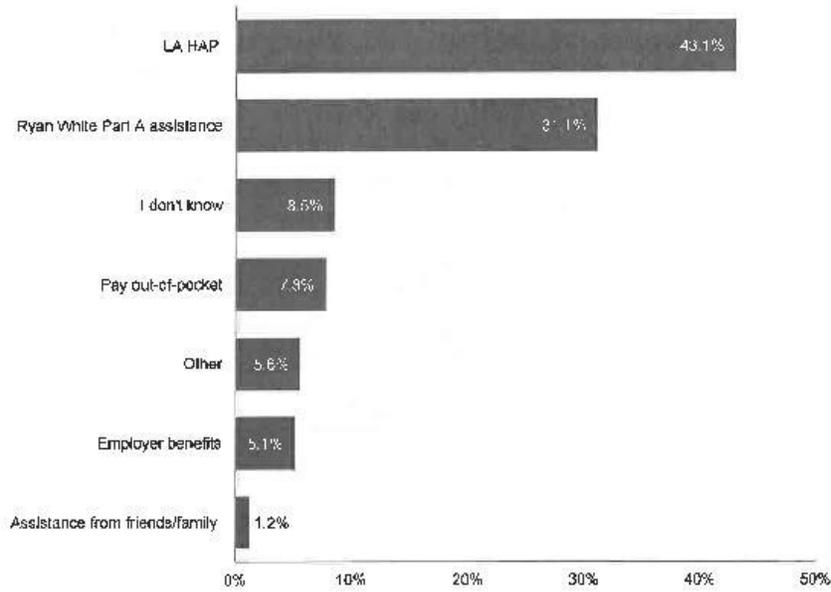
- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are three individuals (0.7%) who selected *Veteran's Administration (VA)*, three individuals (0.7%) who selected *private insurance through parent or spouse*, and one individual (0.2%) who selected *COBRA (continuation of insurance paid through your last employer)*.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 451 individuals who responded to this question, 77 (17.1%) reported having two or more sources of health insurance for their HIV/AIDS medical care.
- Excluded from calculations are five respondents who indicated having no insurance as well as at least one source of health insurance.

Figure B2. Barriers to Obtaining Health Insurance Coverage (n=20)



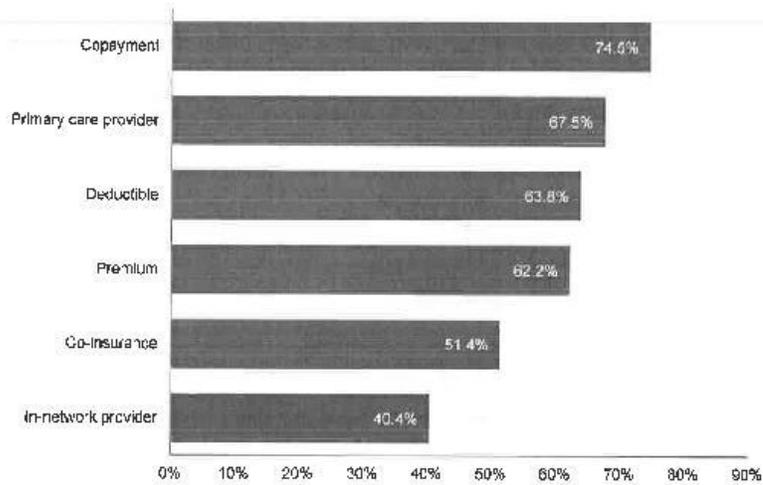
- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are five individuals (25.0%) who selected *not applicable*.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 20 individuals who responded to this question, 2 (10.0%) reported two or more barriers.
- No individuals selected *don't have proper U.S. residency documents, don't have computer or internet access, it's confusing/don't understand, or couldn't pay premium on time*.
- The sample for this figure is limited to individuals who responded that they do not have health insurance coverage. Excluded from calculations are 10 respondents who indicated having health insurance coverage as well as at least one barrier to obtaining health insurance coverage.

Figure B3. Method of Payment for Monthly Insurance Premium (n=411)



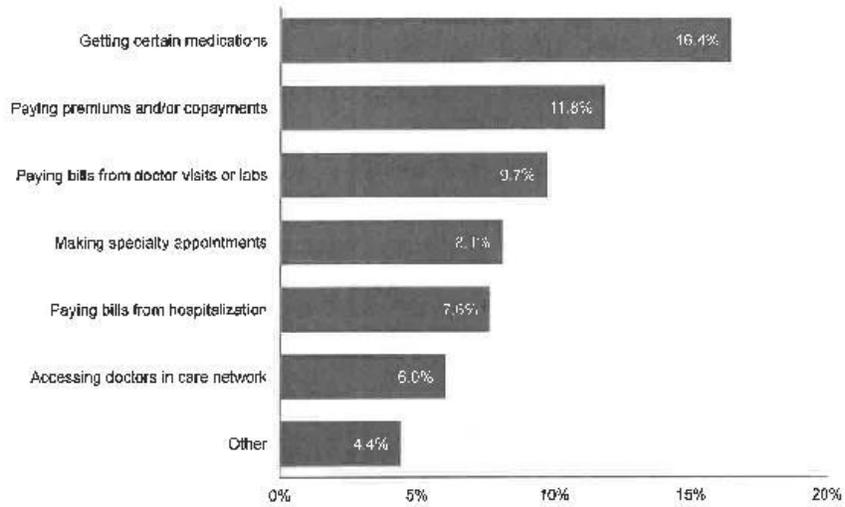
- Abbreviation: LA HAP = Louisiana Health Access Program
- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 2 individuals (0.5%) who selected *tax subsidies* and 60 individuals (14.6%) who selected *not applicable*.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 411 individuals who responded to this question, 58 (14.1%) reported two or more methods of payment for premiums.
- The sample for this figure is limited to individuals who responded that they have health insurance coverage. Excluded from calculations are four respondents who selected at least one method of payment as well as no health insurance coverage.

Figure B4. Percent of Respondents Who Report Understanding Common Insurance Terms (n=428)



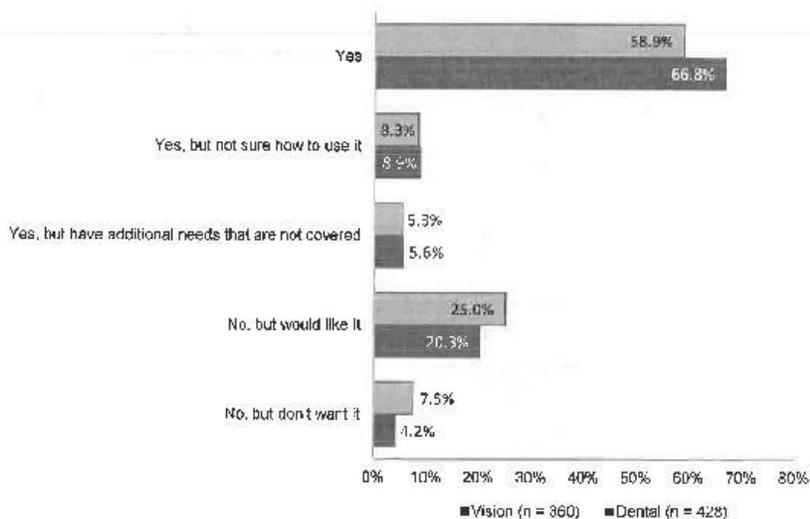
- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 60 individuals (11.7%) who selected *none of these*.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 428 individuals who responded to this question, 309 (72.2%) reported knowledge of two or more terms.
- Excluded from calculations are 20 respondents who indicated no knowledge of terms listed as well as knowledge of at least one term listed.

Figure B5. Problems Encountered with Health Insurance (n=432)



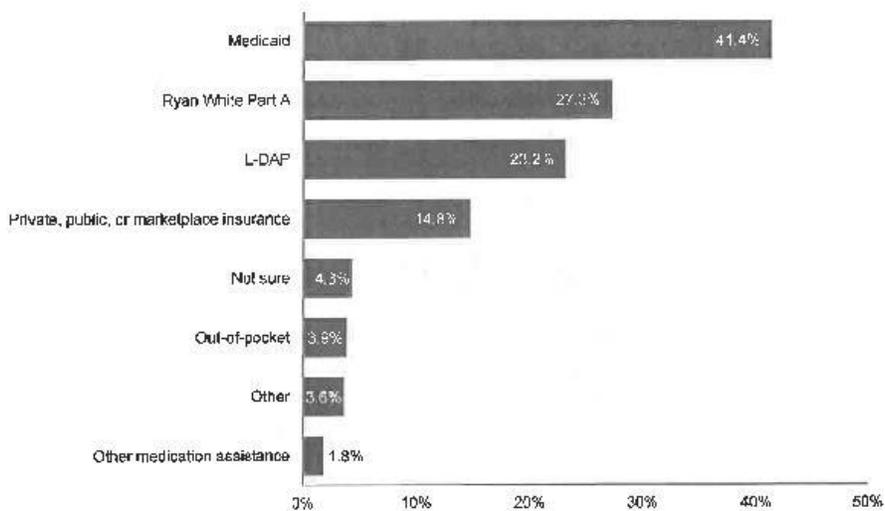
- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 289 individuals (62.3%) who selected *not applicable*.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 432 individuals who responded to this question, 65 (15.0%) reported two or more problems.
- Excluded from calculations are four respondents who selected *not applicable* as well as at least one problem.

Figure B6. Dental and Vision Insurance Coverage Needs Met



- Respondents were instructed to select only one response option on the questionnaire. However, since the responses are not mutually exclusive we have allowed multiple responses into our calculations.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 360 individuals who responded to the *Vision* category, 17 (4.7%) selected at least two responses. Out of the 428 individuals who responded to the *Dental* category, 22 (5.1%) selected at least two responses.
- Excluded from calculations are individuals who selected at least one yes and at least one no response option (21 and 23 individuals for *Dental* and *Vision* categories, respectively).

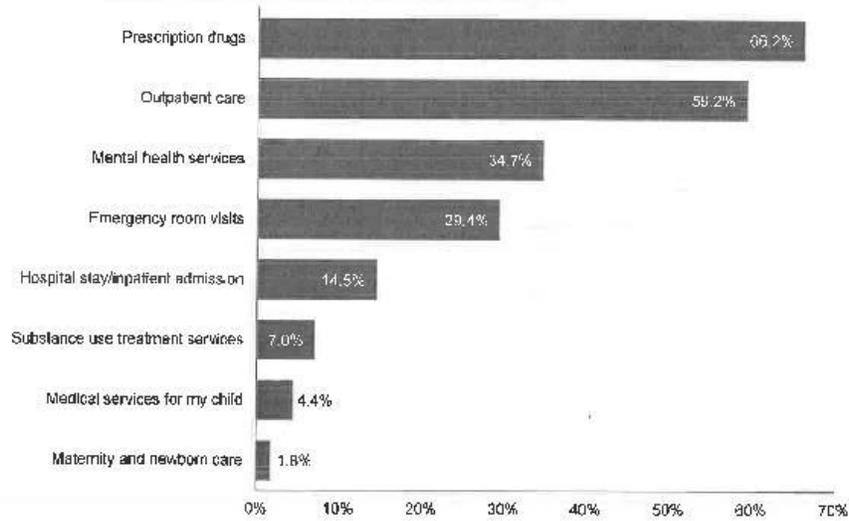
Figure B7. Method of Payment for Medications (n=440)



- Abbreviation: L-DAP = Louisiana Drug Assistance Program
- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 15 individuals (3.4%) who selected *not applicable*.
- Respondents were instructed to select only one response option on the questionnaire. However, since the responses are not mutually exclusive we have allowed multiple responses into our calculations.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of 440 individuals who responded to this question, 86 (20.0%) reported two or more methods of payment.
- Excluded from calculations are two individuals who selected *not applicable* as well as at least one method.

Medical Services

Figure B8. Medical Services Needed in Last Year (n=456)



- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 82 individuals (18.0%) who selected *I did not need any of these services*.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 456 individuals who responded to this question, 288 (63.2%) reported a need for two or more services.
- Excluded from calculations are five individuals who selected *I did not need any of these services* as well as at least one medical service.

C. Health and Health Behaviors

Overall Health

Figure C1. Self-Reported Overall Health Status (n=468)

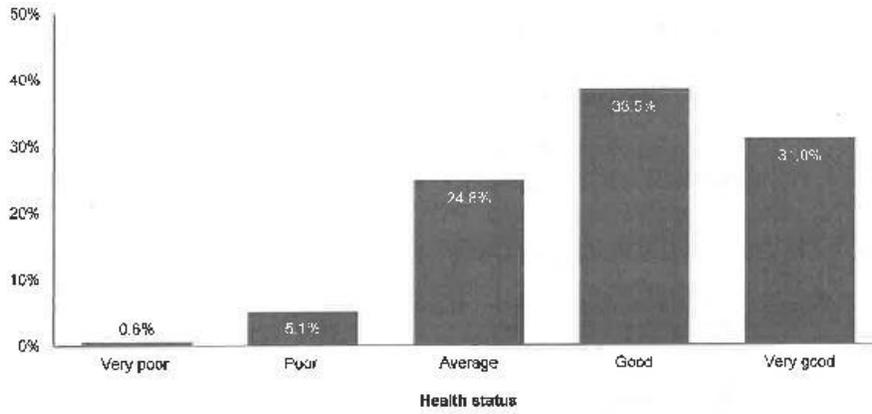


Figure C2. Current Viral Load (n=452)

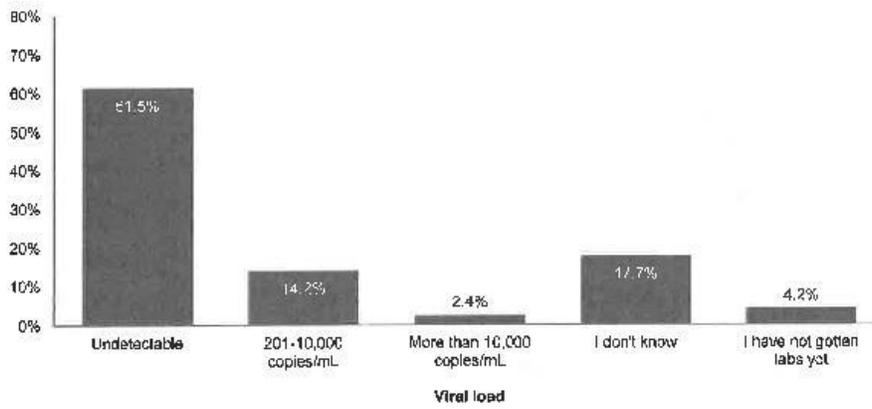
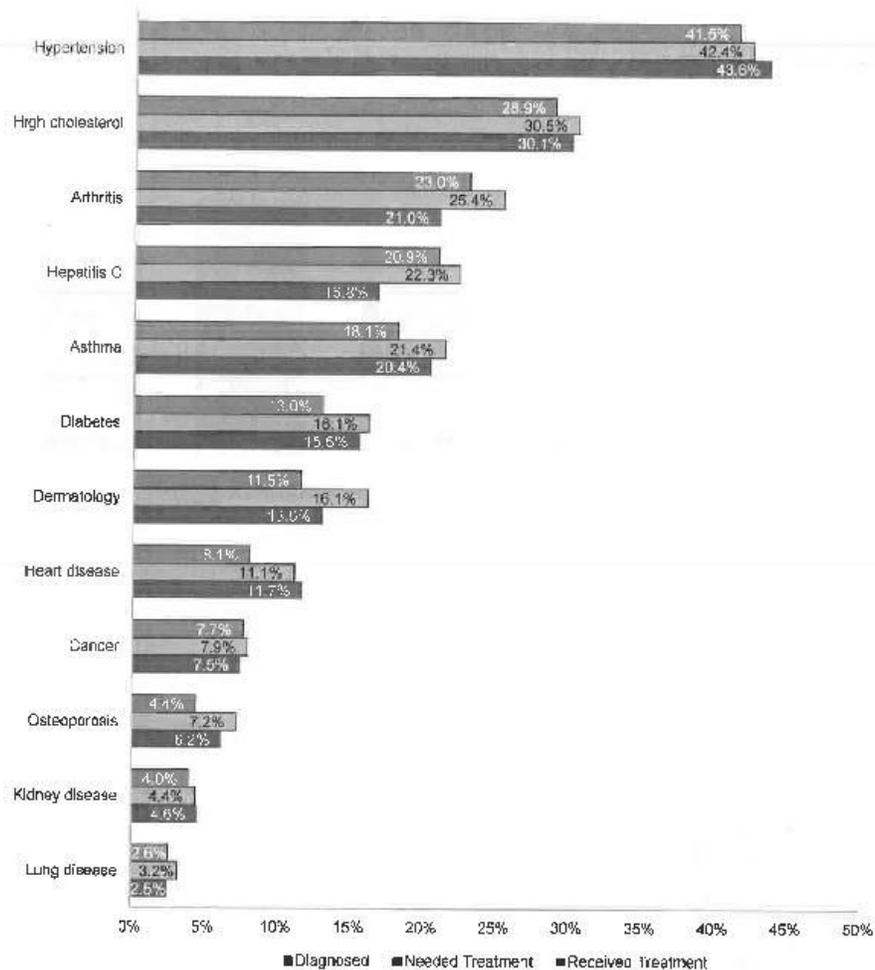
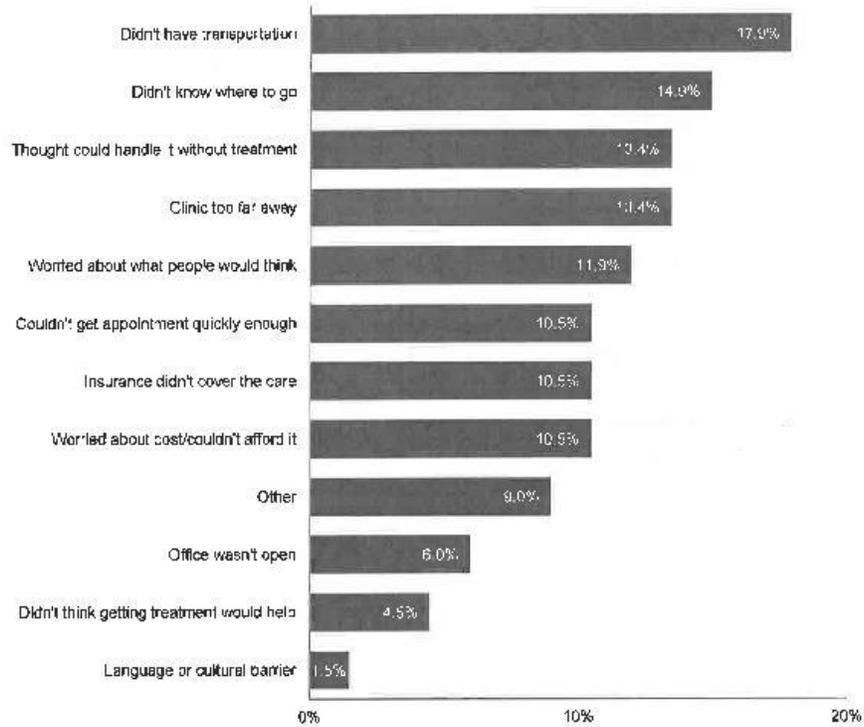


Figure C3. Medical Diagnoses and Treatment



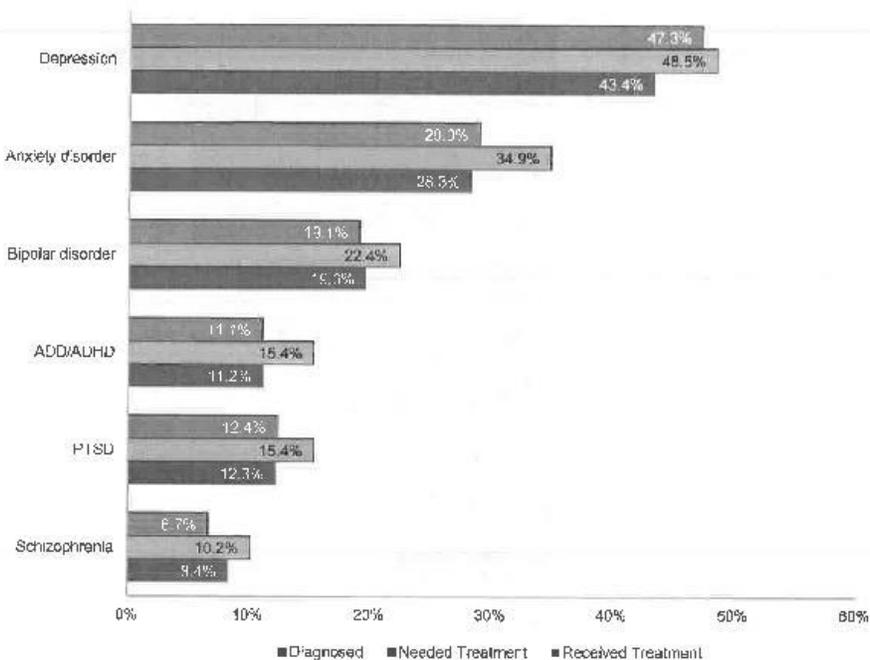
- Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they were diagnosed with the listed conditions and whether they needed treatment and received treatment. Not all respondents answered all questions.
- The following are the sample sizes for *diagnosed*, *needed treatment*, and *received treatment*, respectively, by condition: *Hypertension* (441, 337, 314), *High cholesterol* (432, 282, 276), *Arthritis* (435, 280, 257), *Hepatitis C* (440, 291, 255), *Asthma* (431, 257, 280), *Diabetes* (438, 279, 268), *Dermatology* (425, 254, 238), *Cancer* (431, 252, 248), *Heart disease* (434, 261, 241), *Osteoporosis* (430, 249, 241), *Kidney disease* (430, 248, 239), and *Lung disease* (429, 249, 240).
- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 23 individuals (4.9%) who indicated that they had none of the listed medical diagnoses. In addition, 16 individuals indicated that they were diagnosed with some other medical condition, of which 12 needed treatment and 12 received treatment.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Two hundred twenty-five respondents reported two or more medical diagnoses.

Figure C4. Reasons Didn't Receive Needed Medical Care (n=67)



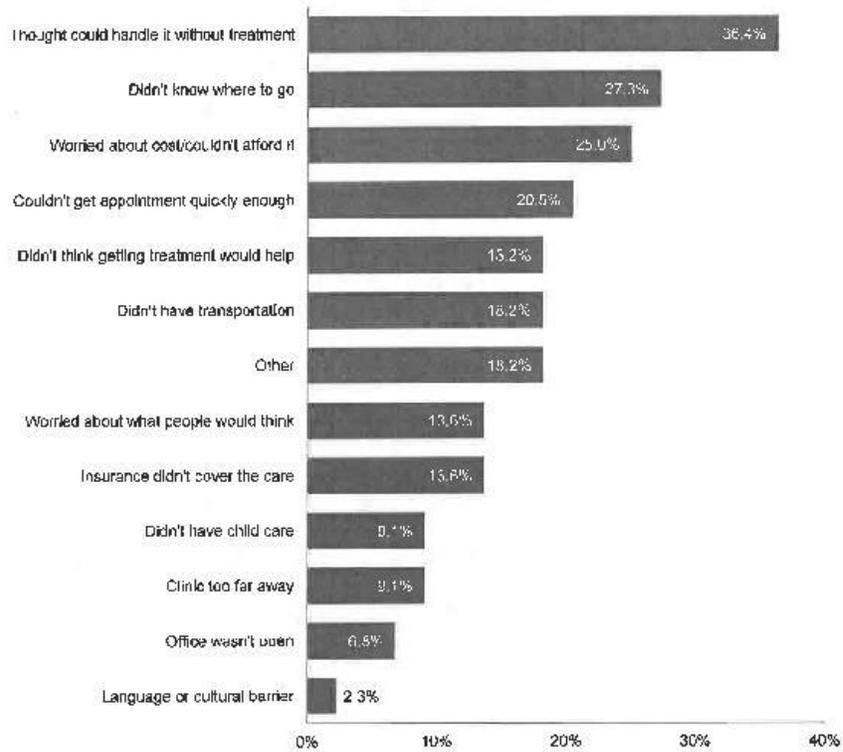
- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 33 individuals (49.3%) who selected *not applicable*.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 67 individuals who responded to this question, 14 (20.9%) selected two or more reasons.
- No individuals selected *didn't have child care*.
- Excluded from calculations are three individuals who selected *not applicable* as well as at least one reason.

Figure C6. Mental Health Diagnoses and Treatment



- Abbreviations: ADD/ADHD= Attention Deficit Disorder/Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, PTSD = Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they were diagnosed with the listed conditions and whether they needed treatment and received treatment. Not all respondents answered all questions.
- The following are the sample sizes for *diagnosed*, *needed treatment*, and *received treatment*, respectively by condition: *Depression* (450, 336, 325), *Anxiety disorder* (445, 301, 293), *Bipolar disorder* (446, 290, 280), *ADD/ADHD* (441, 272, 268), *PTSD* (444, 273, 269) and *Schizophrenia* (431, 255, 251).
- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 18 individuals (3.8%) who indicated that they had none of the listed mental health diagnoses. In addition, 9 individuals indicated that they were diagnosed with some other mental health condition, of which 6 needed treatment and 5 received treatment.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. One hundred fifty-six respondents reported two or more mental health diagnoses.

Figure C6. Reasons Didn't Receive Needed Mental Health Care (n=44)



- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are eight individuals (18.2%) who selected *not applicable*.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 44 individuals who responded to this question, 20 (45.5%) selected two or more reasons.
- Excluded from calculations are three individuals who selected *not applicable* and at least one reason.

Figure C7. Self-Reported Depressive Symptoms Over the Last Two Weeks

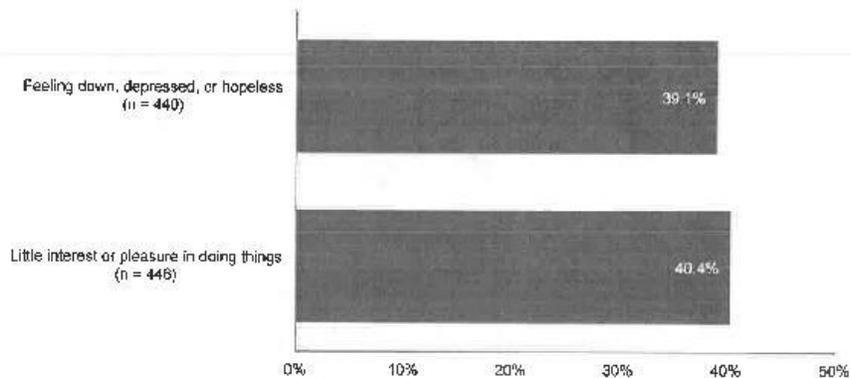
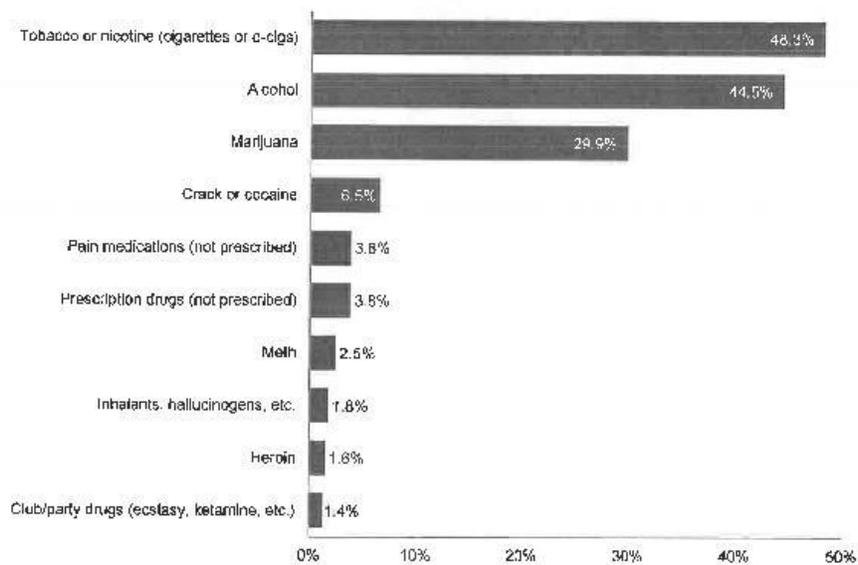


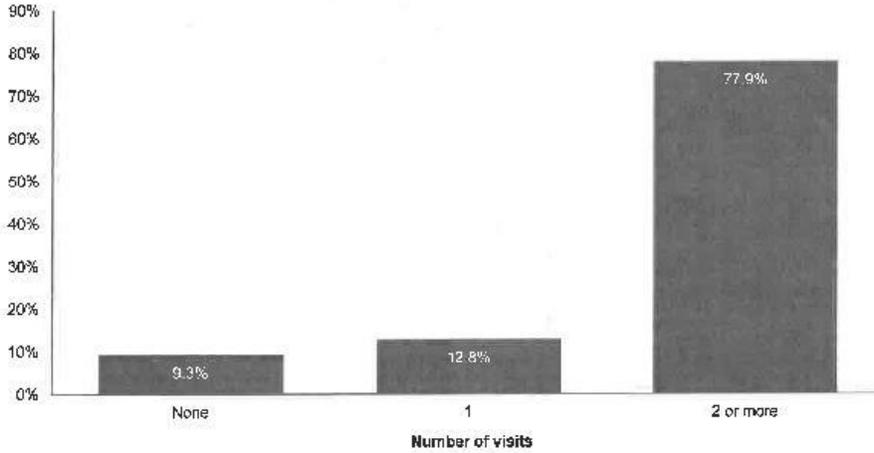
Figure C8. Self-Reported Substance Use in the Past 12 Months (n=445)



- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 120 individuals (27.0%) who selected *none* and 3 (0.7%) who selected *other*.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 445 respondents who indicated they used at least one of these substances, 188 (42.2%) reported using two or more substances.
- Excluded from calculations are nine individuals who reported using at least one of the listed substances as well none of the listed substances.

Health Seeking Behavior

Figure C9. HIV-Specific Primary Medical Care Visits in Past Year (n=453)



• Excluded from calculations are 12 individuals who selected *Not applicable, I don't have an HIV care provider.*

Figure C10. Discussed HIV-Related Medical Care with Medical Professional in the Last Year (n=463)

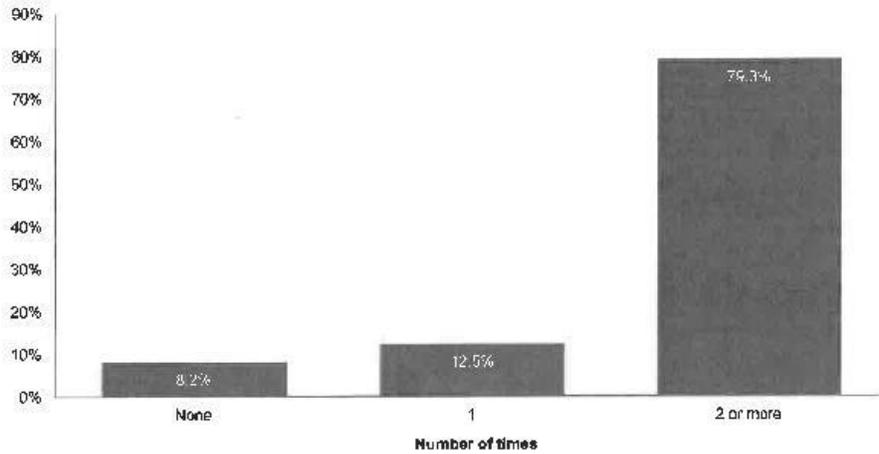
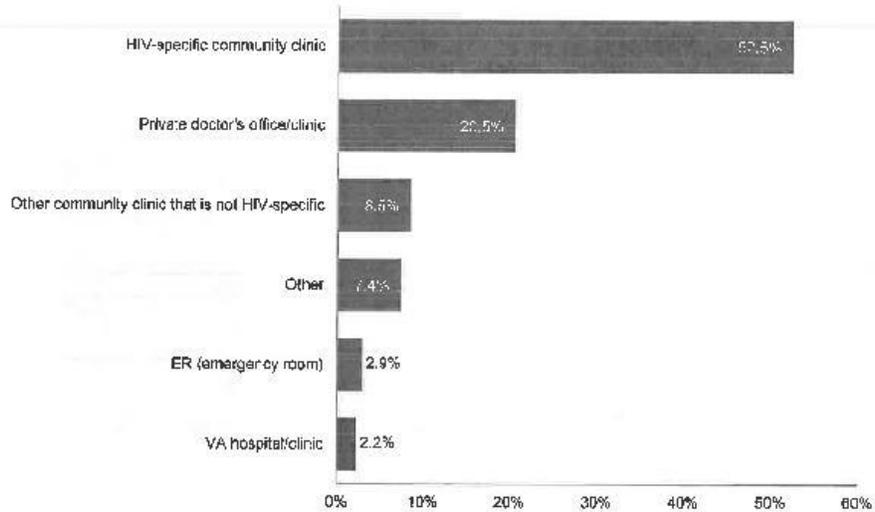
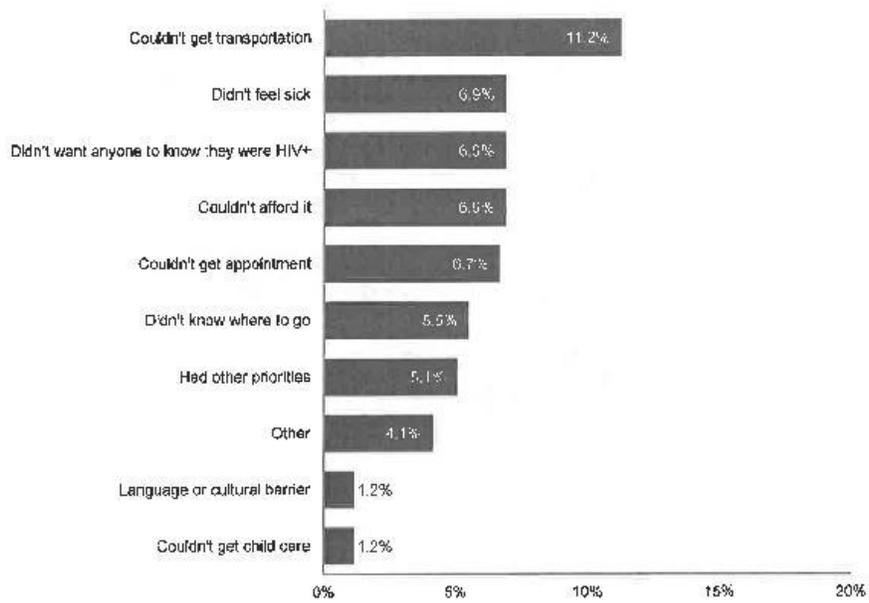


Figure C11. Places Where Respondent Regularly Receives HIV-Related Medical Care (n=448)



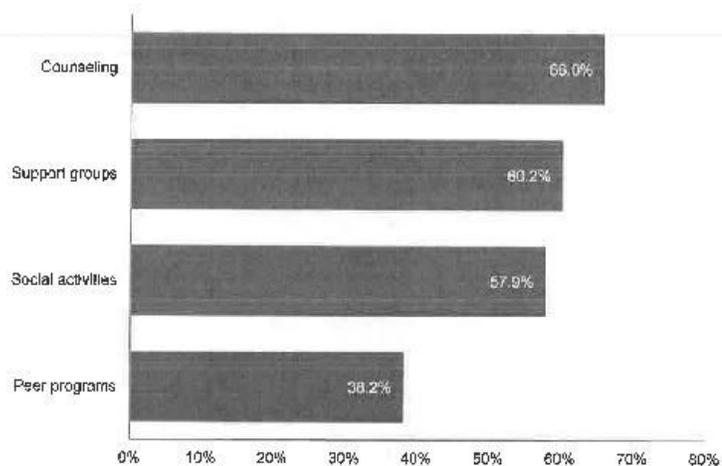
• Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 27 individuals (6.0%) who selected *not applicable*.

Figure C12. Barriers to Receiving Needed Medical Care (n=436)



- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are 271 individuals (62.2%) who selected *not applicable*.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 436 individuals who responded to this question, 43 (9.9%) selected two or more barriers.
- Excluded from calculations are four individuals who selected *not applicable* and at least one barrier.

Figure C13. Interest in Psychosocial Support (n=382)



• Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 382 individuals who responded to this question, 211 (55.2%) expressed interest in two or more types of support.

HIV Medication and Medical Adherence

Figure C14. Currently Taking HIV Medications Prescribed by a Doctor (n=429)

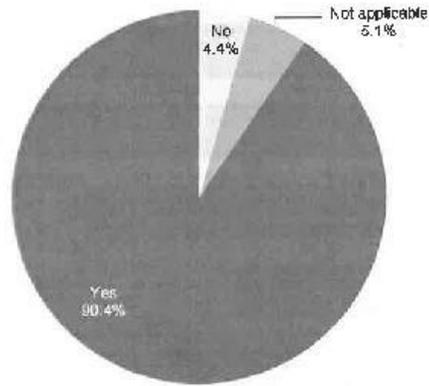
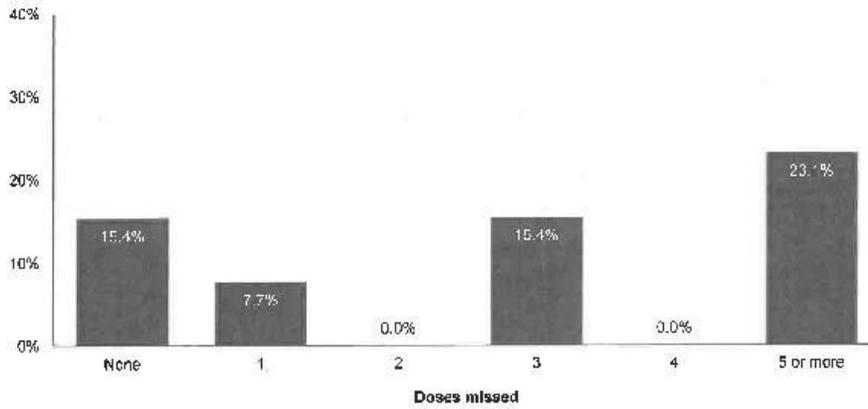
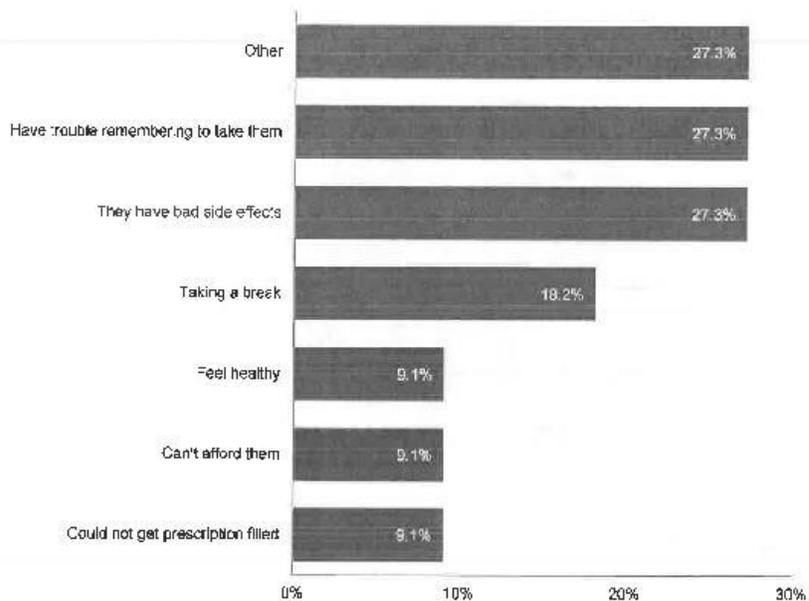


Figure C15. Number of Doses Missed in Last Three Days (n=13)



• Included in calculations but not presented in this figure are five individuals (38.5%) who selected *don't know* and were subsequently asked to estimate the percentage of doses missed in the last three days. One individual reported 0-25% of doses missed, one individual reported 26-50% of doses missed, and one individual reported 76-100% of doses missed.

Figure C16. Reasons for Not Taking HIV/AIDS Medication (n=11)



- Included in calculations but not presented in this figure is one individual (9.1%) who selected *N/A: I have not been prescribed any medications*.
- Since respondents were permitted to select more than one category, the sum of all categories may exceed 100%. Out of the 11 individuals who responded to this question, 3 (27.3%) selected two or more reasons.
- No respondents selected *I have not seen a doctor yet*.
- Excluded from calculations are 11 individuals who provided inconsistent responses. Ten individuals reported they were taking medication as prescribed as well as a reason for not taking medication as prescribed. One respondent selected a reason as well as *I haven't been prescribed any medication*.

D. Need and Use of Services

Figure D1. Need and Receipt of Core Medical Services

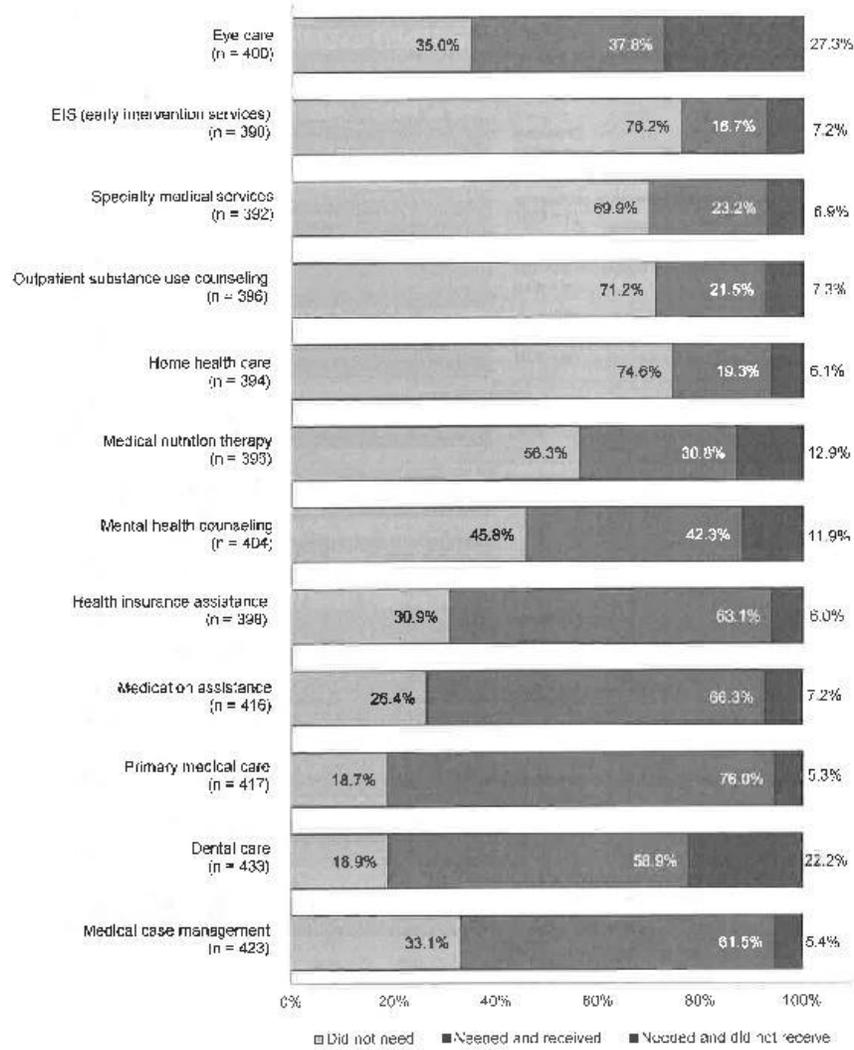


Figure D2. Need and Receipt of Support Services

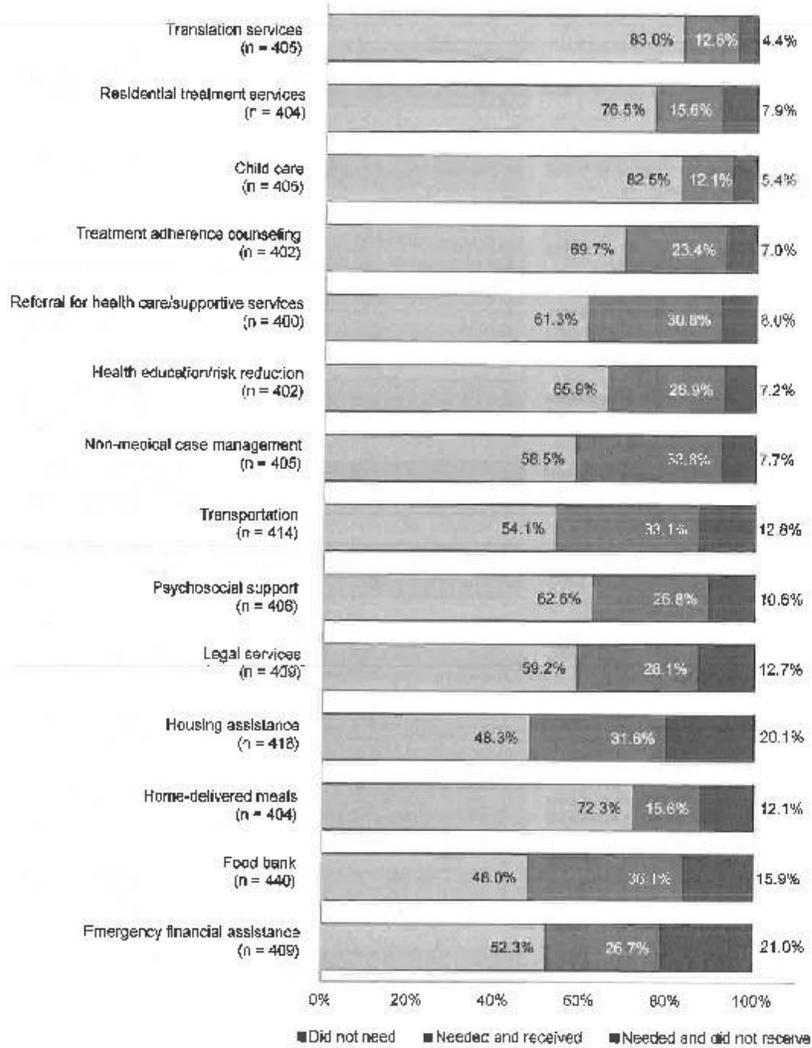
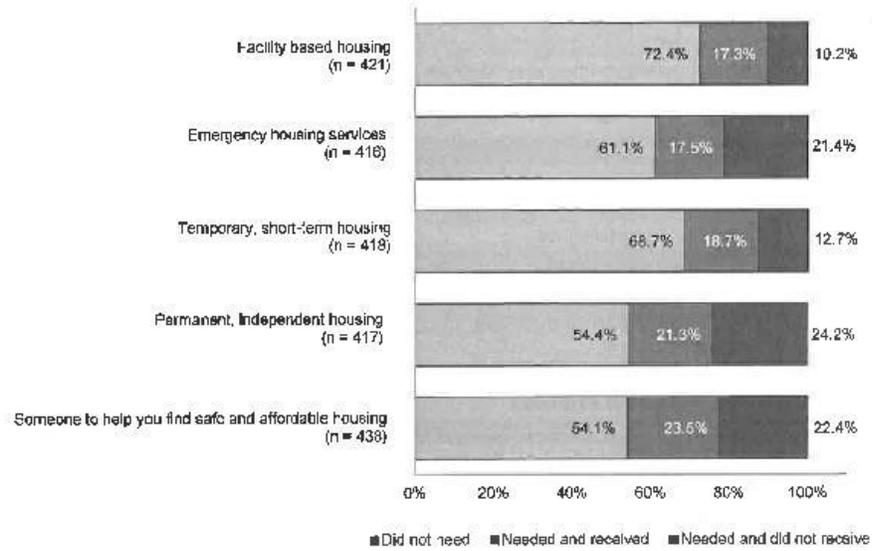


Figure D3. Need and Receipt of Housing Services



Appendix A. Ranked Needs and Gaps

Table A.1. Services Ranked by Need

Ranking	Service	Total responses (n)	Number who needed service	Percent who needed service
1	Dental care	433	351	81%
2	Primary medical care	417	339	81%
3	Medication assistance	416	306	74%
4	Health insurance assistance	398	275	69%
5	Medical case management	423	283	67%
6	Eye care	400	260	65%
7	Mental health counseling or therapy	404	218	54%
8	Food bank	440	229	52%
9	Housing assistance	418	216	52%
10	Emergency financial assistance	409	195	48%
11	Transportation	414	190	46%
12	Help finding safe and affordable housing	438	201	46%
13	Permanent, independent housing	417	190	46%
14	Medical nutrition therapy	396	173	44%
15	Non-medical case management	405	168	41%
16	Legal services	409	167	41%
17	Referral for health care/supportive services	400	155	39%
18	Emergency housing services	416	162	39%
19	Psychosocial support	406	152	37%
20	Health education/risk reduction	402	137	34%
21	Temporary, short-term housing	418	131	31%
22	Specialty medical services	392	118	30%
23	Treatment adherence counseling	402	122	30%
24	Substance use counseling or therapy (outpatient)	398	114	29%
25	Home delivered meals	404	112	28%
26	Facility-based housing	421	116	28%
27	Home health care	394	100	25%
28	Early intervention services (EIS)	390	93	24%
29	Residential treatment services	404	95	24%
30	Child care	405	71	18%
31	Translation services	405	69	17%

- This table presents core medical, supportive, and housing services ranked by need in the last six months.
- Total responses (n) represents the number of respondents who answered each question about service needs. Those who responded needed and received or needed but did not receive are included in the Number who needed service column.

Table A.2. Services Ranked by Gap

Ranking	Service	Total responses (n)	Number who needed service, but didn't receive it	Percent who needed service, but didn't receive it
1	Eye care	400	109	27%
2	Permanent, independent housing	417	101	24%
3	Dental care	433	96	22%
4	Help finding safe and affordable housing	438	98	22%
5	Emergency financial assistance	409	86	21%
6	Emergency housing services	418	89	21%
7	Housing assistance	418	84	20%
8	Food bank	440	70	16%
9	Medical nutrition therapy	396	51	13%
10	Legal services	409	52	13%
11	Transportation	414	53	13%
12	Temporary, short-term housing	418	53	13%
13	Mental health counseling or therapy	404	48	12%
14	Home delivered meals	404	49	12%
15	Psychosocial support	406	43	11%
16	Facility-based housing	421	43	10%
17	Non-medical case management	405	31	8%
18	Referral for health care/supportive services	400	32	8%
19	Residential treatment services	404	32	8%
20	Medication assistance	418	30	7%
21	Substance use counseling or therapy (outpatient)	396	29	7%
22	Specialty medical services	392	27	7%
23	Early intervention services (EIS)	390	28	7%
24	Health education/risk reduction	402	29	7%
25	Treatment adherence counseling	402	28	7%
26	Health insurance assistance	398	24	6%
27	Home health care	394	24	6%
28	Medical case management	423	23	5%
29	Primary medical care	417	22	5%
30	Child care	405	22	5%
31	Translation services	405	16	4%

- This table presents core medical, supportive, and housing services ranked by gaps experienced in the last six months.
- Total responses (n) represents the number of respondents who answered each question about service needs. Included in the table are those who responded to the question about whether they needed, received, or needed but did not receive. The second and third column represent individuals who responded needed but did not receive.
- Because there is variation in n, the percentages do not accurately reflect how gaps in services compare (i.e., the percentages do not capture which services have the largest gaps). Therefore, gaps are ranked by frequency of gaps, or the number of respondents reporting they needed a service but did not receive it.

Appendix B. Methods

To collect data for the *2017 Needs Assessment*, a convenience sample survey on the current care service needs of PLWH was conducted with clients of HIV/AIDS services in NO EMA. The survey was conducted at agencies that provide HIV/AIDS-related medical care and services using a self-administered questionnaire available in both English and Spanish. Clients were eligible to take the survey over a five-week period, from May 1 to June 9, 2017. Survey administration was managed by the NORAPC. As incentives for their participation, clients who participated in the survey were offered a raffle ticket for a chance to win one of five *Kindle Fire* tablets. Peer Survey Administrators were used to promote the *2017 Louisiana Needs Assessment* at their local agencies and in the community, assist clients in completing the questionnaire, and distribute and document raffle tickets. This section describes the instrument, sample, and procedures used in this needs assessment.

Instrument

The *2017 Needs Assessment Survey* was created as an adaptation from the *2015 Needs Assessment Surveys* that were used in NORMA, BREMA, and Regions 3-9 in 2015, with feedback from OPH SHIP, NORAPC, and the Office of Health Planning and AIDS Funding. A small workgroup of staff from the OPH SHP translated the English questionnaire into Spanish. All individuals that were involved in translation efforts are native speakers or meet a threshold for bilingual proficiency.

The questionnaire comprises the following six sections: Health Insurance, Medical Care, HIV Medication, Needed Services, Housing, General Information, and Income. The instrument has a total of 49 primary questions within 10 pages. Questions are mostly closed-ended, including multiple-selection, dichotomous, and select-all-that-apply response options. Some questions include an "other" category so that clients can write in a unique response if the available categorical response options are not comprehensive enough. Based on field-testing of the instrument, the questionnaire is expected to take 30 to 45 minutes to complete.

Sample

Ryan White funding structures were used to organize the administration of the *2017 Louisiana Needs Assessment*. OPH specified a convenience sampling method in the initial Request for Proposal. In NO EMA, NORAPC determined that the desired sample size would be 600 people, stratified by agency. NO EMA includes all parishes in Region I (Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, and Jefferson), and several additional parishes from Region III (St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and St. James) and Region IX (St. Tammany). These parishes are highlighted in Figure B.1 below.

Figure B.1. Map of Louisiana with New Orleans Metropolitan Statistical Area in Gray



The survey used convenience sampling, which means that the sample is not considered representative of all PLWH in the NO EMA, but rather a subset of that population who were asked and responded to the questionnaire. Any PLWH who walked into any one of the participating agencies and was at least 18 years old during the administration period was eligible to complete the *2017 Louisiana Needs Assessment Survey*. NORAPC staff were in regular communication with each local agency during survey administration to review progress toward meeting the targeted sample.

Partners

The NO EMA *2017 Needs Assessment* was conducted with the cooperation of agencies across NO EMA. Partner agencies were responsible for distributing questionnaires and raffle tickets to clients and tracking the distribution of raffle tickets. A partner list is provided in Appendix C.

Peer survey administrators were assigned to work in each partner agency; their role was to manage administration of questionnaires and distribution of raffle tickets, as well as serve as the point of contact during data collection for NORAPC. Peer survey administrators were selected based on responses to applications submitted. Preference was given to those with previous experience administering surveys as well as their ability to reach clients. The peer survey administrators' responsibilities included promoting the *2017 Louisiana Needs Assessment* at their local agency and in the community, helping clients

complete the survey, collecting all surveys, and distributing and documenting raffle tickets. Peer survey administrators received a stipend from NORAPC for their time and effort.

Training

All peer survey administrators who were involved with the administration of the NO EMA 2017 Louisiana Needs Assessment received training at NORAPC. The training covered survey administration, an overview of the questionnaire, management of incentives, logistics and planning, and appropriate ways to engage clients.

Administration

All of the materials necessary to begin collecting data, including questionnaires, raffle tickets, and writing utensils, were provided by NORAPC to the partner agencies. Data were collected in NO EMA from May 1 to June 9, 2017. NORAPC had a target of 600 questionnaires it aimed to administer to clients in the NO EMA region.

During the data collection period, each client who visited a participating agency was offered the chance to take the 2017 Louisiana Needs Assessment questionnaire. Peer survey administrators were involved in recruiting clients for the survey. Participation was completely voluntary, and clients could decide whether they wanted to participate in the raffle. Peer survey administrators asked each client whether they would be willing to take an anonymous survey about the services they need. Each client who agreed to participate was given survey materials, including the paper version of the questionnaire, instructions, a clipboard, and a pen. The instruction sheet explained the purpose of the 2017 Louisiana Needs Assessment, how long it would take to complete the questionnaire, that participation was completely voluntary, details about the raffle, and a reminder that clients could only complete one questionnaire.

The questionnaire was completed by the client at the designated agencies. Clients were assured that the survey was completely anonymous, that their responses would not be used to identify them, and that the information collected would be used only for planning purposes. For clients requiring assistance with the survey, the peer survey administrator would read each question and mark the corresponding response.

Once the client completed his/her questionnaire, the peer survey administrators performed quality checks on a specific set of questions. Clients were then given the opportunity to fill out a raffle ticket for a chance to win one of five Kindle Fire tablets as a gesture of appreciation for their time and participation. Completed surveys and raffle tickets were placed in separate secure envelopes and returned to NORAPC weekly. In May and June 2017, NORAPC delivered all completed questionnaires to PRG.

Data Entry and Cleaning

Data entry began as soon as the questionnaires were received by PRG. Questionnaires were counted, marked with a unique ID number, and grouped into stacks by agency. Each questionnaire in a stack was entered into an online Remark Web Survey data form that was created by PRG. Once a stack of questionnaires was entered, 10% of the questionnaires from the stack were randomly chosen, and responses on the paper instruments were compared with the corresponding data in the data set. If any errors were found in the first 10% data check, a subsequent 10% data check was completed. This process continued until no errors were found in a 10% data check, or all questionnaires in a stack were checked. This was done to ensure data entry accuracy. Once all questionnaires were entered and cleaned, they were converted to Stata 13.1.

Data Preparation

Responses to all questions were tabulated and corresponding figures and tables were created to depict distribution of responses. The total number of people who responded to each question (n) was reported for each figure. However, the reported n varies throughout the report. Some respondents chose not to answer certain questions. Furthermore, respondents were excluded from analyses if (1) they did not provide an answer to a particular question, (2) they provided multiple responses to a particular question in which only one response was permitted, (3) they did not belong to the subpopulation of respondents to which the question pertained, or (4) they provided conflicting information (e.g., indicated they had not used drugs and also named drugs they had used).

As previously mentioned, some questions allowed individuals to respond *other* if they felt that their situation was not represented by the given answers. PRG reviewed responses to all questions with an *other* response. For each particular question, if over 20% of respondents in NO EMA selected *other*, we report any response written in by more than one respondent below the appropriate figure. The responses are presented from most common to least common. It should be noted that not all persons who responded *other* provided written-in responses. In addition, where applicable, if an individual responded *other* and provided a written-in response that fell into one of the existing response option categories, the response was recoded to the appropriate category and the individual was not represented in the *other* category.

For pie charts and bar charts, if the response percentage to a category was less than one percent, the category was still retained in the calculation, but it was either omitted from the figure or included in the *other* category percentage. In all of these cases, a note was included below the appropriate figure describing the distribution. For all questions, any category with zero responses was omitted from figures and was noted below the figure.

For this report, two tables were generated that ranked services needed and services in which respondents reported a gap (i.e., needed the service but did not receive it). For Table A.1, ranking was determined by the total number of respondents who provided a response that they either *needed and received* or *needed but did not receive* each service. For Table A.2, ranking was determined by the total number of respondents who provided a response that they *needed but did not receive* each service. In each table, the service with the highest number of respondents is ranked first, and the service with the lowest number of respondents is ranked last.

Appendix C. List of Partners

Belle Reve New Orleans
Concerned Citizens for a Better Algiers
Crescent Care
Family Advocacy, Care, and Education Services Program
New Orleans Regional AIDS Planning Council
NO/AIDS Task Force
Priority Health Care
Project Lazarus of New Orleans
Saint Thomas Community Health Center
Southeast Louisiana Area Health Education Center
University Medical Center HIV Outpatient Program

Appendix D. Survey Instrument

LET YOUR VOICE
BE HEARD



2017 Louisiana Needs Assessment

Please **STOP** if you have already taken this survey.
Each individual is only allowed to take this survey **ONE TIME**.

What is this survey for?

The survey asks people living with HIV (PLWH) in Louisiana what services are needed in order to maximize access to healthcare, what services are already available, and what healthcare challenges currently exist. The information that is gathered from these surveys will help improve access to healthcare services for PLWH for the next two years. Data are being collected from May 1 – June 2, 2017.

Why should you complete this survey?

Completing this survey gives **YOU** a voice and helps us understand your health care needs and what HIV services are the most important. We won't know the services you **need** most unless **YOU** tell us. Your input *does* matter.

How long will this survey take?

This survey takes 20-35 minutes to complete. Please take as long as you need to answer **each** question. If there is a question you do not understand, please ask for help from the person who gave you the survey.

Do I have to complete this survey in order to receive HIV services?

No. Please understand the completion of this survey is **strictly voluntary**. If you do not want to complete the survey, it will not affect the services you receive. You may stop the survey at any time or skip any questions that you do not want to answer.

Will this information be used to identify me as an individual?

No. All information collected through this survey is completely confidential and anonymous; personally identifying information will **NOT** be collected on this survey. **Please DO NOT put your name or any identifying information (like an address or phone number) on this survey.** The information on this survey is collected for planning purposes only.

Will I be compensated for completing this survey?

Yes. As a 'thank you' for completing this survey, you will be entered to win 1 of 5 Kindle Fire tablets. The raffle drawing will take place June 26th, once all surveys have been completed. Winners will then be contacted to receive their new Kindle Fire tablet!

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HEALTH INSURANCE

- 1. What kind of health insurance do you have that covers your HIV-related medical care and medications? *Mark all that apply.***

I do not currently have health insurance that covers my HIV-related medical care and medications

→ Answer question 1a and skip question 1b

- Medicaid (a plan through Healthy Louisiana) → Answer question 1b and skip question 1a
- Medicare → Answer question 1b and skip question 1a
- Private insurance through work/employer → Answer question 1b and skip question 1a
- Private insurance through the Marketplace → Answer question 1b and skip question 1a
- Private insurance through parent or spouse → Answer question 1b and skip question 1a
- Veteran's Administration (VA) → Answer question 1b and skip question 1a
- COBRA (continuation of insurance paid through your last employer) → Answer question 1b and skip question 1a
- Other (tell us: _____) → Answer question 1b and skip question 1a

- 1a. If you DO NOT currently have health insurance that covers your HIV-related medical care and medications, what is preventing you from getting health insurance? *Mark all that apply.***

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable, I have insurance that covers my HIV related medical care and medications | <input type="checkbox"/> I was told I don't qualify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I can't afford it | <input type="checkbox"/> It's not a priority for me at this time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know where to get it | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't have a computer or internet access |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I was denied because of a previous medical condition | <input type="checkbox"/> It's confusing, I don't understand |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't have proper U.S. residency (immigration) documents | <input type="checkbox"/> I couldn't get the premium paid on time |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (tell us: _____) |

- 1b. If you currently HAVE health insurance that covers your HIV-related medical care and medications, how do you pay your monthly insurance premium? *Mark all that apply.***

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable, I don't have health insurance that covers my HIV related medical care and medications | <input type="checkbox"/> Employer benefits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Louisiana Health Access Program (LA HAP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Friends/Family help me make those decisions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tax subsidies | <input type="checkbox"/> I pay out of my own pocket |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ryan White Part A Health Insurance Assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (tell us: _____) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know |

- 2. Select all the words that you understand. *Mark all that apply.***

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Premium | <input type="checkbox"/> In-network provider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Copayment | <input type="checkbox"/> Primary care provider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deductible | <input type="checkbox"/> None of these |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Co-insurance | |

- 3. If you have experienced any problems with your health insurance coverage in the last year, please tell us what you've had trouble with. *Mark all that apply.***

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable, I have not experienced any problems with health insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Making specialty appointments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paying premiums and/or copayments | <input type="checkbox"/> Paying bills from doctor visits or labs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accessing doctors in my care network | <input type="checkbox"/> Paying bills from hospitalization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Getting certain medications/filling prescriptions | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (tell us: _____) |

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4. Did you need any of the following services in the last year? *Mark all that apply.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outpatient care: local clinic, doctor visit, urgent care, annual check-up, vaccines, etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical services for my child |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prescription drugs | <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency room visits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health services | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance use treatment services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maternity and newborn care | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital stay/surgeries/in-patient admission |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> I did not need any of these services |

5. Do you currently have dental insurance and/or insurance for vision services? *Mark only one answer per insurance type.*

	Dental	Vision
Yes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Yes, but I am not sure how to use it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Yes, but I have additional needs that are not covered	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
No, but I would like it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
No, but I don't want/need it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

MEDICAL CARE

6. In general, how would you describe your overall health today? *Select one answer.*

- Very good
- Good
- Average
- Poor
- Very Poor

7. How many HIV-related medical care visits did you have with your primary provider in the last year? *Select one answer.*

- Not applicable, I don't have a HIV care provider
- None
- One
- Two or more

8. How many times did you discuss your HIV-related medical care with a doctor or medical professional in the last year? *Select one answer.*

- None
- One
- Two or more

9. Where do you **REGULARLY** receive your HIV-related medical care? *Select one answer.*

- Not applicable, I don't regularly receive medical care
- Emergency Room (ER)
- Community clinic serving only clients with HIV
- Private Doctor's office/clinic
- Other community clinic that is not HIV-specific
- VA Hospital/Clinic
- Other (tell us: _____)

10. The most recent time you had a medical problem, but did not get the care you needed, what were the main reasons? *Mark all that apply.*

- Not applicable, I haven't had to go without any needed medical care
- I didn't know where to go
- I couldn't get an appointment
- I couldn't get transportation
- I couldn't get child care
- I couldn't afford it
- I had other things on my mind/other priorities
- I didn't want anyone to know I was living with HIV
- I didn't feel sick
- I had a language or cultural barrier
- Other (tell us: _____)

11. Have you used any of the following during the past 12 MONTHS? *Mark all that apply.*

- Tobacco or nicotine (cigarettes or e-cigs)
- Alcohol
- Marijuana
- Crack or cocaine
- Heroin
- Meth
- Inhalants, hallucinogens, etc.
- Club/party drugs (ecstasy, ketamine, etc.)
- Prescription drugs (not prescribed to you)
- Pain medications (not prescribed to you)
- Other (tell us: _____)
- None

12. Over the last 2 WEEKS, have you experienced either of the following problems?

Little interest or pleasure in doing things

- Yes
- No

Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless

- Yes
- No

13. If there was a program available to you, would you use it? *Mark all that apply.*

- Support groups
- Counseling
- Social activities
- Peer programs

14. Have you ever been told by a doctor or health professional that you have any of the following? *Please respond to all three questions for each medical condition listed below.*

Medical condition:	1. Have you ever been diagnosed with this condition by a doctor or health professional?		2. Have you needed treatment for this condition in the past year?		3. Have you received treatment for this condition in the past year?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Hypertension	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
High cholesterol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Arthritis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Asthma	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Diabetes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heart disease	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lung disease	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hepatitis C	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Kidney disease	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Osteoporosis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dermatology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

14. If you did not get needed medical care for at least one of the above conditions, what were the main reasons? *Mark all that apply.*

- Not applicable, I did receive the needed medical care
- I was worried about the cost/ I couldn't afford it
- My insurance didn't cover the care
- I didn't know where to go
- I didn't have transportation
- The clinic is too far away
- I didn't have childcare
- The office wasn't open when I could get there
- I couldn't get an appointment quickly enough
- I thought I could handle it without treatment
- I didn't think getting treatment would help
- I was worried about what people would think
- I had a language or cultural barrier
- Other (tell us: _____)

15. Have you ever been told by a doctor or health professional that you have any of the following? *Please respond to all three questions for each mental health condition listed below.*

Mental health condition:	1. Have you ever been diagnosed with this condition by a doctor or health professional?		2. Have you needed treatment for this condition in the past year?		3. Have you received treatment for this condition in the past year?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Depression	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bipolar Disorder	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Anxiety or Panic Disorder	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ADD/ADHD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Schizophrenia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

15a. If you did not get needed medical care for at least one of the above conditions, what were the main reasons? *Mark all that apply.*

- Not applicable, I did receive the needed medical care
- I was worried about the cost/ I couldn't afford it
- My insurance didn't cover the care
- I didn't know where to go
- I didn't have transportation
- The clinic is too far away
- I didn't have childcare
- The office wasn't open when I could get there
- I couldn't get an appointment quickly enough
- I thought I could handle it without treatment
- I didn't think getting treatment would help
- I was worried about what people would think
- I had a language or cultural barrier
- Other (tell us: _____)

HIV MEDICATION

- 16. Are you currently taking your HIV medication as prescribed by your doctor?**
- Not applicable, I am not currently taking any HIV medication → Skip to question 17
 - Yes → Skip to question 17
 - No

16a. If you are NOT taking HIV medications as prescribed, why not? *Mark all that apply.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I haven't been prescribed any medication | <input type="checkbox"/> I'm taking a break |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I could not get my prescription filled | <input type="checkbox"/> I feel healthy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I can't afford them | <input type="checkbox"/> I have trouble remembering to take them |
| <input type="checkbox"/> They have bad side effects/make me feel really bad | <input type="checkbox"/> I have not seen a doctor yet |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (tell us: _____) |

16b. How many doses of your HIV medications have you missed in the last three days? *Select one answer.*

- Not applicable, I am not currently taking any HIV medications → Skip to question 17
- None → Skip to question 17
- 1 → Skip to question 17
- 2 → Skip to question 17
- 3 → Skip to question 17
- 4 → Skip to question 17
- 5 or more → Skip to question 17
- Don't know

16c. If you're not sure how many doses you've missed, about what percentage of your doses do you think you have missed in the last three days? *Select one answer.*

- 0-25%
- 26-50%
- 51-75%
- 76-100%

17. How do you pay for your medication(s)? *Select one answer.*

- Not applicable, I have not been prescribed any medications
- Louisiana Drug Assistance Program (LDAP)
- Private, Public, or Marketplace Insurance
- Medicaid (a plan through Healthy Louisiana)
- Other medication assistance
- I pay for them by myself ("out of pocket")
- Ryan White Part A (e.g., LDAP, EFA, JPA)
- Not sure
- Other (tell us: _____)

18. What is your current viral load? *Select one answer.*

- Undetectable (less than 200 copies/mL)
- 201-10,000 copies/mL
- More than 10,000 copies/mL
- I have not gotten my labs yet
- I don't know

NEEDED SERVICES

19. Please tell us about your Core Medical Services, Support Services, and Housing Services needs over the LAST 6 MONTHS. *Mark only one answer per service.*

Core Medical Service	IN THE LAST 6 MONTHS:		
	DID NOT NEED	NEEDED & RECEIVED	NEEDED BUT DID NOT RECEIVE
Medical case management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dental care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Primary medical care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medication assistance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Health insurance assistance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mental health counseling or therapy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical nutrition therapy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Home health care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(Outpatient) Substance use counseling or therapy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Specialty medical services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Early intervention services (EIS)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Eye care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Supportive Service	IN THE LAST 6 MONTHS:		
	DID NOT NEED	NEEDED & RECEIVED	NEEDED BUT DID NOT RECEIVE
Emergency financial assistance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Food bank	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Home delivered meals	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Housing assistance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychosocial support	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Non-medical case management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Health education/risk reduction	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Referral for health care/supportive services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Treatment adherence counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Child care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Residential treatment services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Translation services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Housing Service	IN THE LAST 6 MONTHS:		
	DID NOT NEED	NEEDED & RECEIVED	NEEDED BUT DID NOT RECEIVE
Someone to help you find safe and affordable housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Permanent, independent housing (house or apartment to rent, including a place you may share)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Temporary, short-term housing (shelter, hotel/motel, or other very temporary housing)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency housing services (money for utilities, rent, or mortgage)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Facility-based housing (nursing home, assisted living facility for HIV+ residents, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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HOUSING

20. How many people live in your household including yourself? Write each number in the corresponding box.

	Number of people
How many adults (18 years or older) live in your household?	
How many are living with HIV?	
For how many is their HIV status unknown?	
How many children (under age 18) live in your household?	
How many are living with HIV?	
For how many is their HIV status unknown?	

21. Where do you live NOW? Select one answer. If you live in more than one place, select the housing type where you live most often.

- Apartment/House/Trailer that I OWN
- Apartment/House/Trailer that I RENT
- With parents, relatives, or someone else's place (e.g., couch-surfing)
- In a facility (boarding house, assisted living, half-way house, transitional housing, treatment facility, hospice, nursing home, other)
- In jail or prison
- Homeless/Homeless Shelter/Domestic Violence Shelter

22. Where did you live 6 MONTHS ago? Select one answer. If you lived in more than one place, select the housing type where you lived most often.

- Apartment/House/Trailer that I OWN
- Apartment/House/Trailer that I RENT
- With parents, relatives, or someone else's place (e.g., couch-surfing)
- In a facility (boarding house, assisted living, half-way house, transitional housing, treatment facility, hospice, nursing home, other)
- In jail or prison
- Homeless/Homeless Shelter/Domestic Violence Shelter

23. How much do you and/or your household pay "out of pocket" in rent/mortgage each month? \$ _____

23a. Does this "out of pocket" rent/mortgage amount include any of the following utilities? Mark all that apply.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water | <input type="checkbox"/> Gas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Garbage | <input type="checkbox"/> No, my "out of pocket" rent/mortgage amount does not include water, garbage, electric, or gas. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric | |

24. How long have you lived in your current residence? Select one answer.

- Not applicable, I'm homeless
- 6 months or less
- 6 months – 1 year
- More than a year

25. If you live in an apartment, house, or trailer, how many bedrooms do you have? Select one answer.

- Not applicable, I don't live in an apartment, house, or trailer
- Single room/Studio
- 1 bedroom
- 2 bedrooms
- 3 bedrooms
- 4 bedrooms
- 5+ bedrooms

26. How many places have you lived in the past 6 months? _____ place(s)

27. In the past 6 months, did you have any trouble getting housing?

- Yes
- No → Skip to question 28

27a. If you had trouble getting housing in the last 6 months, what kept you from getting housing? *Mark all that apply.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I did not have any problems | <input type="checkbox"/> I had a mental/physical disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I didn't have enough money for the deposit | <input type="checkbox"/> I had a criminal record |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I could not find affordable housing | <input type="checkbox"/> I didn't qualify for housing assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I had no transportation to search for housing | <input type="checkbox"/> I feel I was discriminated against |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I had bad credit | <input type="checkbox"/> I had substance use issues |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I was put on a waiting list | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (tell us: _____) |

28. In the last year, how many nights have you NOT had a place to sleep? _____ night(s)

29. How much of an increase PER MONTH in rent or mortgage would cause you to have to find a new place to live? *Select one answer.*

- Not applicable, I'm homeless/don't have to pay monthly rent/mortgage
- \$1-\$25
- \$26-\$50
- \$51-\$75
- \$76-\$100
- \$101-\$150
- \$151-\$200
- More than \$200
- None

30. In the past 3 years, have you moved because you could no longer afford the home you were living in?

- Yes
- No

31. Have you had difficulty in paying rent, mortgage, or utility bills in the past year?

- Yes
- No

GENERAL INFORMATION

32. Where do you get information about HIV? *Mark all that apply.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor or nurse | <input type="checkbox"/> Partner/significant other/spouse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Case manager | <input type="checkbox"/> TV/internet/radio |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health educator or outreach | <input type="checkbox"/> Billboard or poster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Peer navigator/peer advocate | <input type="checkbox"/> Faith-based group |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HIV group or program | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile app |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brochure | <input type="checkbox"/> Social media (e.g., Twitter, Facebook) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friends or family | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (tell us: _____) |

33. Has anyone explained the following things to you in the last year? *Mark all that apply.*

- How to prevent transmission of HIV
- How to use condoms
- The importance of going to all of your doctor visits
- How viral load is linked to preventing the spread of HIV
- How to talk to partners about condoms
- How to disclose status
- Legal issues of HIV, criminalization
- How to protect HIV-negative partners with PrEP
- The importance of taking your medication
- No one has explained any of these things to me in the last year

34. What is your HIV Status? *Select one answer.*

- HIV positive
- Diagnosed with AIDS (Stage 3 HIV)
- Don't know

35. In what year did you find out your HIV diagnosis?

36. Where did you receive your HIV diagnosis? *Select one answer.*

- Hospital/IR
- HIV-specific community-based organization
- Local health center or STD clinic
- Private doctor's office
- Organization providing other services (e.g., substance use treatment)
- Jail or prison
- Mobile testing unit
- Other (tell us: _____)

37. What is your zip code? _____

38. What is your gender? *Select one answer.*

- Male
- Female
- Transgender: male to female
- Transgender: female to male
- Other (tell us: _____)

39. How old are you? *Select one answer.*

- <18 years
- 18-24 years
- 25-44 years
- 45-64 years
- 65+ years

40. How do you describe your race? *Mark all that apply.*

- Black or African American
- White or Caucasian
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Native American
- Other (tell us: _____)

41. Do you consider yourself to be Latino or Hispanic?

- Yes
- No

42. What is your primary language? *Select one answer.*

- English
- Spanish
- Other (tell us: _____)

43. What is your highest level of education? *Select one answer.*

- Less than high school
- High school diploma/GED
- Some college credit, but no degree
- Associate's degree (e.g., AA, AS)
- Bachelor's degree (e.g., BA, BS) or higher
- Other (tell us: _____)

44. How do you access the internet? *Mark all that apply.*

- Library
- Home
- Smartphone/tablet
- Job
- Coffee shop/restaurant
- I don't have internet access
- Other (tell us: _____)

45. Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statement: *I feel comfortable using a computer.*

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree
- Strongly agree

46. Which of the following best describes you? *Select one answer.*

- Heterosexual or straight
- Gay or lesbian
- Bisexual
- Prefer not to answer

INCOME

- 40. What is your employment status? *Mark all that apply.***
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time (35 hours/week or more) | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Part-time (34 hours/week or less) | <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary or contract work | <input type="checkbox"/> Student |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "Odd jobs"/work for cash/self-employed | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (tell us: _____) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retired | |

41. What was your total household income LAST MONTH including money from those who live with you?
 \$ _____ No income

42. Which of these did you receive in the last 6 months? *Mark all that apply.*

Wages

- Wages (salary or hourly)
- Seasonal Work
- Stipend

Financial Assistance

- SSI (Supplemental Security Income)
- SSDI (Social Security Disability Income)
- TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families)
- Child support/alimony
- Unemployment payments/benefits
- SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)

Housing Assistance

- Section 8/Housing Choice Assistance Program Voucher
- Veteran's Housing
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)/HOPWA assistance
- Short Term rent/mortgage/utility assistance (STRMU)/HOPWA assistance
- Project-based assistance/HOPWA assistance
- FLMA
- LIHEAP
- None of these

THE END!

Please tell us any final comments here or on the back of the page. Thank you for completing this survey!

THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS THANKS YOU FOR YOUR
ENGAGEMENT/INPUT/FEEDBACK ON
2017-2021 CONSOLIDATED PLAN!

[HTTPS://WWW.NOLA.GOV/COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT/](https://www.nola.gov/community-development/)

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources